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YOUR FUTURE.

**Heritage
Interpretation
Strategy and
Action Plan**

HORNSBY
SHIRE COUNCIL

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of this land, the Darug and GuriNgai peoples, and pay respect to their Ancestors and Elders past and present and to their Heritage. We acknowledge and uphold their intrinsic connections and continuing relationships to Country.

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Hornsby Shire

Heritage Interpretation Strategy and Action Plan

Report to Hornsby Shire Council

15 March 2023

We acknowledge the Gadigal, the traditional owners of the land on which we work. We pay our respects to Elders past and present, and extend that respect to any Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who we work with on this project.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
CHS	Comprehensive Heritage Study
HATSIC	Hornsby Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Committee
HCA	Heritage Conservation Area
HDCP	Hornsby Development Control Plan
HIP	Heritage Interpretation Plan
HIS&AP	Heritage Interpretation Strategy and Action Plan
HLEP	Hornsby Local Environmental Plan
HSC	Hornsby Shire Council
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LGA	Local Government Area
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Artefact Heritage has been engaged by Hornsby Shire Council to prepare a Local Government Area (LGA) - wide Heritage Interpretation Strategy (HIS) for Hornsby Shire, exploring the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage values of the Hornsby Shire, identifying key stories and locations for heritage interpretation and providing a broad strategy to guide future interpretive planning for Hornsby.

In April 2018, Council resolved to consider undertaking a Comprehensive Heritage Study (CHS) to inform amendments to Hornsby Shire's heritage related planning controls. To assist Council with the preparation of the CHS, GML Heritage was engaged to prepare a Heritage Gap Analysis and Action Plan (Action Plan), which was endorsed by Council on 8 April 2020.

The Action Plan recommended that the Hornsby Shire Council prepare an HIS and visitor strategy as a high priority. This HIS has been prepared to respond to the objectives and tasks of Action Plan.

The recommendations of the Action Plan also included undertaking a four-year Comprehensive Heritage Study program. The projects commenced in 2020, with one completed and several near completion and others underway. They include:

- Hornsby Thematic History
- Aboriginal Heritage Study
- Landscape Heritage Study
- Archaeological Heritage Study
- Heritage Item Review of known potential items.
- Heritage Conservation Area Review
- Targeted Identification and Review of Heritage Items
- Heritage Chapter of the Hornsby Development Control Plan (HDCP) Review
- Heritage Interpretation Strategy (HIS)
- Heritage Community Engagement Strategy

Hornsby Shire is known for its natural beauty, with expansive bushland and picturesque waterways spanning approximately 460 square kilometres in Sydney's north. Home to a diverse and vibrant community, Hornsby is planning for the future while honouring its past, incorporating the many stories of the shire's local history into future development.

1.2 Purpose of the report

A HIS is a tool that provides a broad strategic vision for ways of transmitting messages about the cultural heritage values of a site to visitors and other audiences through interpretation. It is intended to inform and guide planning for future heritage interpretation, connecting this strategic vision with practical place-making and design.

The HIS for Hornsby Shire has been prepared to provide a comprehensive interpretive strategy to address both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) values of the Hornsby Shire, that aligns with industry best-practice and builds on the suite of heritage studies developed for the Comprehensive Heritage Study program.

This HIS identifies historical and cultural themes relevant to Hornsby Shire and explores opportunities for effective, meaningful heritage interpretation closely linked to place. The HIS also identifies heritage destinations within Hornsby Shire, creating a network of locations with heritage themes, and outlines strategies for presenting the historical and cultural themes of each destination through a variety of interpretive elements.

1.3   Scope of the report

Hornsby Shire Council's Heritage Gap Analysis and Action Plan (GML, 2019) recommended an LGA - wide heritage interpretation strategy and visitor strategy as a high priority.

The HIS would fulfill the following planning framework requirements:

> *The Heritage Interpretation Strategy will assist Council to achieve the objects and aims of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 (the Act) and the Hornsby Local Environmental Plan (LEP) regarding heritage.*
>
> *These include:*
>
> - *the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage); and,*
>
> - *the protection and enhancement of the heritage of Hornsby, including places of historic, aesthetic, architectural, natural, cultural and Aboriginal significance.[1]*

Hornsby Shire Council requires the below project objectives to be addressed within this HIS. The project objective, and where it is addressed within this report, is included in Table 1.

Table 1. Addressing the project objectives

Number	Objective	Where addressed
1	To identify opportunities and innovative examples of interpretative planning to celebrate Hornsby Shire's local history and heritage, including tangible items and places and intangible values.	Section 12.0 Heritage Interpretation Opportunities
2	To review and analyse interpretative initiatives recommended under Council's adopted documents, policies and strategies, including the Year 1 studies undertaken for the Comprehensive Heritage Study Program.	Section 1.5 Guiding documents and Section 12.0 Heritage Interpretation Opportunities
3	To identify key heritage sites, places and landscapes within the LGA that have potential for on-site or online interpretation, including appropriate products for specific audiences.	Section 12.0 Heritage Interpretation Opportunities
4	To develop a consistent typology for interpretative media across the LGA in line with the relevant Council policies and guidelines.	Section Appendix F: Design Guidelines
5	To identify a range of interpretative materials, histories or other information that would be suitable for use in local schools and relevant to school curricula.	Section Appendix E: Schools materials
6	To prepare the cultural heritage content for a Destination Management Plan for Hornsby LGA covering key rural, river and metropolitan places to be incorporated into Council's future Destination Management Planning and aligned with Destination NSW policies and guidelines.	Section 13.0 Destination Management Plan Input
7	To identify opportunities to build on Council's annual program of events to support cultural heritage with specific activities or celebrations.	Section Appendix D: Heritage-related Annual Program of Events

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[1] Hornsby Shire Council *Request for Tender for HIS&AP*

8	To develop an Action Plan to guide implementation of the recommended interpretation outcomes, (tangible and intangible), including intended audiences, priority actions and estimated costs.	Section 14.0 Action Plan

1.4   Limitations

A number of limitations have been identified during the preparation of this HIS, due to the scale of the Hornsby Shire. These limitations and the mitigation measures adopted within this document are listed below:

- This HIS does not include the extensive areas of NPWS Parks and Reserves within the Shire. Existing items that fall within areas of NPWS Parks and Reserves have not been reviewed, though possible interpretive elements that can be incorporated into NPWS properties have been included in cross- Shire opportunities.

- There are a large number of listed heritage items located within the Hornsby Shire, including State and locally significant heritage sites, archaeological sites and Aboriginal sites (see Section 4.0 and Appendix D). Additionally, many unlisted/potential items of historical or Aboriginal cultural heritage significance have been identified in the Hornsby Shire Item Review. To simplify the process, the HIS has divided the Shire into heritage 'destinations' with key heritage items within each, providing possible interpretive elements that can deliver effective, meaningful interpretation of listed and potential heritage items for each destination.

- It is not possible within the scope of this study to identify every location where heritage interpretation elements could be installed; rather, the HIS provides a list of possible heritage interpretation elements for identified heritage 'destinations' within the Shire and a list of cross-Shire opportunities.

- As this document comprises an overarching strategy, the HIS does not include content (text, images, etc) for individual interpretive elements. It is recommended that detailed Heritage Interpretation Plans (HIPs), which include content and design of interpretive elements, be prepared for relevant new development projects undertaken or approved by Council. These HIPs should align with the principles and guidelines set out in this HIS.

1.5   Guiding documents

This HIS has been prepared with reference to the following documents. A summary of the principles outlined in each document has been included in 17.0 Appendix A: Review of Documents.

Documents relevant to heritage interpretation planning

- *The Burra Charter* (Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites [ICOMOS], 2013)
- *Connecting with Country Framework* (Government Architect NSW, draft 2020)
- *Ask First: A Guide to Respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values* (Australian Heritage Commission, 2002)
- *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines* (NSW Heritage Office, 2005)
- *Heritage Interpretation Policy* (NSW Heritage Office, 2005).
- *We're a Dreaming Country* (National Trust, 2012)

- *Aboriginal Arts and & Culture Protocols* (Create NSW, 2011)

Documents relevant to Hornsby Shire

- Hornsby LGA Heritage Gap Analysis and Action Plan (GML Heritage, 2019)
- Hornsby Thematic History (GML Heritage, 2021)
- Hornsby Shire Council Archaeological Heritage Study (Extent Heritage, unpublished draft 2022)
- Hornsby Shire Council Landscape Heritage Study (Extent Heritage, unpublished draft 2022)
- Hornsby Shire Local Government Area Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast Heritage, unpublished draft 2022).

Hornsby Shire Council strategies

- Hornsby Public Domain Guidelines (Hornsby Shire Council, 2021)
- Hornsby Shire Public Domain Signage Manual (Hornsby Shire Council, 2020)
- Hornsby Shire Council Brand and Style Guide (Hornsby Shire Council, 2017).

Tourism strategies

- Hornsby Shire Economic Development and Tourism Strategy 2021-2026 (SC Lennon & Associates Pty Ltd, 2021)
- The Guide to Best Practice Destination Management (Tourism Australia, 2020).

Place based strategies

- Brooklyn Place Planning Discussion Paper, Hornsby Shire Council (DJN Consulting, 2021)
- Hornsby Park Masterplan (Clouston Associates, 2021)
- Hornsby Park Embellishment Draft Interpretation Strategy (Clouston Associates, 2022)
- Fagan Park – Plan of Management and Conservation Management Plan (Hornsby Shire Council, 2004)
- Draft Dual Naming Policy, (Hornsby Shire Council August 2021)
- Play Plan – Future Hornsby (Hornsby Shire Council, 2021).

1.6   Authorship and acknowledgements

This HIS&AP has been prepared by Stephanie McCarthy-Reece (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage), Darrienne Wyndham (Senior Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage) and Alexandra Gaffikin (Senior Associate, Artefact Heritage), with management input and review by Carolyn MacLulich (Principal, Artefact Heritage).

Our thanks to Alison Bangs and Katherine Vickery (Hornsby Council) and Fenella Atkinson (Coast) for their input and advice.

2.0   THE STUDY AREA

2.1   Location and setting

The study area, the Hornsby LGA, extends from the Hawkesbury River in the north, capturing multiple islands within the Hawkesbury including Milson Island, Long Island, Bar Island, and Dangar Island, to the M2 Hills Motorway in the south. The LGA is bounded by the Old Northern Road to the west and Cowan Creek to the east and the Hawkesbury River in the north. The LGA is composed of over twenty different suburbs and large areas of NPWS Parks and Reserves, including part of Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park.

Note: In accordance with the scope of the Aboriginal Heritage Study and advice from Hornsby Council, this study does not include the extensive areas of NSW National Parks and nature reserves within the LGA. Existing items that fall within areas of NPWS Parks and Reserves have not been reviewed and areas of NPWS Parks and Reserves were not assessed for potential interpretation. The Hornsby LGA and NPWS areas are shown in Figure 1.

For the purposes of this report, a number of specific 'heritage regions' or destinations have been identified within the Hornsby LGA (details in Section 12) which have a similar or related heritage focus, see Figure 2. These regions will be used as a basis for identifying clusters of heritage interpretation opportunities within this report.

Figure 1. Map of Hornsby LGA
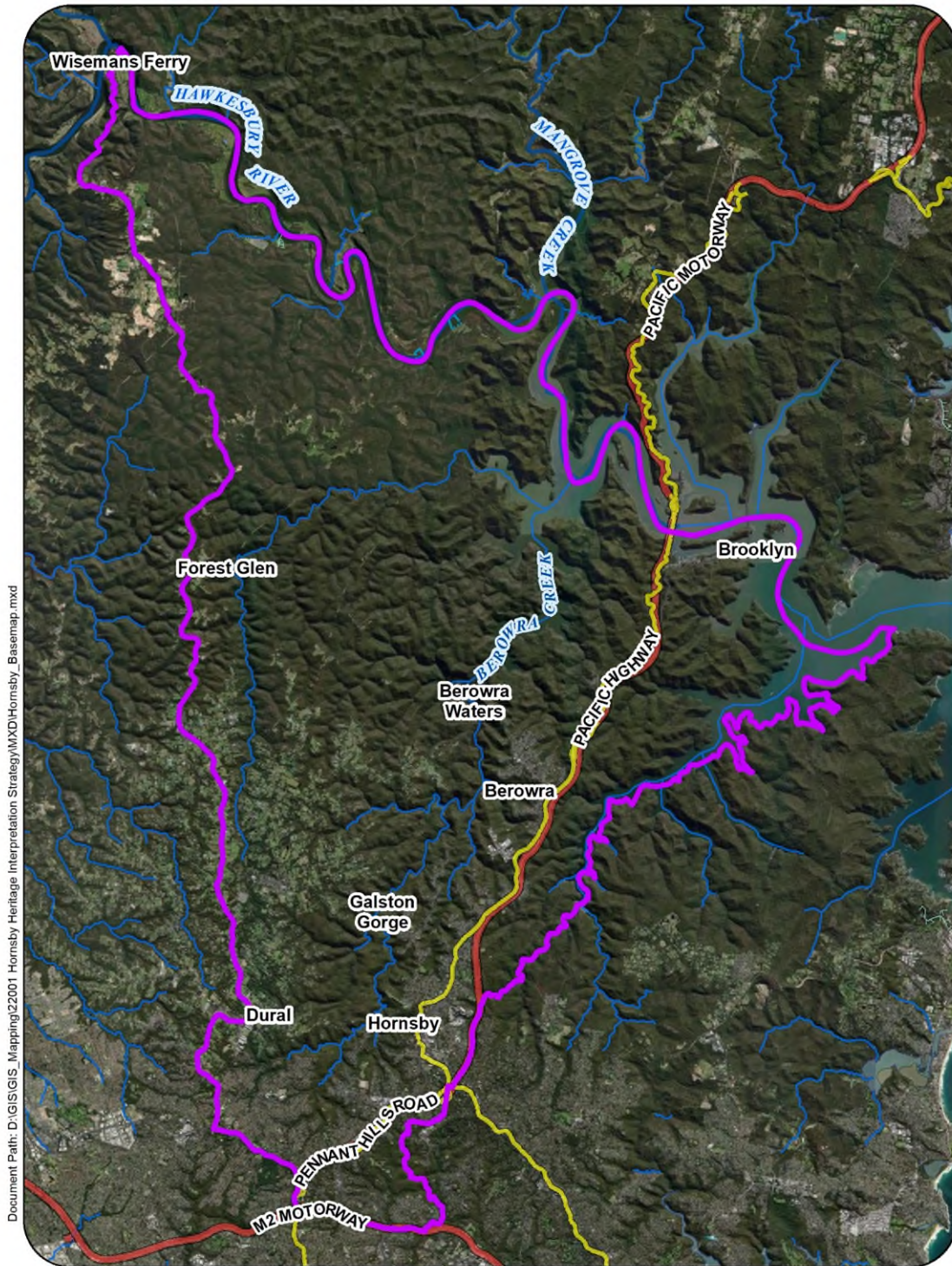
Hornsby Heritage Interpretation Strategy
22001 LGA: Hornsby
13/03/2023

Hornsby Local Government Area

Figure 2. Overview of the Hornsby LGA and distributions of Council-managed and NPWS land. Source: Coast History and Heritage, 2022
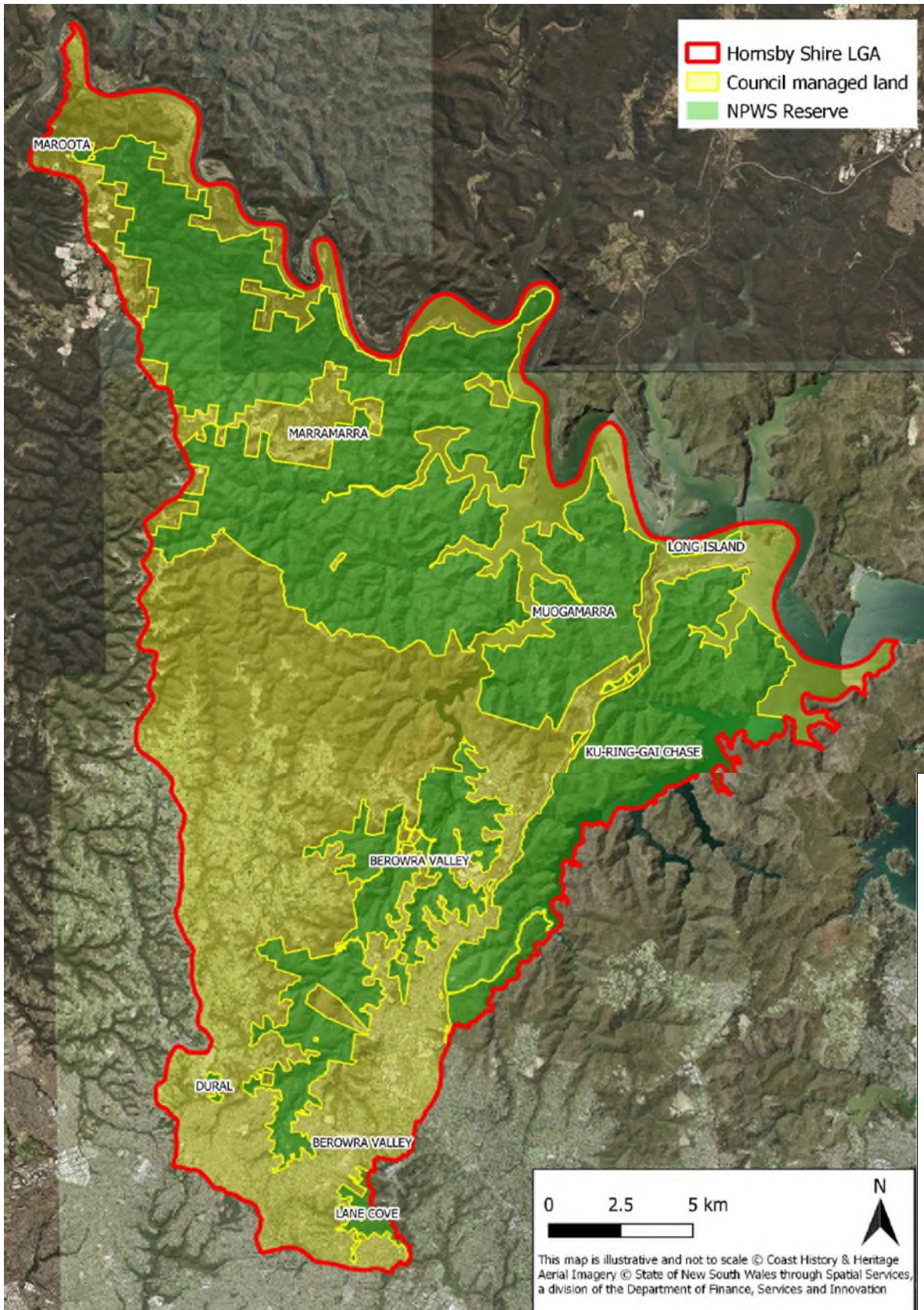
Figure 3. Location of Hornsby Shire and heritage destinations

Hornsby Heritage Regions

① Lower Hawkesbury River Settlements
② Wisemans Ferry and surrounds
③ The Great North Road
④ Berowra, Berowra Waters and Creek
⑤ The Field of Mars
⑥ The Orchard District
⑦ Fagan Park and Netherby
⑧ Cowan and Muogamarra
⑨ Maroota and Canoelands
⑩ Hornsby Regional Park
⑪ Hornsby Town Centre
⑫ Pennant Hills to Normanhurst
⑬ Wahroonga and Waitara

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☐ Hornsby Local Government Area

Hornsby Heritage Interpretation Strategy
22001 LGA: Hornsby
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3.0   HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.1   Introduction

These summary histories are not intended as text for potential interpretive elements, but as context to guide and ground interpretation of Hornsby Shire. Much of this information has been extracted from the Hornsby Thematic History,[2] and the Draft Hornsby Shire LGA Aboriginal Heritage Study[3] to ensure consistency of historical information.

3.2   Aboriginal history of Hornsby Shire

3.2.1   Country

The landscape of Hornsby Shire is connected to one of the world's oldest continuous living cultures. Aboriginal people have lived close to *Dyarubbin* (alternative spelling Deerubbin, the Hawkesbury River) for at least 50,000 years, and their ancestors have inhabited Country before the last Ice Age.[4] This landscape and the culture of its first peoples can be read not only through the archaeological evidence—including middens, stone tools, grinding grooves and rock art found on the prevalent Hawkesbury Sandstone[5]—but also the traditions of song, ceremony and language that knitted together a deep understanding of the land and how to care for it.[6]

The wildlife of the Hornsby Shire region provided a rich resource that Aboriginal people hunted and consumed. Animal skin, fur and teeth were repurposed in textiles and clothing (e.g., possum-skin and bark cloaks, animal-bone needles, bedding), and in decoration (teeth, bone, wood, feather and flowers were all used as body ornaments).[7] The forests were important places to Aboriginal people for both cultural and practical reasons. Wood and bark were used in a variety of ways, for fishing and hunting (e.g., canoes, shields, nets, fishing lines, baskets, bowls, animal-teeth barbs, axe hafts, spear-throwers, hunting spears, clubs, twine, and paddles). Trees scarred where bark was removed for the production of canoes and shields are recorded throughout the Hawkesbury, and more have the potential to be recorded where there are old-growth trees, such as Sydney peppermint (*Eucalyptus piperita*), and ironbark (*Eucalyptus paniculata*). [8]

3.2.2   Pre-contact

The harvest of land and water sustained lifeways, especially the yam culture along riverbeds. The Darug word for yam – *dyirraban* – is synonymous with the Hawkesbury River. This is a landscape of everyday and special places and practices, connected through pathways, camp sites, shelters, tool making, seasonal foods, ceremony and belief. Used by people for physical and spiritual nourishment according to traditions and responsibilities over millennia, the river, creeks, and waterways were artfully fished (Berowra and Cowan Creeks) and navigated aboard *nawi* (canoes). Later these were crucial places of refuge and survival during and following colonisation as Aboriginal people used their knowledge and sophistication to adapt and survive.[9]

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[2] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.
[3] Coast History and Heritage. 2022. Draft Hornsby Shire Local Government Area Aboriginal Heritage Study. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.
[4] GML. Hornsby Thematic History, 8.
[5] GML. Hornsby Thematic History, 13, 24-25.
[6] GML. Hornsby Thematic History, 8.
[7] GML. Hornsby Thematic History. 25
[8] GML. Hornsby Thematic History. 25
[9] GML. Hornsby Thematic History. 8

Aboriginal people travelled across Country via foot and water, likely establishing some of the routes later followed by Europeans.[10] Aboriginal place names reflect these networks, such as Maroota, believed to originate from the Darug word *muru*, meaning 'pathway'[11].

Aboriginal people managed the land and water for millennia. Rich yam beds lined the riverbanks and were harvested by women with digging sticks. Fish were caught from the rivers and streams using hooks made from spiral shells along the sandy riverbanks. The lines were made by women who wove the twisted fibres of the kurrajong tree[12].

3.2.3   Contact stories

Before there had been much physical contact between the local Aboriginal people and the colonists, Aboriginal artists were engraving motifs on rock of ships and boats observed from a distance. This rock art was mainly engraved onto rocks running along ridgelines or around the Hawkesbury River.[13]

Now known as the Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, a series of bloody conflicts took place from 1794 triggered by the theft of Country along the river and the ever-increasing number of settlers arriving. Conflict escalated further in the Hawkesbury region in the following decades. In 1803, a petition signed by settlers at Portland Head was forwarded to Governor King, requesting that settlers be allowed to shoot Aboriginal people found on their farms. This document turned out to be a forgery, and the forger was gaoled for several days. Despite the fact that the letter was a forgery, disquiet in the area bothered Governor King, who in 1804 interviewed 'three of the natives from that part of the river' (Portland Head) about conflict with the settlers. They stated 'that they did not like to be driven from the few places that were left on the banks of the river, where they alone could procure food.'[14] As Aboriginal people were increasingly deprived of access to Country, they were allegedly found wearing stolen settlers' clothes, and there was reported to be evidence that they had stolen corn.

Sporadic attacks and raids on settler farms continued throughout the next decade. In 1816, after several years of intensive development in the Hawkesbury area in conjunction with drought and renewed conflict (including major attacks at South Creek), Governor Macquarie ordered three punitive expeditions against Aboriginal people. He instructed that the bodies of those slain be hung up in the trees 'in order to strike the greater terror into the survivors.'[15] Women and children were not excluded—any who were killed were to be buried 'where they fell'. In April 1817 Governor Macquarie advised the government in London that 'all Hostility on both Sides has long since Ceased'.[16]

In 1883, a Board for the Protection of Aborigines was established by the State Premier and the Colonial Secretary to manage Aboriginal affairs. This signalled the beginning of successive waves of intervention into Aboriginal lives. Paternalism, control, segregation and assimilation increasingly characterised government policies towards Aboriginal people in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The NSW Aborigines Protection (later Welfare) Board created several reserves across the state in the following decade. In 1889, two Aboriginal reserves were proclaimed on the Hawkesbury River on Cumberland Reach (150 acres) and Kent Reach (50 acres).[17]

As settlement spread and land was cleared, fenced and 'improved', Aboriginal people used their intricate cultural knowledge of land to adapt and survive, moving around Country. Aboriginal people worked within the colonial economy as domestic staff, labourers, fishermen or gardeners, and were often employed in seasonal labour. Some of the Aboriginal people living and working in the Hornsby

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[10] Including segments of the Great North Road (see Coast, 2022. Aboriginal Heritage Study, 40).
[11] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council. 31
[12] GML. Hornsby Thematic History. 40
[13] GML. Hornsby Thematic History. 36.
[14] Bladen, F.M. 1979. *Historical records of New South Wales, Volume 5*. Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer, 513.
[15] GML. Hornsby Thematic History, 9.
[16] GML. Hornsby Thematic History, 9.
[17] Coast. 2022. Aboriginal Heritage Study, 23.

Shire did so under conditions of indentured labour, revealing the legacy of colonialism within local and suburban histories and the workings of racial discrimination in everyday domestic settings[18].

3.2.4 Contemporary communities

In the past few years Darug and GuriNgai knowledge holders, artists and educators have worked with historians, linguists, and archaeologists to map Aboriginal place names along the Hawkesbury. Place names are crucial to understanding Dreaming tracks reaching across Country.

As Leanne Watson, Grace Karskens and their co-authors noted: 'Singular names can also embed the stories of important events and landmarks involving Ancestral Beings in places and memory.'[19]

Despite the government intervention into Aboriginal lives and their relocation to reserves, families today remain connected to the Hornsby Shire, their ancestors bound to this Country, and the language and traditions revitalised and renewed through today's generations.

3.3 Non-Aboriginal history of Hornsby Shire

The following history is based on the Hornsby Thematic History (2021).[20]

3.3.1 Early settlement

One of the first land grants within the Shire was made in 1794 to emancipated convict David Kilpack, who received a 30-acre grant of land lying in the far southwestern corner of the Shire alongside Devlins Creek, bordering what became the Field of Mars (modern Beecroft and Cheltenham).

3.3.2 Early nineteenth century

Most early enterprises in the Hornsby Shire region were centred around convict works and timbergetting to supply lumber for the colonial building program. Government farming was undertaken as early as 1801, with the Government Farm Castle Hill extending into the southwest portion of the present Hornsby Shire. Following its abolition in 1811, the majority of the Government Farm was subdivided and split among pardoned convicts, becoming what is now known as Cherrybrook. Between 1810 and 1821, Governor Lachlan Macquarie's campaign to rebuild Sydney led to convict works being undertaken in Hornsby Shire; one of the pillars of Macquarie's civil construction program was the Pennant Hills Timbergetting Establishment, which was located in Pennant Hills from 1816. The timber industry was the backbone of Hornsby Shire in the early nineteenth century.

The Great Northern Road is undoubtedly the most iconic and enduring symbol of Hornsby Shire's convict past, and is one of the most significant examples of major public infrastructure built by convict labour in New South Wales. Construction of the Great North Road, part of which extends the length of the Shire's western boundary starting in the south at Beecroft, commenced in May 1826 and continued until its completion in 1836. The road was constructed primarily using convict labour and connected Sydney to Newcastle, crossing the Hawkesbury River. Wiseman's Ferry, located on the Hawkesbury River, was established in 1827 by former convict Solomon Wiseman, who operated a ferry across the river to deliver provisions to the convict road gangs.

In 1830, constables Samuel Horne and John Thorne shot the bushranger John McNamara and captured his accomplice – the land they were granted in reward became known as Hornsby and

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[18] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. 10
[19] Karskens, G., Watson, L., Wilkins, E., Seymour, J. and Wright, R. 2021. "A Deep Human History: Remapping Darug place names and culture Dyarubbin, the Hawkesbury River," *Reconciliation* 45, pp. 11.
[20] GML. Hornsby Thematic History.

Thornleigh respectively.[21] To avoid confusion, Samuel Horne's Hornsby was later renamed Normanhurst following the construction of a train station in the north named Hornsby Junction.[22] By the mid- nineteenth century, the Hornsby Shire region was synonymous with citrus and stone fruit. Orchards were concentrated in Dural, Arcadia, Galston, and Glenorie, but settlers along the banks of the Hawkesbury River also cultivated fruit orchards.

3.3.3   Late nineteenth century

During the 1870s, the Hawkesbury became a recreational destination after being popularised by English novelist and travel author Anthony Trollope, who toured the Hawkesbury in 1871 and wrote that the river was greater than the Rhine. The Hawkesbury region became an established destination for artists in the late nineteenth century. The shire's waterways became popular places of leisure, and the influx of visitors meant that hotels and associated infrastructure was increasingly established in tourist locations such as Brooklyn and Berowra. The Peats Ferry crossing and opening of Peats Ferry Road in 1852 provided further transport options for nineteenth century travellers. Peats Ferry operated until the railway bridge across the Hawkesbury River was opened in 1889, extending the Main Northern Line (Strathfield - Hornsby) that had been in operation since 1886.

By the end of the nineteenth century, the Dural, Arcadia, Glenorie, and Galston areas continued to be home to some of the finest orchards in Australia. To increase transport from these important agricultural areas, a railway was proposed in 1893. The arrival of the railway transformed previously undeveloped regions of the shire into desirable residential areas and saw the subdivision of original land grants such as the Field of Mars. Although the railway was intended to extend from Baulkham Hills, Castle Hill and Dural areas to Carlingford, Castle Hill, and Dural, financial failures meant that it was only completed as far as Carlingford. Construction of the North Shore line was completed by 1895, when Waitara Station was opened. Construction of the Main Northern line was completed with opening of the Hawkesbury River Railway Bridge in 1889, traversing the Hornsby Shire from Beecroft in the south providing improved communication and means of travel between Sydney and Newcastle.

3.3.4   Twentieth century

Transport and public infrastructure increased rapidly throughout the Hornsby Shire in the twentieth century. Instead of completing the other sections of the railway to Dural, in 1902 the government constructed a steam tramway from Parramatta Railway Station to Baulkham Hills, and later extended it to Castle Hill in 1910. The Berowra Waters Road was constructed on both sides of Berowra Creek between 1900 and 1902. The North Shore Line was electrified in 1927, followed two years later by the Main Northern line between Central and Hornsby via Strathfield, resulting in quieter, quicker and more efficient train services to the Shire and an increase of settlement in the suburban areas. During the Great Depression, public works became a way for the unemployed to earn a living. Depression-era works in the Shire include the Bobbin Inn, stone walls, shelter sheds and the grading of the roads from Mount Colah to North Turramurra. Elsewhere in the district, sandstone steps were formed throughout the Shire's valleys, many still enjoyed by bushwalkers today.

Industries in the Shire also transformed in the twentieth century. The *Australian Town and Country Journal* noted in 1907 there were 8000 fruit growers and primary producers based in the Central Cumberland District (encompassing Hornsby Shire) and over 40,000 people were 'dependent or mainly dependent on the fruit growing industry for a livelihood'.[23] By the 1930-40s, however, the fruit industry declined as a result of rapid population growth and expansion of suburban development.

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[21] Hornsby Shire Council. 2022. "History of Hornsby": Accessed at: https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/library/catalogues-and-resources/local-history/history-resources/suburb-histories/hornsby.
[22] Hornsby Shire Council, "History of Hornsby":
[23] Hornsby Shire Council, "History of Hornsby":

During the 1940s, a growing number of orchards began constructing plant nurseries and growing flowers, industries that are still evident in the region today.

The Hawkesbury River Road Bridge opened in 1945 and electric trains extended from Hornsby as far north as Gosford by 1960, offering a growing number of transport options for locals.

3.3.5   Post-1960s

Commercialisation and urbanisation in the Hornsby Shire increased in the second half of the twentieth century. The Hornsby Westfield was constructed in 1960-61, creating a new commercial centre for the suburb. Transport infrastructure and connectivity also increased, with the construction of the Sydney to Newcastle Freeway (F3) section from Wahroonga to Berowra opening in 1989. However, the natural landscape of the Shire was also being actively preserved; in 1979, over 29,000-acres of bushland was dedicated to form Marramarra National Park, and Berowra Valley Bushland Park was established in 1984. The nursery industry thrived in the Orchard District of Dural and Glenorie in the 1960s and 1970s, an extension of the early orcharding that took place in the region in the 19th century.

The post-war migration boom and abolition of the White Australia Policy in 1975 saw an increase in multiculturalism in the Hornsby Shire, and families from all over the world began to call Hornsby home. The changing face of the Shire is perhaps best represented by the adaptive re-use of former public buildings and places of worship – the Assembly Gospel Hall and former Scouts Hall at Asquith, for example, is now home to the Australia Ling Liang Church, while the former Waitara Uniting Church now houses the Amitabha Foundation Tibetan Buddhist Centre.

4.0   VALUES AND SIGNIFICANCE

4.1   Introduction

This section outlines the Aboriginal, non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage, and landscape heritage values within the Shire to inform the development of interpretive media around the precinct.

4.2   Aboriginal cultural heritage values

Aboriginal people have lived close to Dyarubbin or the Hawkesbury River for at least 50,000 years, and their ancestors have occupied Country before the last Ice Age. This landscape and the culture of its first peoples can be read not only through the archaeological evidence—including middens, stone tools, grinding grooves and rock art on the prevalent Hawkesbury Sandstone—but also the traditions of song, ceremony and language that knitted together a deep understanding of the land and how to care for it. [24]

An understanding of the relevance and importance of the Aboriginal cultural landscape is key to sensitive future development. This understanding provides opportunities to explore Aboriginal peoples' unity with the natural environment, their traditional knowledge of spirit, places, land uses and ecology, and the ongoing interrelationships between past and present. These understandings are best developed through authentic and sustained consultation with Aboriginal knowledge holders and professionals.

The Aboriginal cultural landscapes of the Hornsby Shire are highly valued by Aboriginal people because of their long and complex relationship with the land. The area, part of the traditional lands of the Darug and GuriNgai, has a wealth of intangible and tangible Aboriginal heritage values. Intangible heritage values are communicated through story and song and should only be shared though meaningful consultation with Elders. More tangible heritage values, communicated through Aboriginal sites, are recorded and cared for through the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) database, which is continually updated with new archaeological discoveries, and the Local Aboriginal Land Councils (LALCs) within the Hornsby Shire.

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[24] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.

Figure 4. Distribution of LALC-managed Country throughout the Hornsby Shire. Source: Coast History and Heritage, 2022

The AHIMS is a comprehensive, secure database of Aboriginal Places and objects collated by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment. The approximate geographical location and type of object or place is recorded as an 'Aboriginal site' in the database.

A search carried out by Coast History and Heritage (2022) found 334 site features recoded for AHIMS within the Shire. These include:

- Art sites
- Middens
- Rock shelters
- Grinding grooves
- Modified trees
- Quarries

Full details about all the sites recorded in AHIMS are available in the Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast 2022).

The Aboriginal cultural heritage values of the Hornsby Shire are complex and deeply connected to the diverse Country of the Shire – waterways, landscapes, and sky. The Hornsby Shire Local Government Area Aboriginal Heritage Study has been prepared by Coast History and Heritage, and has identified the following Aboriginal cultural heritage values relevant to the area.

- There are a large number of places associate with the Aboriginal history of the Shire, especially Dyarubbin (Hawkesbury River) which has creation sites in the landscape, places of colonial conflict, enduring archaeological sites, and ongoing occupation into the present day.
- There are 334 recorded Aboriginal archaeological sites in Hornsby Shire. These sites need to be sensitively managed.
- The following historical themes have been identified in the Hornsby Heritage Study and augmented in the Aboriginal Heritage Study;
    o Deep time occupation
    o Traditional land management practices
    o Important places and connections: Dyarubbin (Hawkesbury River), Dowlaba (part of Wianamatta), Werriling, Sackville
    o Colonisation and resistance
    o Continuing on Country: language, culture and contemporary identity
    o Child removal
    o Political activism, including the work of Bill Onus's, and land claims under the Aboriginal Land Rights Act and the Native Title Act
    o Art sites associated with outcropping sandstone
    o Natural resources
    o Involvement of Aboriginal Police Trackers in searches through bushland
    o Travel along the Hawkesbury
    o Land travel routes possibly followed by current road alignments
    o Aboriginal guides, including Boio / Long Dick, working with non-Indigenous surveyors
    o Aboriginal yam agriculture, aquaculture and fishing.

- o Oyster farming, oyster middens for lime, commercial fishing, and boatbuilding on the Hawkesbury River including at Brooklyn and Berowra Creek
- o Possible Aboriginal labour in fruit and vine industries
- o Manufacture of stone tools
- o Aboriginal agricultural and pastoral labour
- o Aboriginal creation stories – Gungatty
- o Art sites
- o Knowledge-based use of the landscape
- o Cemeteries in rural and remote areas ie Bar Island, Brooklyn, Wisemans Ferry
- o Adoption of western religions
- o Aboriginal cultural tourism, including Bill Onus's demonstrations at Koala Park
- o Cricket at Wisemans Ferry, including Fred Barber
- o Hornsby Hospital
- o Our Lady of Mercy Home and Waitara Foundling Home
- o Aboriginal health and medicinal knowledge
- o Aboriginal domestic labour under the Aborigines Protection Board apprenticeship scheme
- o Reconciliation movement, including the Hornsby Area Residents for Reconciliation

- Note that when interpretive Aboriginal cultural heritage, it may not be appropriate to mark the exact location on the ground, for instance private residences and workplaces, but the associated stories could be incorporated into broader interpretation strategies

- Aboriginal archaeological heritage of Hornsby Shire is under-represented due to concerns with the vulnerability of archaeological sites to harm resulting from increased public awareness and visitation. However, this is a particularly significant element of the heritage of the Shire.

4.3 Non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage significance

The non-Aboriginal (historic) heritage values of the Hornsby Shire are largely demonstrated by the State and locally significant heritage listed items within the Shire. These tangible items have strong histories and associations with the people of the Shire. Many heritage listed items within the Hornsby Shire will be strong focus points for heritage interpretation. Non-listed and intangible heritage items identified through existing reports and consultation have also been included, and will also be a focus for heritage interpretation.

4.3.1 UNESCO World Heritage List

The **Old Great North Road** was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2010 under the 'Australian Convict Sites' entry. This internationally significant site forms the western border of the Hornsby Shire, and segments of the road still exist within the LGA's boundaries.[25]

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[25] UNESCO World Heritage Convention. 2010. Australian Convict Sites, https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1306/

4.3.2　National Heritage List

The National Heritage List (NHL) records sites of outstanding heritage significance to Australia. Sites within the NHL are subject to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

The **Old Great North Road** was inscribed on the National Heritage List in 2007.[26]

4.3.3　State Heritage Register

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) is the primary piece of State legislation affording protection to heritage items (natural and cultural) in NSW. Under the Heritage Act, 'items of environmental heritage' include places, landscapes, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts identified as significant. Significance is based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. Items of significance under the Heritage Act are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR).

The following items within the Hornsby Shire listed on the SHR.

Table 2. State Heritage items, Hornsby Shire

Item name	Address	Listing
Old Man's Valley Cemetery	Old Man's Valley, off Quarry Road, Hornsby	SHR Item No. 01764
Gilligaloola	82-84 Pennant Hills Road Normanhurst	SHR Item No. 00271
Mount Wilga House	2A Manor Road (Rosamond Street), Hornsby	SHR Item No. 00535
Highlands	9 Highlands Avenue, Wahroonga	SHR Item No. 00034
Pipe Organ from Bourke Street Congregational Church (former)	School Road, Galston	SHR Item No. 00382
Hawkesbury River Railway Station Group	Main Northern Railway, Brooklyn	SHR Item No. 01166
Bridge over Tunks (Pearces) Creek	Main Road 161, Galston	SHR Item No. 01478
Hawkesbury River Rail Bridge and Long Island Group	Main Northern Railway, Brooklyn	SHR Item No. 01040
Ahimsa	67 Cobran Road, Cheltenham	SHR Item No. 01494

4.3.4　Hornsby Local Environmental Plan (HLEP)

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land using planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act also requires that local governments prepare planning instruments (such as LEPs and DCPs) in accordance with the EP&A Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

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[26] Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water. 2022. "National Heritage Places - Old Great North Road," Accessed on 24 August 2022 via <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage/places/national/north-road>.

Hornsby Shire is subject to the heritage provisions of the HLEP 2013. Heritage items with local significance, Heritage Conservation Areas, and archaeological sites are identified on Schedule 5 of the HLEP.[27] The HLEP lists a total of 665 locally significant items within the Hornsby Shire, as well as six Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs) and 70 archaeological sites.

Locally Significant Heritage Items

Of the 665 local heritage items listed in the HLEP, 432 are private residences and have therefore not been included in this assessment. Items from Epping that are listed on the HLEP (v.30/6/2022) have also been excluded from consideration in the HIS on the advice of Council. The remaining 233 locally significant items are listed in Appendix C: HLEP 2013 Listed items 19.1. These items have been assessed as being associated with heritage destinations or specific key stories within the Shire.

Broadly, the heritage items assessed as being associated with heritage destinations or specific key stories in the Shire include:

- Railway stations
- Public parks, gardens, reserves, bushland, and open spaces
- Community halls and centres
- Schools
- Shops and commercial buildings
- Places of worship
- War memorials
- Cemeteries
- Street trees and windbreaks
- Retirement villages
- Public buildings

Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs)

The six HCAs contained within Hornsby Shire (see Appendix C: HLEP 2013 Listed items: Section 19.2) provide distinct opportunities as heritage destinations, often representing specific phases of the Shire's development. The Hornsby West Side HCA (HLEP 2013 nos. C3, C4, C5), for example, is associated with the early development of the shire and the coming of the Great North Railway. This conservation area presents a unique opportunity to interpret the key themes of Transport, Settlement and Suburbanisation, and The Changing Face of the Shire (discussed in 9.2).

Archaeological Sites

Seventy archaeological sites are also listed on the HLEP 2013. Depending on accessibility and visibility, archaeological sites can be effectively interpreted for the public as physical remnants of Hornsby's past. The HLEP-listed archaeological items are provided in Appendix C: HLEP 2013 Listed items.

4.4   Landscape heritage values

The *Hornsby Shire Landscape Heritage Study: Comprehensive Heritage Study* (Extent 2022) outlines the landscape heritage values for the Shire. Landscape heritage values include cultural heritage and natural heritage:

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[27] Hornsby Local Environmental Plan. 2013, sch. 5 <https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/epi-2013-0569#sch.5>.

- The National Parkland and other environmentally protected lands in Hornsby Shire are recognised for their 'natural, ecological and cultural values'[28]. The majority of the land in the Shire is made up of this type of landscape and forms a 'green belt' across the Shire.
- Hornsby Shire adjoins the Cumberland State Forest, Australia's only metropolitan state forest and an area of protection for flora and fauna.[29]
- The Hawkesbury River runs along the north of the Shire and has been used for millennia.[30]
- The convict-built Great North Road runs along the west of the Shire and allowed access to the Hornsby Plateau and Hunter region.
- The railway line connects Sydney railway systems to Newcastle railway systems through Hornsby Shire. The final step involved the construction of the Hawkesbury River Railway Bridge – then an 'engineering marvel'.[31]
- The Field of Mars Common was set aside for colonists' flocks and herds which freed up more land for farming and agriculture for the developing colony.[32]
- Significant citrus orchards sprung up in Beecroft and Galston in the 19th century. Waddell's Orchard has remained in continuous use since the 1880s.[33]
- Timber getting and forestry in Hornsby Shire were a major industry for the expanding colony. Saw pits near Epping and Pennant Hills transported timber down the Parramatta River.[34]
- Quarrying and mining in Hornsby included dolerite an Old Man's Valley and sandstone at Thornleigh. The sandmining quarry at Roberts Road established in the 70s is still in operation.[35]
- Early land grants would be 'foundational to the development of the Shire' and the Third Government Farm was established in 1801, a 'significant moment'[36].
- Samuel Wiseman established a ferry in 1827 at Wisemans Ferry; the first regular crossing of the Hawkesbury River.[37]
- Early subdivisions and the growth of suburbs was heavily influenced by the arrival of the railway. High streets were created and a 'commercial boom'. Beecroft and Cheltenham were characterised by good quality homes with retention of native trees and bushland.[38]
- There are several notable federation gardens throughout the Shire and in Beecroft, Cheltenham and Wahroonga in particular.[39]
- The Loreto Convent at Normanhurst was established following purchase of the land in 1896. This is a landmark Federation Gothic building with well-maintained grounds[40].
- Hornsby Shire has many public parks including Lisgar Gardens a 'significant site' within the Shire, The Koala Park Sanctuary, Muogamarra Nature Reserve and Fagan Park and homestead[41].
- There are a number of 'significant' monuments and commemorative memorials around the Shire including a memorial at Beecroft Village Green.[42]
- Impressive 'landmark' churches are found throughout the Shire. These include St Jude's Anglican Church in Dural and the ruined church on Bar Island.[43]
- Hornsby Shire Cemeteries have become 'important sites if historical and communal memory' such as the cemeteries at Old Man's Valley and Brooklyn.[44]

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[28] Extent. 2022. *Hornsby Shire Landscape Heritage Study: Comprehensive Heritage Study.* 25, Unpublished Draft
[29] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 25
[30] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 30
[31] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 35
[32] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 38
[33] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 38
[34] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 42
[35] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 43
[36] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 45
[37] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 45
[38] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 50
[39] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 54
[40] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 59
[41] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 63
[42] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 65
[43] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 66-67
[44] Extent. *Landscape Heritage Study.* 68

5.0   CONSULTATION PLAN

5.1   Introduction

This section addresses the consultation with Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal stakeholders during the development of this HIS&AP, in line with the requirements of the Hornsby Shire Council Community Engagement Plan (2021) and best-practice Aboriginal consultation guidelines.

5.2   Hornsby Shire Council Community Engagement Plan

The Hornsby Shire Council's Community Engagement Plan (2021) outlines how the community can participate in planning for the future of the Shire and provide feedback on items placed in exhibition under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and the *Local Government Act 1993*.[45]

Under the engagement plan, consultation is proactive, strategy-led, open and inclusive, with meaningful results delivered in a timely manner. The plan contains an engagement framework with the following stages:

- Inform
- Consult
- Involve
- Collaborate
- Empower.

5.3   Aboriginal stakeholder consultation

Consultation with Aboriginal knowledge holders is a fundamental aspect of the heritage interpretation process. As the Traditional Owners[46] of the land, the local community and knowledge holders maintain a dynamic connection to Country which informs their identity, culture, language and ways of living.[47] The depth of this connection requires that appropriate, effective consultation with relevant community members and knowledge holders must take place for any heritage works occurring on their traditional land.

Under the Burra Charter:

> *Article 12. Conservation, interpretation and management of a place should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has significant associations and meanings, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place.[48].*

'Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values' states that Aboriginal people:

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[45] Hornsby Shire Council, 2021. Community Engagement Plan: Your Say Matters. Accessed at: https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/162425/HSC_Community-Engagement-Plan.pdf (May 2022).
[46] Australian Heritage Commission. 2002. *Ask First. a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values*.4.
[47] Australian Heritage Commission, *Ask First.*
[48] Australia ICOMOS, 2013. Burra Charter – The Australian ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance. 3.

Are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and how this is best conserved;

Must have an active role in any Indigenous heritage planning process;

Must have input into primary decision-making in relation to Indigenous heritage so they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards this heritage; and

Must control intellectual property and other information relating specifically to their heritage, as this may be an integral aspect of its heritage value.[49].

Hornsby Council advised that discussions should take place with the Council Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultative Committee (as at June 2022, the new committee is not yet formed) and Aboriginal community groups to inform the HIS&AP, and that the LALCs should receive a copy of the draft HIS&AP for comment.

Consultation for the development of the HIS&AP has been undertaken with the following Aboriginal organisations as of February 2023:

Table 3. Aboriginal organisations consulted during the HIS&AP development

Organisation	Contacted by	Date	Method	Comment
Hornsby Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Advisory Committee	Artefact	Sep 2022	Email	HATSIC reviewed report and sent feedback including their 'express wish' that information about Aboriginal Cultural Heritage be included in the HIS&AP.
	Artefact via Hornsby Shire Council	24 February 2023	Sent draft 2	Feedback has been incorporated into this report
Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation	Artefact	10 June 2022	Site visit to Canoelands	Discussed interpretation of sensitive sites
Guringai Tribal Link	Artefact	10 June 2022	Site visit to Canoelands	Discussed interpretation of sensitive sites
Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council	Artefact		Email	Send copy of draft HIS for comment
Darkinjung LALC	Artefact		Email	Send copy of draft HIS for comment
Deerubbin LALC	Artefact		Email	Send copy of draft HIS for comment

5.4   Targeted community consultation

Consultation with a range of community and historical organisations has also taken place during the development of this HIS&AP. The following table summarises community consultation undertaken.

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[49] Australian Heritage Commission, 2002. *Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values.*

Table 4. Community consultation log

Person/agency contacted	Contacted by	Date	Method	Comments
Outgoing Heritage reference group	Artefact	17 May 2022	Consultation meeting	Supportive of the HIS&AP interim update Commented on audience segmentation Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP.
Council staff	Artefact	31 May 2022	Consultation meeting	Supportive of the HIS&AP interim update Highlighted interpretation projects in development Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP
Arcadia Galston Residents' Association Inc	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
Beecroft-Cheltenham Civic Trust Inc & Beecroft Cheltenham History Group	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
	Artefact	22 April 2022	Email and phone conversation	Enthusiastic about emphasising the village feel, built heritage, and bush heritage of Beecroft and Cheltenham. Highlighted past and existing interpretation Made recommendations for public programming Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP
Berowra Waters Progress Association	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
Berowra & District Community Association Inc	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
	Artefact	3 June 2022		Discussed connection of location to Margaret Preston Highlighted interpretation potential of area Discussed heritage tourism of the area Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP
Brooklyn Community Association	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	

Person/agency contacted	Contacted by	Date	Method	Comments
	Artefact	3 May 2022 and 4 May 2022		Discussed heritage transport options Discussed current and potential heritage interpretation Highlighted potential usage of buildings for heritage interpretation Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP
Dangar Island Historical Society / Hawkesbury People and Places	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
	Artefact	3 May 2022		Highlighted current and potential interpretation options Discussed current publications Discussed concerns about potential vandalism to heritage Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP
Dharug and Lower Hawkesbury Historical Society	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
Dural and District Historical Society	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
	Artefact	7 June 2022	Phone call	Discussed agricultural heritage of the area and interpretation possibilities Recommended some relevant publications Discussed oral histories Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP
Hornsby Shire Historical Society (HSHS)	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
Milsons Passage Progress Association	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
Pennant Hills District Civic Trust	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
	Artefact	8 June 2022	Phone call	Discussed the heritage streetscapes and buildings of the area Recommendations for publications and guides based on heritage compilation by the Trust Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP

Person/agency contacted	Contacted by	Date	Method	Comments
Ray Park Heritage Group	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
Westleigh Progress Association	HSC	27 April 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
Disability Worker, Options Disability Support, Central Coast	Artefact	27 May 2022	Interview and email	Discussed levels of engagement and successful interpretation for visitors with intellectual difficulties Discussed engagement with disability workers Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP
		17 June 2022	email	Discussed economics of excursions and accommodating families with members who have a disability Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP
Chinese Australian Services Society Ltd	HSC	20 May 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
	Artefact	7 July 2022	email	Discussed language barrier issues for members of CASS Outlined key languages to translate into Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP
Cherrybrook Chinese Community association	HSC	20 May 2022	Letter introducing project and asking for comments	
Australian Sikh Heritage	Artefact	23 May and 30 May 2022		Recommended additional groups to contact. Would like to be kept informed about the project Is happy to publicise
Australian Indian Historical Society	Artefact	27 May 2022		Discussed the Cherrybrook Jawan Memorial Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP
Berowra Creative Society	Artefact	4 November 2022	Attendance at committee meeting	Discussed the proposal for improvements to the Berowra District Hall and potential display and interpretation in Berowra about Margaret Preston. Comments incorporated into the HIS&AP
Public exhibition of draft HIS&AP – HSC organise	HSC	2023 TBC	Public exhibition	

6.0   INTERPRETIVE STRATEGY

6.1   Introduction

This section outlines the strategy that is recommended for interpretation in the Hornsby Shire, incorporating the historical themes and key stories of the sites and the Aboriginal cultural values of the landscapes.

6.2   Interpretive principles

The key principles for the development of heritage interpretation across the Hornsby Shire are as follows:

- Present the Hornsby Shire as a distinct cultural landscape, the product of numerous phases of use and associations, and intrinsically connected to its heritage.
- Provide a clear, consistent approach to heritage interpretation across the Shire by connecting interpretive elements to the key heritage themes.
- Identify heritage 'destinations' across the shire and promote these heritage destinations to audiences through a range of interpretive strategies.
- Connect key heritage stories with key heritage destinations and heritage items across the Hornsby Shire.
- Prioritise the interpretation of diverse heritage stories and voices from the Hornsby community.
- Be guided by Aboriginal stakeholders to ensure interpretation adheres to the cultural heritage significance of the area and is developed with sensitivity and respect.
- Ensure that interpretation is engaging, creative, evokes curiosity and provokes conversations about the heritage values of the Hornsby Shire.
- Ensure heritage interpretation media are developed with a consistent look and feel so that they are identifiable by audiences.
- Create interpretation experiences which are accessible and appropriate to target audiences across the Hornsby Shire.
- Ensure that interpretive media are developed in a way that complements the built and natural environment and landscape design of their specific location and the historical characteristics of the area.
- Ensure heritage interpretation for future developments within the Hornsby Shire is developed to align with this HIS.

7.0   EXISTING INTERPRETATION

The Hornsby Shire has a large range of interpretive materials extant throughout the Shire, developed throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries by Council, local organisations and private developments. This section provides guidelines for the types of interpretive materials present within the Shire, and a methodology for assessment of the suitability of interpretive material.

7.1   Sample of existing interpretive elements

There are hundreds of interpretive elements already installed across the Shire. Below is a sample of the types of interpretative elements that are extant across the Hornsby Shire.
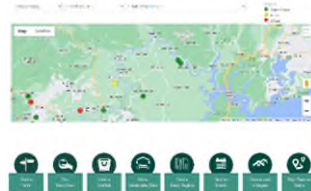
Table 5. Existing interpretive elements

Description	Examples	Image
Self-guided heritage walks	A well designed and laid out self-guided historic walking tour brochure for of the business and retail precinct of Hornsby highlighting the social and cultural past within Hornsby Shire. There are also site-specific heritage trails. Council's Local Studies staff have confirmed they are currently preparing a self-guided heritage walk for the areas of Brooklyn and Pennant Hills. The type of information provided and printed format will be similar to the current Hornsby Heritage Walk as advertised on Council's website: Hornsby Heritage Walk | Hornsby Shire Council (Hornsby.nsw.gov.au).	
Guided bushwalks	The Council offer free guided bushwalks and events to Hornsby Shire residents only. https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/environment/flora-and-fauna/bushland-management/bushwalks Natural Resources Branch runs a guided walks program, which includes visits to Aboriginal sites, but only where these are already on the public record, for instance with NPWS signage The Natura Resources Brand hosts a series of guided bush tucker walks, led by NPWS Aboriginal Rangers.	

Description	Examples	Image
Online interactive database	Council's interactive database Hornsby Shire Recollects for the Hornsby Shire Library Local History Collection, as well as historical material belonging to community organisations and local history enthusiasts: https://hornsbyshire.recollect.net.au/	
QR Codes	A QR code is located on an Aboriginal heritage interpretive panel located outside the Hornsby Council Chambers.	
Plaques and panels for in situ heritage	Bar Island has a combination of panels about the ecology of the island as well as the ruins and graveyard on the site.	
Trail website	Convict Trail Project web site which includes historical information and details for visiting https://www.convicttrail.com.au/	
Museums	Hornsby Shire Historical Society Museum Fagan Park Rural Museum Dural & District Historical Society Cobham Hall Museum, Wisemans Ferry	

Description	Examples	Image
Location signs	The Village Green sign at Beecroft gives visitors the impression of the 'heritage village' aspect of the site. There are other examples of heritage locations sigs at Wallarobba and the Beecroft Community Centre	
Outdoor exhibition	McKell Park has multiple interpretive signage panels next to the children's play area and adjacent to the footpath.	
Murals	Dural Lane Murals by Hugues Sineux depicting what Hornsby would have looked like in the early 1900s	
Decorative functional elements	Ping pong table at St James Park, Hornsby with heritage imagery and text emblazoned on the side panel Decorated electrical boxes.	

Description	Examples	Image
Discover Hornsby Council's website	Website promoting activities and destinations across Hornsby Shire https://discoverhornsby.com/	
'Farmgate Trail' – historic farms and orchards 'living history'	External website marketing farms, orchards and 'living history experiences; https://www.harvesttrailsandmarkets.com.au/farm-gate-trails/	
Bush track walk with tactile models	Carrs Bush Track has accessible tactile models of animals	
Festivals and fairs	The Festival of the Hawkesbury River - organised by the Natural Resources Team to a community campaign to receive feedback on the Hawkesbury-Nepean Coastal Management Program and the Swift Parrot Project being undertaken by Council staff in collaboration with Local Land Services and NPWS. The local Brooklyn Community Association then engaged with the staff to create more of a fete type event with additional activities and stores.	
Live interpretation / Living history	Watkins Orchard promotes itself as a 'living history' experience - https://www.watkinsorchard.com.au/	

Description	Examples	Image
War Memorials	War memorials like Beecroft WWI, WWII, and Boer War Memorial, Carlingford K13 Submarine Memorial Park, Cherrybrook ANZAC Jawan Cenotaph	
Public programs	The Natural Resources Team has had Native Plant giveaways. Previously they have also organised an Earth Hour Fun Day and Environmental Day.	
Heritage app	Students from Macquarie University as part of their studies developed two prototypes for a "Heritage Walks App" for Hornsby Council. One was presented as a video, the other as a PowerPoint as the end of project outcome. Council does not currently have a funded project to progress with the "Heritage App" but it is a desirable function.	
Natural Environment signage	Interpretative signage existing along walking trails and natural heritage features for example brass plaques on the Hornsby Heritage steps (pictured), interpretive signs at Lakes of Cherrybrook Walk and Erlstoke Park Track. Additional interpretive signage is being installed in 2022 at various sites including Kenley Park Shared Path and New Farm Road Reserve Track.	

Description	Examples	Image
Hornsby Heritage Awards	Running from 2014-2018, the Hornsby Heritage Awards served to publicly acknowledge outstanding design work that HLEPed maintain places of historical significance, as well as efforts to promote heritage. The *Owen Nannelli Memorial Award* was awarded to a group or individual who has made an outstanding contribution to the education and promotion of the heritage of Hornsby Shire. Winners of the *Heritage Award* were presented with a commemorative plaque and a Certificate of Achievement acknowledging the Award. However, the installation of the plaques was not undertaken, monitored, publicised, or recorded by Council.	

7.2   Guidelines for assessing current interpretive elements at a destination

As shown in Section 7.1 the extensive range of interpretive elements present throughout the Hornsby Shire mean that a comprehensive assessment of each piece of interpretation is not possible. Instead, it is recommended that an assessment of any existing interpretive element is undertaken during future development of destinations within the Hornsby Shire, or any future major works taking place throughout the area. This assessment should utilise the following criteria:

- **Relevance** – is the message of relevance in supporting the main interpretive themes for the precinct or site-specific stories?

- **Accuracy** – has the interpretation been checked by subject experts and knowledge holders?

- **Condition/age** – is it in excellent condition?

- **Style** – does it integrate with the overall interpretation focus, use of materials and design style?

- **Add value** – does the pre-existing element add value to the interpretive experience of users the site?

- **Representativeness** – is the element representative of a story or style of interpretation that is unique in itself?

If the existing interpretive elements at a site or destination do not satisfy these criteria, a redesign or development of new interpretation will be required. New interpretation should be developed according to the principles and design guidelines outlined in this HIS, as well as aligning with the Hornsby Shire Council branding and style guides (see 22.0 Appendix F: Design Guidelines).

8.0   AUDIENCE IDENTIFICATION

Heritage interpretation is most effective when potential audiences are identified and specifically targeted. It is important to define audience categories to ensure that the design, content and location of interpretive media provide engaging and informative experiences relevant to those audiences.

Two main audience groups of the Hornsby Shire are relevant to heritage interpretation development: residents and visitors.

8.1   Residents

In 2021, the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimated the permanent residential population of Hornsby Shire to be 152,225, making residents the largest audience by far. At 22,540, the suburb with the highest population is Hornsby, followed by Cherrybrook at 19,135, and Beecroft-Cheltenham at 9,817.[50]

The 2016 Hornsby Shire community profile population highlights[51] give the average demographics for the population of Hornsby:

- Median age is 40

- 45% are couples with children

- 11% are older couples without children

- 17% are lone person households

- 37% were born overseas

- 31% have a language at home other than English.

2021 ABS data gives more details of the demographics of Hornsby Shire:

- 0.6% of the population are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

- Top languages spoken at home (other than English): Mandarin 9.2%, Cantonese 4.1%, Korean 2.3%, Hindi 2.2% and Persian 1.4%

- 66% are families with children

8.2   Visitors

The following tourism profile for the Hornsby Shire, extracted from the Hornsby Shire Council Economic Development and Tourism Strategy 2021-2026, outlines the expectations and plans for tourism: [52]

The strategy summarises Hornsby Shire's tourism profile which consists of:

- 59% of visitors are domestic overnight visitors – visiting friends or relatives

- 60% of international visitors are visiting friends and relatives

- 27% are visiting the Shire on holiday.

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[50] Hornsby Shire Council community profile. June 2022. Accessed at: https://profile.id.com.au/hornsby/highlights-2016?WebID=13183100.
[51] Hornsby Shire Council community profile.
[52] Economic Development and Tourism Strategy. 2021-2026. (SC Lennon & Associates Pty Ltd)

8.2.1 Tourism audience segmentation

The Destination NSW audience segmentation model is a useful tool for defining consumers of heritage interpretation in Hornsby Shire.[53] Table 7 outlines the audiences most relevant to Hornsby Shire. These market segments can be successfully and specifically targeted for heritage interpretation experiences.

At 63% of all visitors to the Hornsby Shire, the "visiting friends and relatives" audience segment is the largest visiting demographic. Although school groups and students are not included in the Destination NSW audience segmentation model, Artefact has identified this demographic as significant to Hornsby Shire and has included it in the below table.[54]

Table 6. Audience segmentation for the Hornsby Shire

Market Segment	Detail	Types of experiences
Road Trippers	NSW road trippers are defined as fully independent overnight Holiday visitors to NSW who have at least 2 stopovers on their trip. They travel by car or van. The majority are young or mid-life.	Sightseeing Visiting parks Routes and itineraries
Domestic Caravan and Campers	Domestic caravan and camping visitors are Australian residents, aged 15 and over, who have taken a trip in NSW and stayed at least one night in a caravan park or commercial camping ground, at a place 40 kilometres or more from their home	Sightseeing Visiting parks Bushwalking / walks Trails
Visiting Friends and Relatives	The Visiting Friends and Relatives visitors are aged 15 and over, who visit NSW for the primary purpose of 'visiting friends and relatives'. Australian hosts tend not to accompany their guests. VFRs can be international or domestic.	Sightseeing Visiting parks Markets Zoo/Aquarium/wildlife park (if have kids) Day trips and short stays Experiences aimed at Chinese /Indian visitors Museums and art galleries Heritage buildings, sites, and monuments Concerts and performing arts Festivals and fairs
International Youth	International youth travellers are overseas visitors to Australia for a period of no longer than 12 months, who visit NSW and are aged 15 to 29 years. They come to NSW for the purpose of holiday/ leisure, visiting friends and relatives, education, employment, business or other reasons.	Sightseeing Group tours, guided trips and holidays Heritage buildings, sites, and monuments Museums and art galleries Nature based activities
International Students	International students are any international visitors who come to NSW for the purpose of education. This market is typically characterised by a long length of stay, which in turn results in a high average spend per visitor. Predominantly Chinese students.	Sightseeing Markets Heritage buildings, sites, and monuments Museums and art galleries Nature based activities

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[53] Destination NSW market segments. June 2022. Accessed at: https://www.destinationnsw.com.au/tourism/facts-and-figures/market-segments

[54] Hornsby Shire Council economic profile. June 2022.Accessed at: https://economy.id.com.au/hornsby/tourism-visitors-reason

Market Segment	Detail	Types of experiences
Working Holiday Makers	Working holiday makers (WHMs) are visitors who intend to work while they are holidaying in Australia. While the number of WHM visitors is smaller than many other market segments, their long length of stay means that they account for a significant proportion of total visitor nights spent in NSW. Mainly from UK. Aged 18-30.	Sightseeing Heritage buildings, sites, and monuments Museums and art galleries
International Backpackers	The backpacker market accounts for a significant proportion of visitors to NSW. Aged 20-29.	Near public transport Sightseeing Visiting parks Heritage buildings, sites, and monuments Museums and art galleries Nature based activities
[Visitors interested in…] Aboriginal Tourism	Destination NSW's 'Aboriginal tourism' visitor is defined as a visitor who undertook an Aboriginal related activity in New South Wales	Art and crafts or cultural display Dance or theatre production Visit an Aboriginal site or community
Over 55s Travel	As the over 55s market continues to expand in line with Australia's aging population, it presents an opportunity for tourism in NSW. Travelling as couples – often visiting friends.	Mentally relaxing activities Group activities Escapism General sightseeing
NSW Family Market	Couples without kids outnumber couples with kids (and its increasing). Mostly going on holidays and if they stay in NSW then they head to the coast.	Relaxed and easy with beautiful surroundings Local places Places to 're-connect' Options that cater for all family members Outdoor nature activities Zoo/Aquarium/wildlife park
Accessible Tourism	Accessible tourism is about making it easy for all people to enjoy tourism experiences. This includes seniors, people with a disability, people from non-English speaking backgrounds and parents with children.	Historic pubs

9.0 HISTORICAL THEMES

9.1 Introduction

To successfully interpret a site, the contextual background should be presented in a way that is concise, easily accessible, informative and engaging. Successful interpretation is best achieved by structuring the interpretive approach around key themes or stories directly associated with the site in order to provide a clear context for understanding the heritage values of the site.

9.2 Key themes from the Hornsby Thematic History

Key themes are a valuable vehicle for conveying specific messages about a site's layered history and cultural values. The themes function as an organisational tool, grouping and ordering important information to present accessible, appropriate and effective heritage interpretation to an audience.

Hornsby Shire is a rich and diverse cultural area with complex, layered histories embedded in Country. In order to simplify the interpretive structure and provide some major anchor-points for heritage interpretation, GML identified key local themes for the Hornsby Shire.[55]

The Thematic History identifies locally distinctive themes to structure Hornsby's historical narrative. These are key themes that capture the unique aspects of Hornsby Shire and its development through time:

- Aboriginal Country
- Convict Life
- Bushland Shire
- Transport
- Agriculture and Horticulture
- Industrial Enterprises
- Belief and Faith
- Leisure and Recreation
- Health and Wellness
- Settlement and Suburbanisation; and
- The Changing Face of the Shire.

These key themes will inform the focus of interpretive elements in the Hornsby Shire; with each theme targeted to key locations. Specific site stories will also be developed to provide an engaging exploration of the historic and Aboriginal cultural values present within the site and the surrounding land and waterscape.

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[55] GML Heritage, 2021. Hornsby Thematic History.

10.0 HERITAGE INTERPRETATION EXAMPLES

10.1 Introduction

This section outlines a range of interpretive media opportunities which could effectively express the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage values of the Hornsby Shire. These options have been developed to provide a considered, comprehensive suite of heritage interpretation possibilities.

It is not intended that all of these interpretive options are necessarily appropriate to be incorporated at all sites within the Shire, but that the most appropriate for each site's design and function be considered when Council is undertaking or approving new developments.

Descriptions and a successful Australian or international case study featuring each type of interpretive media are provided below.

10.2 Acknowledgement of/Welcome to Country

A key method of communicating the importance of Country to audiences at the site is by providing a Welcome to Country or Acknowledgement of Country message. A Welcome to Country is given by the traditional custodians/knowledge holders of the area, welcoming people to their land, while an Acknowledgement of Country is a sign of respect to the traditional owners of the land stated by the asset holder.

Left: Marrickville Library Acknowledgement of Country; right: University of Sydney Acknowledgement of Country
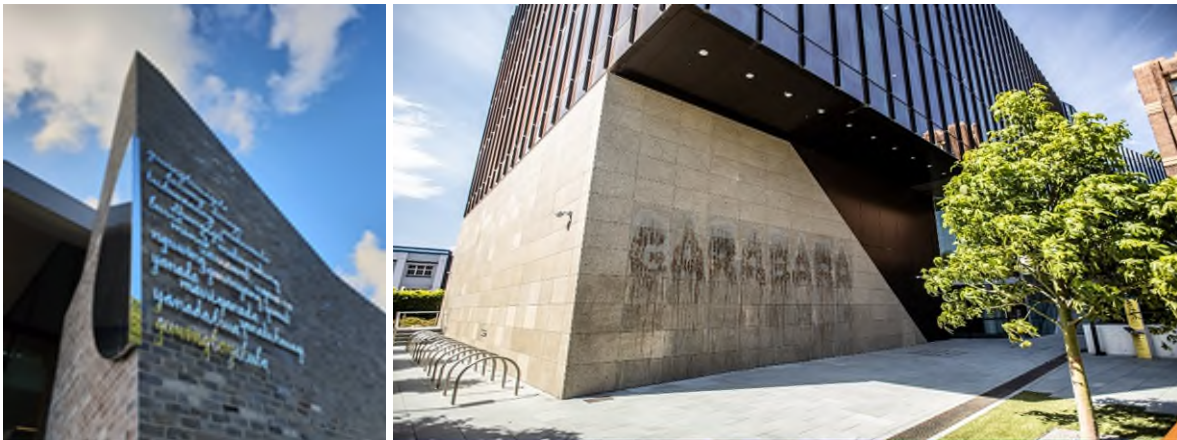
Left: Heart of Country by Damian Vick, Sculpture Down the Lachlan; right: Bendigo AoC sculpture

10.2.1 Case study: NRMA Insurance Acknowledgement of Country

As part of their Reconciliation Action Plan, NRMA Insurance prioritized acknowledging Country on major highways across New South Wales. NRMA Insurance partnered with three Local Aboriginal Land Councils, Boomalli Aboriginal Artists Collective and three Aboriginal artists with local connections to create bespoke artworks for Acknowledgements of Country on Wonnarua, Wiradjuri, Kamilaroi and Dharawal Country.

The artworks express each artist's connection to Country, with text that acknowledges the multiple spellings created by a traditionally oral culture. These large signs create a strong, creative statement easily seen over a long distance, ensuring drivers understand whose Country they are travelling through.

NRMA Insurance Signposting Country; by Debra Beale (left) and Jasmine Sarin (right)
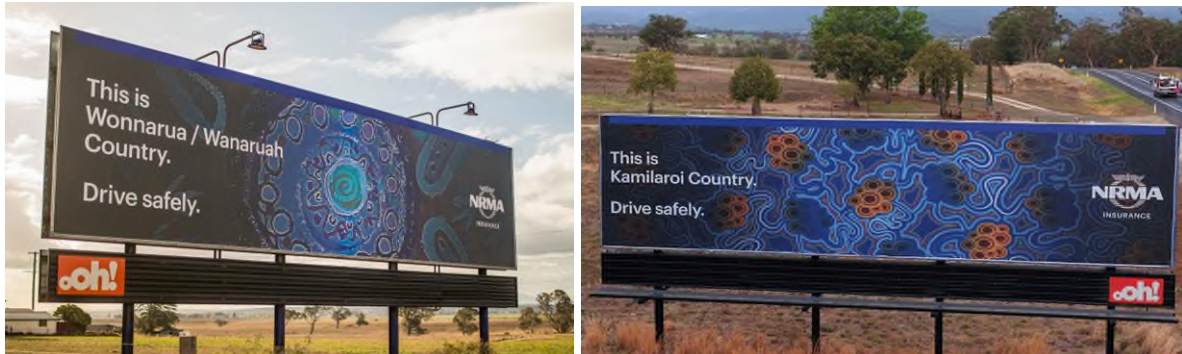
10.3 Architectural integration and landscape geometry

Creative practices relating to place-making and the built form are powerful devices to incorporate and reflect the heritage values and stories of a site in a new development. Heritage values embedded within the heritage destinations of the Hornsby Shire can be expressed through innovative architectural design responses for new developments, providing a visual exploration of the history of each site. This can be realised through the form of new buildings, integrated applications within new developments and the shaping of the landscape's geometry.

This interpretive media option is also an effective approach to integrating Aboriginal cultural values into the built form. Designs that echo traditional forms, spaces and narratives and their contemporary interpretations are increasingly being integrated within new developments worldwide, sending strong, respectful messages about the timeless links between Indigenous people and the landscape, and allowing for reflection of contemporary connections to the land.

Left: Puntukurnu Aboriginal Medical Services healthcare hub, by Kaunitz Yeung Architecture; right: Uluru-Kata Tjuta Cultural Centre, National Parks

Left: Wanarn Clinic by Kaunitz Yeung Architecture; right: Champion Lakes Aboriginal Interpretive Centre, by Gresley Abas

10.3.1 Case study: Yagan Square, Perth

Yagan Square is a major civic place within Perth's Central Business District, located between the William Street Horseshoe Bridge and Roe and Wellington Streets. As part of the early design consultation, a cultural engagement process was undertaken by Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority and the local Aboriginal organisations, including the Whadjuk Working Party and the South West Aboriginal Land and Sea Council. This engagement shaped a new urban typology that meaningfully embedded Aboriginal cultural values into the architecture and landscape of the development.

The narratives gifted by the local Aboriginal peoples included themes of place, waterways, animals, birds, people and the landscape, and the local Aboriginal resistance fighter Yagan, a Noongar man killed in conflict in 1833, and Balbuk, a Noongar woman who protested against colonial occupation in the late nineteenth century.

Yagan Square, Perth

10.4   Adaptive reuse

Adaptive re-use refers to the adaptation of a heritage place for a new use by respecting and retaining its cultural significance. Adaptive re-use aims to retain and sympathetically re-use significant existing fabric, features and the inherent character of buildings, landscapes, or places, while creating spaces that people want to inhabit and use in a meaningful way.

The Burra Charter provides a best practice framework for considered, meaningful adaptive re-use, advising that a cautious approach to change is adopted, adapting as little of a structure as possible while caring for the original structure and making it useable and safe.[56]

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[56] Office of Environment and Heritage, 2012. Adaptive Reuse of Heritage Places Policy.

Left: Geelong Arts Centre, Melbourne; right: The Mint, Sydney Living Museums

Left: No. 4 Police Station, by Welsh and Major; right: The Gantry, by Bates Smart

10.4.1 Case study: Ngununggula Southern Highlands Regional Art Gallery, Retford Park

Opened in 2021, Ngununggula art gallery is housed in the Old Dairy complex at Retford Park, Bowral. The 1880s complex, owned by the National Trust NSW, was adapted into 700 square metres of gallery space by Tonkin Zulaikha Greer Architects in a heritage-sensitive design that prioritised visual arts, education, artistic practice, and cultural voice. While the exterior and facades of the complex were left largely intact, the interiors were transformed into modern, flexible gallery space.

Ngununggula Southern Highlands Regional Art Gallery, Retford Park

10.5   Re-use of salvaged materials

Architectural and archaeological materials salvaged from heritage buildings undergoing development, such as sandstone blocks, fireplaces and fittings, bricks and decorative tiles, can be re-used to interpret a site's past in a new development. These items, often made from quality fabric, are both a physical reminder of a site's past and a sustainable building material.

Salvaged materials can be incorporated into functional items, such as seating, shelters and walls, or into interpretive devices, such as interpretive panel mounts, public art pieces or play spaces. The condition of these materials should be assessed by a fabrics conservator to ensure that the material is safe to re-use.

Left: Example of a re-used heritage window in context at Milsons Point Station; centre/right: seating constructed of salvaged brick

Left and right: St Barnabas' Church salvaged materials display, Sydney

10.5.1 Case study: Interloop, Wynyard Station

As part of the upgrading of Wynyard Station in 2017, the original 1930s hardwood escalators at the York Street entrance were salvaged and replaced by modern people-movers. Four combs and 244 hardwood treads were welded into an aluminium base and threaded into a twisted design by artist Chris Fox, a creative response to the heritage staircase regarded as iconic by the Sydney community. *Interloop*, installed above the modern escalators, evokes memories of thousands of train journeys taken by Sydneysiders over eighty years, celebrating the historic identity of Wynyard Station.

Interloop, Chris Fox, Wynyard Station
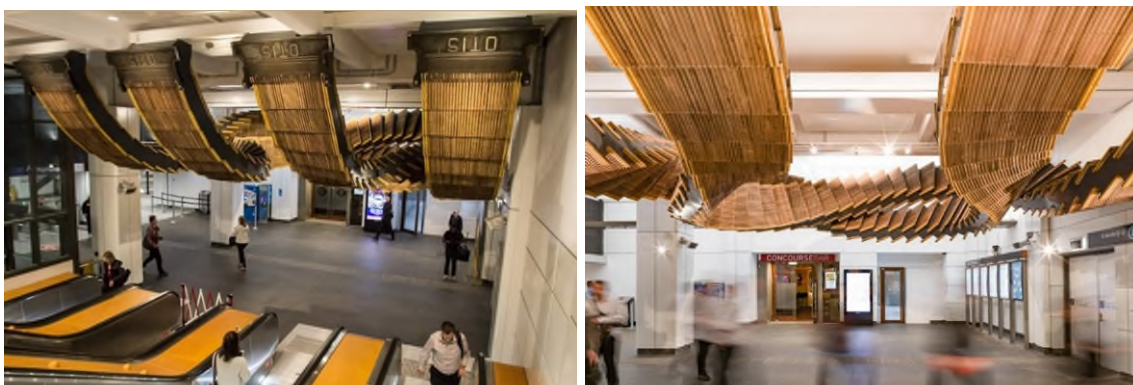
10.6   Conservation

Conservation can be regarded as a process of managing change in ways that best retain and protect the heritage significance of a place, while recognising opportunities to reveal or enhance its values for present and future generations. There are a large number of listed and unlisted heritage items in private hands in the Shire[57] so opportunities to promote the conservation of these buildings, and give insights into the process for the public, should be investigated.

Left: Registrar General's Building, Sydney Open; right Tulkiyan House conservation, Gordon

Left: Substation No. 164, Clarence Street Sydney; right: Hinchcliff House conservation, Sydney
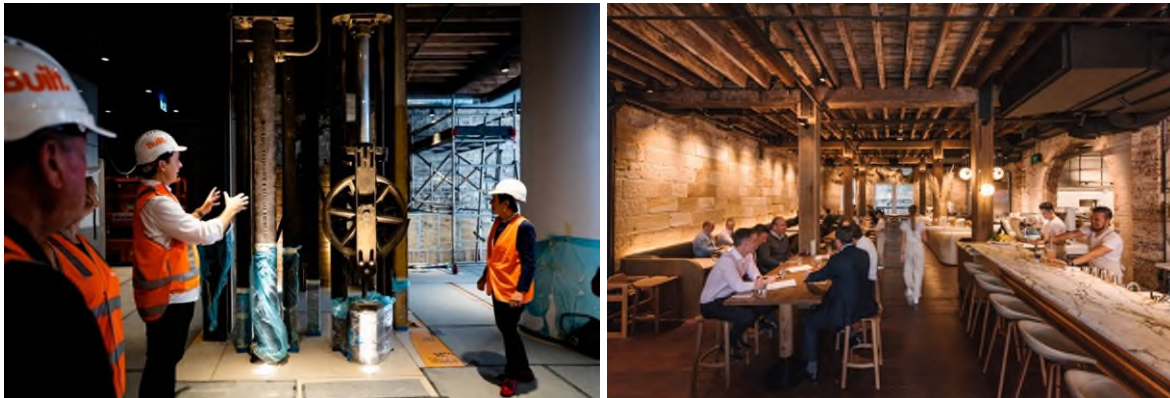
10.6.1 Case study: Woolshed at Rouse Hill Estate

Constructed in 1858, the Rouse Hill Estate Woolshed is one of 17 outhouse structures on the estate, but after 160 years of use and wear, the timber woolshed was in poor condition. In 2020, Sydney Living Museums began conserving the building, employing heritage engineers and builders to best preserve the building's historical integrity.

The conservation effort was undertaken in two stages: the first was the recording, cataloguing, and documentation of the site, and the second was intensive structural conservation. All modern fabric was date-stamped and photographed so as to differentiate it from the original material.[58]

As a result of Sydney Living Museums' conservation effort, visitors can now safely enjoy and learn from the building, the lifespan of the structure has been substantially prolonged, and its historical value has been honoured.

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[57] Artefact Heritage. 2022. Draft Hornsby Shire Heritage Review. Report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council,
[58] Sydney Living Museums, "A Strong and Simple Structure: Conserving the Woolshed," accessed on 6 May 2022, <https://sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/stories/strong-and-simple-structure-conserving-woolshed>.

Left: Conserving the Rouse Hill Woolshed; right: Rouse Hill Woolshed, Sydney Living Museums

10.7 Functional elements

New developments provide an opportunity to integrate heritage interpretation into buildings and public spaces, with heritage details incorporated into functional elements such as stairways, seating, shelters, balustrades and screens. As well as being essential elements of public space, these items can be canvases for heritage content.

Embedding heritage interpretation elements within the seating, ground plane, and shade structures within gathering spaces provides a rich context and points of engagement and conversation. Patterning, text, or graphic image-based seating inserts are effective forms of interpretation, strategically positioned to engage people who have some time to pause, read and reflect absorbing messages and stories about the site. Similarly, utilising overhead elements such as canopies, roofs, shopfront awnings or shade structures for portraying images or Aboriginal designs are opportunities for unique expressions of a destination's heritage.

Left and right: Pirrama Park heritage interpretation; right: Burwood Brickworks, Balarinji and Mandy Nicholson
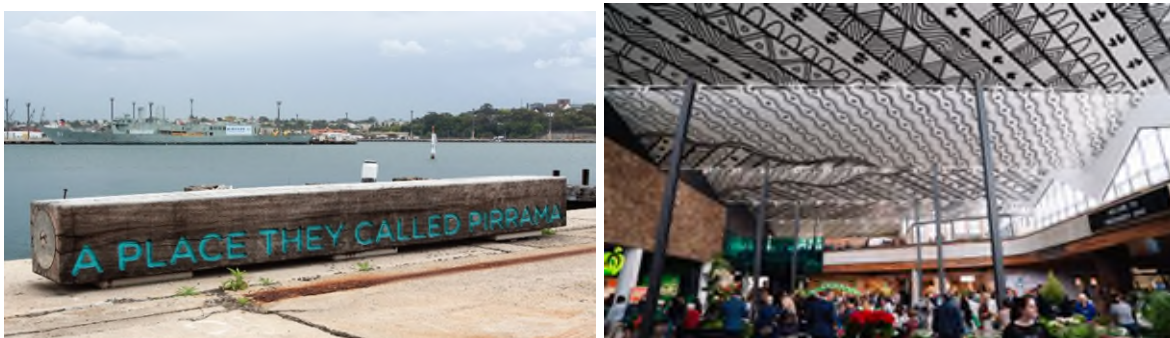
Left: Parramatta Dairy Precinct garden interpretation; right: Hourglass Lake balustrade insert
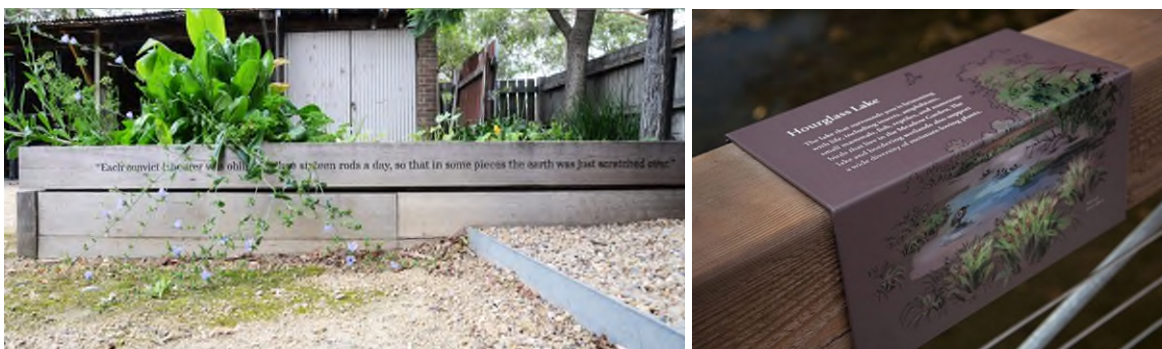
10.7.1 Case study: Sunset Heritage Precinct, Western Australia

Sunset Heritage Precinct, located at the Dalkeith Peninsula on the Swan River, was home to the Claremont Old Men's Home, established in 1901. The site was redeveloped into an arts, recreation and cultural precinct in 2014, with interpretive signage developed by Turner Design. As well as interpretive panels, the interpretive strategy focused on incorporating seating inlays into the public domain, each telling a story about a particular year in the precinct's history. Located in prominent rest areas, the inlays feature large historical photographs and succinct text bites for optimal audience engagement.

Functional seating inlays at Sunset Heritage Precinct

10.8   Ground plane elements

Ground plane elements embedded in public domain areas are a subtly effective heritage interpretation medium. Paving colours, metal inlays or sandblasted patterns may be installed into ground planes, forming artworks, tracing the footprints of former structures or containing small 'bites' of textual information, quotes or dates creating a narrative as paths are traversed.

Embedding Aboriginal design elements into the ground plane of a site can connect a new development directly to Country, providing a tangible aesthetic reference to significant physical, social, or spiritual features of the land. By installing such ground plane elements into outdoor spaces, a strong visual message about the Aboriginal heritage of the site can be created.

Left: Bulletin Place inlay with the Sydney Language; right: The Glasshouse, Port Macquarie

Left: Riverbanks College, by Mantirri Design; right: Citizens Gateway to the Great Barrier Reef, by Brian Robertson

10.8.1 Case study: Marrickville Metro, Sydney

As part of renovation works at the Marrickville Metro shopping centre, heritage interpretation of the former Vicar's Wool Factory was required by AML Capital. Deuce Design and FJMT Studio produced ground plane inlays of corten steel and vitreous enamel panels with flora and fauna related to the site. The naturalistic colour palette for the inlays was offset by design of the inlays, which featured stylised interpretations of Marrickville's industrial architecture. Each inlay presented a period of the evolution of the site, with site users able to create an effective timeline as they crossed the entry courtyard.

Ground plane inlays at Marrickville Metro, Marrickville

10.9 Interpretive panels

Well-designed and written interpretive panels are an excellent media for conveying key stories and rich narratives in an effective, accessible manner. If integrated into the design of a site, they can be strategically located to gain appropriate exposure. Interpretive panels, as text-based media, are ideally suited to tell more details of site-specific stories providing contextual information in a succinct and engaging manner.

Panel text can encourage visitors to look more closely at their surroundings or text can pose questions to stimulate conversations. They should be located in spaces which allow for a longer dwell time or in natural pause points such as public squares, parks or seating areas. Interpretive panels can also work as trail markers on walks or bush trails, highlighting different aspects of the site. When used across a site, panels should have a consistent 'look and feel' so audiences know they are encountering heritage information.

Left: Castlereagh Street interpretive signage, Sydney; right: Burrawang Walk, Kamay

Left: The Gantry, Camperdown right: Fairfield Station crane panel

10.9.1 Case study: Window in time, Krusevac, Serbia

The 'window to the past' panel at the Kruševačka Tvrđava, Serbia, outlines the original shape of the tower of the Zonzon tower at the Krusevac Fortress for visitors who stand in a specific spot. Much of the original building as collapsed and the panel HLEPs to 'revive' the heritage.

Interpretive signage at Krusevac[59]

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[59] Krusevac Grad. 2019. "Prozor u prošlost" Donžon kule. https://krusevacgrad.rs/prozor-u-proslost-donzon-kule/

10.10 QR codes and Beacon Technology

Digital connections such as QR codes and Beacon Technology are increasingly implemented within interpretive panels to provide an extended experience. Curious site users can scan a QR code with their smartphone to access a larger field of historical information, stories and images via a webpage or Hornsby Recollects. Beacon Technology, in which small, wireless transmitters that use Bluetooth technology are installed in convenient high traffic locations, could also activate tailored audio/visual experiences for key heritage items or destinations.

Left: Panel and QR code, Woodford Reserve, Blue Mountains; right: QR code in pavement

10.10.1 Case study: Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

MediaLab at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York experimented with beacon technology and demonstrated that it provided valuable context to museum visitors by delivering audio and video content as well as descriptions of objects. As well as delivering interpretive content, the beacons could also be used as a navigation or wayfinding tool that informed visitors about the locations of related exhibits.

Beacon Technology in use at the Metropolitan Museum of Art
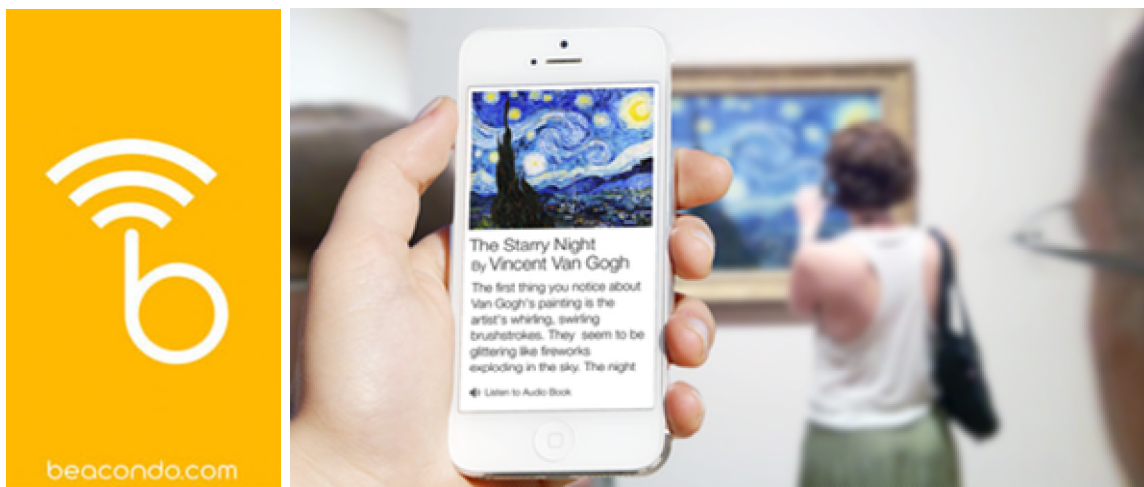
10.11 Landscaping and plantings

Interpretive landscaping is an effective approach to evoke past structures, gardens and landscapes within public and private developments. Landscaping devices, including use of turf and hardstand, geometry and shapes, use of water and planting certain species can create an immersive space for site users that gives a feeling of being surrounded by heritage. Depending on the site, footings or sections of previous heritage buildings can be marked out with landscaping to deepen the understanding of place within the public domain.

Plantings of species that were in the Sydney area prior to European arrival, and therefore part of the Indigenous landscape experienced by the local Aboriginal community, is another powerful interpretive approach for landscaping. Planting patterns, where trees and understory plants were clumped rather than planted in lines, are preferred to enhance the naturalistic feel and to echo Country.

Left: Bungarribee House footings in landscaping, Doonside; right: Paddington Reservoir Gardens

Left and right: Yerrabingin terrace garden, South Eveleigh

10.11.1   Case study: Barangaroo Reserve

In 2010, works began on Barangaroo Reserve, an artificial headland within Sydney Harbour designed by PWP Landscape Architecture and Johnson Pilton Walker. The reserve design utilised sandstone blocks quarried onsite to recreate a significant hunting and fishing area for the local Gadigal people, that had been increasingly misshapen and industrialised by wharfage schemes from the 1830s onwards. The goal of the project was to use cultural knowledge to restore the endemic plant species of Sydney Harbour and to recreate the headland along the natural Sydney fault line.

Approximately 75,000 native trees and shrubs of 84 species that were native to the Sydney region at the time of colonisation were chosen in consultation with local knowledge holders and native botanists. These included mature trees transplanted from southern Queensland and specially grown plants from a Central Coast nursery. Native bee colonies were also reintroduced to the reserve. Cultural tours and interpretive signage complement and contextualise this project.

Barangaroo Reserve landscaping, Barangaroo

10.12 Multilingual interpretation

As diversity within Australia increases, there is a growing opportunity to include heritage interpretation that features multiple languages other than English. In the 2021 Australian Census, the ABS recorded that 39.5% of residents in Hornsby spoke a language other than English at home, a figure well above the national average. As of the 2021 Census, the languages spoken most commonly at home in Hornsby include English, Mandarin, Cantonese, Korean and Hindi.[60]

Heritage interpretation provides a medium for diverse communities within the Hornsby Shire to gain a deeper understanding of the heritage values of their home and express their own heritage and culture. The inclusion of multilingual interpretation in the Hornsby Shire could include the translation of key words, names or phrases into multiple languages on interpretive media, inclusion of additional cultural references or the inclusion of QR codes with accessible content in multiple languages.

Left: Multilingual interpretative tree grate; right: 'Welcome' translations integrated into steps, Lincoln Centre, New York City

Left: French-English Gateways exhibition; right: Bilingual Exhibit, Smithsonian Latino Centre

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[60] Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021. Hornsby. Accessed at: https://abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA14000 (February 2023).

10.12.1   Case study: Swedish Army Museum, Stockholm

The 2017 special exhibition *Segerns Pris - Narva 1700* (The Prize of Victory - Narva 1700) at the Swedish Army Museum, Stockholm explored the theme of the great Battle of Narva in the year 1700. The exhibition exhibited a vast collection of flags taken by the Swedish army and pieces of propaganda surrounding the victory and, ultimately, the defeat. All labels and exhibition materials were printed in Swedish and English.

Segerns Pris,Narva 1700 (The Prize of Victory,Narva 1700),Swedish Army Museum

10.13 Aboriginal languages

For Aboriginal people, connection with Country is intrinsically connected to identity through language, cultural practices and long held relationship between people and the land. Using Aboriginal words or phrases in audio recordings, as elements in the paving, to name key features in new developments or as dual naming for streets and public spaces is an interpretive option that recognises Aboriginal cultural heritage values.

Left: Worth Place Park language sculpture, Newcastle; right: Edge of Trees, Museum of Sydney, Janet Laurence and Fiona Foley

Left: Darumbal language steps, Yeppoon; right: St Leonards Health Complex, 'teaching the children to make fish slow'

10.13.1 Case study: Royal North Shore Hospital, St Leonards

As part of the St Leonards Health Organisation Relocation project, artist Nicole Monks was engaged to deliver three artworks that embedded Aboriginal language into the new centre. Monks, a Wajarri Yamatji woman from Western Australia, created three artworks centred around connecting with Cammeraygal Country, weaving cultural narratives and modern shapes together in the exterior landscaping.

Language phrases were applied to seating and the entryway of the new building, where natural pause points invited site users to reflect on the nature of the Country they were standing on, and how it had been used for generations of Aboriginal families.

St Leonards Health Organisation, *Connection to Country* by Nicole Monks

10.14 Lighting

Lighting is a dynamic form of interpretation that can tell stories in a non-invasive manner, and support nighttime uses and activations of a site. Both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage interpretation themes can be expressed through lighting patterning, using a gobo or template over a lighting source, as this medium can creatively 'reconstruct' demolished built forms or architectural details, highlight building features, recreate historical images, project key design components or single words, and move/change to tell unfolding cultural stories. Lighting programs can change seasonally or in response to specific events within the Hornsby Shire or future developments.

Audiences can view and physically interact with lighting displays, enabling meaningful messages about the history of Hornsby's heritage destinations to be experienced. Lighting can also be effectively paired with complementary interpretive devices, such as play spaces, adaptive re-use of buildings and public art, to create an immersive experience for evening site-users.

Left and right: Parrtjima Festival in Light, Alice Springs

Left: Treasures Illuminated, Australian Museum; right: Melbourne Fringe Festival

10.14.1   Case study: Vivid Festival of Light, Sydney

The annual Vivid Festival of Light is held in Circular Quay and The Rocks, some of Sydney's most iconic heritage spaces. The light projections and installations, submitted by emerging and world-renowned artists, utilise the facades of heritage buildings including Customs House, the Sydney Opera House and the Museum of Contemporary Art as canvases. The lighting both highlights and plays with the architectural features of each building, enabling thousands of tourists each year to encounter heritage in new, colourful ways.

Left: Vivid Festival of light at the Museum of Contemporary Art; right: Customs House

10.15 Artefacts and movable heritage

There is a large, disparate collection of movable heritage items associated with listed heritage buildings and places throughout the Hornsby Shire. Historical artefacts from archaeological excavations and museum collections are also present throughout the Shire. These items are an opportunity to showcase innovative and engaging responses to heritage, and allow audiences to experience and interact with heritage in new, intimate and immersive ways.

Displays of movable heritage or artefacts, with contextualising information, would enable audiences to visualise the phases of previous use of a site. These displays may be onsite within a heritage item or a new development, or be located at local hubs such as museums and libraries. Quality, well-conserved pieces should be chosen for displays, with research undertaken into their provenance by heritage specialists, conservators, historians or archivists. Any movable heritage pieces or artefacts for future development should be selected by a qualified heritage consultant/archaeologist or curator and assessed by a qualified conservator to determine their suitability for inclusion in display.

Alternatively, movable heritage that is not associated with a listed heritage item can be integrated into a site in more creative ways. Depending on their size and material, movable heritage items could be integrated into sculpture, large-scale art pieces, room displays, or into floor or wall cavities.

Left: Meroogal, Nowra Sydney Living Museums; right: Elizabeth Farm kitchen, Rosehill Sydney Living Museums

Left and right: V by Crown, Parramatta artefact display

10.15.1 Case study: Hill End Heritage Centre, Hill End

Hill End Historic Site, an 1850s gold mining village with a rich industrial heritage, was revitalised by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service in 2017. GML Heritage and Trigger Design collaborated to create 'Alchemy: The Lustre of Hill End', a permanent interpretation experience at the Hill End Heritage Centre. In line with the project's HIS, the interpretation utilised movable heritage items and artefacts recovered from the site, and adaptively re-used the local heritage FRS Fire Shed to house the display.

Alchemy: The Lustre of Hill End

10.16 Museums and libraries

Local museums and libraries are invaluable repositories of the stories, objects and voices of the Hornsby Shire. Run by Council or local historical societies, museums and libraries are public venues which can host a large variety of heritage events, including exhibitions, displays of historical and archaeological artefacts, public talks, workshops and celebrations tying in with nationwide events like NAIDOC and History Weeks. Libraries are a particularly useful venue, as visitors would be primed to encounter new information and pause to read and engage with displays.

Holding a series of curated heritage events at community venues such as these allow heritage to be more accessible, engaging and community-focused, presenting opportunities for diverse voices to be heard. Heritage programs at museums and libraries should be promoted across the Hornsby Shire.

Left: Parliamentary Library, Western Australia; right: Silverton Gaol and Historical Museum

Left: Coming Out in the 70s display, State Library of NSW; right: National Museum of Industrial History

10.16.1 Case study: The Great Cobar Museum and Visitor Information Centre

The Great Cobar Museum was originally the 1912 administration offices of the Great Cobar Copper Mine. Converted by Cobar Shire Council and Dunn & Hillam Architects in 2020-21, the museum houses the local history collection and movable heritage associated with Cobar's copper mining and transport history and promotes storytelling by locals for locals. The combined museum and visitor information centre focuses on heritage at Cobar, providing links to other notable sites in the area. The museum also offers guided tours and education packages.

The Great Cobar Museum and Visitor Information Centre

10.17 Play spaces

Play spaces act as community focus points, drawing young families to a space of recreation, safety and relaxation, a key element in placemaking for a new development. A well-designed play space providing a rich and diverse play opportunities allows children and adults alike to engage with heritage in new ways. By incorporating heritage interpretation in a play space in creative and subtle ways, both children and parents can encounter new ideas and integrate educational experiences into everyday play.

This type of interpretive media would be suitable for communicating Aboriginal heritage or non-Aboriginal interpretive experiences, depending on the location of the play space and its proximity to surrounding key sites.

Play equipment and topography can be customised to the heritage experience, with local materials, natural shapes and reconstructed heritage elements creating a strong sense of connection to the land or railway motifs integrated into the design. Visual/tactile design features and simple text could be incorporated into the play space to support play-based learning.

The Hornsby Council's Play Plan outlines possible developments of new play spaces. Integrating heritage interpretation within the space geometry, play structures and simple labeling within Regional, District and Local play spaces in areas of identified tangible or intangible significance, and within identified special purpose play spaces (e.g. bush trail play, 'splashpad' water play spaces, natural water play spaces), should be considered.

Left and right: Gosford Leagues Club playground

Left: Railway Square playspace, Perth; right: Millars Landing Steamrail Adventure Playground, Baldivis

10.17.1 Case study: Koolangka Koolangka Waabiny, Western Australia

The Koolangka Koolangka Waabiny space was developed at Wellington Square in 2021. Set in a park with strong historical connections to children's play and deep-time connections to the Whadjuk Nyoongar people, the park is a continuation of the use of the space as a meeting place for community. The play space was designed in consultation with the Whadjuk Working Party, a features a circular disc shadecloth representing the stars and sky of the Dreaming, landscaping echoing traditional forms, small banksia-shaped play spaces and a play tower resembling a Candle Banksia tree.

Koolangka Koolangka Waabiny, Wellington Square

10.18 Public artwork

Public artworks, such as sculptures, murals and installations, can be an evocative and successful tool in interpreting the heritage significance of a site while also enhancing its aesthetic and cultural character. This type of interpretive media creates a visual statement about the cultural heritage of an area and is important in place-making for the public domain. Public art may work in tandem with other interpretive elements, such as lighting, functional or ground plane elements.

Public art can be an engaging medium for carrying heritage interpretation messaging, if based on Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage interpretation themes, thus creating a further connection through an exciting visual form to the heritage of a site.

Left: Jack Mundey portrait, The Rocks; right: *Dual Nature* by Nigel Helyer, Woolloomooloo

Left: Marrickville Library heritage wall feature; right: Adelaide mural, by Elizabeth Yanyi Close

10.18.1 Case study: Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre

In 2011, a series of works by Aboriginal artist Bronwyn Bancroft was commissioned by former Leichhardt Council for the Leichardt Park Aquatic Centre. In collaboration with the Leichardt Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultative committee, Bancroft created seven brightly coloured glass panels entitled *Weavings of Light and Life*. These artworks, nestled within the complex gardens, explore themes of water as a life source, fishing, gathering, songlines and Country.

Weavings of Light and Life, Bronwyn Bancroft, Leichhardt Aquatic Centre

10.19 Public programming and events

The development of a Public Programming Strategy to provide guidelines for future programs involving both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal knowledge holders should be undertaken. Additionally, opportunities to build on Council's annual program of events to support and celebrate cultural heritage with specific events, activities or celebrations should be considered.

Left: Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney Living Museums; right: National Parks and Wildlife Aboriginal Studies lessons

10.19.1   Case study: Carrick Hill, Adelaide

Carrick Hill House and Gardens is a 1930s manor-style heritage home in Adelaide with an active suite of public programming, designed to foster a strong community and tourist interest in the historic home, grounds and art collection.

As well as hosting regular public programs such as events and markets, school holiday activities and tours, Carrick Hill also features a built-in Story Book Trail designed to enable children to explore the historic grounds. The Story Book Trail public program, focusing on classic British fairy tales, draws people across the extensive historic gardens.

Carrick Hill Story Book Trail, Adelaide

10.20 Heritage walks

Heritage walks comprise of short, medium, or long trails that lead visitors to places of natural or built heritage that are linked by common themes, histories and people. The walk often includes public art, movable heritage displays or signage explaining points of interest along the way. Established heritage walks can be achieved in a number of ways, with brochures, maps, QR codes, a smartphone app system or websites as possible delivery methods, integrating the various histories of the area into a comprehensive, engaging narrative.

Currently, self-guided heritage walks are available for Hornsby (Hornsby Heritage Walk), Berowra/Galston (Heritage Bridges Walk), Dangar Island (Dangar Island Walk), Carrs Bush track and Bar Island (Bar Island Walk). Creating heritage walk maps for each suburb is a cost-effective and accessible method of interpretation.

Thematic tours (as opposed to location/suburb-based tours) are also a good way to highlight the key stories of a region's history. Tours and self-guided walks that focus on key themes such as places of leisure, places of worship, cemeteries, train stations, architecture, etc. can assist in targeting specific demographics and interest groups and expanding public engagement beyond discrete suburbs.

Left and right: South Head Heritage Trail

Left: Brutalist Sydney Map; right: Skirting Sydney Historical Walking Tour, City of Sydney

Examples of QR codes on heritage trail markers

10.20.1   Case study: Burrawang Walk, Kamay Botany Bay National Park

The Burrawang Walk, developed by Freeman Ryan Design and the NSW Government Architect's Office in consultation with the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council, celebrates the resilience of the local Aboriginal people and Aboriginal stories to be placed at the centre of the place where Lt James Cook landed in 1770.

The heritage walk includes interpretive panels about the eight days in Kamay, information boxes and gathering circles and soundscapes and culminates in the bronze sculptures created to mark the 250th anniversary of the landing. The striking natural beauty and cultural significance of the site at Kurnell are complemented by the sensitive curation of the heritage trail.

The heritage walk is supplemented by online interpretation, including a virtual tour captured with Google Street View Trekker, a downloadable PDF map, and an extensive webpage on the State Library of NSW website entitled "Eight Day in Kamay" that presents written and oral histories by Aboriginal knowledge holders and colonial sources, and a range of relevant materials from the library collection.

Left: *Eyes of the Land and the Sea* by Alison Page and Nik Lachajczak, Burrawang Walk; right: Burrawang Walk; below: Eight Days in Kamay website, State Library NSW
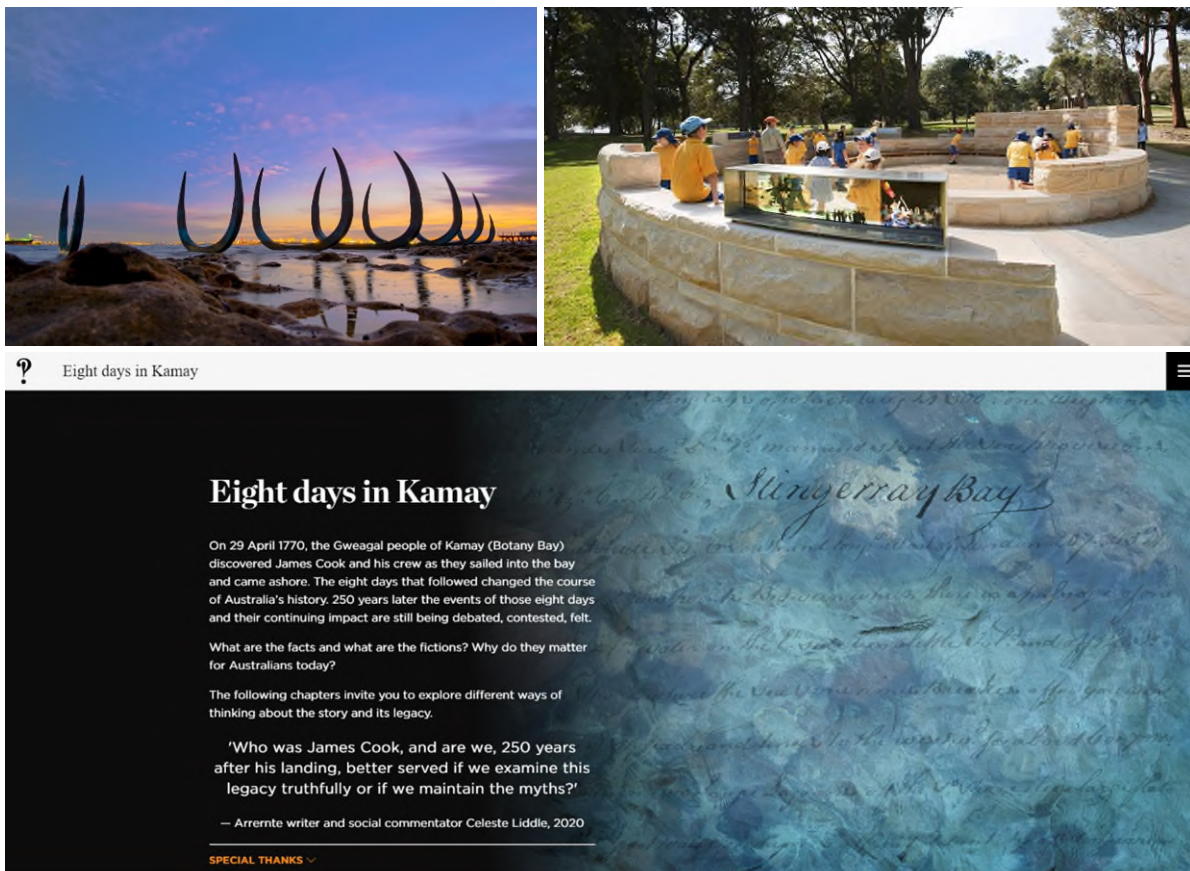
10.21 Site markers and Blue Plaques

Site markers are an effective way of embedding short bites of information about the history of a building or site into a nearby paving or wall. Though often regarded as a more 'traditional' method of heritage interpretation, creative site markers can be a dynamic and attention-grabbing approach, ensuring that significant public or private buildings are noticed by passers-by.

The Blue Plaques program, highly successful in the United Kingdom, was introduced into NSW in 2021. The NSW Blue Plaque program is a NSW Government initiative that is administered by Heritage NSW. The eye-catching bright blue, circular plaques aim to tell stories that are quirky, fun and interesting, alongside more sombre stories of NSW's heritage. The NSW Blue Plaques program links places of residence or significance with notable people, with 2021 nominations including Ethel Turner, Nancy Bird Walton, Brett Whitely and Walter Liberty Vernon. Each blue plaque is linked with a digital story, enabling users to find out more and extend their heritage experience.

It is noted that Hornby Shire Council submitted nominations in 2021 and additional nominations in future years would be recommended.

Left: Royal Australian Historical Society plaque; right: City of Adelaide plaque

Left: St Benet Sherehog Church plaque, London; right: Tyburn Tree, the king's gallows site from 1196-1793, London

10.21.1 Case study: Blue Plaques, London

The London Blue Plaques program was established in 1866, intended to mark homes and buildings occupied by prominent politicians, philosophers, scientists, musicians and other historical figures around the capital city. The goal of the eye-catching plaques was to connect Londoners with their historical counterparts, functioning as reminders that houses are places of history where real people lived and historical events unfolded. As of 2022, 933 plaques have been installed in London.

The Blue Plaques also have an interactive mapping feature, so visitors can trail London or search for historical figures who lived close to their own houses.

Blue Plaques in place, London

10.22 Educational materials

Links to primary and high school curricula are a largely untapped opportunities for heritage interpretation exploring both the Aboriginal cultural heritage and the historic stories of the Hornsby Shire. Educational materials targeted to specific curriculum areas and students learning stages focusing on local history can be available via website downloads – case study materials, activity sheets, trails and hunts, and excursion opportunities. The production of educational materials be a positive outcome for young audiences and HLEP to promote a lifelong understanding of the heritage significance of the Hornsby Shire. This type of material has been identified as one requiring development by Hornsby Shire Council. Existing materials, new opportunities, and links to the curriculum are elaborated on in Appendix E: Schools materials.

Left: Nyanda Cultural Tours; right: Sydney Living Museums School House Lessons

10.22.1   Case study: NSW Schoolhouse Museum, North Ryde

The NSW Schoolhouse Museum of Public Education is housed in the first building of North Ryde Public School, constructed in 1877-1893. The museum features restored early school rooms with movable heritage items related to the history of public education in NSW. Objects from its large collection are available to hire for classroom activities.

The museum offers a Hands-On History Program tailored to Stages 1, 2 and 3, providing learning experiences for students including dress-ups, imaginative activities, nineteenth century craft and games and copperplate writing. Students are also able to toast bread and golden syrup over a fire. Interactive, immersive and imaginative educational practices are of enormous value for younger students.

NSW Schoolhouse Museum, North Ryde

10.23 Publications

Publications are a popular way for visitors to delve deeply into a subject, providing local authors and historians with opportunities and income. The value of publication is the diversity in subject matter, with publication topics as broad as Shire-wide histories, or as niche as building techniques, family histories or particular complexes like cemeteries. They can also include guides and trails connecting to major heritage themes within the Shire. Sold online or at heritage sites/destinations, publications are effective tools to extend the heritage experience at home.

A short series of targeted online publications, each telling a specific heritage story or tied to a destination, should be considered for inclusion on the Hornsby Council website.

Any publications commissioned by Hornsby Shire Council should be linked to the heritage themes, be developed for a target audience, and utilise high production values and consistent design and typography.

Left: Collingwood Historical Society *Bitter Roots, Sweet Fruit*; centre: Blacktown Historical Society *Horses, Houses and Trees*; right: City of Sydney Council *History of City of Sydney Council*
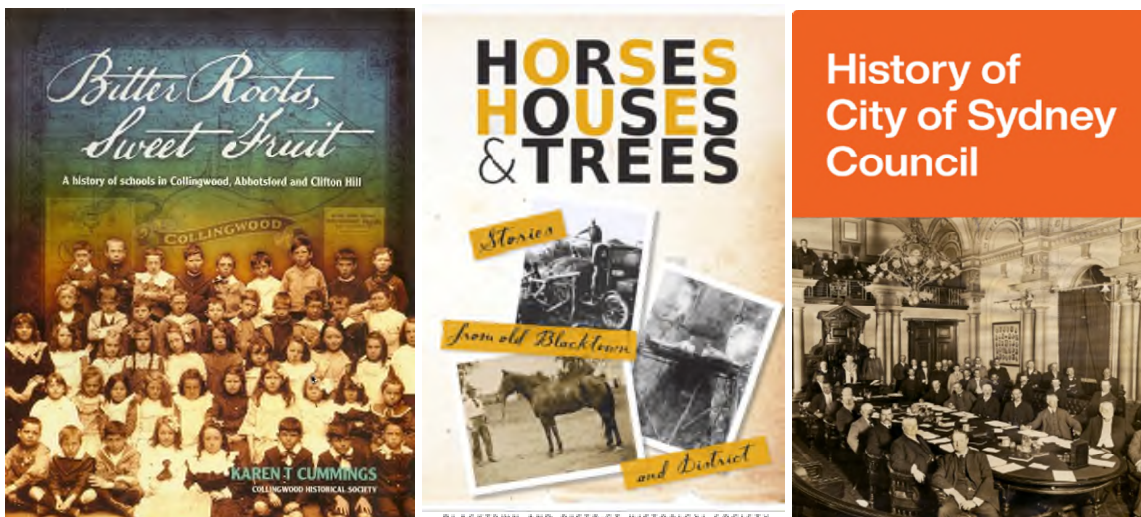
10.23.1   Case study: Sydney Cemeteries, A Field Guide

Lisa Murray's field guide to Sydney's public cemeteries captures the history of each location and why it is unique to the Sydney area. The field guide also notes famous or notorious burials, giving an insight into the diverse histories of colonial Sydney from the graves of its inhabitants. Murray also describes monument styles and offers guidelines on headstone meanings and grave symbology.

Left: *Sydney Cemeteries, A Field Guide* **by Lisa Murray; right: Lisa Murray at St John's Anglican Cemetery, Ashfield**
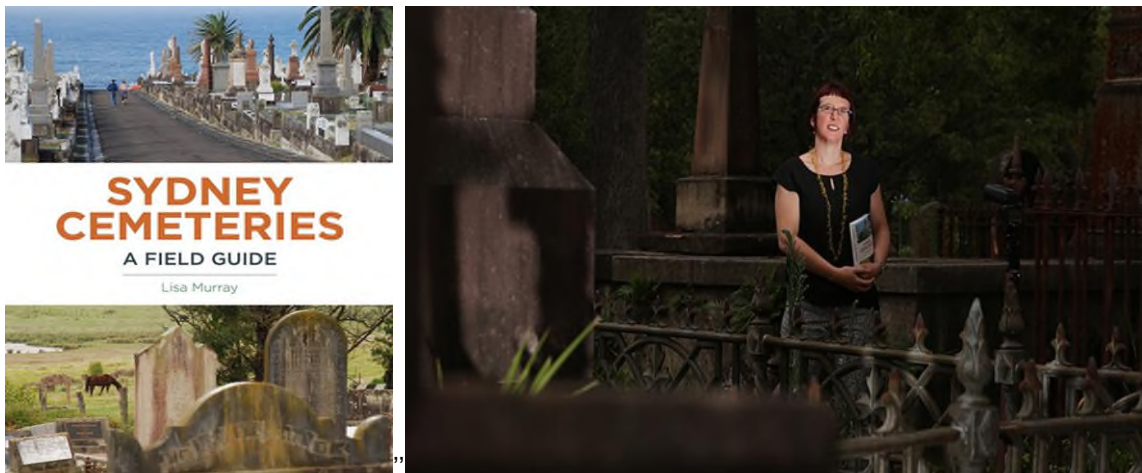
10.24 Digital displays

Digital media screens can HLEP to achieve a variety of communication objectives more easily than ever before and can be aimed at all levels. Digital displays can gain the attention of users more readily than traditional signage, are easy to configure and update, can utilise high-definition picture quality and multiple display boards can be managed from one central location.

Digital displays could be placed in public squares, buildings or on the grounds of heritage properties, allowing visitors to interact with facts and stories in real time. Content can be static or interactive, depending on the budget, size and position of the digital display. Digital content should be relevant, meaningful, interesting, motivating and evoke emotion in order to consistently draw the attention of users.

Left: Digital screen displays, ICC; right: digital screens, Hyde Park Barracks, Sydney Living Museums
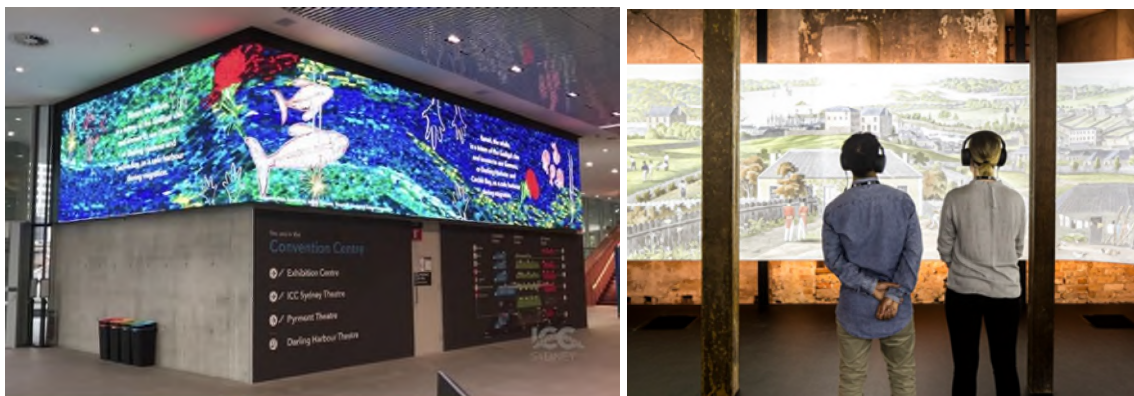
Left: Outdoor digital display at Tacoma Art Museum, Washington; Right, 'Unsettled' exhibition, Australian Museum.

10.24.1   Case study: ICONS, The Powerhouse Museum, Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences

The ICONS exhibition at The Powerhouse (Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences) in Ultimo presented 'iconic' objects from the museum's collection, considering the idea of the icon as a sacred image, a popular image and a luxury. To project the priceless objects on display and provide greater depth of experience, each object was 3D scanned into a program available on large digital screens within the exhibition. Visitors could zoom in on features of the object, turn it 360 degrees onscreen and access facts and stories about the object's 'iconic' nature.

Left and right: Interactive digital kiosks at the Powerhouse Museum, Ultimo
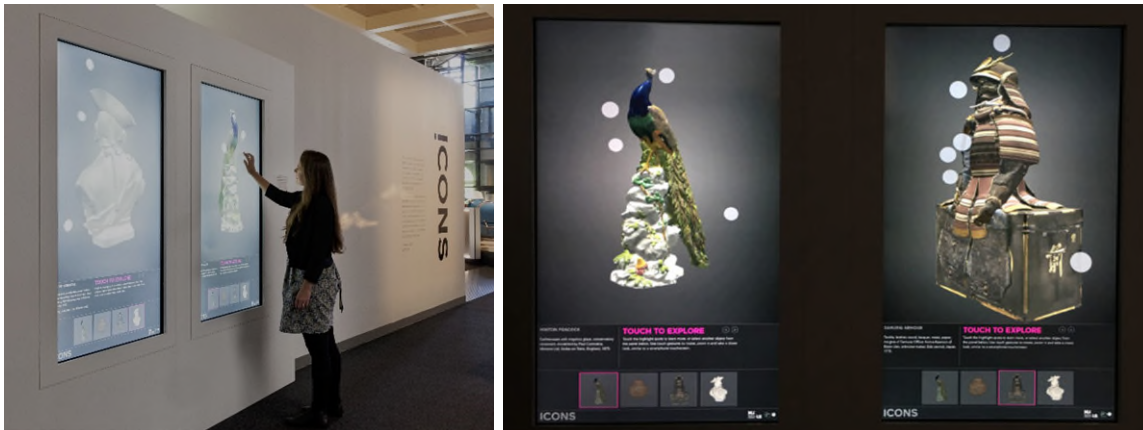
10.25 Social media

Social media is an increasingly popular form of interpretation being used by local Councils, Heritage NSW, museums, and other heritage bodies. Social media provides free and wide-ranging access to heritage, allowing people to explore a region's heritage regardless of location. A well-run and consistently updated social media account can not only raise awareness of significant sites, but attract initial users and encourage physical visitation. Social media is an excellent way to engage with younger audiences, road trippers, and families looking for school holiday activities.

Left: English Heritage Instagram (@englishheritage) right: Historic Scotland Instagram (@historicscotland)
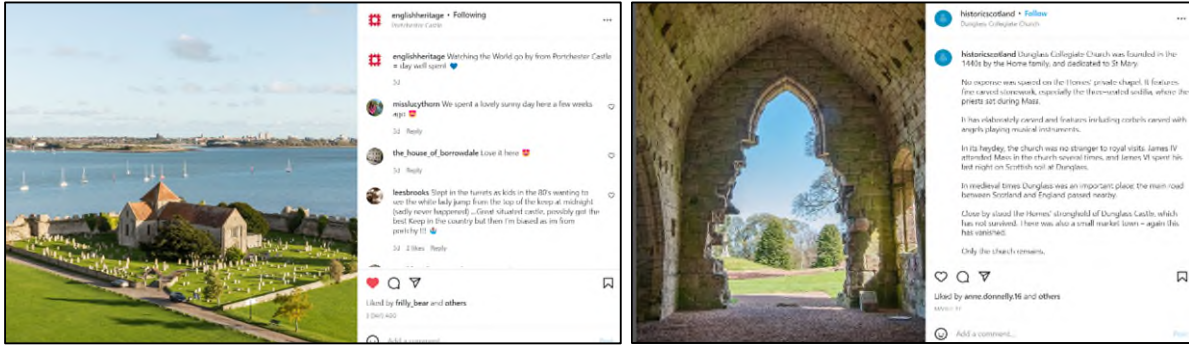
Left: Sydney Living Museums Instagram (@sydlivmus); right: ABC Indigenous Instagram (@abcindigenous).

10.25.1   Case study: NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

An excellent example of interpretation via social media is the official NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Instagram account (@nswnationalparks), which has over 171k followers and terrific engagement among young people. Each post is colourful, well framed, and has an informative but engaging caption. Posts on the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service Instagram account generally garner between 2,000-5,000 likes and 30-50 comments, typically from people tagging their friends in the post as inspiration for a trip.

Instagram posts, National Parks and Wildlife Service (@nswnationalparks)
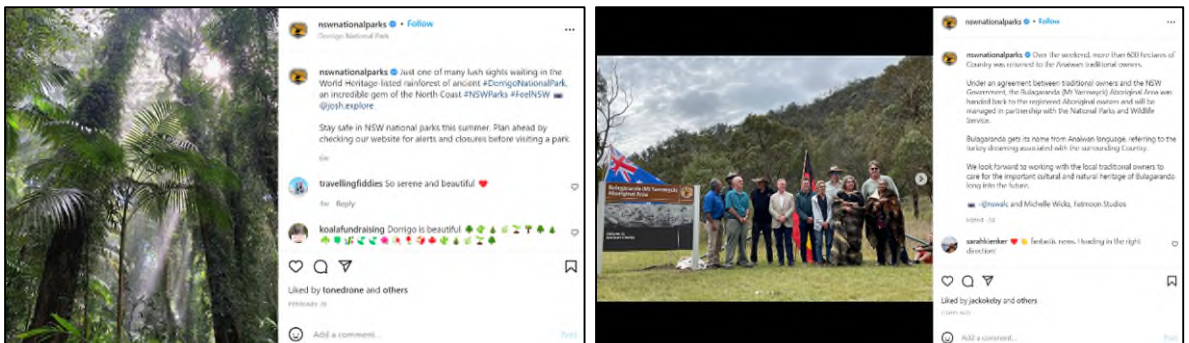
10.26 Podcasts

Audio podcasts, delivered via Apple Podcasts, Spotify, Listenr or other platforms, are a way to deliver a personal heritage experience to the broader public no matter their distance from the Hornsby Shire. Presented by a single speaker or team, podcasts can tell more involved stories rather than just impart facts, creating an intimate, engaging encounter with heritage.

Visitors can access podcasts when they wish, downloading and streaming stories at home, on a commute, while walking or when travelling through an area by car. They are an increasingly popular and effective way for visitors to engage with historical tales, objects and sites.

Left: *The History Listen*, ABC; right: *Australia's Invisible History*, Hope 103.2
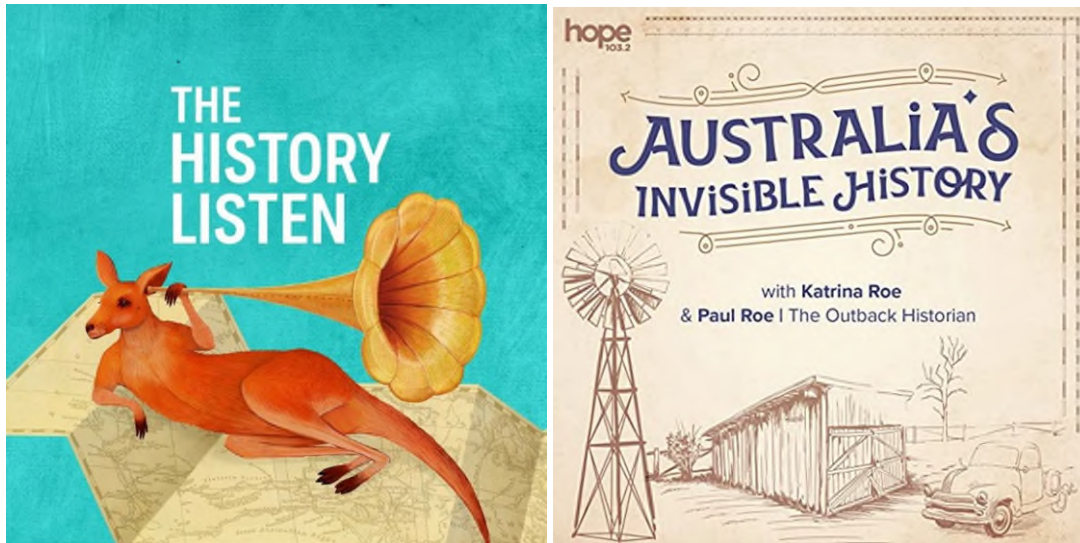
Left: *Always Was, Always Will Be Our Stories*, Marlee Silva; right: *Songlines of Australia* Madonna Griffin.
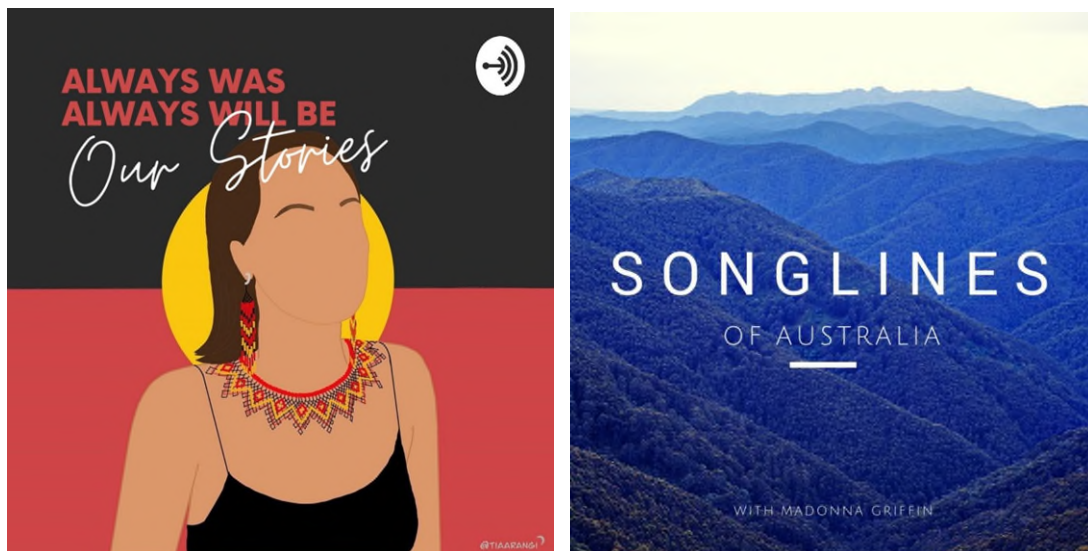
10.26.1 Case study: *Collected, Stories from the Australian War Memorial*

The Collected podcast series, produced by the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, delves into the strange, poignant, popular and wonderful artefacts held in the memorial's vast collection. Interviews with the memorial's curators and local military historians are combined with first-hand accounts from people connected to the artefacts to tell compelling stories about Australia's contributions to military campaigns across the world and the effects they had on those at home. A link on the show notes allows listeners to view the collection items.

Collected: Stories from the Australian War Memorial

Episode fourteen – Military Working Dogs

COLLECTED: STORIES FROM THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL
Collected-014 Military Working Dogs

30↶   00:00:00   ↷30

Dogs have always accompanied Australians to war, as mascots, messengers, scouts, guards – and comforting companions in tough times. These days, dogs in the Australian Defence Force are highly trained and serve in specific and vital roles. In Episode 14 of Collected, Louise Maher learns about the long and varied history of military working dogs and visits a new memorial that honours their courage, skill and devotion.

Credits and Collection items featured in episode 14.
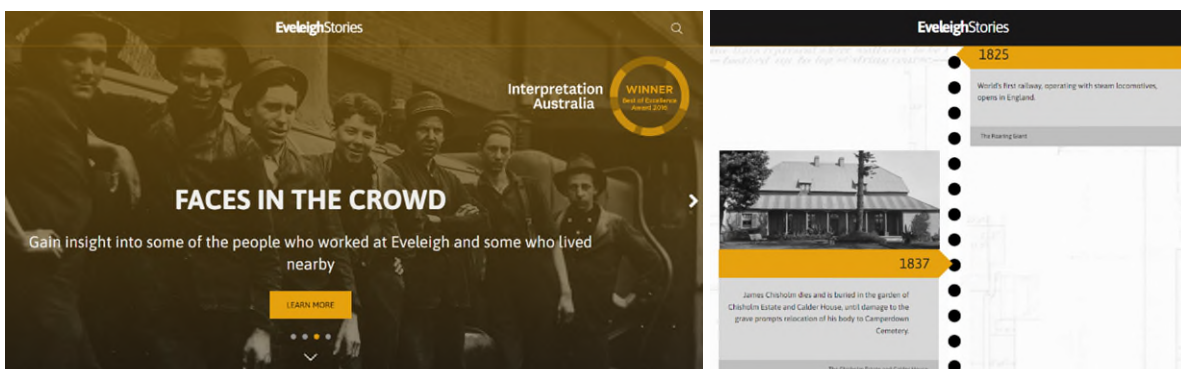
10.27 Websites and apps

As a more traditional form of digital engagement, web pages have continued to be popular with a wide range of audience groups. Dedicated pages within a website can provide a vehicle for layering of information and easy access to a wide range of images, photographs and historical information. Websites can also host blogs, oral histories, presentations and news updates which can be frequently updated to present the most recent, relevant heritage stories and associated events across the Hornsby Shire. Web-based, native and hybrid apps can offer similar content but tailored to devices.

A link from onsite media via QR codes to a website can mean that a wealth of information is accessible to interested audiences with no additional investment.

Hornsby Shire Recollects is currently the Shire's most extensive heritage website. At present, Hornsby Shire Recollects is a repository for images and does not necessarily interpret the heritage it is presenting. The website would benefit from discrete, storied webpages that explore specific themes that relate to the Shire, utilising the vast resources of Hornsby Shire Recollects. Hornsby Shire Recollects also does not currently explore the Shire's rich Aboriginal heritage. The website should therefore invest in the interpretation of Aboriginal heritage of the Shire in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Left and right: *Eveleigh Stories* **webpage**

Left and right: WW1: *Stories from our museums website*, **Sydney Living Museums**
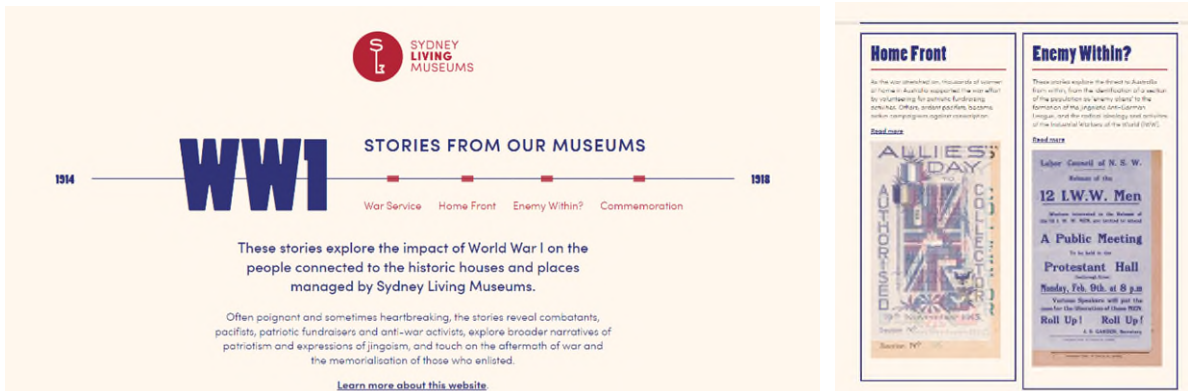
10.27.1   Case study: City of Sydney *Barani: Sydney's Aboriginal History*

Established and administered by the City of Sydney Council, Barani is a comprehensive resource for Aboriginal history, cultural stories and significant places within the City of Sydney LGA. The webpage contains multiple well-researched historical pages, a location reference map, and a resource section for further reading by academics and community Elders. Barani also offers a contemporary news function, where community can be updated about important events, news and upcoming talks by First Nations people.

City of Sydney Barani website
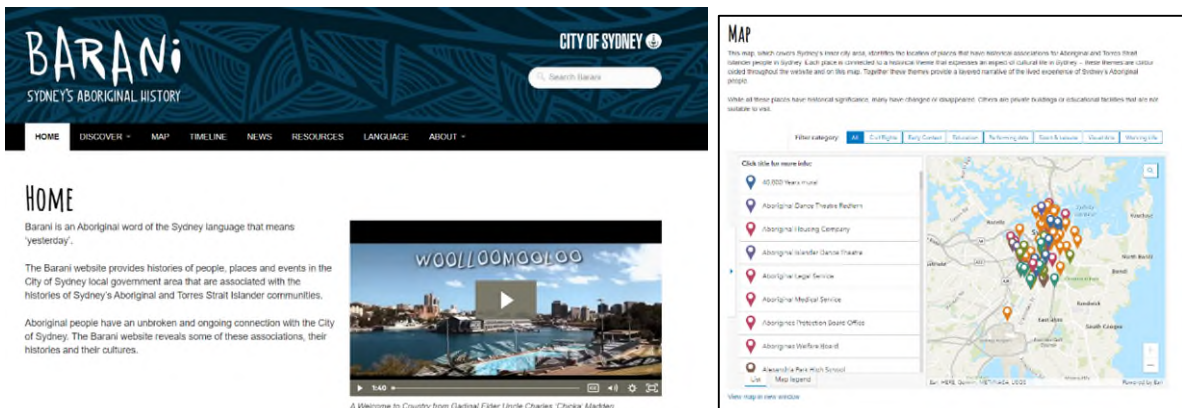
10.28 Oral histories

A positive way to engage the community and capture the rich layers of information about Hornsby's history would be to develop an oral history project, where first-hand accounts of community members recount their stories and perspectives on local histories. Oral histories could be used to capture the experiences of certain groups within the Hornsby Shire, such as suburbs, religious groups, community organisations, Aboriginal communities, orchard workers, rail workers, etc. The resulting publication would be a positive outcome and an important resource for the Hornsby community.

The publication of an oral history project could either be in hard-copy or digitally on a website. Partnerships with community focused organisations such as the State Library of NSW should be explored. The City of Sydney Council also has extensive expertise on the collection and publishing of oral histories, with its own Oral History Collection recording perspectives by Sydney's residents on the history of the city, art and culture, historic local businesses, and many other topics at https://www.sydneyoralhistories.com.au/.

Left: City of Sydney 'Open All Hours' oral histories; right: Harbour Trust oral history project

Redfern oral history project: http://redfernoralhistory.org/
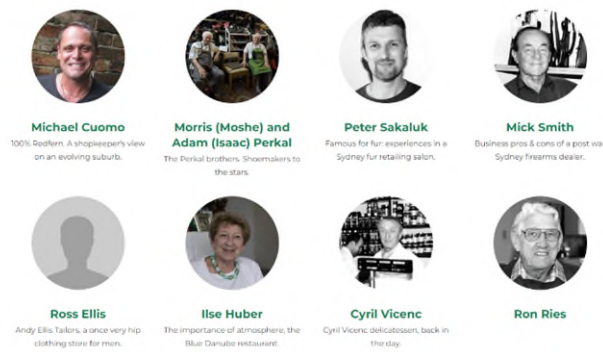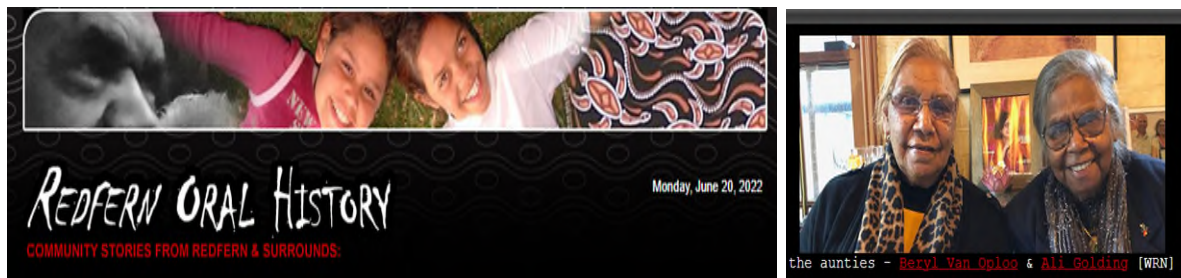
10.28.1 Case study: The Store oral history project, Newcastle

As part of the redevelopment of The Newcastle and Suburban Co-operative Society Ltd building, or 'The Store', a dual oral history project was commenced by Artefact Heritage, DOMA and the University of Newcastle's GLAMx Living Histories Digitisation team. Twenty oral histories from past employees and community members and more than 300 archives were collected and digitised, ensuring the community recollections of The Store were easily accessible to future generations. The project also digitised a collection of oral histories from a 1989 project on The Store.

The Store Oral History Project, Newcastle: https://livinghistories.newcastle.edu.au/nodes/view/89913
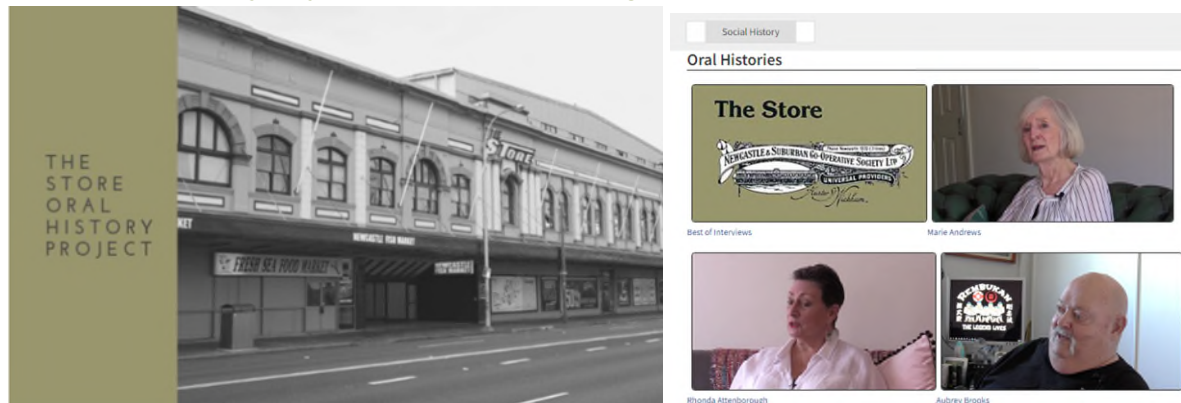
10.29 Community heritage prizes

Competitions and prizes are regarded as effective methods of promoting local heritage, engaging with new audiences and involving the community in heritage interpretation. Local competitions, which encourage authors, artists, and historians (amateur or professional) to research and present an aspect of local history, shine a light on little-known local stories and contribute to the body of knowledge about the Hornsby Shire.

The Hornsby Heritage Awards briefly ran until 2018 and served to promote the preservation of heritage within the Shire. Commemorative plaques were given to recipients of the award, however, the installation of the plaques was not undertaken, monitored, publicised, or recorded by Council. Any future community heritage prizes should publicise the work of the participants and recipients and ensure that any plaques or interpretive materials are installed and recorded.

A cash prize or opportunity for fellowship/further promotion may also assist in launching or maintaining the careers of key local historians. Such competitions are also opportunities for multicultural or minority voices to be heard and supported. The NSW Premier's History Awards, for example, has a 'NSW Community and Regional History Prize' – a similar award could be implemented at a local level.

Left: Wollongong City Council's Local History Prize award winner Andre Brett, 2020; right: Victoria's Collaborative Community History Award 2021, Graham Willett, Angela Bailey, Timothy W. Jones and Sarah Rood

10.29.1   Case study: Addi Road Award for Multicultural History

Founded by the Addison Road Community Organisation and History Council of NSW in 2019, the Addi Road Award encourages new and emerging historians to discover, analyse and explore multicultural histories, HLEPing to increase academic and public engagement in a topic that has ongoing relevance to Australian history and society today. The $1000 prize and citation awarded to a local historian ensure that a large amount of entries are received each year.

Addi Road Award for Multicultural History 2021 winner Jane Curtis

10.30 Temporary hoardings

Hoardings are a highly visible temporary canvas for heritage interpretation and are necessary for developments constructed in high traffic areas for safety and to mitigate visual impacts. Though only temporary, the inclusion of Aboriginal artworks or historic images on hoardings during construction of the future developments would communicate a sense of the heritage of the site during the construction phase, engaging the local community in a positive manner. Developing a set of images/artworks for use on temporary hoardings around the Shire would be an efficient and consistent way of signally the importance of Hornsby local history.

10.30.1 Case study: City of Sydney Council

The City of Sydney Council requires temporary hoardings to be covered in art by a living Australian artist or in relevant historical images with a connection to the construction site. The existing artworks offered by the City of Sydney include images designed by both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal artists, covering a wide range of themes; an alternative option is for hoardings to be developed independently for each construction and approved by the City of Sydney.[61] Heritage listed buildings must be covered in temporary hoardings with historic images only.[62]

City of Sydney approved hoardings by local artists

Archival images at the former Department of Education building, Sydney

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[61] City of Sydney, 2021. 'Creative Hoardings Program'. Accessed at: https://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/cultural-support-funding/creative-hoardings-program (April 2021).
[62] City of Sydney, 2021. 'How to create or commission your own site-specific artwork for construction site hoardings'. Accessed at: https://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/hoardings-temporary-structure-approvals/create-commission-site-specific-artwork-hoardings (April 2021).

11.0 INTERPRETIVE DESIGN PRINCIPLES

11.1 Principles

To guide the development and design of the heritage interpretation elements within the Hornsby Shire the following interpretive design principles are recommended for future interpretive planning:

- **First Nations first**

  Celebrating and valuing Aboriginal heritage and connection to Country is a key responsibility of heritage interpretation and should be at the forefront of the planning process for any new developments. Building relationships and engaging in authentic consultation with Aboriginal knowledge holders and traditional custodians is an essential component of developing heritage interpretation messages, designs, and experiences for any current or future heritage interpretation planning. Approaching the planning process in partnership with Aboriginal designers, artists and landscapers is also an important element. Of key importance is acknowledging Country, providing tangible markers of Aboriginal associations with place, representing Aboriginal culture as a living and vibrant. Use of local language for naming places and spaces is of key importance as is dual naming of streets.

- **Integration**

  Heritage interpretation should be fully integrated in any new development, with consideration of the design principles, stories and overarching themes contained within this HIS. Interpretation planning should take place during early design stages of new developments to ensure this integration.

- **Connectedness**

  Heritage interpretation should support a connected public realm by providing experiences, both physical and in terms of cohesive messaging, which connect places within the Shire and connect people with place.

- **Adding value**

  Heritage interpretation should be planned to add value to peoples' experiences, giving insights and new knowledge about the cultural and heritage values embedded within the Shire.

- **Accessibility**

  Heritage interpretation should be physically and conceptually accessible, designed to encourage engagement and conversation. Interpretation should be planned with an understanding that audiences will have a variety of intellectual and physical capabilities, come from different language and cultural backgrounds, interact in different sized social groups, and have a differing amount of available time. Translations of materials into community languages, whether available on-site or through digital pathways/QR codes to a web resource, is of key importance.

- **Significance**

  Heritage interpretation should respond to both the tangible and intangible significance of sites and items, the historical characteristics of the area, and the significance of connecting to Country.

- **Storytelling**

  While linking with the key heritage themes to guide the development of interpretation within each destination area, heritage interpretation should seek to highlight key site stories while incorporating cohesive meanings and messages across the entirety of the Shire.

- **Cohesiveness**

  Each destination area may have different characteristics from the others, yet both cohesive messaging and design considerations should ensure that all interpretive media share similar elements to create the impression that they are part of the overall Shire approach. The graphic language of interpretive media should complement other signage and wayfaring devices.

- **Consultation**

  Consultation with key asset owners/managers is a key requirement of any heritage interpretation planning process. All Aboriginal heritage interpretation must be developed in consultation with Traditional custodians/knowledge holders. Meaningful and respectful consultation must be undertaken for all future developments and initiated early in the design process. Consultation should extend to the engagement of Aboriginal designers and artists to create any Aboriginal heritage elements in interpretive media.

- **Materiality**

  Materials used in interpretive elements play a key role in contributing to the overall aesthetic. The predominant textures and colours of the Shire - bushland, sandstone, orchards, river - should be echoed in the interpretive elements where possible, such as the use of sandstone and timber. Alternatively, the use of new or contrasting materials, such as glass and metal, can provide a stimulating contrast by focusing attention on specific elements and re-interpreting the heritage aspects of the area creating relationships between the old and the new.

- **Sustainability**

  Design of interpretive elements should adhere to best practice sustainable design guidelines, such as the Council's 'Sustainable Hornsby 2040 Strategy', The construction and maintenance of all interpretive media should also be undertaken according to these best practice sustainability guidelines.

- **Consistent typography**

  In order to create a consistent 'look and feel' for the majority of interpretive elements, draft guidelines for the graphic design of interpretive elements has been developed, and are included in 22.0 Appendix F. They include:

  o Choice of a suite of sizes/styles of panels/markers, depending on location and purpose

  o Consistent use of graphic approach for interpretive media – panels, publications, digital, in ground, etc

  o Consistent use of Universe font, as per Hornsby Council Brand and Style Guidelines

  o Consistent use of specific colour palette, as per Hornsby Council Brand and Style Guidelines

  o Guidance as to readability requirements, font size and heights

11.2   Interpretive Design guidelines

The Interpretive Design Guidelines are shown in detail in 22.0 Appendix F: Design Guidelines. They are based on the existing signage styles and sizes as detailed in *Public Domain Signage* 2020. Variations on the public domain signage designs have been further developed to include motifs, size ranges and structural components which could distinguish them as heritage interpretation signage. A design by Aboriginal artist Tracey Howie has been included, with permission, to exemplify the use of Aboriginal design as a motif. The interpretation signage should feel part of the Council's signage suite but be identifiable as interpretive content rather than wayfinding signage.

Not all interpretive elements would need to align with these guidelines – public art, lighting, play spaces and other creative forms of interpretation would benefit from being stand-alone designed elements, relevant to the location.

12.0 HERITAGE INTERPRETATION OPPORTUNITIES

12.1 Introduction

This section outlines recommended interpretation opportunities for the whole of Hornsby Shire and for each heritage 'destination'. Each heritage destination is summarised, with key heritage items, audience groups, and heritage themes contextualising the recommendations for interpretation.

Note: Each heritage destination within the Hornsby Shire has been identified for the cohesive heritage story it tells, with linked histories, heritage items and experiences available for audiences. Some of these destinations border the edges of Hornsby Shire, with connected heritage items located just outside the boundaries of the Shire, eg. Wisemans Ferry which is located across the Hornsby Shire, Hawkesbury and Hills LGAs. In these cases, the connected heritage items have also been included in the destination summary.

12.2 Shire-wide opportunities

This section explores opportunities for interpretive media and programming that can be implemented across the Hornsby Shire.

12.2.1 Recommendations for interpretation across the Hornsby Shire

The following table outlines recommendations for interpretative media that would span the whole of the Shire. Recommendations for priority and an indicative cost level are also supplied. It would be anticipated that the majority of these initiatives would be managed and supported by Hornsby Shire Council. The initiatives may also be accomplished by working collaboratively with local cultural organisations and community groups.

Table 7. Recommendations for heritage interpretation across Hornsby Shire

Recommendation	Detail
POLICY	
Reference this HIS	Ensure heritage interpretation elements across the Shire are developed and designed with reference to the interpretive strategies and design guidelines outlined in this HIS.
Develop conservation management plans for Council-owned assets	The current best-practice heritage frameworks and statutory documents for Hornsby Shire recommend conservation of the physical, visual, sensory and cultural settings of heritage items and the protection of all elements that contribute to their significance. [63] Heritage items should be conserved according to their individual CMPs, and in the absence of a CMP the principles of The Burra Charter should be followed. Heritage interpretation can be a key consideration within the CMP.
Include heritage interpretation considerations in DA conditions	As development in Hornsby Shire increases, there are opportunities for heritage buildings and places to be creatively interpreted. Buildings within HCAs or in close proximity to public domain settings are especially suitable for heritage interpretation. Heritage interpretation plans, aligned with this HIS, should be required where appropriate for developments of heritage buildings or large developments within the Hornsby Shire.
Encourage co-operation with cultural organisations and community groups	Opportunities to promote co-operation between schools and local historical societies, museums and organisations should be promoted, as well as cultural organisations with education officers such as the National Parks and Wildlife and the Metropolitan, Deerubbin and Darkinjung LALCs.

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[63] Australia ICOMOS, 2013. The Burra Charter, and Hornsby Local Environmental Plan 2013.

Recommendation	Detail
Consult Aboriginal community knowledge holders	Aboriginal heritage interpretation in future developments within the Hornsby Shire, should include the involvement and authority of Aboriginal community knowledge holders and Aboriginal architects/designers/artists is paramount.
Reference the Design guidelines	Interpretive signage produced for future developments should align with Hornsby Shire Council's signage style guide 2020 and be based on the principles and typology outlined the Heritage Interpretation Strategy Design Strategy expressing the cohesive heritage identity of the Shire (see Appendix F: Design Guidelines).
Develop a Public Art Strategy	Hornsby could consider commissioning a Public Art Strategy which considers and includes heritage in its development. A variety of unique site-based public art installations could be considered during future development at Hornsby Shire, with installations comprising either representative or more impressionistic pieces.
Develop heritage resources for people with disability and their carers	Develop resources to assist people with disability and carers to access heritage sites and information around the Shire.
Implement the Dual naming policy	The Hornsby Shire Council dual naming policy should be considered when naming council facilities, particularly areas with significant Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Values.
LANGUAGE	
Use Aboriginal Language	Consider opportunities for naming of places and spaces, using Aboriginal language in interpretation materials, and for dual place naming. To be done in consultation with the Hornsby Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Consultative Committee/key knowledge holders.
Consider multilingual interpretation	Consider providing interpretive material in Mandarin, Cantonese, Korean, Hindi and Persian, the largest community languages in the Shire.[64] This would include interpretation on-site, in brochures/publications or through digital pathways/QR codes.
WEBSITES AND APP	
Develop a series of heritage trails as an app	Develop an app or downloadable trails with self-guided curated tours for key destinations.
Expand the Hornsby Shire Recollects website	Expand the Hornsby Shire Recollects website to include a mapping resource that pins locations throughout the Shire and links them by theme, could include both Aboriginal and on-Aboriginal locations/key sites as appropriate.
Expand the Discover Hornsby website	Expand the Discover Hornsby website with: • Interactive maps linking heritage elements • Heritage themed itineraries at destinations • Short histories, oral history quotes • Calendar of events • Transport options
Expand the Hornsby Shire Council website	Produce a series of History pages on Council website - short, themed publications by historians/residents/extracts from the Thematic History published online to highlight the Shire's history and broaden its audience reach. Include 'history and heritage' as a category in the events filter.
Provide digital School materials	Provide heritage linked schools materials for download on the Hornsby Shire Council website.

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[64] ABS Government. 'Hornsby 2021'. https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/LGA14000

Recommendation	Detail
Create a heritage specific Instagram account	Although Hornsby Shire Council runs an Instagram page (@hornsbycouncil), the account is aimed at a very general audience. A new Instagram account dedicated to the living heritage of the Hornsby Shire can increase traffic to these sites and introduce younger audiences to histories and stories of the region. Posts could comprise a combination of contemporary images of heritage sites that people can still visit today and historic photos of Hornsby Shire, so that the audience gains a broad insight into the living heritage of Hornsby. This could be an Instagram account which is a spinoff from Hornsby Shire Recollects.
Develop a set of Podcast	Develop a set of podcasts of curated stories of the history and heritage of Hornsby.
Develop virtual tours	Develop a series of virtual tours which could be hosted on a Council website. The tours would allow virtual access to areas which have difficult or limited access for example the Maroota Historic site, Bar Island or potentially even private properties.
OTHER INTERPRETIVE MEDIA	
Develop guidelines for Blue Plaques nominations	Develop guidelines for nomination of heritage site markers within Heritage NSW Blue Plaques Program.
Reinstate Community history prizes	Reinstate the Councils' previous Heritage Awards – both the Hornsby Heritage Award for conservation/architectural works, and the Owen Nannelli Memorial Award for promoting of the heritage of the Shire.
Install Interpretive panels in Heritage Conservation Areas	Install an interpretive panel for each Heritage Conservation Area located in a public location and highlighting the unique features of each specific HCA.
Develop a Shire-wide Acknowledgement of / Welcome to Country wording	The Hornsby Shire Council currently has the following written Acknowledgement of Country statement for publications: "*Council recognises the Traditional Owners of the lands of Hornsby Shire, the Darug and GuriNgai peoples, and pays respect to their Ancestors and Elders past and present and to their Heritage. We acknowledge and uphold their intrinsic connections and continuing relationships to Country*" However, a formal, standardised policy does not exist. It is recommended that the Council investigates the creation of a formal, Shire -wide Acknowledgement of Country and Welcome to Country policy. This policy should be developed in consultation with community and the recommendations of the Hornsby Shire Aboriginal Cultural Study (Coast Heritage, 2022). The use of the Acknowledgement of Country as a public message should be encouraged for all new developments and public domain areas within the Shire that do not currently carry a Welcome or Acknowledgement. Acknowledgement wording would be defined by the asset holder and Hornsby Shire Council in line with the policy. If Council would prefer to develop a Welcome to Country message, this should be undertaken in accordance with the key Aboriginal knowledge holders for the area and approved by the Local Aboriginal Land Council.
Develop an oral history project	Develop an oral history project to expand the oral history section of the Hornsby Recollects website.
Develop tours and trails on Conservation management	The process of conservation of the Hornsby Shire's listed heritage buildings may be a suitable avenue for tours, talks and trails, integrated with local historical societies and organisations such as the National Trust and Sydney Living Museums. This would allow an insight into the ongoing importance of conserving heritage properties, while offering exciting educational experiences into Hornsby's history.

Recommendation	Detail
Expand Heritage walks	Opportunities to expand, improve and promote existing bushland and heritage walks are being and should be considered for future development within Hornsby Shire. This could include interpretive markers on trails, brochures or apps, promoted through the website.
Develop schools excursions	There are many locations around the Shire which can be a focus for school excursions, with appropriate support material. Case studies of key people and events could also be prepared to support school research projects. A summary of an assessments of appropriate school curriculum links and sample materials that could be developed for use in local schools in shown in Appendix F.
Incorporate heritage into play spaces	New plans and refurbishment plans for play spaces should consider incorporating heritage interpretation elements when located in/near an area of tangible or intangible heritage. This could include space geometry, play structure design, trails, simple words and labels.
Incorporate heritage into designs for temporary hoardings	Develop a suite of designs for temporary hoardings that celebrate the heritage of Hornsby Shire.
Program heritage themed annual events	A list of events which have a heritage focus could be programmed by the Council (see Appendix D: Heritage-related Annual Program of Events).
Suite of interpretation panels	A suite of interpretation panels using the design guidelines should be developed for heritage buildings, items and locations. These interpretation panels could include QR codes for links to online content and maps linking nearby heritage sites. The panels could form a network that encourages visitors to move between sites to discover more.

12.3 Destination opportunities

This section explores opportunities for interpretation in specific areas of the Hornsby Shire, called heritage 'destinations'. These destinations contain the most prominent heritage items in each area, and, when visited, can tell powerful, intriguing and engaging stories of the history and cultural values of the Hornsby Shire. It is noted that there are many local areas not covered by these 'destinations' but that also have heritage items. These could feature on Shire-wide initiatives like Hornsby Shire Recollects, Discover Hornsby or trans-Shire trails, but they do not fulfil all the criteria of a Destination NSW 'destination'.

12.4 Lower Hawkesbury River Settlements

12.4.1 Summary

A world away from the hectic streets of Sydney lies Brooklyn and the river settlements of the Lower Hawkesbury. A more remote part of the Shire, the area has a strong river heritage with Aboriginal heritage along the Hawkesbury River, early colonial settlements, recreational and leisure history, old oyster farms and historic villages. It is an area best explored by train and boat – perfect for a weekend away. Brooklyn is marked by its fishing and farming industries and historic village centre; Bar Island is significant for the remains of its church and cemetery; and Dangar Island is dotted with remains from the early colonial landings of 1788, Depression era sandstone works, and World War Two military infrastructure.

12.4.2 Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History*[65].

The Brooklyn area, originally called Peats Ferry until its subdivision in 1884, is best known for its fishing industry, around which communities and families have revolved for generations. Rock oysters collected from the Hawkesbury River were an important source of food for the local Aboriginal peoples. Shortly after European settlement, large-scale harvesting of Sydney rock oysters commenced along the Hawkesbury River, where stocks were plentiful. Oyster farming became more commercialised by the 1860s for both food and as a source for lime in cement production. Overexploitation of the wild oyster beds between 1850 and 1870 led to government intervention and restrictions on farming.

In 1889, the Hawkesbury River Railway Bridge was officially opened, connecting Brooklyn and the surrounding region to the rest of the Hornsby Shire. With the opening of the bridge, leisure tourism to Brooklyn increased. Many of the railway workers involved in construction of the railway line and bridge settled at Brooklyn and the residential islands on the river, becoming fishermen and oystermen. The Hawkesbury District Fishermen's Cooperative was established at Brooklyn in 1950 and continues to the present day.

Brooklyn, which has retained its 'village' character, remains a popular tourist destination for its natural scenery and seafood industry. Evidence of the early days of colonisation and convict life can be found throughout Brooklyn, with the cemetery, dam, railway bridge, and houses and shopfronts of the nineteenth and twentieth century remaining. Life in Brooklyn continues to revolve around the Hawkesbury River, which has provided food, recreation facilities and a livelihood to the local population for millennia.

Figure 5. Left: A span of the Hawkesbury River railway bridge on the pontoon on Dangar Island, 1888 (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects); right: Oysterman's Shack, Brooklyn, date unknown (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects)

Milsons Island was established as a laboratory, quarantine station and hospital for WWI veterans. It expanded to be a hospital for people with intellectual disabilities. Since 1982 the facility has been run as a sports and recreation camp for schools and families by the NSW Department of Sport and Recreation. Some of the heritage buildings have been refurbished for use by visitors to the island.

Dangar Island has rock engravings and middens by the Aboriginal people of Dyarubbin. It is also the site of the earliest meeting of Aboriginal people and Europeans on the Hawkesbury, in 1788. Later it became a site of conflict when two salt boiler workers stationed at Dangar Island had their clothes and supplies taken by men armed with spears. In the 19th century it was leased to the Union Bridge Company as accommodation for American workers building the bridge. By the 20th century it had become a more touristy place for guests to come and stay for a taste of island life.

[65] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.

12.4.3 Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local residents
- Road trippers
- NSW Family Market
- International backpackers
- Over 55s Travel

12.4.4 Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Bushland Shire
- Transport
- Agriculture and Horticulture
- Industrial Enterprises
- Leisure and Recreation

12.4.5 Key listed heritage items

The key listed heritage items for this destination are included below. Note that items related to Bar Island have been included in section 12.7.

Table 8. Key listed heritage items, Lower Hawkesbury River and settlements

Suburb	Item name	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Brooklyn	Shop	1–3 Bridge Street	197	A cluster of commercial and public buildings from 1884 (198), the Federation period (200), and Inter-War period (197) that tells a visual story of the development of Brooklyn's village centre.
Brooklyn	Shop	5 Bridge Street	198	
Brooklyn	Shop	7 Bridge Street	199	
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Police Station	11 Bridge Street	200	
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Post Office and residence	13 Bridge Street	201	
Brooklyn	Brooklyn cemetery	Brooklyn Road	204 and A13	Perhaps the best-known grave in the cemetery is that of Robert Buie, a Brooklyn soldier credited by many with shooting down the Red Baron in World War I.
Brooklyn	Seymours Creek Mangrove wetland	Brooklyn Road	205	
Brooklyn	Boatshed	53 Brooklyn Road	207	
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Park	87X Brooklyn Road	209	

Suburb	Item name	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Public School (excluding grounds)	106 Brooklyn Road	213	
Brooklyn	War Memorial Hall	120 Brooklyn Road	215	
Brooklyn	Old St Mary's Church	156A Brooklyn Road	219	Now a private residence
Brooklyn	Shopfronts	212–214 Brooklyn Road	224	
Brooklyn	McKell Park—lower, upper, cabbage palms and World War II gun and emplacements	Dangar Road	225 and A14	Includes a small exhibition on history of area.
Brooklyn	Hawkesbury River Railway Station group (Brooklyn Railway Platform and Station)	Main Northern Railway—Dangar Road to Brooklyn Harbour	227, A16 SHR No. 00116	
Brooklyn	Railway shelter shed	6 Dangar Road	228	
Brooklyn	House	10 Dangar Road	229	'The Cottage', art and history space.
Brooklyn	Footpath	Karoola Street	233	
Brooklyn	Nature Reserve—bushland	Long Island	245	A private cemetery, in use from 1879 to 1931, and associated with the family of Thomas Edward Higgins, an early European settler. The listing identifies Aboriginal heritage values associated with the locality, rather than the item specifically. The reference is to information about Old Man's Valley provided to Peter Read by Dennis Foley.
Brooklyn	Kangaroo Point	Pacific Highway	99 and A21	Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
Brooklyn	Rest Park	Pacific Highway	248	
Brooklyn	Station Master cottage	1 William Street	249	
Brooklyn	Telephone exchange	8 William Street	250	
Dangar Island	Pedestrian street	Baroona Street	323	
Dangar Island	Recreation Reserve	15–17 Baroona Street (corner Grantham Crescent)	325	
Dangar Island	Blackbutt trees	Grantham Crescent	327	
Dangar Island	Sandstone tower	9 Neotsfield Avenue	331 and A35	

Suburb	Item name	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Dangar Island	Waterfront, seawall, wharf, trees and 1889 Railway Bridge construction site	Northern foreshore	332 and A36	
Dangar Island	Roadworks	Riverview Avenue	333	
Dangar Island	Kiparra Park bushland	35–127 Riverview Avenue	334	
Dangar Island	Bradleys Beach	43X Grantham Crescent	A34	The beach that Governor Arthur Phillip landed at in 1788. On Bradleys Beach is a rusty iron ring that once anchored a net that stretched across the bay to Little Wobby, used to stop Japanese submarines from reaching the Hawkesbury River Railway Bridge. The site of the earliest meeting of Aboriginal people and Europeans on the Hawkesbury, in 1788. The listing includes the remains of a midden
Dangar Island	Historic water tower		Not listed	Built in 1880, this water tower was repurposed as a watchtower in WW2
Dangar Island	Tyneside House	8 Baroona Street	A32	
Dangar Island	"The Pavilion"	9 Yallaroi Parade	A37	
Berowra Creek	Cemetery, church ruins and memorial	Bar Island	A3	Visitable by boat. There is a trail that leads visitors through the remains of the old Bar Island settlement. Interpretive panels throughout.
Brooklyn	Governor Phillip Memorial	Dangar Road	A15	
Brooklyn	Brown's boat shed	10–16 James Road	A17	
Brooklyn	Old railway dams	Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park	A18	Brooklyn Dam (campsite and trails) – Constructed in late 1890s. Visitors can explore the dam, camp at the campsite, and walk the modern tracks that lead to Cowan and Muogamarra.
Brooklyn	Hawkesbury River Rail Bridge and Long Island group	Main Northern Railway—Long Island	A19 SHR No. 01040	Viewable from the river and Dangar Island. Constructed in 1889 by the same company that built the Brooklyn Bridge in New York, this is one of NSW's most iconic bridges.
Brooklyn	Road remains	Old Peats Ferry Road (disused)	A20	
Brooklyn	Peats Ferry Road bridge	Pacific Highway	A22	

12.4.6 Other non-listed items

Non-listed historical and Aboriginal cultural items of interest are listed below. These items have been suggested by stakeholders.

Table 9. Non-listed items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Notes
Dyarubbin	Hawkesbury River		Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
Dangar Island	Public wharf and shop	2 Neotsfield Ave	A shop has occupied the site since 1948[66].
Brooklyn	The Riverboat Postman	Dangar Road, Brooklyn	The first Riverboat Postman started the run in 1910, and the tradition continues today with Hawkesbury Cruises.
Brooklyn	The Great North Walk		Created in the 1980s and derived from the Great North Road, the walk passes many historic sites.
	John Israel Rose's camp		Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
Milsons Passage	Milson (Mud) Island	Milsons Passage	Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022) Prior to 1865. Possibly owned by 'Granny Lewis' / Sarah Lewis Ferdinand. Sarah Lewis in died 1880.

12.4.7 Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning.

Acknowledgement of / Welcome to Country

An acknowledgement of or Welcome to Country installation should be considered at the boundaries of the destination.

Public programming and events

As a popular place for families to visit, more ways for children and young people to interact with the local heritage, especially at weekends and during school holidays could be considered. These events and activities should be easily found on the website and/or marketed to external websites. The Brooklyn Place Plan recommends 'community-driven events and activations designed to celebrate the unique qualities of the area and stimulate the local economy' and events like the 2022 Deerubbin Festival could become annual events to encourage repeat visitation as well as engage locals in their heritage.

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[66] Dangar Island Historical Society. 2018. Guide to Historic Dangar Island

The Cottage at 10 Dangar Rd is already being used by the Brooklyn Community Association for arts and culture workshops, markets etc[67] it could also be used as a space to engage visitors/tourists to the heritage of the area through displays and activities.

The proposed Parsley Bay Centre could consider heritage interpretation in its fit-out, by including heritage focused permanent displays or holding temporary exhibitions and events during key times like History Week.

Publications

Publications (leaflets, maps, and books) already exist for Brooklyn and surrounds, but access to these documents is difficult. The Guide to Historic Dangar Island (Dangar Island Historical Society 2018), for example, is only available on the ferry or at the Dangar Island shop. Hornsby Shire Council could create an online store which collates and allows visitors to download publications relevant to specific heritage sites.

Interpretive panels

Strategically positioned heritage interpretation panels that follow the design guidelines can provide contextual information about the heritage of a particular building, site or location in this area. Integrated QR codes can provide a link back to more detailed information on Councils website.

It is understood from consultation that Aboriginal cultural sites need to be sensitively interpreted. Whilst it may not be appropriate to advertise a site, visitors do reach these areas by word of mouth. For those that do find the sites it would be beneficial to have interpretive panels, developed in consultation with Traditional Owners, to interpret the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

Multilingual interpretation

While this recommendation is relevant across all destinations, according to the Brooklyn Community Association this area in particular has a significant number of Asian/Asian-Australian visitors and so consideration could be given to interpretation in other languages.

Website

Arriving by train into the heritage listed train station is a heritage experience itself and one which encourages visitors to use public transport. This also assists with problems with parking outlined in the Brooklyn Place Plan[68]. Information encouraging people to go by train, alongside heritage information about the station and bridge, could be included online or shared via marketing channels.

Virtual tours can be offered online for historic sites that are difficult to access like Bar Island.

Public artwork

The Brooklyn Place Plan[69] recommends 'Explore opportunities for public art on private and public land to further articulate and celebrate Brooklyn's identity. This could also make use of 'vacant property pop ups and activation opportunities.'

Heritage walks

The Brooklyn Place Plan[70] has recommendations to improve the Great North Walk track head entry and access and though this is mainly on NPWS and private land, there could be heritage interpretation elements such as interpretive panels or trail markers included at the areas accessed from public land.

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[67] Hornsby Shire Council. 2021. Brooklyn Place Plan
[68] Hornsby Shire Council. Brooklyn Place Plan
[69] Hornsby Shire Council. 2021. Brooklyn Place Plan
[70] Hornsby Shire Council. Brooklyn Place Plan

Tours of Dangar Island, Bar Island and other river communities could be considered - though access is difficult.

Play spaces

With a strong family market, any play spaces developed in this area could be inspired by or incorporate elements that explore local heritage.

Functional elements

When functional elements such as seats, shelters, and footpaths are being upgraded, Council should consider embedding interpretive media.

Landscape and Planting

When landscapes and parks are being upgraded, consider embedding interpretive plantings and associated interpretive media.

12.5   Wisemans Ferry and surrounds

12.5.1 Summary

Wisemans Ferry and the Great North Road are some of the most significant convict sites in the state. The most northern location within Hornsby Shire, Wisemans Ferry offers a living history experience including the long-running ferry journey, the continuously operating orchards and town inn, walkable segments of the convict-era Great North Road and the nearby oldest working Thomas James Bridge. Ideal for a day or weekend trip, Wiseman's Ferry is a handy base from which to explore the heritage sites in nearby LGAs including the areas of Wiseman's Ferry in the Hills Shire, The Great North Road in Hawksbury LGA and Dharug National Park is in Central Coast LGA.

12.5.2 Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History.*[71]

Construction of the Great North Road commenced in May 1826 to connect Sydney to Newcastle, crossing the Hawkesbury River. Between 1826 and 1830 up to 700 convicts worked in iron gangs, road parties (also called road gangs) or bridge parties. During this period, the 'New Road to Dural' (now Beecroft Road and New Line Road) was formed as a branch of the Great North Road between Abbotsford and Dural. The length of the Great North Road was completed in 1832, including the descent into Wisemans Ferry, the Devine's Hill ascent and the section near the Mount Manning Group north of the Hawkesbury River

One of the central figures of the Great North Road construction project – and of the early Hornsby Shire – was Solomon Wiseman. A former convict, he was transported for life to New South Wales and arrived in August 1806 on the *Alexander* with his wife and two children. He received his ticket of leave in 1810 and was pardoned two years later. From 1811 he transported goods along the New South Wales coast using two vessels he had constructed. Wiseman and his family settled in 1816 on a 200-acre lease on the Hawkesbury River at Lower Portland Head (later renamed Wisemans Ferry). Here he built an inn in 1821.

Wiseman operated a ferry across the Hawkesbury River from 1827, the oldest ferry crossing still in operation in New South Wales. By 1828 Wiseman had amassed 1100 acres (450 hectares). Wiseman was aware the government planned to build a road between Sydney and the Hunter Valley and convinced the authorities to route the road through his property. After construction commenced in 1826,

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[71] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council

Wiseman secured a contract to supply all provisions to the convict road gangs and the soldiers guarding them. The following year he was awarded the licence to operate the ferry to transport people, goods and stock across the Hawkesbury River.

Wisemans Ferry is home to some of NSW's earliest churches, with St Mary Magdalene Church (built by Solomon Wiseman) opening in 1841. Wisemans Inn (also built by Solomon Wiseman) dates to 1827 and is still in operation, as is the Watkins Farm family orchard, which dates to 1936. Emancipated convicts such as Solomon Wiseman figure largely in the history of Hornsby Shire, dating back to the earliest years of the emerging colony.

Figure 6. Left: Solomon Wiseman's house, approx. 1920s (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects); right: Pymble Family crossing the Hawkesbury River at Wisemans Ferry via the cable ferry, c. 1920 (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects)

12.5.3 Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local residents
- Road trippers
- NSW Family Market
- Food and Wine tourism
- Over 55s Travel.
- School groups

12.5.4 Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Convict Life
- Bushland Shire
- Transport
- Settlement and Suburbanisation; and
- The Changing Face of the Shire.

12.5.5 Key listed heritage items

The key listed heritage items for this destination are included below.

Table 10. Key listed heritage items, Wisemans Ferry

Suburb	Item Name	Address	HLEP Listing	Detail
Laughtondale	"White Rock" house	422 Singleton Road	565	
Laughtondale	Fords Farm	1275 Singleton Road	566	Advertises on Harvest Trails and Markets for Pick Your Own
Laughtondale	Singleton's Mill	1457 Singleton Road	A56 and A63	Site of an early nineteenth century flour mill.
Wisemans Ferry	Road, stone wall, bridge, escarpment and drain	Old Northern Road	794 and A69	Remnants of the World Heritage Listed Great North Road, including atone embankments and cutting. Scenic lookouts from roadside on ridgetop.[72]
Wisemans Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry Inn, including grounds – (and Cobham Hall Museum)	River Road	795	Visitors can stop in at the historic pub established in 1827 by Solomon Wiseman, after whom Wisemans Ferry is named. Cobham Hall Museum - Located at Wisemans Inn, Cobham Hall was commissioned by Wiseman for his second wife. It was built by convicts out of bricks made from crushed Wisemans Ferry Rock Oysters shells, and retains the interior furnishing of the 1820's.
Wisemans Ferry	Cable ferry	River Road	796	Visitors can travel on NSW's (and possibly Australia's) oldest ferry crossing still in operation (200th year of ferry crossings in 2027). Two cable ferries operate daily.
Wisemans Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry Cemetery	Singleton Road	A71	Historic cemetery dating back to 1821 that contains the graves of many early colonists, including Solomon Wiseman and those who came across on the First Fleet.
Wisemans Ferry	Sandstone well/soak	80 Singleton Road	A73	
Wisemans Ferry	Mill Creek Mill ruins	174 Singleton Road	A70	
Wisemans Ferry	The Lodge	292 Singleton Road	A72	
Wisemans Ferry	Indigenous place			

12.5.6 Other non-listed items

Non-listed historical and Aboriginal cultural items of interest are listed below. These items have been suggested by stakeholders.

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[72] hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1780880

Table 11. Non-listed items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Notes
Dyarubbin	Hawkesbury River		Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
Wisemans Ferry	St Mary Magdalene's Anglican Church	3025 River Road	The original structure of this church was built in 1841 and replaced in 1881, after which has remained unchanged.
Wisemans Ferry	Wisemans Ferry Oval		Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Stu (Coast, 2022)

12.5.7 Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning.

Visitor centre and museum

Wisemans Ferry would be well-suited to a staffed visitor/tourist information centre that would serve as a major destination hub and base for exploring Wisemans Ferry and the Hawkesbury River. This centre could include museum displays on the local heritage of the area, and activities and tours for families.

Public programming and events

2027 will be the bicentenary since the first crossing of the Wisemans Ferry in 1827, the longest-continuously-running ferry journey in Australia. This presents an important opportunity for a major heritage festival at Wisemans Ferry, celebrating the heritage, industries, and shared identity of the community.

Tours and trails

Orchards and farms in and around the area could be encouraged to join the Harvest Trails and Markets website[73] and develop a distinctive heritage orchard identity for the region. Orchards could be encouraged to include heritage information on their signage and websites.

Tours of the river could also reference historical literature like *The Secret River* by Kate Grenville.

Lighting

Dramatic lighting of the heritage buildings and ferry along the Old Northern Road through Wisemans Ferry could enhance the visibility and interest in the heritage items so they are seen in a new way.

Ground plane elements

Ground plane elements along the pedestrian pathways alongside the road could signify to pedestrians that they are walking along The Great North Road heritage route. Text based engravings could signify distances to destinations, years that sections were created and names of the people involved.

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[73] Harvests Trails Markets. 2023. https://www.harvesttrailsandmarkets.com.au/farm-gate-trails/map/?region_id=1&m_id=26

Interpretive panels

Strategically positioned heritage interpretation panels that follow the design guidelines can provide contextual information about the heritage of a particular building, site or location in this area. Integrated QR codes can provide a link back to more detailed information on Councils website. Sites such as lookouts, trails, public reserves, and commercial centres present a good opportunity for the incorporation of interpretive panels into future planning.

Functional elements

Seating along the Great North Road and the river, an important facility for visitors, could incorporate heritage interpretation elements. Lookouts and public reserves also present a good opportunity for the incorporation of interpretive functional elements.

12.6   The Great North Road

12.6.1 Summary

The Great North Road commences in the Hornsby Shire at the Devlins Creek Causeway, North Epping, and continues north via Observatory Park, Pennant Hills. The drive along the 'Great North Road' commences in the semi-rural suburb of Dural in Sydney's north-west, and follows the convict built Old Northern Road to Wisemans Ferry. Along the way is Kenthurst with its shops and galleries; Glenorie (orchards, market gardens and roadside stalls); Marramarra National Park (bushwalks, abundant bird life, river and valley views); Tobruk Merino Sheep Station; a number of lookouts with sweeping views up and down the Hawkesbury River. The entire route is historically called the Great North Road and is named Old Northern Rd as it passes through Hornsby Shire.

12.6.2 Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History.*[74]

The Great North Road, which extends the length of the Shire's western boundary, is one of the most significant examples of major public infrastructure built by convict labour in the world. Construction of the Great North Road commenced in May 1826 following its commission by Governor Ralph Darling. Over 700 convicts who had reoffended since arriving in the colony of NSW worked on the road daily, comprising smaller 'road gangs' that cleared timber, cut rock, and lay down road.

From 1827, Solomon Wiseman operated a ferry across the Hawkesbury River to deliver provisions to the convict gangs working on the road, forming what is now known as Wiseman's Ferry. The Great North Road was completed in 1836 and spanned over 250km from Five Dock to Newcastle. The scale and extent of the road provided the colony of NSW with a sense of permanence and connectivity, and was the largest early-colonial public infrastructure project.

The Hornsby Shire has a strong association with the Great North Road. Relics of the Great North Road can be found on both private and public land throughout the Shire. For example, Thomas James Bridge (mainland Australia's oldest operating vehicular bridge, built in 1830 as part of the Great North Road) is located on a public road in Wisemans Ferry, whereas locally heritage listed relics of the Great North Road in Maroota are located on private land. Bridges, culverts, stone retaining walls, and sections of visible road are found throughout the Western extent of the Hornsby Shire. The Road was added to the Australian National Heritage List in 2007 and the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2010.

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[74] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.

Figure 7. Great North Road at Wisemans Ferry, 1890 (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects); Convict built retaining wall and drainage channel along the old Great North Road (Source: Sydney Living Museums)
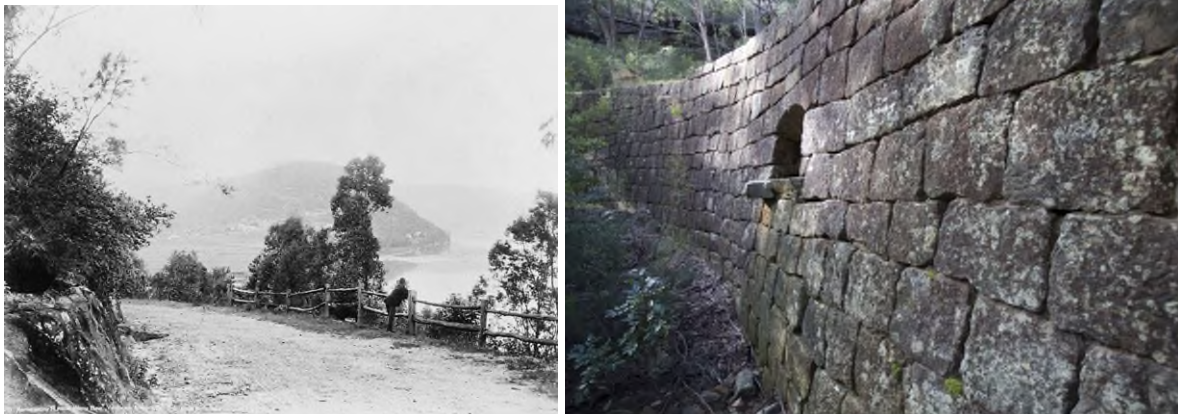
12.6.3 Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local residents
- Road trippers
- International backpackers
- Over 55s Travel
- Domestic youth.

12.6.4 Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Convict Life
- Bushland Shire
- Transport
- Industrial Enterprises
- Settlement and Suburbanisation; and
- The Changing Face of the Shire.

12.6.5 Key heritage listed items

The key heritage listed items for this destination are included below.

Table 12. Key heritage listed items, The Great North Road

Suburb	Item Name	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Maroota	Great North Road relics	Road Reserve, Old Telegraph Road	A58	Sites include a convict well, campsite, and road remnants.
North Epping/ Cheltenham	Stone causeway over Devlins Creek	M2 and Beecroft Road, near Lynne Road Reserve	A40	The road crossed Devlins Creek via a convict-built causeway now located under the M2 bus underbridge off Beecroft Rd.
Wisemans Ferry	Road, stone wall, bridge, escarpment and drain	Old Northern Road	794 and A69	Remnants of the World Heritage Listed Great North Road, including atone embankments and cutting. Scenic lookouts from roadside on ridgetop.[75] The listing comprises a section of the Great North Road, the route of which was said to follow a former Aboriginal track.

12.6.6 Other non-listed items

Non-listed historical and Aboriginal cultural items of interest are listed below. These items have been suggested by stakeholders.

Table 13. Non-listed items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Notes
Various	Convict Trail	Online	Online resource detailing the history of the Great North Road and sites of interest.
Various	The Great North Walk		Created in the 1980s and derived from the Great North Road, the walk passes many historic sites.

12.6.7 Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning.

Heritage podcast

A podcast series detailing the heritage of sections of the Great North Road could be commissioned and made available on the Convict Trail Project website media section and Discovery Hornsby. The podcasts could be downloaded by road trippers and caravaners as a guided tour to listen to as they drive the route. The podcast would encourage deeper engagement with the landscape as well as make recommendations of places to stop to experience some of the convict

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[75] State Heritage Inventory. 2023. 'Road, stone wall, bridge, escarpment and drain' hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1780880

Trail and site markers

The Great North Road could have heritage themed scenic drive signage that runs along the route: highlighting to users that they are on a heritage road. Ideally this signage would be consistent along the entire route which would involve negotiations with other LGAs. The signage would be a mixture of simple wayfinding and identification signage at various points, and more detailed route and heritage information at stop off points.

In addition, more signage identifying that parts of the Great North Road are within Hornsby Shire should be included. Currently stretches of the Great North Road, particularly around Dural are only identified as being in the Hills Shire. Some Convict Trail markers exist, but these are quite limited and discrete.

Interpretive panels

Strategically positioned heritage interpretation panels that follow the design guidelines can provide contextual information about the heritage of a particular building, site or location in this area. Integrated QR codes can provide a link back to more detailed information on Councils website. Interpretive panels in specific Great North Road sites, such as Wisemans Ferry and Dural, can elp relay key convict heritage stories.

Functional elements

Additional rest stops, car parking spaces, and viewpoints could be identified along the route and heritage incorporated into functional elements like seating or canopies.

Public artwork

Public artwork celebrating the heritage and history of the Great North Road, viewable by travelling vehicles, could be included along the route providing additional points of interest.

Ground plane elements

Ground plane elements along the pedestrian pathways alongside the road and at rest stops could signify to pedestrians that they are walking along a heritage route. Text based engravings could signify distances to destinations, years that sections were created, and names of the people involved.

12.7   Berowra, Berowra Waters and Creek

12.7.1 Summary

Berowra Waters is a largely natural area but is also home to sites of historic significance. An early holiday destination for Sydneysiders, visitors to Berowra Waters today can catch the ferry, which has been running for over 100 years, visit the historic Berowra Waters Inn, and take a walk through the National Park, which is full of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage sites. Berowra Waters was also once home to artist Margaret Preston, 'one of Australia's most significant artists'[76].

12.7.2 Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History*[77].

For millennia, Berowra Creek has been used by Aboriginal peoples for physical and spiritual nourishment according to traditions and responsibilities. The river, creeks, and waterways of Berowra were fished by the original custodians of the land, who navigated the waters aboard nawi (canoes).

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[76] *Berowra Visions, Margaret Preston & Beyond.* 2005. Macquarie University Art Gallery.
[77] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.

Later these waters were crucial places of refuge and survival during and following colonisation as Aboriginal people used their knowledge and sophistication to adapt and survive. In the upper reaches of Berowra Creek, an array of resources from yabbies, tortoises, eels and perch could be sourced. Well into the twentieth century, fishing was an important part of Aboriginal life in the area, providing a subsistence living and supplementing insufficient government rations as policies began to control Aboriginal movement and income[78].

Berowra was settled by European colonists mostly by means of the waterways, which preceded land-based exploration. The Berowra Waters Road was constructed on both sides of Berowra Creek between 1900 and 1902 by unemployed labour. The new road provided access to the Berowra Waters Ferry, which commenced service in 1903 as a small punt. This ferry grew to become a well-patronised service; during 1921, almost 7,000 passengers caught this ferry. In the twentieth century, Berowra became a popular tourist destination, a means of escaping the bustle of the growing city. The Berowra Rural Fire Brigade was established in 1943, following the devastating Black Saturday fires of January 1939 that swept through the Hills District. Berowra remains well known for its natural beauty. Exposed rock shelves and platforms, Hawkesbury Sandstone, and pigment art can be found throughout Berowra Valley National Park.

Figure 8. Left: Boating at Berowra, c. 1900s (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects); right: "A day out at Berowra Waters", Max Dupain, 1957 (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects)

The following biography is based on information from *Berowra Visions, Margaret Preston & Beyond*.[79] Artist Margaret Preston purchased a property in Berowra in August 1931 and lived in Berowra between 1932 and 1939. Her time there was an opportunity for her to convalesce and recuperate after an operation. While living there, Margaret was stimulated by the bush landscape and she used the opportunity to study and interpret native flowers. Many of her botanical and horticultural works date to this period and she also painted landscapes of Berowra. Her works from this time include: *The Winding Road to Berowra Waters*, c1939, and *Native Hibiscus and Gum Flowers*, c1936. In 1941 she painted *I lived at Berowra* currently held at the Art Gallery NSW[80]. Her property was known locally as 'The Springs' due to a natural spring located near the house and is in private hands today.

12.7.3 Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local residents
- Domestic caravan and campers

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[78] GML. Hornsby Thematic History. 40
[79] *Berowra Visions, Margaret Preston & Beyond*. 2005. Macquarie University Art Gallery.
[80] Art Gallery of NSW, *I lived at Berowra*, 1941. https://www.artgallery.nsw.gov.au/collection/works/7177/

12.7.4 Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Bushland Shire
- Agriculture and Horticulture
- Leisure and Recreation
- Health and Wellness
- The Changing Face of the Shire.

12.7.5 Key heritage listed items

The key heritage listed items for this destination are included below.

Table 14. Key heritage listed items, Berowra, Berowra Waters and Creek

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Berowra	Berowra Park	14X Berowra Waters Road	158	
Berowra	Community hall and grounds	41X Berowra Waters Road	161	Has potential to host temporary and permanent exhibitions
Berowra	House	5 Wanill Place	174	"The Springs"
Berowra	Former servant's quarters	7 Wanill Place	175	"The Springs"
Berowra Creek	"Capo di Monte"	Collingridge Point	182	
Berowra Creek	"Berowra Waters Inn"	Dusthole Point	183	Historic inn which was originally a teahouse/ guest house, built in 1920, patrons can get lunch and drinks at this historic inn.
Berowra Heights	Scenic road through bushland	Berowra Waters Road	187	
Berowra Waters	Rex Jones Memorial	Berowra Waters Road	193	
Berowra	Depression era sites	Sam's Creek, Berowra Valley Regional Park	A2	
Berowra Creek	Cemetery, church ruins and memorial	Bar Island	A3	The listing includes a shell midden and the 1880 burial place of Granny Lewis (Sarah Ferdinand).
Berowra Creek	Jetty	Bennets Bay	A4	
Berowra Creek	Ballast heap	Berowra Creek and Murramurra Creek junction	A5	

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Berowra Creek	Fire trail	McCallums Avenue	A6	
Berowra Creek	Fretus Hotel ruins	McCallums Avenue fire trail	A7	Located on private fire trail
Berowra Waters	Vehicular cable ferry	Berowra Waters Road and Bay Road	A8	Visitors can access Berowra Waters by catching the ferry, which has been in operation since 1903.
Berowra Waters	Boat shed	Berowra Waters Road	A9	
Berowra Waters	Kiosk—teahouse	Berowra Waters Road	A10	
Berowra Waters	Toilet block	Berowra Waters Road	A11	
Berowra Waters	Tidal bath remains	Franks Bight adjacent to Kirkpatrick Way	A12	Built during the Great Depression, the Tidal Baths were constructed in Berowra Creek as a government-funded scheme. The baths closed by 1975. Tidal pools like this are a long-standing tradition in the Hornsby shire, that allowed swimming in safety from sharks
Hornsby Heights	Crosslands Reserve	441 Somerville Road	564	
Berowra	Berowra Valley Regional Park			The place was formerly inhabited by the 'Benowie Aboriginal tribe', and contains a number of Aboriginal sites.

12.7.6 Other non-listed items

Non-listed historical and Aboriginal cultural items of interest are listed below. These items have been suggested by stakeholders.

Table 15. Non-listed items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Notes
Dyarubbin	Hawkesbury River		Aboriginal Cultural Heritage
Berowra	Berowra Valley National		Contains the Great North Walk
Berowra	The Benowie Track		Part of the Great North Walk
Berowra	Moses Shattle's selection and oyster lease at Porto Bay	Peat's Bight, Porto Bay	40 acres at Peat's Bight at the mouth of Marra Marra Creek. Home of Moses and Alice Shattles and their four children Shattles applied to Dept Fisheries for a 300-acres lease at Porto Bay. No record found of whether it was granted.

Fiddletown	Doughboy beach	Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
	Jack's rock, Sal's cave, King Billy's camp and Sam's cave	Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)

12.7.7 Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning.

Tours and trails

Berowra waters and creek is a predominantly water-based area and would benefit from tours and trails that are water-based experiences. Trails could be developed by podcast or app which would encourage boats to visit areas along the creek and see heritage sites by water.

Adaptive reuse

Working with the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the heritage-listed kiosk/teahouse on Berowra Waters Road (HLEP no. A10, located on NPWS land) could be adapted to be a tourist information site or centre. The building could be a base for visitors to be introduced to local heritage activities. Some of the material from the 'Museum of Berowra'[81] (an online facility) could be repurposed for physical displays.

Site markers/Blue Plaques

A submission was made in 2021 for a Blue Plaque for Margaret Preston. Preston and her house are strong candidates for a Blue Plaque and it is recommended that a revised application be submitted to Heritage NSW, the managing body for the Blue Plaques program.

Interpretive panels

Strategically positioned heritage interpretation panels that follow the design guidelines can provide contextual information about the heritage of a particular building, site or location in this area. Integrated QR codes can provide a link back to more detailed information on Councils website.

It is understood from consultation that Aboriginal cultural sites need to be sensitively interpreted. Whilst it may not be appropriate to advertise a site, visitors do reach these areas by word of mouth. For those that do find the sites it would be beneficial to have interpretive panels, developed in consultation with Traditional Owners, to interpret the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

Oral histories

As a relatively remote community the heritage of the area would be suited to being interpreted virtually and digitally, to allow for broader engagement. The local histories of Berowra, Berowra Waters and Berowra Creek could be recorded as oral histories for Hornsby Shire Recollects.

Public programming and events

A heritage water festival could become an annual event at Berowra, celebrating the water-based heritage of the area, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, while encouraging repeat visitation.

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[81] Museum of Berowra. https://berowramuseum.wordpress.com/

Publications

A targeted book on the history of the Berowra Waters area could be commissioned to be part of a series of short publications on key sites within Hornsby Shire.

Museums and libraries

Berowra District Hall is a community space with potential to host displays about the local history of the area and artist Margaret Preston.

Aboriginal languages

The sites of Aboriginal engravings could be renamed with Aboriginal place names in consultation with Knowledge Holders.

Acknowledgement of Country

Where appropriate include an Acknowledgement of Country near to heritage sites or on nearby interpretative panels (see above).

Content for social media and websites

There is a balance needed between sharing the importance and richness of the Aboriginal heritage sites in this area with the risks of increased access and footfall by tourists. However, many of the sites in the area could be recorded and shared digitally through 3D imagery, oral histories, virtual tours etc. This would allow appropriate stories to be told but without revealing the locations of sensitive sites.

12.8   The Field of Mars: Beecroft and Cheltenham

12.8.1 Summary

In 1804, 6000 acres of land were put aside for public use and named the Field of Mars Common. The streetscapes of Beecroft and Cheltenham – which stand now on that land – retained their late-nineteenth and twentieth century charm. These suburbs are perfect destinations for day trips, where visitors may picnic at parks with heritage sites or stroll through the historic streets and shopfronts. Beecroft and Cheltenham have retained both their village feel and bush heritage, which are important to the local community.

12.8.2 Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History*[82].

The traditional custodians of the Beecroft and Cheltenham area are the Wallumettagal/Wattamattagal people who speak the Darug language. The modern suburbs of Beecroft and Cheltenham are built upon an allotment of land known to early colonists as the "Field of Mars." The name "Field of Mars" was decided upon by Governor Arthur Phillip, when in January 1792 he granted to two marines the first parcels of land. In 1804, 6000 acres of land was set aside for the use of the local community and named the Field of Mars Common.

The Common was intended as a place for small settlers to graze their livestock, collect firewood, and supplement their farming practices. However, within 60 years the Common had become home to smugglers and bushrangers, and in 1874 it was subdivided and most of it was privately sold. The only remaining public space from the days of the common is the Field of Mars Reserve, located between

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[82] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.

North Ryde and Gladesville. From the Field of Mars subdivision, the suburbs of Beecroft and Cheltenham were established in 1887.

The railway arrived at Beecroft in 1886 and serviced both Beecroft and Cheltenham, the latter of which did not get a railway station until 1898. The suburb of Cheltenham was named by wealthy tailor William Chorley, who petitioned the Department of Railways to construct the station and name it after his birthplace of Cheltenham in England. The temperance movement of the late-nineteenth century had a strong influence on the development of both Beecroft and Cheltenham – neither town has ever had a pub or bar, and commercial development has been extremely limited. As a result, Beecroft and Cheltenham have retained their late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residential character, as well as much of their bushland

Figure 9. Beecroft School of Arts (now Beecroft Community Centre) in 1904 and 1910 (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects).

12.8.3 Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local residents
- Visiting Friends and Relatives
- NSW Family Market
- Over 55s travel

12.8.4 Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Settlement and Suburbanisation; and
- The Changing Face of the Shire.

12.8.5 Key heritage listed items

The key heritage listed items for this destination are included below.

Table 16. Key heritage listed items, The Field of Mars: Beecroft and Cheltenham

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Beecroft	Beecroft Public School (excluding grounds)	90–96 Beecroft Road	49	

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Beecroft	"Vintage Cellars" building	100 Beecroft Road	50	
Beecroft	Beecroft Community Centre	111 Beecroft Road	51	The facility was designed by Lindsay Thompson and built in 1904 as the Beecroft School of Arts.
Beecroft	The Village Green, Boer War Memorial, World War I and II Memorials	111X Beecroft Road	54	Also has playground and other facilities.
Beecroft	Street trees	Boronia Avenue	66	
Beecroft	Street trees	Cardinal Avenue	68	
Beecroft	Street trees	Castle Howard Road	69	
Beecroft	Bushland reserve—Beecroft and Cheltenham Parks	23X Castle Howard Road	70	Featured in 'Self guided bushwalks Beecroft-Cheltenham Link Track'
Beecroft	Street trees	Chapman Avenue	71	
Beecroft	St. John's Anglican Church	9 Chapman Avenue	72	The timber building standing next to today's brick building was the original church (erected in 1891) at the corner of Beecroft Road and Hannah Street.
Beecroft	Street trees	Hannah Street	98	
Beecroft	Beecroft Post Office	5B Hannah Street	101	
Beecroft	Fearnley Park	86X Hannah Street	110	Forested playground with walking trails through the remnants of Blue Gum High Forest.
Beecroft	Street trees	Hull Road	111	
Beecroft	Lyndon Way Reserve and street trees	Lyndon Way	113	
Beecroft	Street trees and bushland	Malton Road	114	
Beecroft	Presbyterian Church	1A Mary Street	127	The building for the Beecroft Presbyterian Church was commenced on 19 September 1908 and was opened on 13 February 1909.
Beecroft	Chilworth Reserve	11X and 14X Mary Street	129	Featured in 'Self guided bushwalks Beecroft-Cheltenham Link Track'
Beecroft	Street trees	Murray Road	130	
Beecroft	Devlins Creek Bushland Reserve	Orchard Road	135	
Beecroft	Street trees	Orchard Road	136	

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Beecroft	Pennant Hills Golf Club—grounds	589 Pennant Hills Road	138	Conserves mature indigenous trees, clubhouse dates from the 1950s/60s
Beecroft	Bushland	Railway land—Beecroft to Pennant Hills	139	
Beecroft	Bushland Reserve	Sutherland Road and Park Avenue—Byles Creek Valley	140	
Beecroft	Booth Park	82X Sutherland Road	141	
Beecroft	Beecroft Railway Station and garden	Wongala Crescent and Great Northern Railway	142	
Cheltenham	Former church and grounds	179 Beecroft Road	266	
Cheltenham	"Ahimsa" and grounds	67 Cobran Road	276 SHR No. 01494	State heritage listed bushland sanctuary and meditation retreat located in Cheltenham and constructed in 1937, popular among visiting Buddhists, bushwalking groups, and conservationists. Designed and built by Marie Byles, NSW's first female solicitor
Cheltenham	Bushland	Sutherland Road	416	
Cheltenham	Trees	1 The Boulevard	280	
Cheltenham	Grounds—Cheltenham Recreation Club	60–74 The Crescent	296	
Cheltenham	Street trees	The Promenade	298	
Beecroft-Cheltenham Heritage Conservation Area		Beecroft and Cheltenham	C2	Beecroft and Cheltenham represent the largest heritage conservation area in the Hornsby Shire, and their streets are lined with houses dating from the 1880's.

12.8.6 Other non-listed items

Non-listed historical and Aboriginal cultural items of interest are listed below. These items have been suggested by stakeholders.

Table 17. Non-listed items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Notes
	Bill Onus's residence		Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
	Beecroft apprenticeships		Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
	Cheltenham apprenticeships		Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)

12.8.7 Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning.

Public programs

An annual heritage festival similar to 'Open Sydney' where locals and visitors are encouraged to visit heritage houses and streets in the area. The festival would be hosted by homeowners, local heritage organisations like the Civic Trust, Rotary Club, the Council, churches, retreat centres who occupy heritage houses or buildings. For one weekend doors (or gates) are unlocked to spaces normally closed to the public. Participation would need to be voluntary but preliminary discussions with community groups demonstrate that local residents have a pride in their heritage homes and areas that may like to celebrate.

Site markers and Blue Plaques

Beecroft and Cheltenham History Group have identified a number of significant historic people associated with the area. The list should be reviewed to identify potential applicants for the NSW blue plaque scheme. For example, Joyce Winifred Vickery – a pioneering botanist and the first woman to be appointed in a scientific role in the NSW Public Service – lived and died at her house on The Promenade in Cheltenham. Similar pioneering public figures identified by the Beecroft and Cheltenham History Group would be good candidates for submission to Heritage NSW's Blue Plaque Program, or for a Council-managed site marker program within Beecroft and Cheltenham.

Ground plane elements

The residential nature of Beecroft and Cheltenham lends itself to subtle interpretation, such as pavings and ground plane elements that flag streetscapes and houses of interest.

Functional elements

During public space upgrades within the Beecroft town centre, interpretive functional elements should be considered in planning stages.

Interpretive panels

Strategically positioned heritage interpretation panels that follow the design guidelines can provide contextual information about the heritage of a particular building, site, or location in this area. Integrated

QR codes can provide a link back to more detailed information on Councils website. Interpretive panels should be placed at pause points throughout the suburbs, such as bus stops and public reserves.

Website

The Beecroft and Cheltenham History Group website is a useful resource which includes history, heritage houses, notable people, and other heritage information. The site is run by volunteers and could be supported to allow it to be expanded and developed further. Further information about the heritage of the 'Field of Mars' region could be included in a discrete page on the Hornsby Shire Council's local history website.

Conservation

The heritage houses and streetscapes of Beecroft and Cheltenham are a good example of best practice of a local community conserving the heritage of their area. Encouraging the residents to share their experiences and knowledge in conservation of homes and areas could benefit other areas within the Shire. These experiences could be included in a package encouraging homeowners around the Shire to appreciate the benefits of listing their properties or installing blue plaques.

12.9 The Orchard District: Dural, Arcadia, Galston, Glenorie and surrounds

12.9.1 Summary

The Dural, Arcadia, Galston, Glenorie and surrounds district is dotted with historic orchard properties, nurseries, farms and markets many of which have been in operation since the 1800s, and which already welcome visitors to stay, pick fruit, shop and take part in what is an on-going agricultural living history experience.

12.9.2 Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History*[83].

Galston, Arcadia, Dural, Middle Dural and Glenorie have a rich history of fruit-growing and the region is one of the finest orchard districts in the country. William Fagan was a prominent free settler who arrived in Sydney in 1848 and later purchased property at Arcadia. A pioneer orange grower, Fagan was instrumental in establishing the citrus industry in the Arcadia, Dural and Galston area. This area soon became synonymous with stone and citrus fruit. By 1899, 603 acres of fruit-bearing trees and 279 acres of non-bearing fruit (newly planted orchards) could be found in the Dural district. New and improved roads in the later-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries streamlined the delivery of fruit from farm to market, which had previously been conducted by horse and cart. Hornsby became a busy goods yard and transport centre in this period and the shopping centre on the western side of the station became a busy service centre for farmers and locals alike.

In 1907, there were approximately 8000 fruitgrowers and primary producers based in the Central Cumberland District (encompassing Hornsby Shire) and over 40,000 people were 'dependent or mainly dependent on the fruitgrowing industry for a livelihood.'[84] For this reason, in 1909 the Department of Agriculture purchased a former 'old and neglected' orchard on 40 acres in Galston Road, Dural. The Government Orchard was operated until 1917 as an experimental and demonstration orchard providing training for the 'Dreadnought Boys', British child migrants who voluntarily migrated to Australia between 1911 and 1939 and undertook farm training before working on rural properties across New South Wales. Several of the original nineteenth and twentieth century orchards of Galston, Arcadia, Dural and Glenorie remain in operation to this day, and allow public access to these historic sites.

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[83] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council. 26, 40-48
[84] GML. Hornsby Thematic History. 44.

Figure 10. Government Orchard, Dural, 1909; Orcharding in Old Mans valley (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects)

12.9.3 Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local residents
- Road trippers
- NSW Family Market
- International backpackers
- Food and Wine tourism
- Over 55s Travel.

12.9.4 Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Bushland Shire
- Agriculture and Horticulture
- Leisure and Recreation
- Health and Wellness
- The Changing Face of the Shire.

12.9.5 Key heritage items

The key heritage items for this destination are included below.

Table 18. Key heritage items, The Orchard District: Dural, Arcadia, Galston and Glenorie

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Arcadia	Waddell Ridge group	Calabash Road and Calabash Creek	A1	Dwelling remains, cistern, benchmark, rock inscription, field terracing, road terracing, fenceline and footings
Arcadia	Arcadia General Store	89–91 Arcadia Road	1	
Arcadia	Arcadia Community Hall	136 Arcadia Road	4	
Arcadia	St. Columb's Anglican Church and grounds	138 Arcadia Road	5	Working church part of parish of Dural District.
Arcadia	Arcadia Public School	140 Arcadia Road	6	Original building (excluding other buildings and grounds)
Arcadia	Windbreak	Halls Road	12	
Arcadia	Windbreak	8–12 Sunnyridge Road	17	
Arcadia	Windbreak	15–17 Sunnyridge Road	18	
Dural	Swanes Nursery	490–498 Galston Road	341	
Dural	Original alignment of New Line Road (Elouera estate)	New Line Road	344	
Dural	Street trees and bushland	New Line Road	343	
Dural	House, former Uniting Church and chapel	925–935 and 937 Old Northern Road	351	
Dural	St Jude's Anglican Church and grounds	951–965 Old Northern Road	352 and A39	Working church part of parish of Dural District.
Dural	Cemetery	885–887 Old Northern Road	A38	Plot information - http://www.ddac.org.au/ddac1/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Cemetery-Plan-Plot-Map.pdf
Galston	Galston Community Centre	37 Arcadia Road	420	
Galston	Fagan Park group, including Netherby, farm buildings, packing shed, brick kiln site, clay pit and bushland	38–50X Arcadia Road	421 and A41	See separate section for Fagan Park.
Galston	Galston Public School	39–45 Arcadia Road	422	Original building, former teacher's residence and grounds (excluding other buildings)
Galston	Windbreak	Bayfield Road	428	
Galston	Windbreak	29 Crosslands Road	431	
Galston	Galston Branch Library (former church)	357 Galston Road	437	Old Emmanuel Church – deconsecrated.

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Galston	Galston High School	403 Galston Road	438	"Waddell Cottage" and water trough (excluding grounds)
Galston	Galston Park and memorial	412X Galston Road	439	
Galston	Pipe organ	11 School Road	447	At Galston Uniting Church
Galston	Roadworks	Crosslands Road	A42	
Galston	Galston Gorge culvert	Galston Road	A44	
Galston	Galston Gorge sandstone buttressing	Galston Road	A43	
Galston	Galston Gorge timber bridge	Galston Road	A46	
Galston	Galston Gorge water troughs	Galston Road	A45	
Galston	Banksia cottage quarry	40 Mid-Dural Road	A47	
Galston	Culvert	Sallaway Road	A48	
Glenhaven	Roadside trees	Old Northern Road	448	
Glenorie	Glenorie Mission Hall	1409 Old Northern Road	451	Glenorie Mission Church is non-denominational working church
Glenorie	Glenorie Memorial Hall and war memorial precinct	1729 Old Northern Road	456	
Middle Dural	"Mountain View"	1229 Old Northern Road	570	
Middle Dural	"Spring Hill" and garden	1231 Old Northern Road	571	
Middle Dural	Bushland reserve	18—20 Sallaway Road	572	

12.9.6 Other non-listed items

Non-listed historical and Aboriginal cultural items of interest are listed below. These items have been suggested by stakeholders.

Table 19. Non-listed items

Suburb	Item name	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Arcadia	St Benedict's monastery	121 Arcadia Rd, Arcadia, NSW, 2159	Un-listed	The monastery at Arcadia was founded in 1961, and the first wing of the present building constructed in the following year.

Suburb	Item name	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Dural, Middle Dural and Glenorie	Great North Road	Old Northern Road / New Line Road		
	Tracker Jack Redtank			Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)

12.9.7 Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning.

Public programs

The owners and workers at the orchards, farms and markets are 'live interpreters' who could be conduits for imparting heritage information for visitors. Sharing of heritage information with owners and workers would give them confidence to talk more broadly about the heritage of the area.

An annual 'Harvest Festival' event in the area could be a celebration of the local produce and agricultural heritage of the area. An annual event would encourage repeat visitation.

Tours and trails

Orchards and farms in and around the area could be encouraged to join the Harvest trails and markets website[85] and develop a distinctive heritage orchard identity for the region. Orchards could be encouraged to include heritage information on their signage and websites.

There are also a number of historic churches, cemeteries and monasteries in this area and nearby areas that could form part of a trail or app.

Interpretive panels

Strategically positioned heritage interpretation panels that follow the design guidelines can provide contextual information about the heritage of a particular building, site or location in this area. Integrated QR codes can provide a link back to more detailed information on Councils website.

Oral histories

As an area with families and businesses who have lived and worked in the area for generations, it would be beneficial to carry out an oral history project with the data being made available through websites like Hornsby Shire Recollects.

Publications

A targeted book on the history of the Orchard District could be commissioned to be part of a series of short publications on key sites within Hornsby Shire.

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[85] Harvests Trails and Markets. 2023. https://www.harvesttrailsandmarkets.com.au/farm-gate-trails/map/?region_id=1&m_id=26,

12.10 Fagan Park and Netherby

12.10.1   Summary

Originally a family orchard dating to 1853[86], the 55-hectare park features a "Garden of Many Nations" with flora from countries from all over the world, the original homestead ('Netherby'), the original milking complex, and a packing shed.

Figure 11. Netherby homestead, 2022

12.10.2   Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History*[87].

Fagan Park is named after Irish free-settler William Fagan and his descendants, who, after arriving in Australia in 1848, purchased 70 acres of land in Arcadia and established orchards. Fagan was instrumental in establishing the citrus industry in the Arcadia, Dural and Galston area, and by the late nineteenth century was known as a pioneer citrus grower. In the early 1900's, William's son Sam Fagan and his wife Emma built the family home 'Netherby' and a large packing shed in the early 1900s, planting orchards and running cattle on the land. The packing shed, which still stands today, was used to pack fruits from the orchard for delivery to markets in Sydney.

In the 1930's, when the Depression struck Sydney, Sam Fagan shut down the orchards. Bruce Fagan, Sam's youngest son, successfully ran a herd of Jersey dairy cattle on the property after the closure of the orchard. In 1980, Bruce and his sister Ida Fagan donated the property to the Department of Lands, who opened it to the public as 'Fagan Park.' Netherby, the milking shed, and the packing shed

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[86] History of Fagan park prepared by Hornsby Library & Information Services.
[87] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.

underwent extensive restorations in 1988, and are now valuable examples of early twentieth century farming heritage. Netherby is occasionally open to visitors, and the milking and packing sheds are now museums.

Figure 12. Left: 'Netherby', Fagan Park, c. 1980s (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects); right: Fruit sorting at the Fagan Packing Shed, c. 1920s (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects)

12.10.3   Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local residents
- NSW Family Market

12.10.4   Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Agriculture and Horticulture
- The Changing Face of the Shire.

12.10.5   Key heritage items

The key heritage items for this destination are included below.

Table 20. Key heritage items, Fagan Park and Netherby

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing
Galston	Fagan Park group, including Netherby, farm buildings, packing shed, brick kiln site, clay pit and bushland	38–50X Arcadia Road	421 and A41

12.10.6   Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning.

Heritage Interpretation Plan

As a major destination, Fagan Park and Netherby could have its own Heritage Interpretation Plan based on this HIS&AP. A site as diverse and well-preserved as Fagan Park would be well-suited to a suite of interpretive elements, which could include:

- adaptive re-use
- play spaces
- public art
- trails
- tours
- interpretive panels
- live interpretation
- functional elements
- oral histories

12.11 Cowan and Muogamarra

12.11.1 Summary

Cowan and Muogamarra are large areas of natural beauty within the Hornsby Shire bounded by Berowra Creek to the west and Hawkesbury River to the north. Rock carvings, pigment art, and grinding grooves created by generations of traditional Aboriginal custodians can be found throughout the Cowan and Muogamarra regions.

12.11.2 Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History.*[88]

Besides the botanist George Caley, who explored the area in 1805, the first Europeans to visit the area were timber-getters. The timber from Cowan was used for coach building, one of the first industries in the area.[89] In 1836, George Peat was granted 50 acres (20 ha) on the Hawkesbury River at what is now Peats Bight, where he built a wharf, huts, and a dairy farm.

The Muogamarra Nature Reserve is home to Peats Crater, a volcanic diatreme formed by a gaseous explosion in the past. In 1878, a cricket match was played in the diatreme between the South Colah and Peats Ferry teams. Along the various trails in the Muogamarra Nature Reserve, visitors can find the remains of Peats Ferry Road and George Peat's farmhouse. In the 1930s, J.D. Tipper was granted Crown Land at Cowan to establish the Muogamarra Sanctuary for the conservation of native bird, animal and plant life.

Cowan's railway stop was constructed in 1901 and electrified in 1958, which led to an increase of tourism, largely from bushwalkers and outdoorsmen. During the construction of the Great Northern Highway (now Pacific Highway) from 1925 to 1930, Cowan was home to gangs of workmen and their families; in 1927, a tent school was established for the 14 children of these workmen. The area continues to be best known for its walks, which include the Jerusalem Bay track and Point Loop.

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[88] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.
[89] Dictionary of Sydney. Cowan. https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/cowan

Figure 13. Aboriginal rock carvings depict wallaby in motion at Muogamarra Sanctuary (Source: National Archives of Australia). Cowan Creek, c1900 (Source: Hornsby Shire Recoleects)

12.11.3   Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local residents
- Road trippers
- Domestic caravan and campers.
- (Visitors interested in…) Aboriginal Tourism

12.11.4   Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Bushland Shire
- Agriculture and Horticulture.

12.11.5   Key heritage items

The key heritage items for this destination are included below.

Table 21. Key heritage items, Cowan and Muogamarra

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Cowan	Street trees	Pacific Highway	314	
Cowan	House ruins near quarry	1245 and 1247 Pacific Highway	A26	
Cowan	Original quarry	Pacific Highway	A27	

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Cowan	Railway Station	Pacific Highway	A28 SHI #4801906	Sydney's only remaining double-track railway. Electrified train station with the original platform buildings, ticket office, and residence.
Cowan	Peats Ferry Road remains	Pacific Highway (Muogamarra Nature Reserve)	A29	Ticketed access only via NP Muogamarra Nature Reserve
Cowan	Remains of George Peat's farmhouse	Peats Bight	A30	Ticketed access only via NP Muogamarra Nature Reserve
Cowan	Old road	Peats Bight (Muogamarra Nature Reserve)	A31	Ticketed access only via NP Muogamarra Nature Reserve
Cowan	Guringai Resting Place – Bujiwa Bay			Repatriation site containing the ancestral remains of Guringai Aboriginal people taken in the past and held in museums
Cowan	Indigenous place			

12.11.6 Other non-listed items

Non-listed historical and Aboriginal cultural items of interest are listed below. These items have been suggested by stakeholders.

Table 22. Non-listed items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Notes
Muogamarra	Nature Reserve	Muogamarra Nature Reserve, 3km north of Cowan	This reserve, which is only open for 6 weekends during Spring, offers a rare opportunity to view some hidden heritage sites. Along the various trails, visitors can find the remains of Peats Ferry Road and George Peat's farmhouse.
Muogamarra	Muogamarra museum	Muogamarra Nature Reserve, 3km north of Cowan	Also within the reserve is a small museum: the Muogamarra Field Studies Centre Museum – formerly Tipper's Office. Contains some interpretation about local natural history, site history and local Aboriginal heritage sites.
Cowan	Great North Walk		The Berowra Waters to Cowan section of the Great North Walk.

12.11.7 Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning. It is noted that some of the heritage items are in NSW National Parks.

Aboriginal languages

The sites of Aboriginal engravings could be renamed with Aboriginal place names in consultation with Knowledge Holders.

Interpretive panels

It is understood from consultation that Aboriginal cultural sites need to be sensitively interpreted. Whilst it may not be appropriate to advertise a site, visitors do reach these areas by word of mouth. For those that do find the sites, it would be beneficial to have interpretive panels, developed in consultation with Traditional Owners, to interpret the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

Acknowledgement of Country

Where appropriate include an Acknowledgement of Country near to heritage sites or on nearby interpretative panels (see above).

Content for social media and websites

There is a balance needed between sharing the importance and richness of the Aboriginal heritage sites in this area with the risks of increased access and footfall by tourists. However, many of the sites in the area could be recorded and shared digitally through 3D imagery, oral histories, virtual tours etc. This would allow appropriate stories to be told but without revealing the locations of sensitive sites.

12.12 Maroota and Canoelands

12.12.1 Summary

The bushland areas of Maroota and Canoelands are ideal for campers, hikers, and nature enthusiasts. The Maroota Historic Site is distinguished by Devil's Rock, one of Sydney's most significant Aboriginal heritage sites, containing over 67 well-preserved rock engravings. Canoelands has plenty of hiking trails and private properties containing significant heritage sites (such as the Fretus Hotel Ruins) – the Canoelands Orchard is the most significant site still available to the public.

12.12.2 Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History.*[90]

The traditional custodians of the land now known as Maroota and Canoelands are the people of the Darug language group – it is thought that the name 'Maroota' derives from the Darug word *muru*, meaning 'path' or 'road.' The plentiful remaining rock art and grinding grooves throughout the region attest to tens of thousands of years of Aboriginal inhabitation and connection to Country. During early contact at Maroota, the Dharug people devised a story to protect of their sacred sites (now known as Devil's Rock), warning the Europeans to avoid the area because it was where the devil lived. This sandstone outcrop – one of the most extensive Aboriginal art sites in the Sydney basin – is home to 60-80 rock engravings and continues to be of great spiritual significance to the Dharug people.

In 1832, land at Maroota was granted to soldiers who had served in the Napoleanic Wars. However, the new landowners soon discovered that the soil was not suited to European farming practices – an

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[90] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.

extensive seam of Sydney sandstone runs below Maroota, making the soil shallow and acidic. Once a deep native forest, tracts of land in Maroota were cleared from 1890, although significant development has not occurred in the region. From 1970, the sandstone seam below Maroota has been quarried, the main industry in the region. European expeditions into Canoelands first occurred in the early-nineteenth century, when timber-getters felled the dense stringybark forests. The region was known by the timber-getters as the 'Canoe Grounds' due to the proportion of trees that had been used by the Dharug people to make bark canoes. The region's deforestation means that no (or few) of these scar trees remain. Although the first sale of land in Canoeland had occurred in 1835, no European settlement of the region ever eventuated, and it was not until 1995 that Canoelands was officially given the status of 'suburb.'

12.12.3   Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local residents
- Road trippers
- Domestic caravan and campers
- (Visitors interested in …) Aboriginal Tourism.

12.12.4   Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Bushland Shire
- Agriculture and Horticulture
- The Changing Face of the Shire.

12.12.5   Key heritage listed items

The key heritage listed items for this destination are included below.

Table 23. Key heritage listed items, Maroota and Canoelands

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Canoelands	"Gentleman's Halt"	Gentleman's Halt	251 and A23	Ruins
Canoelands	Canoelands Orchard	27-29 Canoelands Rd, Canoelands	Not listed	Historic orchard belonging to the same family since 1923, accessible to the public via online booking.
Maroota	Great North Road relics	Old Telegraph Road	A58	

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Maroota	Guralung Gananayung (Maroota Historic Site)			Aboriginal art sites dating from prior to and during early European arrival. The art sites include a rock platform with 85 engravings and 54 grinding grooves, two rockshelters with art and archaeological deposit. The Place also includes part of a bora or initiation ground. The Place was nominated by the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council.
Canoelands	Indigenous place			

12.12.6   Other non-listed items

Non-listed historical and Aboriginal cultural items of interest are listed below. These items have been suggested by stakeholders.

Table 24. Non-listed items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Notes
Maroota	Maroota Historic Site NSW Parks		Walking tracks with restricted access throughout the Maroota Historic Site include Aboriginal rock carvings and relics from the original construction of the Great North Road.
	Sarah Lewis's property		Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
	Tracker Joseph Murray		Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
	Tracker G. McGann		Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
	Frontier violence		Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)

12.12.7   Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning.

Aboriginal languages

Where appropriate, the sites of Aboriginal engravings could be renamed with Aboriginal place names in consultation with Knowledge Holders.

Interpretive panels

It is understood from consultation that Aboriginal cultural sites need to be sensitively interpreted. Whilst it may not be appropriate to advertise a site, visitors do reach these areas by word of mouth. For those that do find the sites, it would be beneficial to have interpretive panels, developed in consultation with Traditional Owners, to interpret the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage.

Acknowledgement of Country

Where appropriate include an Acknowledgement of Country near to heritage sites or on nearby interpretative panels (see above).

Content for social media and websites

There is a balance needed between sharing the importance and richness of the Aboriginal heritage sites in this area with the risks of increased access and footfall by tourists. However, many of the sites in the area could be recorded and shared digitally through 3D imagery, oral histories, virtual tours etc. This would allow appropriate stories to be told but without revealing the locations of sensitive sites.

Virtual tours could allow virtual access to sites that are currently difficult to access including Maroota Historic Site, or potentially sites which are private properties in negotiation with the owners.

12.13 Hornsby Regional Park

12.13.1 Summary

Hornsby Council acquired the Hornsby Regional Park (the former historic Hornsby Quarry) in 2003 and is currently in the process of amalgamating the site with the nearby Hornsby Park, which itself is heritage listed. According to the Hornsby Park Master Plan, the park will incorporate interpretation of the Higgins Family cemetery, the quarry crusher plant, Depression era heritage steps, the former CSIRO radio telescope program, the diatreme, and other natural heritage sites.[91]

12.13.2 Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History*[92].

Hornsby Quarry once belonged to the Higgins Family land grant of 1836 who logged and farmed in the valley for successive generations, but operated as a breccia hard rock quarry from 1905 until the late 1990s (Figure 14). The quarry was operated by Hornsby Council during the 1920's and was privately owned by CSR Construction Materials from 1959 to 2003, at which time it was purchased once again by the Hornsby Shire Council.

Over the years, quarrying activity has exposed the cross section of a diatreme, a geological formation created by a volcano that formed in the Jurassic age (200-146 million years ago). The Hornsby diatreme is the largest in the Sydney Basin, home of the significantly rare and critically endangered Blue Gum Diatreme Forest, and the only cross-section of a diatreme in Australia. From the 1940s to 1960s, the CSIRO operated a radio telescope in Old Mans Valley, located at the Hornsby Quarry.

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[91] Clouston Associates & Hornsby Shire Council. 2021. *Hornsby Park Master Plan. Final Report*.
[92] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.

Figure 14. Left: Hornsby Quarry, Old Mans Valley, Hornsby (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects); right: Scientists at the Hornsby CSIRO radio astronomy station, c. 1947-55 (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects)
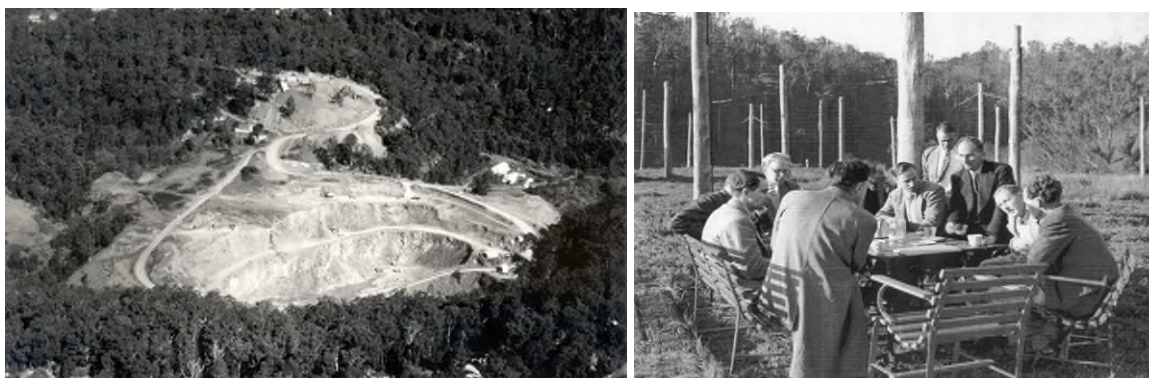
12.13.3   Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local residents
- Visiting Friends and Relatives
- Domestic Youth
- International Students
- NSW Family Market.

12.13.4   Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Convict Life
- Bushland Shire
- Transport
- Industrial Enterprises.

12.13.5   Key heritage listed items

The key heritage listed items for this destination are included below.

Table 25. Key heritage listed items, Hornsby Regional Park

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Details
Hornsby	Sandstone steps	Quarry Road	537	
Hornsby	Diatreme Hornsby Quarry and surrounding vegetation	1X Quarry Road	538 and A54	
Hornsby	Hornsby Park—sandstone steps	203X Pacific Highway	513	

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Details
Hornsby	Old Man's Valley Cemetery	1X Quarry Road	A55 SHR No. 01764 (cemetery)	Including Higgins' Family Cemetery, sandstone receptacle, cool room and site of Higgins homestead on which the Higgins Family Memorial is located

12.13.6   Other non-listed items

Non-listed historical and Aboriginal cultural items of interest are listed below. These items have been suggested by stakeholders.

Table 26. Non-listed items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Notes
Hornsby	Quarry crusher plant	Hornsby Park	The old crusher plant is situated on a flat area and provides views of the quarry.
Hornsby	Former CSIRO radio telescope program	Hornsby Park, Old Mans Valley (OMV)	Between 1947 and 1955 OMV was home to the Hornsby Radio Astronomy Field Station, where some 30 different experiments in radar astronomy were conducted. Australian Pioneer in radiophysics and radio astronomy and the first female radio astronomer, Ruby Payne-Scott (1912-1981), made a world-first discovery of types of solar bursts at the Field Station in 1948

12.13.7   Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning.

Heritage Interpretation Plan

Although interpretive options are included in the Hornsby Park Master Plan (Clouston, 2021) and Draft Hornsby Park Embellishment Interpretation Strategy (Coulston, 2022), Hornsby Regional Park is a significant destination, and a dedicated Heritage Interpretation Plan should be developed in line with this Heritage Interpretation Strategy. The HIS would reference the *Hornsby Park Heritage Assessment and Conservation Strategy* (Mayne-Wilson and Associates, 1996). Interpretive elements could include:

- public art
- lighting for example re-creating the observatory
- adaptive re-use for example of the crusher plant
- Acknowledgement of Country
- Conservation for example of the state heritage listed Higgins Family cemetery
- play spaces
- public programming and festivals
- ground plane elements

- functional elements
- digital/website content
- educational materials
- interpretive panels
- trails and tours

12.14 Hornsby Town Centre

12.14.1　　Summary

Hornsby is the seat of Hornsby Shire, and is filled with sites of heritage significance, such as the Junction stores, art deco cinema, a cemetery dating to the 1870's, and a range of significant parks, spaces, and residential buildings.

12.14.2　　Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History.*[93]

Hornsby is located on the traditional lands of the Darug and Kurringgai language groups. Old Mans Valley (located near Hornsby Quarry) was a traditional women's site according to Cammeraygal Elder, Dennis Foley.[94] The first Europeans to colonise Hornsby were the Higgins family, who were granted land in Old Mans Valley and lived there from the 1830s. From 1835, Thomas Higgins sold the timber of Old Mans Valley's bluegum and ironbark forests, planting orchards along its slopes and valley floor.[95]

Hornsby was initially known "Jack's Island" by European settlers. In 1886, a railway station named "Hornsby Junction" was opened, 3km away from the suburb of 'Hornsby' (now Normanhurst). This caused confusion for transiters, and 'Jack's Island' changed its name to Hornsby, and the former Hornsby to Normanhurst. Life in Hornsby revolved around the railway (still formally called Hornsby Junction to this day), and in 1888 the Hornsby Railway Hotel was opened nearby, catering to the railway workers and commuters. From 1906 – the same year that the Hornsby Shire Council was established – blue metal gravel was mined at the Hornsby Quarry. Electricity arrived in Hornsby from 1924, and the railway was electrified five years later. Hornsby remains the commercial centre of the Hornsby Shire.

Figure 15. Left: Jack's Island/Hornsby Junction railway station, 1886 (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects); right: Hornsby Butchering Co, Peats Ferry Road Hornsby, 1890s (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects)

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[93] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.
[94] Read, Peter. 2003. *Haunted Earth*. Sydney, University of New South Wales Press.
[95] Hornsby Shire Council, "History of Hornsby," accessed 6 May 2022, <https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/library/catalogues-and-resources/local-history/history-resources/suburb-histories/hornsby>.

12.14.3 Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local residents
- Visiting Friends and Relatives
- International students
- Over 55s travel.

12.14.4 Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Convict Life
- Transport
- Agriculture and Horticulture
- Industrial Enterprises
- Belief and Faith
- Leisure and Recreation
- Settlement and Suburbanisation; and
- The Changing Face of the Shire.

12.14.5 Key heritage listed items

The key heritage listed items for this destination are included below. The majority are located on the western side.

Table 27. Key heritage listed items, Hornsby Town Centre

Suburb	Item name	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Hornsby	Edgeworth David House ("Coringah") and grounds	49 Burdett Street	463	
Hornsby	Barker College Junior school	College Crescent	465	
Hornsby	Street trees	Dural Street	468	
Hornsby	Christian Science Church	19 Dural Street	470	Currently Hornsby Baha'i Centre of Learning
Hornsby	Street trees	Edgeworth David Avenue	475	
Hornsby	Hornsby Girls' High School	12 Edgeworth David Avenue	476	Buildings and masonry fence (excluding other school structures and grounds)

Suburb	Item name	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Hornsby	"Wallarobba" and Willow Park	25–27 Edgeworth David Avenue	477	Wallarobba Arts and Cultural Centre – Built in 1903, Wallarobba Homestead is now home to the Wallarobba Arts and Cultural Centre, which offers classes, workshops, and exhibitions for local artists and the wider Hornsby community.
Hornsby	Hornsby War Memorial Hall	2 High Street	483	
Hornsby	Railway cloakroom buildings	Jersey Street	552 and A52	
Hornsby	Railway station	Jersey Street	551 and A51 SHI #4801889	
Hornsby	SRA electricity plant and signal box	Jersey Street	485 and A50	
Hornsby	Street trees	Jersey Street	484	
Hornsby	Shops	1–3 Jersey Street	486	
Hornsby	Lisgar Gardens	23, 27X and 35X Lisgar Road	492	Hillside garden originally created by academic horticulturalist Max Cotton
Hornsby	Street trees	Manor Road	494	
Hornsby	"Mount Wilga" and grounds	2A Manor Road	495	Aboriginal cultural heritage value: noted in Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
Hornsby	Neal Park and bushland	31X Northcote Road	549	
Hornsby	Barker College	91 Pacific Highway	501	Group of buildings, grounds and gate
Hornsby	Barker College	91 Pacific Highway (2, 4, 6 and 8–10 The Avenue and 2–6 Unwin Road)	782	Centenary Design Centre, McCaskill Music Centre and Development Office
Hornsby	Hornsby Cinema	155 Pacific Highway	502	Hornsby Odeon Cinema – Dating to 1914, this art deco cinema has been a popular hangout for Hornsby residents and visitors for over a century.
Hornsby	War Memorial and Palms	155X Pacific Highway	503	
Hornsby	Shop	165–167 Pacific Highway	504	
Hornsby	Shop	169 Pacific Highway	505	

Suburb	Item name	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Hornsby	Shop	171 Pacific Highway	506	
Hornsby	"The Junction Stores"	173 Pacific Highway	507	
Hornsby	Shop	175 Pacific Highway	508	
Hornsby	Shop	183–183A Pacific Highway	509	
Hornsby	Bank	185 Pacific Highway	510	
Hornsby	Shop	187 Pacific Highway	511	
Hornsby	Bank	193 Pacific Highway	512	
Hornsby	Hornsby Park—sandstone steps	203X Pacific Highway	513	Built during the Great Depression to relieve unemployment, these historically significant steps link the Great North Walk and the Berowra Valley National Park.
Hornsby	St. Peter's Anglican Church and hall	207–207A Pacific Highway	514	Opened in 1889, the east stained glass window was installed in the church in 1924 as a memorial to the 19 men of the Parish who were killed in the World War One.
Hornsby	Hornsby Court House	292 Pacific Highway	519	The first court session took place on 22 January 1926. 'Hornsby Police Court' Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
Hornsby	Hornsby Shire Council Chambers	296 Pacific Highway	520	
Hornsby	TAFE College	298–300 Pacific Highway	521	Buildings "K" and "M" and grounds (excluding other buildings) The Hornsby Home Science School opened in 1947, developing from the Hornsby Superior Public School, and closed after the bushfire of 1957. The site is now part of Hornsby TAFE. Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
Hornsby	Street trees	Palmerston Road	528	

Suburb	Item name	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Hornsby	Hornsby Hospital— "Collingridge House" (excluding grounds)	38–76 Palmerston Road	529	Also Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
Hornsby	Street trees	Pretoria Parade	530	
Hornsby	Reddy Park	53–61X Pretoria Parade	532	
Hornsby	Sandstone steps	Quarry Road	537	
Hornsby	Diatreme Hornsby Quarry and surrounding vegetation	1X Quarry Road	538	An extinct volcano
Hornsby	Hornsby Rifle Range	64 and 64X Rosamond Street	543	
Hornsby	Street trees	Rosemead Road	544	
Hornsby	"Mt. Errington" and gardens	1 Rosemead Road	545	
Hornsby	Street trees	William Street	553	
Hornsby	Old Man's Valley Cemetery, including Higgins' Family Cemetery, sandstone receptacle, cool room and site of Higgins homestead on which the Higgins Family Memorial is located	1X Quarry Road	A55 SHR No. 01764 (cemetery)	Located off Dural Street, Hornsby, the first burials in this forest cemetery date to 1879.
Hornsby	Suspension bridge	5 Manor Road	A53	
Barker College Heritage Conservation Area			C1	
Mount Errington Precinct, Hornsby West Side Heritage Conservation Area			C3	
Pretoria Parade Precinct, Hornsby West Side Heritage Conservation Area			C4	

Suburb	Item name	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Peats Ferry Road Precinct, Hornsby West Side Heritage Conservation Area			C5	

12.14.6 Other non-listed items

Non-listed historical and Aboriginal cultural items of interest are listed below. These items have been suggested by stakeholders.

Table 28. Non-listed items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Notes
Hornsby	Hornsby Railway Hotel	31 Station St	The Hornsby Railway Hotel was built in 1888 to provide travellers and new colonists with a 'taste of home.' It was the first commercial building in Hornsby.
Hornsby	The Junction Stores	Peats Ferry Road	The Junction Stores on Peats Ferry Road were built in 1905, and the road retained its early twentieth century façade
Hornsby	Alexander Berry's timber lease		Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
Hornsby	Hornsby Baptist (Northern Life) Church	Pretoria Parade, Hornsby 2077	Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)

12.14.7 Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning.

Heritage Interpretation Plan

As a significant destination, Hornsby should develop a Heritage Interpretation Plan in line with this Heritage Interpretation Strategy. Council should ensure that any new significant developments be required to develop a HIP.

A new Masterplan for the future development of the traditional town centre around Peats Ferry Road and George Street is due to be placed on Exhibition in July 2022. This should include heritage interpretation planning, as it will facilitate and guide the future development of a new city centre, assist in place-making, and both preserve and highlight the suburb's rich heritage.

Interpretive elements could include:

- public art

- lighting

- Aboriginal language elements

- Acknowledgement of Country

- public programming and festivals

- ground plane elements

- functional elements

- digital/website content

- educational materials

- interpretive panels

- trails and tours

12.15 Pennant Hills to Normanhurst

12.15.1   Summary

The Pennant Hills, Thornleigh and Normanhurst region is distinguished by its built heritage, with many historic houses and buildings possessing their own special stories that can be emphasised. Collingridge Hall, for example, served as a military drill hall in WW2 before being repurposed as a Scout Hall; the Cherrybrook Uniting Church and Wesleyan Hall are some of the earliest churches in Hornsby Shire; the Pennant Hills Danish Church was the first Scandinavian church in Australia; Thornleigh's many Federation homes are outstanding for their conservation.

12.15.2   Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History.*[96]

Normanhurst, originally called Hornsby, was named after prominent local resident Norman Selfe. A civil engineer, Selfe won the second Sydney Harbour Bridge design competition in 1902, and his design was almost used. However, following a change in government, the works were delayed until 1912 and his designs were replaced by J.J. Bradfield's. Selfe's State heritage listed estate, Gilligaloola, is located in Normanhurst.

Thornleigh was named after Chief Constable John Thorn, who was granted land for shooting and capturing a bushranger in 1830. Thornleigh, like much of the Hornsby Shire, was an orchard town throughout the nineteenth century. However, the town became increasingly industrialised in the twentieth century, and was home to a quarry, a brickworks, and the largest maltworks in the southern hemisphere. In 1883, the state's third and final zig zag railway opened in Thornleigh, connecting Thornleigh railway station to Thornleigh quarry until its closure in 1900.

In 1816, on orders by Governor Lachlan Macquarie, convict timber-cutting gangs cleared the land now known as Pennant Hills. Following permanent European settlement in the 1840s, the region became well known for its orchards. The Pennant Hills Railway Station opened in 1886 and by 1920 was the largest railway depot in the shire, with one local newspaper reporting 80 tonnes of fruit passing through the station per day.[97] Pennant Hills was also home to a branch of the Sydney Observatory from 1890,

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[96] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.
[97] GML Heritage. 2021. *Hornsby Thematic History*, 43.

and Australia's principal Wireless Telegraphy Station (an early form of radio communication) was established at Pennant Hills in 1912.

Figure 16. Left: The Goods Yard at Pennant Hills Railway Station with produce from orchards, 1911-1916 (Source: State Library of NSW); right: Thornleigh Railway Station, 1930 (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects)

12.15.3 Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local Residents
- Visiting Friends and Relatives
- Over 55s Travel

12.15.4 Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Bushland Shire
- Transport
- Agriculture and Horticulture
- Leisure and Recreation
- Settlement and Suburbanisation; and
- The Changing Face of the Shire
- Industrial enterprise

12.15.5 Key heritage listed items

The key heritage listed items for this destination are included below.

Table 29. Key heritage listed items, Normanhurst, Thornleigh and Pennant Hills

Suburb	Item name	Address	Listing	Notes
Normanhurst	Street trees	Calga Avenue	589	
Normanhurst	Street trees	Campbell Avenue	590	
Normanhurst	Davidson Park	9X Denman Parade	592	

Suburb	Item name	Address	Listing	Notes
Normanhurst	Street trees	Ferndale Road	593	
Normanhurst	Street trees	Fraser Road	594	
Normanhurst	Street trees	Harris Road	597	
Normanhurst	Street trees	Malsbury Road	598	
Normanhurst	Roadside trees and bushland	Milson Parade	602	
Normanhurst	Roadside trees and bushland	Nanowie Avenue	604	
Normanhurst	"Gilligaloola" and garden	82 Pennant Hills Road	606	
Normanhurst	Loretto Convent group—grounds, gates and cemetery	91–93 Pennant Hills Road and 16–22 Mount Pleasant Avenue	607 and A60	Organises a spring fair open to the public.
Normanhurst	Kenley Park and Hornsby Shire Historical Society drill hall	136–140X Pennant Hills Road	608	Kenley Park is home to Collingridge Hall, which has been used as a courthouse (1907), drill hall (1914), public school (1927), and now museum. The hall was originally built in Hornsby in 1900 and was transported to Normanhurst in 1970.

The Hornsby & District Historical Society Museum, which operates out of the Hall, exhibits objects and themes pulled from life in the Hornsby Shire over the years. |
Pennant Hills	Blackwood Memorial Sanctuary, including North Road culvert	2X Beecroft Road	A61	
Pennant Hills	St. Agatha's Primary School—grounds (excluding buildings)	18–26 Boundary Road	618	
Pennant Hills	Pennant Hills High School—grounds (excluding buildings)	90 Boundary Road	621	
Pennant Hills	Public reserve	1X Briddon Close	622	
Pennant Hills	Street trees	Laurence Street	638	
Pennant Hills	Lillian Fraser Gardens	1 Laurence Street	639	Open to the public. Lilian Fraser was the third qualified female biologist in Australia.
Pennant Hills	Street trees	Lilla Road	640	
Pennant Hills	Street trees	Loftus Road	679	
Pennant Hills	House and grounds, including convict brick paths, stone love seat, palm tree, remnant circular drive and beehive well	41 Loftus Road	644	

Suburb	Item name	Address	Listing	Notes
Pennant Hills	Baden Powell Scout Centre—buildings, gate and grounds	19 Orchard Street	646	
Pennant Hills	St Luke's Church Hall	323 Pennant Hills Road	648	Next door to St Luke's Church, now St Therapon Greek Orthodox church
Pennant Hills	Former Bank of New South Wales building	370 Pennant Hills Road	651	
Pennant Hills	Mount St. Benedict's Convent and grounds	449D Pennant Hills Road	653	
Pennant Hills	Observatory Park—Observatory site and park	449X Pennant Hills Road	654 and A62	This park was the site of a branch of the Sydney Observatory from 1890-1930.
Pennant Hills	Bushland	Wongala Crescent	688	
Pennant Hills	Wollundry Park	60–62X Yarrara Road	692	
Pennant Hills	Pennant Hills Danish Church	33-35 Hillcrest Rd	Not listed	Pennant Hills is home to the first Danish church in Australia, built in 1940 in response to the growing Scandinavian migrant population in Sydney. In March 2005, Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Mary of Denmark made an official visit there. Summer and winter fairs are held there every year.
Pennant Hills	The Government Sawing Establishment	Hull Road	Not listed AHS15	Convict timber camp established c.1816 at Pennant Hills. Archaeological Convict heritage sites.
Thornleigh	Street trees	Giblett Avenue	706	
Thornleigh	Oakleigh Park	15X Giblett Avenue	707	
Thornleigh	Thornleigh West Public School—grounds (excluding buildings)	18 Giblett Avenue	708	
Thornleigh	Trees	22–56 Hillmont Avenue	709	
Thornleigh	Street trees	Loch-Maree Avenue	710	
Thornleigh	Brickworks wall and bushland	142 –178 Pennant Hills Road	713 and A65	
Thornleigh	Quarry and zig zag railway track	De Saxe Close (near end)	A64 and A64	
Thornleigh	Remains of maltworks	1 Pioneer Avenue	A66	

Suburb	Item name	Address	Listing	Notes
Thornleigh	1830s road remains	The Comenarra Parkway	A67	
Thornleigh	Pennant Hills Park—Lorna Pass within Thornleigh	40X The Comenarra Parkway	A68	
West Pennant Hills	Street trees	Cardinal Avenue	784	
West Pennant Hills	Koala Park	74–78 and 80–82 Castle Hill Road	786	This heritage-listed wildlife sanctuary was founded in 1920 and the building officially opened in 1930
West Pennant Hills	Street trees	Dean Street	787	
West Pennant Hills	New Farm Road Bushland Reserve	24X John Savage Crescent, 8X Leumeah Close and 52X New Farm Road	789	
West Pennant Hills	Campbell Park	3X Wilga Street	793	
Cherrybrook	Cherrybrook Uniting Church, hall and cemetery	134 New Line Road	305	The Wesleyan Hall, located on the Uniting Church property on New Line Road, is a modest church constructed in 1845. The property also features a graveyard that dates to 1846. The larger Uniting Church was built in 1889. All sites are viewable from New Line Road, which is itself a significant heritage road dating back to the 1830s.
Cherrybrook	"Gumnut Hall"—Cherrybrook Pre-School and Community Centre	144 New Line Road	306	
The Crescent, Pennant Hills Heritage Conservation Area			C8	

12.15.6   Other non-listed items

Non-listed historical and Aboriginal cultural items of interest are listed below. These items have been suggested by stakeholders.

Table 30. Non-listed items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Notes
Pennant Hills	Pennant Hills Railway Station		Not listed
Thornleigh	Thornleigh Railway Station		Not listed
Normanhurst	Normanhurst Railway Station		Not listed
Cherrybrook	Cherrybrook Time Capsule	Greenway Park Shepherds Drive Cherrybrook NSW 2126	Buried in Greenway Park in 1991
Cherrybrook	Cherrybrook Jawan Memorial	Greenway Park Shepherds Drive Cherrybrook NSW 2126	The Anzac Jawan Memorial in Cherrybrook is an important symbol for Indian communities but some of the data is out-of-date or incomplete.
	The Jungo	Benowie Walking Track, Cherrybrook NSW 2126	The Jungo is a small clearing. Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
	Normanhurst apprenticeships		Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
	James Bellamy's property		Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)

12.15.7 Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning.

Publications

The suburbs of Normanhurst, Thornleigh and Pennant Hills etc have a significant number of widely spread heritage buildings which would lend themselves to an engaging thematic based publications along the lines of *Sydney Cemeteries: A field guide*. In particular, 'field guides' could be commissioned to highlight and provide information about churches, cemeteries, railways stations and historic houses.

Public programs

An annual heritage festival similar to 'Open Sydney' where locals and visitors are encouraged to visit heritage houses and streets in the area may be considered for this cluster of suburbs. The festival would be hosted by homeowners, local heritage organisations like the Civic Trust, Rotary Club, the Council, churches, retreat centres who occupy heritage houses or buildings. For one weekend doors (or gates) are unlocked to spaces normally closed to the public. Participation would need to be voluntary but preliminary discussions with community groups demonstrate that local residents have a pride in their heritage homes and areas that may like to celebrate.

Lighting

This area in particular has many street trees which are listed. The trees could be lit in a way which emphasizes them and encourages locals to appreciate the number of heritage listed trees in their areas. In particular, the site of the 1890-1930 observatory in Observatory Park, Pennant Hills, could be commemorated with a lighting installation.

Podcast

The T9 and T1 North Shore lines include both listed and not-listed heritage trains stations. The history and heritage of the stations and the suburbs that the trains pass through would make an interesting Podcast to be downloaded and listened to while passengers are travelling by train through the area.

Blue plaques

Lilian Fraser / Lilian Fraser Gardens could be considered for submission to Heritage NSW's Blue Plaque program. Dr Lilian Fraser lived on the now heritage-listed property for most of her life. Her career spanned 33 years and she made significant contributions to knowledge of citrus diseases.

Museums

The Hornsby & District Historical Society Museum, run by members of the Hornsby Shire Historical Society, is located in Kenley Park, Normanhurst. The museum operates out of Joseph Collingridge Hall, a heritage-listed building that has been used as a courthouse, public school, drill hall, and museum. Greater financial support for this museum would allow it to be open more frequently and for longer, and would facilitate the development of new exhibitions.

Public art

Mural artists could be commissioned to produce artworks on walls replicating the success of the streetscape murals on Dural Lane in Hornsby. Focussing on the urban heritage of the area, these murals are a trompe l'oeil which are engaging and celebrate the local heritage.

Tours and Trails / App

A walking tour or trail could be developed that leads visitors around the area to visit heritage buildings and site of interest. The Pennant Hills Civic Trust have compiled a provisional list of notable heritage buildings (listed and unlisted) that could form the basis of the walking tour. Two streets of particular interest are Maple Avenue and Greycliffe Avenue. These streets could be augmented with additional in-situ interpretive panels.

Play spaces

Any play spaces developed in this area could be inspired by or incorporate elements that explore local heritage.

Interpretive panels

Strategically positioned heritage interpretation panels that follow the design guidelines can provide contextual information about the heritage of a particular building, site or location in this area. Integrated QR codes can provide a link back to more detailed information on Councils website.

12.16 Wahroonga and Waitara

12.16.1   Summary

The streetscapes of the neighbouring suburbs of Wahroonga and Waitara are marked by their impressive, cohesive architectural style. Wahroonga's churches are striking and Waitara's Blue Gum hotel, the oldest in the Hornsby suburban district, remains a popular local hangout.

12.16.2   Destination history

The following history is based on historic information from the *Hornsby Thematic History*[98].

The word *Wahroonga* means "our home" and is probably from the Kuring-Gai language.[99] In 1805, the explorer George Caley was accompanied by Aboriginal man Daniel Moowattin – who acted as a translator and guide – on a surveying mission to Brookvale via Wahroonga. Wahroonga was known as "Pearce's Corner" – named after timber-getter and early settler Aaron Pierce – until 1890, when the town was given its current name.[100] Wahroonga is home to the second oldest church in the Hornsby Shire, St. Paul's Anglican Church, from which the majority of Anglican congregations in the surrounding suburbs grew. Wahroonga became a popular suburb in the early twentieth century, with new residents looking to take advantage of the Shire's fresh air and elevated altitude.

The name *Waitara* originates from the Māori word for "pure water" or "mountain stream," and was suggested by Railway Commissioner Myles McRae in 1895. The 'Hornsby Junction Hotel' was established in Waitara in 1884 to accommodate the railway passengers, the first pub in the Hornsby Shire. In 1896, Barker College moved from Kurrajong Heights (Hawkesbury LGA) to Waitara and served as a boarding school for boys around Sydney. The college became co-educational in 1975. In 1897, the Sisters of Mercy Foundling Home was established in Waitara, which housed unmarried mothers and children from infancy to 15 years old. The township was subdivided in 1902, however development largely took place from 1915.

Figure 17. Left: Shop in Wahroonga, c. 1890s (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects); right: Hornsby Hotel (now The Blue Gum), Waitara, 1885 (Source: Hornsby Shire Recollects)

12.16.3   Key audiences

The key audiences for this destination are as follows:

- Local residents

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[98] GML Heritage. 2021. Hornsby Thematic History. Unpublished report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.
[99] State Library NSW. 2015. *Word of the Week: Wahroonga*, accessed 2 May 2022, <https://indigenous.sl.nsw.gov.au/recent-updates/word-week-wahroonga>.
[100] Rowland, J. 2008. *Wahroonga*, accessed 2 May 2022, < https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/wahroonga>.

- Visiting Friends and Relatives
- Over 55s Travel.

12.16.4   Key heritage themes related to the area

The key heritage themes for this destination are as follows:

- Aboriginal Country
- Convict Life
- Bushland Shire
- Belief and Faith
- Health and Wellness
- Settlement and Suburbanisation; and
- The Changing Face of the Shire.

12.16.5   Key heritage listed items

The key heritage listed items for this destination are included below.

Table 31. Key heritage listed items, Wahroonga and Waitara

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Wahroonga	Street trees	Bundarra Avenue	728	
Wahroonga	Trees in playground	1X Carden Avenue	740	
Wahroonga	Uniting Church	79 Edgeworth David Avenue	742	St John's. Built in 1930, this state heritage listed church features massive stained-glass windows depicting memorials WW1 and WW2 created by Norman Carter. The church is an excellent example of the Australian Inter-War Gothic style. Now the Amitabha Foundation Tibetan Buddhist Centre – Located in the former Waitara Uniting Church building (constructed 1931).
Wahroonga	Street trees	Edwards Road	743	
Wahroonga	Street trees	Fern Avenue	744	
Wahroonga	Street trees	Ingram Road	750	
Wahroonga	Street trees	Myra Street	758	
Wahroonga	Waitara Public School—grounds (excluding buildings)	48–58 Myra Street	760	

Suburb	Item	Address	HLEP Listing	Notes
Wahroonga	Mercy Family Life Centre—garden and trees	28–32 McAuley Place	757	**Waitara Foundling Home** 1898-1927. Aboriginal cultural heritage value recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022). In 1928 the Waitara Foundling Home was renamed Our Lady of Mercy Home. Demolished in 1977. The Mercy Family Life Centre Waitara was previously known as Our Lady of Mercy Home and was run by the Sisters of Mercy. It was built in a part of the grounds of the old Waitara Orphanage (Our Lady of Mercy) in 1977. In 1994, it was incorporated and became the Mercy Family Centre.
Wahroonga	St. Paul's Church (Pearce's Corner) and grounds	1711 Pacific Highway	767	This modest sandstone church remains largely untouched since it was built in 1881. St Paul's Church is one of the earliest churches in the suburban zone of Hornsby Shire.
Wahroonga	Street trees	Russell Avenue	768	
Wahroonga	Street trees	Woonona Avenue	769	
Wahroonga	Wahroonga Heritage Conservation Area		C7	
Wahroonga	Wahroonga North Heritage Conservation Area		C8	
Wahroonga	Barker College		501 and C1	
Waitara	Street trees and bushland	Alexandria Parade	772	
Waitara	Shop	11–37 Alexandria Parade	773	
Waitara	Waitara Park	20X Waitara Avenue	783	

12.16.6 Other non-listed items

Non-listed historical and Aboriginal cultural items of interest are listed below. These items have been suggested by stakeholders.

Table 32. Non-listed items

Suburb	Item name	Address	Notes
Wahroonga	Wahroonga apprenticeships		Aboriginal cultural heritage val recommendation from Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coa 2022)

12.16.7   Recommendations for interpretation

The following interpretive media and strategies, reflecting the key themes and heritage items of this destination, are recommended. These are broad recommendations only and should be refined in future development planning.

Tours and Trails

There are a number of significant churches and other religious institutions in the area that could form the basis of a 'Places of Worship' heritage trail – perhaps linked with adjoining destinations such as the Pennant Hills to Normanhurst region.

Lighting

The many heritage listed trees in this area could be lit in a way which emphasizes them and encourages more night time activation of the area.

Public art

Mural artists could be commissioned to produce mural artworks replicating the success of the streetscape murals on Dural Lane in Hornsby. Focussing on the urban heritage of the area, these murals are a trompe l'oeil which are engaging and celebrate the local heritage.

Public art celebrating local heritage could be commissioned for some of the local parks in Wahroonga and Waitara. The Council could collaborate with a local school such as Barker College to commission artworks from students that enhance the heritage values of the area.

Museums and libraries

The Merritt Kellogg Museum is a little gem in the heart of Waitara and Wahroonga, though currently only open on Thursdays from 10am to 1pm. Access to the museum and its collections could be increased through development of more small-scale exhibits and longer opening hours Additionally, objects from the museum could be loaned to Hornsby Central Library for display to increase public access. Access could also be increased to the library via a virtual tour made available online or through an App.

Landscaping and plantings

One of the many parks in Wahroonga and Waitara could be developed to have a dedicated native plant garden to enhance understanding of the Aboriginal heritage values of the area.

Interpretive panels

Strategically positioned heritage interpretation panels that follow the design guidelines can provide contextual information about the heritage of a particular building, site or location in this area. Integrated QR codes can provide a link back to more detailed information on Councils website. Observatory Park, for example, is an ideal location for an interpretive panel.

Play spaces

Any play spaces developed in this area could be inspired by or incorporate elements that explore local heritage.

13.0 DESTINATION MANAGEMENT PLAN INPUT

13.1 Introduction

This section provides an approach based on the guiding principles of best practice destination management as laid out in Tourism NSW's 'The Guide to Best Practice Destination Management[101]

The Destination Management Platform is designed to focus consideration of:

> The place in which it relates

> The people involved

> The product or output and

> The best process/es required

13.2 Place: Defining the destination

According to the *State-wide Destination Management Plan*[102] Hornsby Shire falls into 'Sydney Surrounds North'. Destination NSW have currently not designated anywhere in Hornsby Shire as a 'hero destination' – but the 'Hawkesbury' has been designated as one of the 'next potential future 'hero' destinations'. In defining destinations for the *Hornsby Shire Destination Management Plan* this HIS&AP offers recommendations for destinations which contain the most prominent heritage items in each area, and, when visited, can tell powerful, intriguing and engaging stories of the history and cultural values of the Hornsby Shire. They are:

- Lower Hawkesbury River Settlements
- Wisemans Ferry and surrounds
- The Great North Road
- Berowra, Berowra Waters and Creek
- The Field of Mars: Beecroft and Cheltenham
- The Orchard District: Dural, Arcadia, Galston, Glenorie and surrounds
- Fagan Park and Netherby
- Cowan and Muogamarra
- Maroota and Canoelands
- Hornsby Regional Park
- Hornsby Town Centre
- Pennant Hills to Normanhurst
- Wahroonga and Waitara

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[101] Knowledge Transfer Services for the Australian Regional Tourism Network. 2020. The guide to best practice Destination Management
[102] NSW Government. 2019. Statewide Management Plan. https://www.destinationnsw.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/nsw-statewide-destination-management-plan.pdf

Figure 18. Location of the Hornsby Shire recommended heritage destinations

Hornsby Heritage Regions

1. Lower Hawkesbury River Settlements
2. Wisemans Ferry and surrounds
3. The Great North Road
4. Berowra, Berowra Waters and Creek
5. The Field of Mars
6. The Orchard District
7. Fagan Park and Netherby
8. Cowan and Muogamarra
9. Maroota and Canoelands
10. Hornsby Regional Park
11. Hornsby Town Centre
12. Pennant Hills to Normanhurst
13. Wahroonga and Waitara

Hornsby Local Government Area

Document Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Mapping\22001 Hornsby Heritage Interpretation Strategy\MXD\Hornsby_Planning_final_update010323.mxd

Hornsby Heritage Interpretation Strategy
22001 LGA: Hornsby
13/03/2023

artefact

13.3 People: Understanding your market (customers and visitors)

See section 8.0 Audience identification

13.4 Product: Community based vision

According to the *State-wide Destination Management Plan*[103] the *Hornsby Shire Destination Management Plan* should include a vision. This vision could include heritage and heritage interpretation as a main focus of the plan. Key aspects would be to include:

- The diversity of heritage across the Shire
- The accessibility of the heritage and heritage experiences

13.5 Product: Understanding your offering (key products or experiences)

According to the *State-wide Destination Management Plan*[104] key tourism travel and tourism trends related to heritage interpretation are:

- Experiential travel – more and more travellers will search for immersive, authentic, education and local experiences
- Holidays with a purpose – volunteering, conservation and the like will play a bigger part in travel and destination choice
- Personalisation – digital and mobile technology have empowered visitors to take more control of their travel experiences and increased their expectations. As a result, the expectation of personalised and tailor-made experiences is likely to grow
- Multigenerational travel – the trend in multigenerational travel will continue, as families use their holiday time to bond and create memories together, and this will influence the type of customer experience they are looking for
- Digital – digital technology will continue to advance, facilitating all stages of the customer journey and experience, e.g. search, booking, payments, augmented reality, real time translations etc.
- Mobile – mobile will be the preference of travellers throughout their customer journey, so mobile optimisation of the customer experience will be key.
- Social media – social media and user generated content will continue to be key, and can present opportunities for destinations that optimise them well.

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[103] NSW Government. 2019. Statewide Management Plan. https://www.destinationnsw.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/nsw-statewide-destination-management-plan.pdf
[104] NSW Government. Statewide Management Plan.

14.0 ACTION PLAN

The following Action Plan itemises recommended heritage interpretation outcomes, both tangible and intangible, priority actions and estimated cost range.

14.1.1 Table of actions

Table 33. Action Plan: Heritage Interpretation Strategy Hornsby Shire

*Cost Range: Low - 0-$30k, Medium - $30k- $80k, High – Above $80k
**Responsibility: to be a collaboration of work between teams nominated by Hornsby Shire Council

Action	Objectives	Key Tasks	Duration	Priority	*Cost Range	**Responsibility[105]
Incorporate the material in this HIS&AP into the Destination Management Plan (DMP)	• Delivery of a DMP which references and values heritage	• Incorporate material into Council's preparation of a DMP	4 – 6 months	High	Low	• Strategy & Place
Action the Shire-wide opportunities on policy (see section 11.2 for details)						
Reference this HIS&AP in future strategies	• Ensuring consistency of approach across the Shire • Embedding heritage interpretation into policies	• Share HIS&AP with relevant departments at Hornsby Shire Council	5 – 8 months	High	Low	• Strategy & Place • Strategic Land Use Planning • Parks, Trees and Recreation • Natural Resources • Library

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[105] 'Responsibility' information provided by Hornsby Shire Council 4 October 2022

Action	Objectives	Key Tasks	Duration	Priority	*Cost Range	**Responsibility[105]
Develop conservation management plans/strategies for Council owned heritage listed assets and SHR items	• Ensuring consistency of approach across the Shire • Embedding heritage interpretation into policies	• Carry out an audit of CMPs/Plans of Management for Council owned heritage listed assets and SHR items and identify gaps • Commission CMPs/strategies for Council owned heritage listed assets and revise Plans of Management for Council owned landscape heritage assets • Encourage owners of SHR items to prepare a CMP/strategy. • Consider heritage interpretation as actions within the CMPs/strategies/Plans of Management where relevant	12 months	Medium	High	• Parks, Trees and Recreation • Asset Operations and Maintenance • Natural Resources
Include heritage interpretation considerations in DA conditions	• Ensuring consistency of approach across the Shire • Embedding heritage interpretation into policies • Require development proposals to consider heritage	• Include the development of Heritage Interpretation Strategies and plans in DA conditions where appropriate	4 – 6 months	High	Low	• Strategic Land Use Planning • Development Assessment
Encourage co-operation between cultural organisations and community groups	• Ensuring consistency of approach across the Shire • Embedding heritage interpretation into policies	• Share HIS&AP with local cultural organisations and community groups to promote and encourage inter organisational cooperation to deliver heritage interpretation	4 – 6 months	High	Low	• Strategic Land Use Planning

Action	Objectives	Key Tasks	Duration	Priority	*Cost Range	**Responsibility[105]
Consult Aboriginal community knowledge holders for Aboriginal Interpretation	• Ensuring consistency of approach across the Shire • Embedding heritage interpretation into policies • Best practice in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	• Implement findings of the Aboriginal Heritage Study to inform a policy for engagement of Aboriginal stakeholders in projects related to heritage.	4 – 6 months	High	Low	• Strategic Land Use Planning
Reference the Design guidelines	• Ensuring consistency of design approach across the Shire	• Share HIS&AP and design guidelines with relevant departments at Hornsby Shire Council	4 – 6 months	High	Low	• Strategic Land Use Planning to share with all teams
Incorporate the material in this HIS&AP into the Arts and Cultural Plan	• Ensuring consistency of approach across the Shire • Embedding heritage interpretation into policies •	• Incorporate material into Council's preparation of a Arts and Cultural Plan	4 – 6 months	High	Medium	• Library and Community
Develop heritage resources for people with disability and their carers	• Ensuring consistency of approach across the Shire • Embedding heritage interpretation into policies • Increase accessibility to heritage •	• Develop accessible heritage resources in line with Council's Disability Inclusion Action Plan • Update access information to heritage sites •	4 – 6 months	High	Medium	• Strategic Land Use Planning • Library and Community
Implement the Dual naming policy	• Ensuring consistency of approach across the Shire • Embedding heritage interpretation into policies	• Share HIS&AP with relevant departments at Hornsby Shire Council	4 – 6 months	High	Low	• Strategic Land Use Planning to share with all teams
Action the Shire-wide opportunities for language (see section 11.2 for details						

Action	Objectives	Key Tasks	Duration	Priority	*Cost Range	**Responsibility[105]
Use of Aboriginal Language	• Increasing accessibility to heritage and broadening audiences	• Consider opportunities for naming of places and spaces in line with Councils Dual Naming Policy • Consult with Aboriginal Stakeholders	5 – 8 months	Medium	Medium	• Library and Community
Consider multilingual interpretation	• Increasing accessibility to heritage and broadening audiences	• Incorporate considerations of multilingual heritage interpretation into future heritage interpretation plans	4 – 6 months	Medium	Medium	• Library and Community
Action the Shire-wide opportunities for websites and apps (see section 11.2 for details)						
Develop a series of heritage trails as an app	• Increasing knowledge of access to heritage to locals and tourists • Increase accessibility to heritage	• Develop or acquire a heritage app with reference to this HIS&AP	8 – 12 months	High	High	• Technology & Transformation • Strategy & Place
Expand Hornsby Shire Recollects	• Increasing knowledge of access to heritage to locals and tourists • Increase accessibility to heritage	• Consider opportunities for expanding Hornsby Shire Recollects (refer to s 10.27)	8 – 12 months	High	Medium	• Library and Community Services
Expand the Discover Hornsby website	• Increasing knowledge of access to heritage to locals and tourists • Increase accessibility to heritage	• Consider opportunities for expanding the Discover Hornsby website, including short histories, interactive, maps, heritage themed itineraries	8 – 12 months	High	High	• Strategy & Place

Action	Objectives	Key Tasks	Duration	Priority	*Cost Range	**Responsibility[105]
Provide digital school materials	• Increasing knowledge of access to heritage to locals and tourists • Increase accessibility to heritage •	• Collate and share existing digital heritage school materials through Council's website • Share the list of school material opportunities in Appendix E through Council's website • Consider opportunities for expanding school materials available on Council's website	8 – 12 months	High	Low	• Strategic Land Use Planning • Library and Community Services
Develop heritage specific content with Council's Instagram account	• Increasing knowledge of access to heritage to locals and tourists • Encourage younger audiences to engage with heritage	• Develop and share heritage specific content within Council's Instagram account	Ongoing	Medium	Low	• Strategy & Place • Library and Community Services
Develop a set of podcasts	• Increase the engagement of locals and tourists with heritage in the Shire	• Develop a set of podcasts of curated stories of the history and heritage of Hornsby.	1 – 2 years	Low	High	• Strategic Land Use Planning • Strategy & Place
Action the Shire-wide opportunities for other interpretive media (see section 11.2 for details)						
Develop an oral history project	• Increase the engagement of locals and tourists with heritage in the Shire	• Develop an oral history project to expand the oral history section of the Hornsby Recollects website	8 – 12 months	High	Medium	• Library and Community Services
Integrate heritage interpretation opportunities within playgrounds/play spaces as part of the Play Plan	• A consistent approach to heritage interpretation within playgrounds/play spaces	• Assess Play Plan against key heritage destinations/items of heritage significance both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) and include heritage interpretation at appropriate levels, at detailed design stages for new playgrounds	5 – 8 months	High	Medium	• Parks, Trees & Recreation

Action	Objectives	Key Tasks	Duration	Priority	*Cost Range	**Responsibility[105]
Promote guidelines for Blue Plaques nominations	• Increase the engagement of locals and tourists with heritage in the Shire • Increase chances of blue plaque applications being accepted	• Share the State Government guidelines for Blue Plaques nominations with civic and historical societies around the Shire • Encourage the community to submit Blue Plaque nominations in future application rounds	8 – 12 months	Medium	Low	• Strategic Land Use Planning
Reinstate Community history awards	• Increase the engagement of locals with heritage in the Shire	• Consider reinstatement of the Hornsby Heritage Award for conservation/architectural works within a Council wide award program • Consider reinstatement of the Owen Nannelli Memorial Award within a Council wide award program	8 – 12 months	Medium	Medium	• Strategic Land Use Planning • Strategy & Place
Install Interpretive panels in Heritage Conservation Areas	• Increase the engagement of locals with heritage in the Shire	• Finalise the HCA report • Commission a suite of interpretive panels	12 – 18 months	Medium	Medium	• Asset Operations and Maintenance • Strategic Land Use Planning
Develop an LGA-wide Acknowledgement of / Welcome to Country	• Increase the engagement of locals and tourists with heritage in the Shire • Collaboration with Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge Holders	• Consult with Aboriginal Stakeholders • Develop wording or symbol for the Acknowledgement/ Welcome of Country at key sites and destinations • Consider developing a formal Welcome to Country policy for Council led events	8 – 12 months	Medium	Medium	• Library and Community • Asset Operations and Maintenance • Parks, Trees & Recreation

Action	Objectives	Key Tasks	Duration	Priority	*Cost Range	**Responsibility[105]
Develop tours and trails on Conservation management	• Increase the engagement of locals and tourists with heritage in the Shire • Encourage increased interest in conservation management	• Develop a list of good conservation examples to include in self-guided tours • Liaise with local historical societies and heritage organisations • Consider conservation management interpretation in Heritage Interpretation Plans	8 – 12 months	Medium	Low	• Strategic Land Use Planning
Expand Heritage walks	• Increase the engagement of locals and tourists with heritage and natural heritage in the Shire	• Collate current walking tours into Discover Hornsby website • Develop interpretive content for heritage walks around Hornsby Shire • Develop leaflets, website, App and tour scripts for tours	8 – 12 months	Medium	Medium	• Library and Community Services • Strategy & Place • Natural Resources
Promote school excursions	• Increase the engagement of students with heritage in the Shire	• Promote material on heritage themes for schools • Share the list of school excursion opportunities in Appendix E through Council's website	8 – 12 months	Medium	Medium	• Strategic Land Use Planning
Incorporate heritage into designs for temporary hoardings	• Increase the engagement of locals and tourists with heritage in the Shire • Increase the visibility of heritage in the Shire	• Develop a suite of designs for temporary hoardings which celebrate the heritage of the Shire	8 – 12 months	Medium	Low	• Strategic Land Use Planning • Strategy & Place • Major Projects
Program heritage themed annual events	• Increase the engagement of locals and tourists with heritage in the Shire • Encourage repeat visitation from locals and tourists	• Refine and develop the list of events in Appendix D: Heritage related Annual Program of Events • Investigate reintroducing Council led events	6 months to 2 years	Medium	High	• Library and Community

Action	Objectives	Key Tasks	Duration	Priority	*Cost Range	**Responsibility[105]
Suite of interpretation panels	• Increase the engagement of locals and tourists with heritage in the Shire	• Develop a suite of interpretive panels based on the graphic design guide • Incorporate within site projects and funded works	Ongoing	Medium	High	• Strategy & Place • Parks, Trees & Recreation • Asset Operations and Maintenance • Major Projects • Natural Resources
Action the individual destination opportunities						
Develop HIPs for specific destinations	• A consistent approach to heritage interpretation in major heritage areas • Increase the engagement of locals and tourists with heritage in the Shire	• Develop HIPs for Fagan Park and Netherby, Hornsby Regional Park and Hornsby Town Centre destinations	5 – 8 months	High	Medium	• Strategy & Place • Parks, Trees & Recreation • Asset Operations and Maintenance • Major Projects • Strategic Land Use Planning • Library and Community • Natural Resources

Action	Objectives	Key Tasks	Duration	Priority	*Cost Range	**Responsibility[105]
Within each destination, review and consider the recommended heritage interpretation elements when new developments or projects are planned. See section 12.3 Destination opportunities for details Areas of priority are: • Great North Road • Lower Hawkesbury River Settlements • Wisemans Ferry and surrounds	• Increase the engagement of locals and tourists with heritage in the Shire • Increase the visibility of heritage in the Shire • Increasing accessibility to heritage and broadening audiences	• Develop the Destination Management Plan for Hornsby Shire • Confirm destinations • Prioritise destinations and finalise scope of heritage interpretation • Develop heritage interpretation	1 – 3 Years	High	High	• Strategy & Place

15.0 CONCLUSION

This Heritage Interpretation Strategy and Action Plan (HIS&AP) has been developed in response to the Heritage Gap Analysis and Action Plan (Action Plan), which was endorsed by Council on 8 April 2020. The HIS&AP for the Hornsby LGA has been prepared to address both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal (historical) values of the Hornsby Shire, providing a comprehensive interpretive strategy that aligns with industry best-practice and builds on the suite of heritage studies developed for the Comprehensive Heritage Study program. The HIS&AP reviews heritage recommendations in existing reports, provides an historical context for Hornsby Shire, outlines the values and significance of heritage across the Shire, provides feedback from community consultation, reviews audiences and recommends interpretation examples and opportunities across the Shire. The report also recommends design principles and input into a Destination Management Plan.

15.1 Next steps

The following table shows the next steps in the development of this HIS

Table 34. Next steps

Stage	Action	Responsibility	Timing
Stage 1	Submission of first draft HIS&AP	Artefact	12 July 2022
	Feedback on first draft HIS&AP	Hornsby Shire Council	2 August 2022
	Submission of second draft HIS&AP	Artefact	25 October 2022
	Feedback on second draft HIS&AP	Hornsby Shire Council	24 February 2023
	Submission of final draft HIS&AP	Artefact	15 March 2023
Stage 2	HIS&AP on public exhibition	Hornsby Shire Council	TBC 2023
	Final document with post exhibition amendments	Artefact	TBC 2023
	Inclusion of relevant heritage information into the Destination Management Plan	Hornsby Shire Council	TBC
Stage 3	Implement Heritage Interpretation Action Plan	Hornsby Shire Council	TBC

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17.0 APPENDIX A: REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS

17.1 The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS, 2013)

This document has been informed by the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. The Burra Charter defines interpretation as '*all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place',* which may be achieved through a combination of the treatment of heritage fabric, the use of the place, or activities undertaken at the place, and the introduction of material explaining this history (Article 1.17). Interpretation should provide and enhance understanding of the history, significance and meaning, as well as respect and be appropriate to the cultural significance of a place (Article 25). In addition, and specifically in relation to Aboriginal consultation processes Article 12 recommends the participation of people who have a spiritual responsibility for place.

The Interpretation Practice Note of the Australia ICOMOS (2013) has also informed this document. It provides seven key principles to guide approaches to the interpretation of places, closely linked with those of the Ename Charter:

- Facilitate understanding and appreciation
- Communicate
- Safeguard the tangible and intangible values
- Respect authenticity
- Contribute to sustainable conservation
- Encourage inclusiveness
- Develop technical and professional guidelines.

17.2 Connecting with Country Framework (Government Architect NSW, draft 2020)

This HIS has been developed mindful of the Government Architect NSW A draft framework – Connecting with Country.[106] This framework assists with understanding the value of Aboriginal knowledge in the design and planning of places/built environment projects. The key principles are:

- Thinking differently about Country means prioritising Country
- Gaining cultural awareness is the first critical step towards connecting with Country
- Gaining an understanding of Country requires leadership from Aboriginal people.

An understanding of Country, how that is expressed through culture and how it forms identity is key to the Connecting with Country framework. The framework defines key strategies for connecting with Country and developing cultural awareness, key to working with built environment projects with an Aboriginal perspective. These strategies comprise:

- Pathways for developing cultural awareness:
- Learning from first languages and place names
- Developing mutually beneficial relationships with Country
- Reawakening memories of cultural landscapes
- Finding common ground through sharing knowledge and ways of knowing.

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[106] Government Architects Office of NSW, 2020. Draft Connecting with Country Framework.

- Considering how project life cycles can be understood from an Aboriginal perspective:
- Project formation becomes *sensing,* the point at which we start with Country
- Project design and conceptualisation becomes *imagining*, where we listen to Country
- Project delivery becomes the process of *shaping,* designing with Country
- Project maintenance becomes *caring,* an ongoing continuum of caring for Country.

17.3   Ask First: A Guide to Respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values (Heritage Commission, 2002)

The HIS has been prepared in accordance with the definitions and principles within the Australian Heritage Commission's Ask First: a guide to respecting Indigenous heritage places and values. The guide states that Aboriginal people[107]:

- Are the primary source of information on the value of their heritage and how this is best conserved;
- Must have an active role in any Indigenous heritage planning process;
- Must have input into primary decision-making in relation to Indigenous heritage so they can continue to fulfil their obligations towards this heritage; and
- Must control intellectual property and other information relating specifically to their heritage, as this may be an integral aspect of its heritage value.

17.4   We're a Dreaming Country (National Trust, 2012)

The National Trust's 2012 guidelines for Aboriginal heritage interpretation, *We're a Dreaming Country,* have provided a set of shared principles, protocols and guides that will be used throughout this HIS. Utilising a base of Aboriginal values, Aboriginal heritage interpretation should sensitively guide the viewer into 'sharing the Aboriginal experience and meaning of heritage and connection to place and Country'.[108] This document works with three Underpinning Rights, linked to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples:

- Aboriginal peoples have the right to self-determination
- Aboriginal people have the right to full and fair participation in processes, projects and activities that impact on or portray them
- Aboriginal people have the right to control, maintain and celebrate culture, heritage and identity.

17.5   Aboriginal Arts and Culture Protocols (Create NSW, 2011)

The *Create NSW Aboriginal Arts and & Culture Protocols* were used during the preparation of this HIS. The relevant principles relate to the section 'Aboriginal people being asked to be part of a project', as follows:

- **Principle 1:** Cultural authority and agency
- **Principle 2:** Free prior informed consent and consultation
- **Principle 3:** Attribution and sharing benefits

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[107] Australian Heritage Commission, 2002. *Ask First*
[108] National Trust of Australia, 2012. *We're a Dreaming Country.*

- **Principle 4:** Recognising rights and maintaining culture
- **Principle 5:** Integrity of Aboriginal culture.

17.6   Heritage Interpretation Policy (NSW Heritage Office, 2005)

This HIS has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Interpretation Policy (2005). The Heritage Interpretation Policy states that:

> *The interpretation of New South Wales' heritage connects the communities of New South Wales with their heritage and is a means of protecting and sustaining heritage values. Heritage interpretation is an integral part of the conservation and management of heritage items, and is relevant to other aspects of environmental and cultural management and policy. Heritage interpretation incorporates and provides broad access to historical research and analysis. Heritage interpretation provides opportunities to stimulate ideas and debate about Australian life and values, and the meaning of our history, culture and the environment.*

17.7   Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines (NSW Heritage Office, 2005)

The NSW Heritage Office (2005) provides 'The Ingredients for Best Practice', as below.

Table 35. Best practice principles

Ingredient	Outline
1: Interpretation, people and culture	Respect for the special connections between people and items.
2: Heritage significance and site analysis	Understand the item and convey its significance.
3: Records and research	Use existing records of the item, research additional information, and make these publicly available (subject to security and cultural protocols).
4: Audiences	Explore, respect, and respond to the identified audience.
5: Themes	Make reasoned choices about themes, stories, and strategies.
6: Engaging the audience	Stimulate thought and dialogue, provoke response, and enhance understanding.
7: Context	Research the physical, historical, spiritual, and contemporary context of the item, including related items, and respect local amenity and culture.
8: Authenticity, ambience and sustainability	Develop interpretation methods and media which sustain the significance of the items, its character and authenticity.
9: Conservation planning and works	Integrate interpretation in conservation planning, and in all stages of a conservation project.
10: Maintenance, evaluation and review	Include interpretation in the ongoing management of an item; provide for regular maintenance, evaluation, and review.

Ingredient	Outline
11: Skills and knowledge	Involve people with relevant skills, knowledge, and experience.
12: Collaboration	Collaborate with organisations and the local community.

17.8   Heritage Gap Analysis and Action Plan (GML Heritage, 2019)

In 2019, Council commissioned GML Heritage to undertake a Heritage Gap Analysis and Action Plan for Council's heritage management systems to inform a future comprehensive Hornsby Shire Heritage Study.

The Action Plan recommended that Council prepare an LGA-wide heritage interpretation strategy and visitor strategy as a high priority.

Action: Prepare a Heritage Interpretation Strategy

The Interpretation Strategy will identify opportunities for telling important local stories and celebrating Hornsby Shire's local heritage.

17.9   Hornsby Thematic History (GML Heritage, 2021)

Hornsby Shire Council commissioned GML Heritage in 2020 to update the Hornsby Thematic History. The new history updates the original 1993 report. This history identifies locally distinctive themes to structure Hornsby's historical narrative. The 2021 Thematic History is intended to inform Council's subsequent Aboriginal, landscape and archaeology studies and the HLEP and HDCP review, community engagement, promotion and interpretation studies outlined in the Action Plan 2019.[109]

The Hornsby Thematic History was intended to inform the heritage interpretation study. Recommendations for interpretation within this document included:

- Self-guided tours
- Extend the Hornsby Shire Recollects Platform
- Programs and events
- Local History Prize
- Short publications.

17.10 Hornsby Shire Council Archaeological Heritage Study (Extent Heritage, unpublished draft 2022)

The *Hornsby Shire Council Archaeological Heritage Study* includes a review of the archaeological resource of Hornsby, identification and assessment of potential areas of archaeological significance, updated inventory sheets and recommended management actions for historical archaeological sites. It also updates the significance of listed sites and recommends amendments to the HLEP.

The study contains a specific recommendation for heritage interpretation concerning archaeology within the Hornsby LGA:

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[109] GML Heritage. 2021. *Hornsby Thematic History*. Report prepared for Hornsby Shire Council.

Communication of heritage values and interpretation

▪ *Post-excavation reports should make recommendations for interpretation appropriate to the nature and significance of the archaeological resources investigated.*

▪ *Opportunities to interpret any archaeological evidence discovered during site works may be considered as part of a holistic approach to interpreting the site. The evidence revealed by archaeological investigation should be incorporated into an integrated approach to heritage interpretation within an individual site or the region.*

17.11 Hornsby Shire Council Landscape Heritage Study (Extent Heritage, unpublished draft 2022)

The *Hornsby Shire Council Landscape Heritage Study* is a comprehensive review that captures all cultural and natural landscapes and attributes with heritage significance and provides greater detail and clarity around the landscape heritage of Hornsby Shire. Cultural and natural heritage values identified in the report have been included in section 4.4.

Landscapes may include designer landscapes, organically evolved landscapes and associative landscapes based on religious, spiritual, or cultural associations. The assessment focusses on the way people have interacted with the physical landscape over time. Significant landscapes identified in the study have been referred to in this HIS&AP. Recommendations for interpretation have also been noted:

- Natural landscape heritage management as a way to preserve and appreciate heritage values
- The use of memorials to interpret events, ideas and people in the landscape
- The need to preserving a typical orchard in the Galson/Dural/Arcadia district.
- Prioritising native plant species in areas of strong indigenous character.

It is noted that the consultation for this report included feedback on interpretive options in the shire. Suggestions included:

- Sound trails
- Displays
- Signage.

17.12 Hornsby Shire Local Government Area Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast Heritage, unpublished draft 2022)

The Hornsby Aboriginal Heritage Study updates data on Aboriginal sites and places. The study provides an improved understanding of the current condition of Aboriginal heritage and cultural sites, recognises Aboriginal cultural values beyond site-based values and identifies mechanisms for ongoing consultation and collaboration with local Aboriginal people about their local heritage.

Tangible and intangible heritage values from the Aboriginal Heritage Study have been used to inform the values and significance, history and archaeology sections of the HIS&AP.

Recommendations from the Aboriginal Heritage Study that are pertinent to heritage interpretation include:

The importance for the local non-Indigenous community of knowing about the Aboriginal history, heritage and contemporary community of the Country now included within the Shire. Noting that at present, this aspect of the heritage of the Shire can be obscure to non Indigenous people. Also noting the importance of recognising Aboriginal peoples and places specific to the Shire (rather than generic Aboriginal history). Recommendations include use of Aboriginal places names, signage, public interpretation, walking tours.

The importance of understanding sites in the context of stories which may connect places, communities and the natural environment. Recommendations include incorporation of First Nations pedagogies, knowledge systems and research methodologies in the project and ongoing.

17.13 Hornsby Public Domain Guidelines (Hornsby Shire Council, 2021) (with the exclusion of Part E covering key projects in Beecroft)

The guidelines include concept proposals, design standards, streetscape design and materials selections to provide an integrated public domain development approach to five key areas identified for growth across the Hornsby LGA. They are intended to guide future public domain plans across all areas administered by the Hornsby Shire Council.

17.14 Hornsby Shire Public Domain Signage Manual (Hornsby Shire Council, 2020)

Hornsby Shire Council have adopted a typology for Council's core signage needs which is currently being implemented across the LGA. The typologies include:

- Gateway Marker signs (adopted 2019)
- Suburb Marker Signs (adopted 2019)
- Town Centre, Village and Neighbourhood markers
- Park and Reserve Markers; Facilities signs
- Information Markers
- Wayfinding Signs
- Regulatory Signs
- Trail Markers
- Interpretive Markers.

17.15 Hornsby Shire Council Brand and Style Guidelines (Hornsby Shire Council, 2017)

These guidelines are used by contractors to produce promotional and publicity materials on behalf of Council. The guidelines do not seek to describe all possible applications but provide examples to illustrate correct use and application. The guidelines include:

- Logo specifications
- Core visual elements including colour palette, fonts and imagery
- Designs and templates
- Writing style and editorial guide

- Online media specifications.

17.16 Hornsby Shire Economic Development and Tourism Strategy 2021-2026 (2021)

The Economic Development and Tourism Strategy, 2021-2026 was prepared to provide Hornsby Shire Council, in its role as a promoter and a facilitator of economic development, with a high-level plan of action to support the vibrancy, diversity and sustainability of the Hornsby Shire Council area.

Several points raised in the Strategy are relevant to heritage interpretation, including the focus on a Bushland Shire, the importance of the Great North Walk, the opportunities in the upcoming Hornsby Park project, the Shire's natural assets, and identification of locations and events that are underutilised.

The strategy summarises Hornsby Shire's tourism profile which consists of:

- 59% of visitors are domestic overnight visitors – visiting friends or relatives
- 60% of international visitors are visiting friends and relatives
- 27% are visiting the Shire on holiday.

In particular, heritage interpretation can support some of the objectives under 'Theme 3: Destination Hornsby Shire' in terms of contributing to:

- A clear vision and strategy for sustainable development of Hornsby Shire as a visitor destination
- Development and management of key visitor areas to a tourism industry standard
- Further product and experience development.

The strategy specifically identifies the needs for a Heritage Action Plan:

> *Further develop visitor experiences that celebrate Hornsby Shire's and the region's Indigenous and European histories and cultural heritage consistent with the Heritage Action Plan.*

17.17 The Guide to Best Practice Destination Management (Tourism Australia, 2020)

The Guide to Best Practice Destination Management provides a procedure that 'identifies the product or experience available, understands the visitor and engages more broadly with community and other industry sectors and then markets the offering' in tourism development. Key aspects are 'defining the destination', 'understanding your market', creating a 'community based vision' and developing a 'destination management structure'.

Heritage interpretation can feed into destination management planning through giving audiences a sense of 'place' and defining a 'destination'. It is also one aspect of the 'tourism product' or the 'tourism experience'. Specific products include heritage 'attractions and tours' while heritage can also contribute to 'tourism experiences':

> *'A destination might require investment in soft infrastructure such as interpretation to make experiences more accessible to and interesting for the visitor.'*

This report builds on the recommendation in the guide to 'create and maintain visitor experiences' which 'meet visitor needs and expectations'. It will 'identify gaps in the tourism product and experience offering'.

17.18 Brooklyn Place Planning Discussion Paper, Hornsby Shire Council (DJN Consulting, 2021)

The Brooklyn Place Plan Discussion Paper marks the first stage of community engagement in Brooklyn's future planning, offering a draft vision and principles for the Brooklyn village centre. Planning focuses on the functions of Brooklyn as a waterfront interchange on the Hawkesbury River and a multi-use destination for tourists and residents alike.

Part of this plan involves the activation of local heritage and culture, celebrating Brooklyn's rich history and connection to the river while creating a sense of place and a village atmosphere. Proposed future outcomes included:

- Heritage walk circuit and shared pathway/boardwalk between Kangaroo Point and Seymours Creek

- Improving access to heritage items, such as the WWII gun lookout

- Continued improvement to the Arts Cottage at 10 Dangar Road in collaboration with the Brooklyn Community Association.

17.19 Hornsby Park Masterplan (Clouston Associates, 2021)

The Hornsby Park Masterplan, adopted by Council in July 2021, envisions a bright future for the Hornsby Quarry site as a landmark recreation destination for local residents offering an extraordinary bushland experience celebrating Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage. The park will encompass the existing heritage-listed Hornsby Park (HLEP item no. 513), Diatreme Hornsby Quarry (HLEP item no. 538), Depression-era sandstone steps (HLEP item no. 537), and Old Man's Valley Cemetery (SHR no. 01764).

The Masterplan includes provisions for Wayfinding and Interpretation onsite, focusing on key heritage elements such as the Higgins Family Cemetery, Geology of the Diatreme, Quarry Void and Old Mans Valley as well as key environmental aspects like the rare Blue Gum Diatreme Forest. Other opportunities for interpretation include:

- Aboriginal Heritage: Council will consult with the Aboriginal Community throughout the project. Any confirmed areas of likely Aboriginal heritage value or items will be protected as required under legalisation. Subject to consultation, recognition and information on Aboriginal Heritage will form part of the interpretation strategy of the site as part of an integrated narrative

- Cultural Space: A 'Yarning Circle' or similar space, may be incorporated in the parkland

- Quarry: The quarry story should be a key feature of the interpretation strategy of the site

- Crusher Plant: This is the key piece of remnant infrastructure from the quarry process. Consider opportunities to reuse the plant as a key hub for the site due to its interpretation value, location and ease of access from Hornsby CBD

- Water: Opportunities to use the various elements utilised in the water strategy of the quarry including, structures, landforms, pipes, realignments and erosion protection to form part of the interpretation of the site

- Local Heritage: Options to explore the quarry's importance to the development of Hornsby both economically and physically and tell its story.

- European History: Early European History to explore mining such as early settler land grant, timber, farming and orchards, construction of the Heritage Steps by the community during the Great Depression.

17.20 Hornsby Park Embellishment Draft Interpretation Strategy (Clouston Associates, 2022)

The draft Interpretation Strategy for Hornsby Park Embellishment was developed in 2022 by Clouston Associates for Hornsby Shire Council. It suggests an approach and rationale, and recommends three themes: 'country and home', 'women and learning' and 'disruption and healing'. A draft map offers locations for types of interpretation.

17.21 Fagan Park – Plan of Management and Conservation Management Plan (Hornsby Shire Council, 2004)

The Plan of Management and Conservation Management Plan for Fagan Park, developed in 2004 by Hornsby Shire Council, aims to provide a comprehensive approach to the future management of the community space. Interpretation is recommended as part of the 'Education, Recreation and Research' section of the plan, with the preparation of a Heritage Interpretation Plan to 'promote the conservation significance and appreciation of the value of Fagan Park within the community'.[110] To date, a Heritage Interpretation Plan has not been developed for Fagan Park.

17.22 Draft Dual Naming Policy (Hornsby Shire Council, 2021)

This policy was prepared to facilitate the dual naming and/or re-naming of Council facilities incorporating Aboriginal words. Where Aboriginal words are used, they will sit alongside the non-Aboriginal name, each part having equal status and to provide a framework for decision making when accessing dual names or re-naming request. This approach, the use of local language, is a key heritage interpretation strategy in itself, honouring Connection to Country.

17.23 Play Plan – Future Hornsby (Hornsby Shire Council, 2021)

The Play Plan was developed to holistically consider all aspects of play across the Hornsby Shire and provide recommendations for the development of new and refurbishment of existing playgrounds within the Shire. While heritage interpretation is not mentioned in the Play Plan, there are several opportunities where heritage interpretation could be integrated both within the main Regional, District and Local play spaces in areas of identified tangible or intangible significance, and within identified special purpose play spaces (e.g. bush trail play, 'splashpad' water play spaces, natural water play spaces).

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[110] Hornsby Shire Council, 2004. Fagan Park – Plan of Management and Conservation Management Plan.

18.0 APPENDIX B: NSW HISTORICAL THEMES

The Heritage Council of NSW (2001) has established thirty-two NSW Historical Themes to connect local issues with the broader history of NSW and the nation. Historical themes provide a context within which the heritage significance of an item can be understood, assessed and compared. Themes HLEP to explain why an item exists, how it was changed and how it relates to other items linked to the theme.

The historical themes which relate to the Hornsby LGA have been extracted from the Hornsby Thematic History (GML, 2021) and are listed in Table 36.

Table 36. Historical themes relevant to the Hornsby LGA

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for Hornsby
1 Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	**Environment – naturally evolved** Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures.	**The Bushland Shire**
2 Peopling Australia	**Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures** Activities associated with maintaining, developing experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practises, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life, and with interactions demonstrating race relations.	**Aboriginal Country**
	Convict Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) – does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities.	**Convict Life** **Industrial Enterprise** **Transport**
	Multi-Cultural influences Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.	**Belief and Faith** **Changing Face of the Shire**.
	Migration Activities and processes associated with the resettling of people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements.	**Changing Face of the Shire**
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	**Agriculture** Activities relating to the cultivation and rearing of plant and animal species, usually for commercial purposes, can include aquaculture.	**Agriculture and Horticulture**
	Commerce Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services.	**Aboriginal Country** **Agriculture and Horticulture** **Settlement and Suburbanisation**

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for Hornsby
	Communication Activities relating to the creation and conveyance of information	**Bushland Shire** **Settlement and Suburbanisation**
	Environment – cultural landscape Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings.	**Leisure and Recreation** **Bushland Shire**
	Events Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences	**Transport** **Leisure and Recreation**
	Exploration Activities associated with making places previously unknown to a cultural group known to them.	**Bushland Shire** **Convict Life** **Settlement and Suburbanisation**
	Fishing Activities associated with gathering, producing, distributing, and consuming resources from aquatic environments useful to humans.	**Aboriginal Country** **Leisure and Recreation**
	Forestry Activities associated with identifying and managing land covered in trees for commercial timber purposes.	**Industrial Enterprises**
	Health Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	**Health and Wellness**
	Industry Activities associated with the manufacture, production and distribution of goods.	**Transport**
	Mining Activities associated with the identification, extraction, processing and distribution of mineral ores, precious stones and other such inorganic substances.	**Industrial Enterprises**

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for Hornsby
	Pastoralism Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use.	**Industrial Enterprises**
	Science Activities associated with systematic observations, experiments and processes for the explanation of observable phenomena.	**Bushland Shire** **Agriculture and Horticulture**
	Technology Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences.	**Transport** **Convict Life**
	Transport Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements.	**Transport** **Convict Life**
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	**Towns, suburbs and villages** Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	**Settlement and Suburbanisation**
	Land tenure Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	**Aboriginal Country**
	Utilities Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	**Settlement and Suburbanisation** **Industrial Enterprises**
	Accommodation Activities associated with the provision of accommodation, and particular types of accommodation – does not include architectural styles – use the theme of Creative Endeavour for such activities.	**Settlement and Suburbanisation** **Changing Face of the Shire**
	Labour Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour.	**Industrial Enterprises** **Convict Life**

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for Hornsby
5 Education	**Education** Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	**Belief and Faith** **Health and Wellness** **Settlement and Suburbanisation**
7 Governing	**Defence** Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	**Bushland Shire** **Transport**
	Government and administration Activities associated with the governance of local areas, regions, the State and the nation, and the administration of public programs – includes both principled and corrupt activities.	**Changing Face of the Shire**
	Law and order Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes	**Settlement and Suburbanisation**
	Welfare Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations.	**Health and Wellness**
	Domestic Life Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.	**Settlement and Suburbanisation** **Health and Wellness**
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	**Creative endeavour** Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	**Leisure and Recreation**.
	Leisure Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	**Bushland Shire** **Leisure and Recreation**
	Religion Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	**Belief and Faith**

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme for Hornsby
	Social institutions Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities	**Leisure and Recreation**
	Sport Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	**Leisure and Recreation**
9 Marking the phases of life	**Birth and Death** Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	**Health and Wellness**.
	Persons Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	**Health and Wellness** **Bushland Shire.**

19.0 APPENDIX C: HLEP 2013 LISTED ITEMS

Table 37 shows the 233 non-residential heritage-listed items located in the Hornsby LGA, as gazetted in the Hornsby Local Environmental Plan 2013.

19.1 Heritage Items, Hornsby Shire LGA

Table 37. Heritage items listed on the HLEP 2013

Suburb	Item name	Address	Item No.
Arcadia	Arcadia General Store	89–91 Arcadia Road	1
Arcadia	Arcadia Community Hall	136 Arcadia Road	4
Arcadia	St. Columb's Anglican Church and grounds	138 Arcadia Road	5
Arcadia	Arcadia Public School—original building (excluding other buildings and grounds)	140 Arcadia Road	6
Arcadia	Windbreak	Halls Road	12
Arcadia	Windbreak	8–12 Sunnyridge Road	17
Arcadia	Windbreak	15–17 Sunnyridge Road	18
Asquith	Mills Park	2X Chelmsford Road	19
Asquith	Street trees	Haldane Street—Asquith Station	21
Asquith	Asquith Golf Course	2—46 Lord Street	579
Asquith	St Patrick's Church—grounds	1 Royston Parade	26
Asquith	Street tree	Corner Sherbrook Road and Baldwin Avenue	30
Asquith	Street trees	Sherbrook Road	31
Asquith	Asquith Park	1X Wall Avenue	531
Beecroft	Beecroft Public School (excluding grounds)	90–96 Beecroft Road	49
Beecroft	"Vintage Cellars" building	100 Beecroft Road	50
Beecroft	Beecroft Community Centre	111 Beecroft Road	51
Beecroft	The Village Green, Boer War Memorial, World War I and II Memorials	111X Beecroft Road	54
Beecroft	Street trees	Boronia Avenue	66
Beecroft	Gardens	2–4 Boronia Avenue	67
Beecroft	Street trees	Cardinal Avenue	68
Beecroft	Street trees	Castle Howard Road	69
Beecroft	Bushland reserve—Beecroft and Cheltenham Parks	23X Castle Howard Road	70
Beecroft	Street trees	Chapman Avenue	71

Suburb	Item name	Address	Item No.
Beecroft	St. John's Anglican Church	9 Chapman Avenue	72
Beecroft	Street trees	Hannah Street	98
Beecroft	Beecroft Post Office	5B Hannah Street	101
Beecroft	Fearnley Park	86X Hannah Street	110
Beecroft	Street trees	Hull Road	111
Beecroft	Lyndon Way Reserve and street trees	Lyndon Way	113
Beecroft	Street trees and bushland	Malton Road	114
Beecroft	Presbyterian Church	1A Mary Street	127
Beecroft	Chilworth Reserve	11X and 14X Mary Street	129
Beecroft	Street trees	Murray Road	130
Beecroft	Devlins Creek Bushland Reserve	Orchard Road	135
Beecroft	Street trees	Orchard Road	136
Beecroft	Pennant Hills Golf Club—grounds	589 Pennant Hills Road	138
Beecroft	Bushland	Railway land—Beecroft to Pennant Hills	139
Beecroft	Bushland Reserve	Sutherland Road and Park Avenue—Byles Creek Valley	140
Beecroft	Booth Park	82X Sutherland Road	141
Beecroft	Beecroft Railway Station and garden	Wongala Crescent and Great Northern Railway	142
Berowra	Berowra Park	14X Berowra Waters Road	158
Berowra	Community hall and grounds	41X Berowra Waters Road	161
Berowra	Street trees	Crowley Road	165
Berowra	Street trees	Waratah Road	176
Berowra Creek	"Capo di Monte"	Collingridge Point	182
Berowra Creek	"Berowra Waters Inn"	Dusthole Point	183
Berowra Heights	Scenic road through bushland	Berowra Waters Road	187
Berowra Waters	Rex Jones Memorial	Berowra Waters Road	193
Brooklyn	Shop	1–3 Bridge Street	197
Brooklyn	Shop	5 Bridge Street	198
Brooklyn	Shop	7 Bridge Street	199
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Police Station	11 Bridge Street	200
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Post Office and residence	13 Bridge Street	201

Suburb	Item name	Address	Item No.
Brooklyn	Brooklyn cemetery	Brooklyn Road	204
Brooklyn	Seymours Creek Mangrove wetland	Brooklyn Road	205
Brooklyn	Boatshed	53 Brooklyn Road	207
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Park	87X Brooklyn Road	209
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Public School (excluding grounds)	106 Brooklyn Road	213
Brooklyn	War Memorial Hall	120 Brooklyn Road	215
Brooklyn	Old St Mary's Church	156A Brooklyn Road	219
Brooklyn	Shopfronts	212–214 Brooklyn Road	224
Brooklyn	McKell Park—lower, upper, cabbage palms and World War II gun and emplacements	Dangar Road	225
Brooklyn	Hawkesbury River Railway Station group (Brooklyn Railway Platform and Station)	Main Northern Railway—Dangar Road to Brooklyn Harbour	227
Brooklyn	Railway shelter shed	6 Dangar Road	228
Brooklyn	Nature Reserve—bushland	Long Island	245
Brooklyn	Kangaroo Point	Pacific Highway	99
Brooklyn	Rest Park	Pacific Highway	248
Canoelands	"Gentleman's Halt"	Gentleman's Halt	251
Carlingford	Street trees	Plympton Road	254
Carlingford	Ray Park	26X Plympton Road	402
Castle Hill	Mowll Village group including "Lober House", "Tower House", "Gate House" entry gates, dairy, stables and grounds	284, 296, 300–302 and 304 Castle Hill Road and 146–200 David Road	255
Castle Hill	Mary Mercy Centre—grounds	36–56 David Road	256
Castle Hill	Oakhill College, original building and grounds	423–521 Old Northern Road	259
Castle Hill	Public Reserve	1X Westminster Drive	213
Cheltenham	Former church and grounds	179 Beecroft Road	266
Cheltenham	"Ahimsa" and grounds	67 Cobran Road	276
Cheltenham	Bushland	Sutherland Road	416
Cheltenham	Trees	1 The Boulevard	280
Cheltenham	Grounds—Cheltenham Recreation Club	60–74 The Crescent	296
Cheltenham	Street trees	The Promenade	298
Cherrybrook	Street trees	Boundary Road	301
Cherrybrook	"Inala School" (original house)	160–168 Castle Hill Road	303

Suburb	Item name	Address	Item No.
Cherrybrook	Cherrybrook Uniting Church, hall and cemetery	134 New Line Road	305
Cherrybrook	"Gumnut Hall"—Cherrybrook Pre-School and Community Centre	144 New Line Road	306
Cherrybrook	"The Lakes of Cherrybrook Reserve"	54X Shepherds Drive	311
Cherrybrook	Greenway Park	69–85X Shepherds Drive	310
Cowan	Street trees	Pacific Highway	314
Dangar Island	Pedestrian street	Baroona Street	323
Dangar Island	Recreation Reserve	15–17 Baroona Street (corner Grantham Crescent)	325
Dangar Island	Blackbutt trees	Grantham Crescent	327
Dangar Island	Sandstone tower	9 Neotsfield Avenue	331
Dangar Island	Waterfront, seawall, wharf, trees and 1889 Railway Bridge construction site	Northern foreshore	332
Dangar Island	Roadworks	Riverview Avenue	333
Dangar Island	Kiparra Park bushland	35–127 Riverview Avenue	334
Dural	Swanes Nursery	490–498 Galston Road	341
Dural	Original alignment of New Line Road (Elouera estate)	New Line Road	344
Dural	Street trees and bushland	New Line Road	343
Dural	House, former Uniting Church and chapel	925–935 and 937 Old Northern Road	351
Dural	St Jude's Anglican Church and grounds	951–965 Old Northern Road	352
Galston	Galston Community Centre	37 Arcadia Road	420
Galston	Fagan Park group, including Netherby, farm buildings, packing shed, brick kiln site, clay pit and bushland	38–50X Arcadia Road	421
Galston	Galston Public School—original building, former teacher's residence and grounds (excluding other buildings)	39–45 Arcadia Road	422
Galston	Stone wall	71–73 Arcadia Road	425
Galston	Windbreak	Bayfield Road	428
Galston	Windbreak	29 Crosslands Road	431
Galston	Galston Branch Library (former church)	357 Galston Road	437
Galston	Galston High School—"Waddell Cottage" and water trough (excluding grounds)	403 Galston Road	438
Galston	Galston Park and memorial	412X Galston Road	439

Suburb	Item name	Address	Item No.
Galston	Pipe organ	11 School Road	447
Glenhaven	Roadside trees	Old Northern Road	448
Glenorie	Glenorie Mission Hall	1409 Old Northern Road	451
Glenorie	Former church	1477 Old Northern Road	453
Glenorie	Glenorie Memorial Hall and war memorial precinct	1729 Old Northern Road	456
Hornsby	Edgeworth David House ("Coringah") and grounds	49 Burdett Street	463
Hornsby	Barker College Junior school	College Crescent	465
Hornsby	Street trees	Dural Street	468
Hornsby	Christian Science Church	19 Dural Street	470
Hornsby	Street trees	Edgeworth David Avenue	475
Hornsby	Hornsby Girls' High School—buildings and masonry fence (excluding other school structures and grounds)	12 Edgeworth David Avenue	476
Hornsby	Hornsby War Memorial Hall	2 High Street	483
Hornsby	Railway cloak room buildings	Jersey Street	552
Hornsby	Railway station	Jersey Street	551
Hornsby	SRA electricity plant and signal box	Jersey Street	485
Hornsby	Street trees	Jersey Street	484
Hornsby	Shops	1–3 Jersey Street	486
Hornsby	Lisgar Gardens	23, 27X and 35X Lisgar Road	492
Hornsby	Street trees	Manor Road	494
Hornsby	"Mount Wilga" and grounds	2A Manor Road	495
Hornsby	Neal Park and bushland	31X Northcote Road	549
Hornsby	Barker College—group of buildings, grounds and gate	91 Pacific Highway	501
Hornsby	Barker College—Centenary Design Centre, McCaskill Music Centre and Development Office	91 Pacific Highway (2, 4, 6 and 8–10 The Avenue and 2–6 Unwin Road)	782
Hornsby	Hornsby Cinema	155 Pacific Highway	502
Hornsby	War Memorial and Palms	155X Pacific Highway	503
Hornsby	Shop	165–167 Pacific Highway	504
Hornsby	Shop	169 Pacific Highway	505
Hornsby	Shop	171 Pacific Highway	506
Hornsby	"The Junction Stores"	173 Pacific Highway	507

Suburb	Item name	Address	Item No.
Hornsby	Shop	175 Pacific Highway	508
Hornsby	Shop	183–183A Pacific Highway	509
Hornsby	Bank	185 Pacific Highway	510
Hornsby	Shop	187 Pacific Highway	511
Hornsby	Bank	193 Pacific Highway	512
Hornsby	Hornsby Park—sandstone steps	203X Pacific Highway	513
Hornsby	St. Peter's Anglican Church and hall	207–207A Pacific Highway	514
Hornsby	Hornsby Court House	292 Pacific Highway	519
Hornsby	Hornsby Shire Council Chambers	296 Pacific Highway	520
Hornsby	TAFE College—Buildings "K" and "M" and grounds (excluding other buildings)	298–300 Pacific Highway	521
Hornsby	Street trees	Palmerston Road	528
Hornsby	Hornsby Hospital—"Collingridge House" (excluding grounds)	38–76 Palmerston Road	529
Hornsby	Street trees	Pretoria Parade	530
Hornsby	Reddy Park	53–61X Pretoria Parade	532
Hornsby	Sandstone steps	Quarry Road	537
Hornsby	Diatreme Hornsby Quarry and surrounding vegetation	1X Quarry Road	538
Hornsby	Hornsby Rifle Range	64 and 64X Rosamond Street	543
Hornsby	Street trees	Rosemead Road	544
Hornsby	"Mt. Errington" and gardens	1 Rosemead Road	545
Hornsby	Street trees	William Street	553
Hornsby Heights	Street trees	Galston Road	558
Hornsby Heights	Rofe Park	100X Galston Road	559
Hornsby Heights	Hopeville Park	11X Marine Crescent	560
Hornsby Heights	Indigenous vegetation	Somerville Road	562
Hornsby Heights	Public Reserve	264–266X Somerville Road	563
Hornsby Heights	Crosslands Reserve	441 Somerville Road	564
Laughtondale	Fords Farm	1275 Singleton Road	566
Middle Dural	Bushland reserve	18—20 Sallaway Road	572
Milsons Passage	Prison building	Milson Island	573

Suburb	Item name	Address	Item No.
Mount Colah	Peat Park	31X Amaroo Avenue	574
Mount Colah	Hunt Reserve	1X Beryl Avenue	575
Mount Colah	"Bobbin Inn" (Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park)	Ku-ring-gai Chase Road	576
Mount Colah	Berry Park	39X–41X Ku-ring-gai Chase Road and 36X Berowra Road	577
Mount Colah	Mount Colah Public School—grounds (excluding buildings)	19–21 Telopea Street	582
Mount Kuring-gai	Mount Kuring-gai Public School—grounds	5–9 King Street	585
Mount Kuring-gai	Pedestrian bridge	Newcastle Freeway	586
Mount Kuring-gai	Mount Kuring-gai Railway Station	790 Pacific Highway	587
Normanhurst	Street trees	Calga Avenue	589
Normanhurst	Street trees	Campbell Avenue	590
Normanhurst	Davidson Park	9X Denman Parade	592
Normanhurst	Street trees	Ferndale Road	593
Normanhurst	Street trees	Fraser Road	594
Normanhurst	Street trees	Harris Road	597
Normanhurst	Street trees	Malsbury Road	598
Normanhurst	Roadside trees and bushland	Milson Parade	602
Normanhurst	Roadside trees and bushland	Nanowie Avenue	604
Normanhurst	"Gilligaloola" and garden	82 Pennant Hills Road	606
Normanhurst	Loretto Convent group—grounds, gates and cemetery	91–93 Pennant Hills Road and 16–22 Mount Pleasant Avenue	607
Normanhurst	Kenley Park and Hornsby Shire Historical Society drill hall	136–140X Pennant Hills Road	608
Pennant Hills	St. Agatha's Primary School—grounds (excluding buildings)	18–26 Boundary Road	618
Pennant Hills	Pennant Hills High School—grounds (excluding buildings)	90 Boundary Road	621
Pennant Hills	Public reserve	1X Briddon Close	622
Pennant Hills	Street trees	Laurence Street	638
Pennant Hills	Lillian Fraser Gardens	1 Laurence Street	639
Pennant Hills	Street trees	Lilla Road	640
Pennant Hills	Street trees	Loftus Road	679

Suburb	Item name	Address	Item No.
Pennant Hills	House and grounds, including convict brick paths, stone love seat, palm tree, remnant circular drive and beehive well	41 Loftus Road	644
Pennant Hills	Baden Powell Scout Centre—buildings, gate and grounds	19 Orchard Street	646
Pennant Hills	St Luke's Church Hall	323 Pennant Hills Road	648
Pennant Hills	Former Bank of New South Wales building	370 Pennant Hills Road	651
Pennant Hills	Mount St. Benedict's Convent and grounds	449D Pennant Hills Road	653
Pennant Hills	Observatory Park—Observatory site and park	449X Pennant Hills Road	654
Pennant Hills	Bushland	Wongala Crescent	688
Pennant Hills	Wollundry Park	60–62X Yarrara Road	692
Singletons Mill	Cottage	1549 Singleton Road	832
Thornleigh	Street trees	Giblett Avenue	706
Thornleigh	Oakleigh Park	15X Giblett Avenue	707
Thornleigh	Thornleigh West Public School—grounds (excluding buildings)	18 Giblett Avenue	708
Thornleigh	Trees	22–56 Hillmont Avenue	709
Thornleigh	Street trees	Loch-Maree Avenue	710
Thornleigh	Brickworks wall and bushland	142 –178 Pennant Hills Road	713
Wahroonga	Street trees	Bundarra Avenue	728
Wahroonga	Trees in playground	1X Carden Avenue	740
Wahroonga	Uniting Church	79 Edgeworth David Avenue	742
Wahroonga	Street trees	Edwards Road	743
Wahroonga	Street trees	Fern Avenue	744
Wahroonga	Street trees	Ingram Road	750
Wahroonga	Mercy Family Life Centre—garden and trees	28–32 McAuley Place	757
Wahroonga	Street trees	Myra Street	758
Wahroonga	Waitara Public School—grounds (excluding buildings)	48–58 Myra Street	760
Wahroonga	St. Paul's Church (Pearce's Corner) and grounds	1711 Pacific Highway	767
Wahroonga	Street trees	Russell Avenue	768
Wahroonga	Street trees	Woonona Avenue	769
Waitara	Street trees and bushland	Alexandria Parade	772

Suburb	Item name	Address	Item No.
Waitara	Shop	11–37 Alexandria Parade	773
Waitara	Waitara Park	20X Waitara Avenue	783
West Pennant Hills	Street trees	Cardinal Avenue	784
West Pennant Hills	Koala Park	74–78 and 80–82 Castle Hill Road	786 Aboriginal cultural heritage value: noted in Draft Aboriginal Heritage Study (Coast, 2022)
West Pennant Hills	Street trees	Dean Street	787
West Pennant Hills	New Farm Road Bushland Reserve	24X John Savage Crescent, 8X Leumeah Close and 52X New Farm Road	789
West Pennant Hills	Campbell Park	3X Wilga Street	793
Wisemans Ferry	Road, stone wall, bridge, escarpment and drain	Old Northern Road	794
Wisemans Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry Inn, including grounds	River Road	795
Wisemans Ferry	Cable ferry	River Road	796

19.2   Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs)

The following table lists the Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs) associated with heritage destinations or specific key stories within the LGA.

Table 38. HCAs, Hornsby LGA

Suburb	Item name	Item No.
Beecroft/Cheltenham	Beecroft/Cheltenham Heritage Conservation Area	C2
Hornsby	Hornsby West Side Heritage Conservation Area	C3, C4, C5
Pennant Hills	The Crescent (Pennant Hills) Heritage Conservation Area	C6
Wahroonga	Wahroonga Heritage Conservation Area	C7
Wahroonga	Wahroonga (North) Heritage Conservation Area	C8
Waitara	Barker College Heritage Conservation Area	C1

19.3   Archaeological Sites, Hornsby Shire LGA

Table 39. Archaeological sites listed in HLEP 2013

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Place ID (Item No.)
Arcadia	Waddell Ridge group—dwelling remains, cistern, benchmark, rock inscription, field terracing, road terracing, fenceline and footings	Calabash Road and Calabash Creek	Lots 146, 160 and 178, DP 752048; Crown land	Local	A1
Berowra	Depression era sites	Sam's Creek, Berowra Valley Regional Park		Local	A2
Berowra Creek	Cemetery, church ruins and memorial	Bar Island	Lots 22A, 23A and 24, DP 752040	Local	A3
Berowra Creek	Jetty	Bennets Bay	Waterway	Local	A4
Berowra Creek	Ballast heap	Berowra Creek and Murramurra Creek junction	Waterway	Local	A5
Berowra Creek	Fire trail	McCallums Avenue	Lot 2, DP 882783; Lot 163, DP 1113746; Lots 78, 168, 185 and 194, DP 752048	Local	A6
Berowra Creek	Fretus Hotel ruins	McCallums Avenue fire trail	Lot 3, DP 882783	Local	A7
Berowra Waters	Vehicular cable ferry	Berowra Waters Road and Bay Road	Waterway	Local	A8
Berowra Waters	Boat shed	Berowra Waters Road	Lot 466, DP 727082	Local	A9
Berowra Waters	Kiosk—teahouse	Berowra Waters Road	Crown land	Local	A10
Berowra Waters	Toilet block	Berowra Waters Road	Crown land	Local	A11

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Place ID (Item No.)
Berowra Waters	Tidal bath remains	Franks Bight adjacent to Kirkpatrick Way	Crown land and waterway	Local	A12
Brooklyn	Brooklyn Cemetery	Brooklyn Road	Lot 7031, DP 1076532; Lots 7049 and 7050, DP 1076533; Lot 395, DP 46975	Local	A13
Brooklyn	Governor Phillip Memorial	Dangar Road	Lot 415, DP 52026	Local	A15
Brooklyn	McKell Park—lower, upper, cabbage palms and World War II gun and emplacements	Dangar Road	Lot 1, DP 62933; Lot 1, DP 1005081; Lots 7015 and 7016, DP 1058527	Local	A14
Brooklyn	Brown's boat shed	10–16 James Road	Lots H, J, K and L, DP 19744	Local	A17
Brooklyn	Old railway dams	Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park	Lot 2, DP 545639	Local	A18
Brooklyn	Hawkesbury River Railway Station group—Brooklyn Railway Station, including platform	Main Northern Railway—Dangar Road to Brooklyn Harbour	Transport corridor	State	A16
Brooklyn	Hawkesbury River Rail Bridge and Long Island group	Main Northern Railway—Long Island	Lots 1 and 2, DP 1002941	State	A19
Brooklyn	Road remains	Old Peats Ferry Road (disused)	Road reserve	Local	A20
Brooklyn	Kangaroo Point	Pacific Highway	Lot 1, DP 740853; Public Reserve; Crown land	Local	A21
Brooklyn	Peats Ferry Road bridge	Pacific Highway	Crown land	Local	A22
Canoelands	Gentleman's Halt Inn ruins	Gentleman's Halt	Lot 8, DP 90421	Local	A23

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Place ID (Item No.)
Cherrybrook	Cherrybrook Uniting Church—hall and cemetery	134 New Line Road	Lot 100, DP 1102533	State	A24
Cherrybrook	Bridge, approaches and quarry	Pyes Creek near Woodlark Place	Lot 163, DP 775483	Local	A25
Cowan	House ruins near quarry	1245 and 1247 Pacific Highway	Part Lots 262 and 359, DP 752026	Local	A26
Cowan	Original quarry	Pacific Highway	Mining Lease 10	Local	A27
Cowan	Railway Station	Pacific Highway	Lot 10, DP 1112249	Local	A28
Cowan	Peats Ferry Road remains	Pacific Highway (Muogamarra Nature Reserve)		Local	A29
Cowan	Remains of George Peat's farmhouse	Peats Bight	Lot 8, DP 752026	Local	A30
Cowan	Old road	Peats Bight (Muogamarra Nature Reserve)		Local	A31
Dangar Island	Tyneside House	8 Baroona Street	Lot 47, DP 101902	Local	A32
Dangar Island	Bradleys Beach	43X Grantham Crescent	Lot 78, DP 10902	Local	A34
Dangar Island	Sandstone tower	9 Neotsfield Avenue	Lot 62, DP 872117	Local	A35
Dangar Island	Waterfront, seawall, wharf, trees and 1889 railway bridge construction site	Northern foreshore	Waterway	Local	A36
Dangar Island	"The Pavilion"	9 Yallaroi Parade	Lot 2, DP 521484	Local	A37

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Place ID (Item No.)
Dural	Cemetery	885–887 Old Northern Road	Lot 1, DP 616947	Local	A38
Dural	St Jude's Anglican Church and grounds	951–965 Old Northern Road	Lot 1, DP 589402	Local	A39
Galston	Fagan Park group—Netherby, farm buildings, packing shed, brick kiln site, clay pit and bushland	38–50X Arcadia Road	Lot 1, DP 558731; Lots 12–14, 16 and 18, Section 2, DP 975148	Local	A41
Galston	Roadworks	Crosslands Road	Road reserve	Local	A42
Galston	Galston Gorge culvert	Galston Road	Road reserve	Local	A44
Galston	Galston Gorge sandstone buttressing	Galston Road	Road reserve	Local	A43
Galston	Galston Gorge timber bridge	Galston Road	Road reserve	State	A46
Galston	Galston Gorge water troughs	Galston Road	Road reserve	Local	A45
Galston	Banksia cottage quarry	40 Mid-Dural Road	Lot 4, DP 583876; Lot 261, DP 859029; Road reserve	Local	A47
Galston	Culvert	Sallaway Road	Road reserve	Local	A48
Glenorie	House and stone sheds	1355 Old Northern Road	Lot 1, DP 615183	Local	A49
Hornsby	Railway cloak room buildings	Jersey Street	Lot 164, DP 1043781	Local	A52
Hornsby	Railway station	Jersey Street	Lot 164, DP 1043781	Local	A51

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Place ID (Item No.)
Hornsby	SRA electricity plant and signal box	Jersey Street	Lot 164, DP 1043781	Local	A50
Hornsby	Suspension bridge	5 Manor Road	Lot 13, DP 15427	Local	A53
Hornsby	Diatreme Hornsby Quarry and surrounding vegetation	1X Quarry Road	Lot 1, DP 926103; Lots A and D, DP 318676	Local	A54
Hornsby	Old Man's Valley Cemetery, including Higgins' Family Cemetery, sandstone receptacle, cool room and site of Higgins homestead on which the Higgins Family Memorial is located	1X Quarry Road	Lot D, DP 318676; Lots 1 and 2, DP 169188	State	A55
Laughtondale	Chimney	890 Singleton Road	Lot 50, DP 752029	Local	A57
Laughtondale	Singleton's Mill	1457 Singleton Road	Lots 17 and 44, DP 752029	Local	A56
Maroota	Great North Road relics	Old Telegraph Road	Road reserve	Local	A58
Mount Kuring-gai	Mount Kuring-gai Railway Station	790 Pacific Highway	Transport corridor	Local	A59
Normanhurst	Loretto Convent group—grounds, gates and cemetery	91–93 Pennant Hills Road and 16–22 Mount Pleasant Avenue	Lot 1, DP 734965; Lots 15 and 16, DP 6612	Local	A60
Pennant Hills	Blackwood Memorial Sanctuary, including North Road culvert	2X Beecroft Road	Lot 70, DP 1208019	Local	A61
Pennant Hills	Observatory Park—Observatory site and park	449X Pennant Hills Road	Lot 7, DP 828179	Local	A62

Suburb	Item name	Address	Property description	Significance	Place ID (Item No.)
Singletons Mill	House ruins	Singleton Road	Lot 8, DP 752029	Local	A63
Thornleigh	Quarry and zig zag railway track	De Saxe Close (near end)	Part Lots 847 and 569, DP 752053	Local	A64
Thornleigh	Brickworks wall and bushland	142–178 Pennant Hills Road	Lot 1, DP 633292	Local	A65
Thornleigh	Remains of maltworks	1 Pioneer Avenue	Lot 12, DP 235680; Lot 1, DP 542202	Local	A66
Thornleigh	1830s road remains	The Comenarra Parkway	Road reserve	Local	A67
Thornleigh	Pennant Hills Park—Lorna Pass within Thornleigh	40X The Comenarra Parkway	Lot 7301, DP 1131003	Local	A68
Wisemans Ferry	Road, stone wall, bridge, escarpment and drain	Old Northern Road	Road reserve	Local	A69
Wisemans Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry Cemetery	Singleton Road	Lot 7004, DP 93995	Local	A71
Wisemans Ferry	Sandstone well/soak	80 Singleton Road	Lot 20, DP 856306	Local	A73
Wisemans Ferry	Mill Creek Mill ruins	174 Singleton Road	Lot 1, DP 59266	Local	A70
Wisemans Ferry	The Lodge	292 Singleton Road	Lot 301, DP 629539	Local	A72

20.0 APPENDIX D: HERITAGE-RELATED ANNUAL PROGRAM OF EVENTS

Table 40. Annual program of events

Heritage event	Comment	Dates
Current or past events		
Hornsby Shire Historical Society Heritage Festival	Displays at Pennant Hills Library, Hornsby Library and HSHS Museum.	May 2022
Hornsby Shire Historical Society events	Society meetings with guest speakers.	Various
Hornsby Library	Already organise events – could do more which are heritage/history related events.	Weekly
Hornsby Shire Council events	Hornsby Shire Council has various heritage-related events on their website. Searching for heritage events could assisted by a 'History and Heritage' category filter.	Various
Hornsby Shire Council - Celebrate Deerubbin	Celebrate Deerubbin – A Festival of the Hawkesbury River (Brooklyn). The event could become annual.	18 June 2022
Hornsby Heritage Awards	Reinstate these awards - Hornsby Heritage Award (HHA) for conservation/architectural works, and the Owen Nannelli Memorial Award.	Last awarded in 2017
The Hornsby Shire Family History Group	The group have organised events in the past. Future events could be promoted via the Council's website.	Various
Yearly event at the War Memorial for the Australians of Indian Heritage Hornsby RSL Sub-branch, Cherrybrook Community and Cultural Centre	The War Memorial has an unveiling in 2022 and could be a focus for a yearly event.	25 April
NAIDOC Week	An opportunity to celebrate NAIDOC with events around the shire. Hornsby Shire already organises events for this week.	First Sunday in July
Reconciliation Week	An opportunity to mark Reconciliation Week. Hornsby Shire already organises events for this week.	27 May to 3 June 2022
Earth Hour Fun Day, Environmental Day to coincide with World Environmental Day	Hornsby Shire already organises events for these days. They mainly have an environmental focus but events which are heritage-related could be categorised as such on the Council website.	Various
Potential events		
History Council History Week	Events related to the theme of the year could be organised in the Shire and promoted through the History Council. This year's theme is Hands-on History.	3-11 September 2022
Open [Sydney]	Either during the Open Sydney event or at another time, hold an equivalent festival at 'Beecroft and Cheltenham' and 'Pennant Hills to Normanhurst' with tours of houses, gardens, civic buildings etc	5-6 November 2022

Heritage event	Comment	Dates
National Archaeology Week	Events focussed on archaeology around the Shire could be highlighted during National Archaeology week and then promoted via the National Archaeology week website.	Third week of May
National Trust Australian Heritage Festival	The National Trust Australian Heritage Festival is an opportunity to promote built heritage around the Shire. Events can be promoted through the NT website. Each year has a theme for example the 2022 theme was. curiosity'.	1 April to 31 May 2022
Wisemans Ferry 200th year of ferry crossings in 2027/2029	A one-off event in 2027 (when the first ferry started) or 2029 (when it moved to its current location) to celebrate the 200th year of operation of the ferry. This could be a large festival celebrating the heritage of the area.	2027 or 2029
Berowra Waters Festival	A local festival celebrating the heritage of water-based activities along the river, from both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal perspectives. Could feature a regatta, wooden boat show, boat repair workshops, heritage boats, canoe making etc	Summertime
Orchard District Harvest Festival	A local festival celebrating the heritage of agriculture and farming in the area featuring market stalls, pick-your-own, picnics, guided tours, orchard visits, etc	Autumn

21.0 APPENDIX E: SCHOOLS MATERIALS

21.1 Introduction

A specific audience group identified by Hornsby Council as benefitting from heritage focused educational experiences are school students. Within the Hornsby LGA there are:

- 34 public primary schools
- 9 public high schools
- 20 private primary schools
- 9 special education schools

This equates to a large, growing and permanent audience group.

21.2 Existing resources

A limited number of educational resources are currently available through the Council and associated organisations. Of particular note is the school excursion program run by Hornsby Historical Society Museum, (http://www.hornsbyhistory.org/uploads/1/3/4/1/13412505/brochure4.pdf), the most common school bookings being for Stage 1-2 history classes. Additionally, Hornsby Library has prepared some links to resources for Senior Geography students: https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/library/catalogues-and-resources/local-history/senior-geography-projects.

Council's website also lists a number of education resources that are provided by other organisations, (https://www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au/community/services/school-education-programs/resources-for-schools) but they are not location specific. Council also provides educational materials on Road Safety, Water Conservation and Waster & Recycling.

Some of Council's existing resources may also be used by schools, but there is no information on usage:

- Hornsby Shire Council Local History website
- Hornsby Shire Recollect website
- Hornsby Shire Historical Society Museum "The Way We Were" PDF
- Hornsby Shire Historical Society school excursions
- Hills Shire Wisemans Ferry fact sheet
- Self-guided heritage walks
  - Hornsby
  - Dangar Island
  - Bar Island
  - Carrs Bush track
  - Great North Road Convict Trail

At present, the local history section of the Council website is informative but limited in its scope, mainly focusing on Hornsby proper and a few of the surrounding suburbs. Currently, only Beecroft, Brooklyn, Epping, and Hornsby have Suburb History pages. Creating suburb history pages for each suburb in the LGA and/or adapting portions of the Hornsby Thematic History to a more readable short publication format for the website would provide both students and the public with more cohesive information about the history of Hornsby Shire as a whole. Additionally, many of the existing guided walks could be adapted to be used within an education program.

21.3   NSW school curriculum links

The NSW school curriculum areas most closely aligned with the *Hornsby Thematic Study* and the *Aboriginal Heritage Report* are: Human Society and the Environment, in particular History K-10 and Aboriginal Studies: 7-10. Geography for Stage 4 and 5 students is also an area where resources could be made available, specifically in relation to the Hornsby Quarry landscape and the diatreme.

Other curriculum areas, such as Design and Technology and Visual Arts, may also provide connections to educational opportunities within the LGA however as they are not specially targeted to heritage they have not been assessed in this report.

The following table outlines the key curriculum stages and outcomes, mapped against the Hornsby Themes and key stories, as well as suggested types of education materials that would be suitable for different school Stage levels.

Table 41. NSW curriculum links

History K–10 (Stages 1-4)			
Stage	Outcome	Sample stories	Related Hornsby Themes
Stage 1	**HT1-2** identifies and describes significant people, events, places and sites in the local community over time **HT1-4** demonstrates skills of historical inquiry and communication	Traditional Aboriginal owners of Hornsby Shire Country, archaeological and deep time evidence of this throughout Hornsby Construction of the Great North Road to connect Sydney and Newcastle Rural and Suburban life in Hornsby area over time (e.g. compare orchard district with Hornsby and surrounding suburbs) Changing face of Hornsby – migration and multiculturalism (e.g. churches, places of worship, pre- and post-WW2).	Aboriginal Country Convict Life Bushland Shire Agriculture and Horticulture Changing Face of the Shire
Stage 2	**HT2-4** describes and explains effects of British colonisation in Australia	Traditional Aboriginal of Hornsby Shire Country, archaeological and deep time evidence of this throughout Hornsby Early colonisation – farming and agriculture in Dural area, growing population in Hornsby, convict life in Wisemans Ferry.	Aboriginal Country Convict Life Agriculture and Horticulture
Stage 3	**HT3-1** describes and explains the significance of people, groups, places and events to the development of Australia	Importance of the Hawkesbury River to Aboriginal inhabitants of Hornsby Changing face of Hornsby – migration and multiculturalism (e.g. churches, places of worship, pre- and post-WW2).	Aboriginal Country Changing Face of the Shire

History K–10 (Stages 1-4)		
HT3-2 describes and explains different experiences of people living in Australia over time	Aboriginal life in Hornsby area – Brooklyn (coastal) vs Hornsby (inland). Hornsby during WW2 (e.g. Thornleigh Quarry became a shooting range, training grounds at Cowan Greek, anti-submarine nets at Brooklyn, trenches dug on school grounds). Rural and Suburban life in Hornsby over time (e.g. compare development of orchard district with Hornsby and surrounding suburbs)	Aboriginal Country Transport Agriculture and Horticulture Industrial Enterprises Belief and Faith
HT3-3 identifies change and continuity and describes the causes and effects of change on Australian society	Construction of the Great North Road to connect Sydney and Newcastle. Rural and Suburban life in Hornsby area over time (e.g. compare development of orchard district with Hornsby and surrounding suburbs) Changing face of Hornsby – migration and multiculturalism (e.g. churches, places of worship, pre- and post-WW2)	Convict Life Bushland Shire Agriculture and Horticulture Settlement and Suburbanisation Changing Face of the Shire
HT4-3 describes and assesses the motives and actions of past individuals and groups in the context of past societies	Dispossession of Aboriginal land by early European colonists	Aboriginal Country Agriculture and Horticulture Industrial Enterprises
Stage 4 **HT4-4** describes and explains the causes and effects of events and developments of past societies over time	Great North Road – convict life in Hornsby Shire, convict labour and nation-building	Settlement and Suburbanisation Changing Face of the Shire

Additionally, providing information to support the History Stage 4 and 5: Site Studies, specific projects which students can undertake which focus on historical inquiry, could be developed.

A site study can be integrated within each of Stages 4 and 5 as a means through which students acquire knowledge, skills, values and attitudes from experience in the field or by analysing a virtual site using ICT. Site studies enable students to understand their historical environment and participate actively in historical inquiry. They can offer a means of interpreting the past and/or recognising how human occupation and use of the site has changed over time. Such an approach can lead to an understanding of the historical context in which changes have occurred. The enjoyable experience of active engagement in the past HLEPs to create and nurture a lifelong interest in history[111]

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[111] NSW Department of Education, 2016. Teaching History, pg. 62. Accessed on 26 August via <https://www.hsiensw.com/uploads/4/7/7/1/47718841/fnl_teaching_history.pdf >.

Aboriginal Studies 7–10 (Stages 4 and 5)			
Stage	**Outcome**	**Sample stories**	**Related Hornsby Themes**
Stage 4	**AST4-4** outlines changes in Aboriginal cultural expression across time and location **AST4-5** identifies the importance of families and communities to Aboriginal Peoples	Traditional Aboriginal owners of Hornsby Shire Country, archaeological and deep time evidence of this throughout Hornsby, changes over time, contemporary cultural expression Importance of the Hawkesbury River to Aboriginal inhabitants of Hornsby Changing face of Hornsby from an Aboriginal perspective All sharing of cultural knowledge should be approved by key knowledge holders and delivered by Aboriginal people	Aboriginal Country Changing Face of the Shire
Stage 5	**AST5-3** describes the dynamic nature of Aboriginal cultures **AST5-4** explains adaptations in, and the changing nature of, Aboriginal cultural expression across time and location **AST5-5** explains the importance of families and communities to Aboriginal Peoples	Traditional Aboriginal of Hornsby Shire Country, archaeological and deep time evidence of this throughout Hornsby, changes over time, contemporary cultural expression Importance of the Hawkesbury River to Aboriginal inhabitants of Hornsby Changing face of Hornsby from an Aboriginal perspective All sharing of cultural knowledge should be approved by key knowledge holders and delivered Aboriginal people	Aboriginal Country Bushland Shire Changing Face of the Shire

Geography 7–10 (Stages 4–5)			
Stage	**Outcome**	**Sample stories**	**Related Hornsby Themes**
Stage 4	**GEE4-1 (Stage 4)** describes the diverse features and characteristics of a range of places, environments and activities		
	GEE4-2 (Stage 4) describes geographical processes and influences that form and transform places and environments	The Hornsby Diatreme: Volcanic processes in the Australian context	Bushland Shire Industrial Activity Aboriginal Country
	GEE4-3 (Stage 4) explains patterns associated with natural phenomena and human activity	Bushland and Biodiversity in Hornsby, exploring the landscape and land management practices over time	
	GEE4-4 (Stage 4) describes the interactions and connections between people, places and environments that impact on sustainability		
Stage 5	**GEE5-1 (Stage 5)** explains the diverse features and characteristics of a range of places, environments and activities	The Hornsby Diatreme: Volcanic processes in the Australian context	Bushland Shire Industrial Activity Aboriginal Country
	GEE5-2 (Stage 5) explains geographical processes and influences that form and transform places and environments	Bushland and Biodiversity in Hornsby, exploring and explaining the landscape and land management practices over time	
	GEE5-3 (Stage 5) analyses patterns associated with natural phenomena and human activity at a range of scales		

21.4   Opportunities for education materials

21.4.1 Education materials available on a new Learning Programs of Council's website

A Learning Programs webpage on Hornsby Council's website could provide an easy access point to a range of education materials that provide information about the Hornsby Shire based on the appropriate learning stage and subject, specifically, History and Aboriginal Studies curriculum. Each subject and learning stage could have its own page that includes:

- Case studies
- Activities
- Excursion opportunities
- Resources

An example of this website model is the Sydney Living Museums Learning webpages:
https://sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/learning

21.4.1.1 Case Studies

Examples of possible case studies for inclusion on the website include:

Subject	Curriculum Reference	Case Study
History (Stage 2)	**HT2-4** describes and explains effects of British colonisation in Australia	**Hornsby before colonisation** Traditional Aboriginal owners of Hornsby Shire Country Examine evidence of Aboriginal lifeways throughout Hornsby (e.g. Devils Rock, Westleigh Aboriginal Site). This project should include consultation/interviews with local knowledge holders **Early colonisation** Farming and agriculture in the Dural area, growing population and suburbanisation in Hornsby, convict life in Wisemans Ferry and the Great North Road.
History (Stage 3)	Students "use a range of sources to investigate the role of a particular man, woman or group and the contributions each made to the shaping of the colony."112	**The Wisemans Ferry colony** Contributions of Solomon Wiseman to the shaping of Wisemans Ferry, the Hornsby Shire, and broader NSW through his participation in the construction of the Great North Walk.
	Students "identify the European and Asian countries from which people migrated to Australia during the nineteenth century and reasons for their migration AND investigate the experiences of a particular migrant group and the contributions they made to society." 113	**Immigrating to Hornsby** With reference to a range of heritage sites constructed during European and Asian migration to the area, this case study would trace the history of Hornsby's multicultural growth and outline the contributions of immigrants to the Shire's development. This project should include consultation/interviews with local knowledge holders

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112 https://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/k-10/learning-areas/hsie/history-k-10/content/804
113 https://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/k-10/learning-areas/hsie/history-k-10/content/804

Subject	Curriculum Reference	Case Study
History (Stage 4)	Depth Study 1: Investigating the Ancient Past.[114]	**Ancient Australia, Ancient Hornsby** Case study would outline the ancient lifeways of the Aboriginal peoples of the Hornsby Shire. Particular attention is given to ancient Aboriginal sites in the region, their histories, and their conservation. This project should include consultation/interviews with local knowledge holders
Aboriginal Studies (Stage 4 & 5)	**AST4-4** outlines changes in Aboriginal cultural expression across time and location **AST5-3** describes the dynamic nature of Aboriginal cultures **AST5-4** explains adaptations in, and the changing nature of, Aboriginal cultural expression across time and location	**Darug and GuriNgai peoples – life in Hornsby** Case study would integrate Aboriginal cultural heritage sites throughout Hornsby to emphasise the way the lives of Darug and GuriN gai peoples in Hornsby have changed and stayed the same over time. This project should include consultation/interviews with local knowledge holders
Geography (Stage 4 & 5)	**GEE4-1 (Stage 4)** describes the diverse features and characteristics of a range of places, environments and activities **GEE4-2 (Stage 4)** describes geographical processes and influences that form and transform places and environments **GEE4-3 (Stage 4)** explains patterns associated with natural phenomena and human activity **GEE4-4 (Stage 4)** describes the interactions and connections between people, places and environments that impact on sustainability **GEE5-1 (Stage 5)** explains the diverse features and characteristics of a range of places, environments and activities **GEE5-2 (Stage 5)** explains geographical processes and influences that form and transform places and environments **GEE5-3 (Stage 5)** analyses patterns associated with natural phenomena and human activity at a range of scales	**The Hornsby Diatreme** This case study provides students with the opportunity to investigate volcanic processes in an Australian context, as well as impact that industrial activity such as quarrying can have on a landscape. The case study of the newly developing Hornsby Regional Park is also a good example of the way land management practices have changed since the early twentieth century. **Bushland and Biodiversity in Hornsby** This case study would explore the diverse landscape of the Hornsby Shire, from the sandstone seams that run beneath it to the bushland that covers it. Students learn about the way the landscape has changed via natural and human processes, using examples of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal land management to understand the way humans have shaped the natural world they live in.

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[114] https://educationstandards.nsw.edu.au/wps/portal/nesa/k-10/learning-areas/hsie/history-k-10/content/804

21.4.1.2 Activities

21.4.1.2.1.1 Heritage 'treasure maps'

A 'treasure map' or 'scavenger hunt' model is an engaging and effective way of actively involving students in local heritage. Students travel around a local suburb finding heritage sites that correspond with the historical topic or theme that they are learning about. One side of the 'treasure map' could be the actual map which records the locations of sites relevant to the historical topic, the other side could include historical context, a list of the sites, and questions for the students to answer. The 'treasure map' concept can be used as an individual student activity or adapted to a class excursion.

For example, for a WW2 topic, the student may visit a local War Memorial and answer questions such as "Can you find any names you recognise? How many people are listed on the memorial? Why do you think we commemorate soldiers?"

The difficulty of the questions and the scavenger hunt can be adapted to the chosen teaching Stage. Some suggested topics and themes could include:

- **Leisure in Hornsby** – map leads students through a timeline of leisure places e.g. Hornsby Railway Station (built 1886); Wallarobba Arts and Cultural Centre (built 1903); Hornsby Odeon Cinema (built 1914).

- **Hornsby in World War Two** – map takes students to the sites of various WW2 activities, such as the Hornsby RSL, the Hornsby train station (with details about the way troops would have been transported), the Hornsby War Memorial (opposite the train station), and Collingridge Hall at Kenley Park (which F Company of 6th Division used as a drill hall).

- **Hornsby Regional Park** – map leads students around the new park development focusing on various sites such as the quarry, the unusual geographical feature of the Hornsby diatreme, Old Man's Valley, the early CSIRO activities, and the cultural significance to Aboriginal people. A separate heritage interpretation plan is to be developed for Hornsby Regional Park, and should include educational materials for students as one of the interpretive media.

Treasure hunt maps should be designed in line with the heritage interpretation design guidelines, using the chosen colour palette, font and motifs.

21.4.1.2.1.2 Oral history project

Students could be given a specific topic (e.g. "Travel in Hornsby", "Weekends in Hornsby") and be connected with a senior, such as a grandparent who grew up in Hornsby or a member of the Hornsby Historical Society or local Aboriginal Land Council. Their task is to gather an oral history demonstrating how "travel in Hornsby" (i.e. transport and industry), "weekends in Hornsby" (i.e. leisure), and other relevant aspects of life have changed over the past 50+ years. This activity may be most suitable for Stage 2's "Community and remembrance" History content topic, as the task demonstrates the key Stage 2 historical concepts of *Continuity and Change* and *Perspectives*.

21.4.1.2.1.3 Activity sheets

Activity sheets based that use heritage sites in Hornsby LGA as evidence/case studies can teach students to link broad historical concepts with the world around them. The worksheets could be accessible to teachers as downloads from the Council's website, and be editable so as to allow their adaptation depending on the specific context they are to be used in

Examples of worksheet questions aimed at Stage 1-3 History students may include:

Hornsby's agricultural and fishing history

- Imagine you're living in Hornsby 100 years ago and decide you want to make orange juice. Where would you go if you wanted to find an orange orchard?
- How did farmers in these suburbs transport fruit from the farm to the city in 1850 vs.1950?
- The first fishermen in Brooklyn were the Darug and Guringai peoples. Name some of the seafood that a fisher people in Brooklyn would have caught back then, and ones that are caught now. What changes have happened and why?.
- In 1884, the government passed a law that restricted the amount of oysters that fishermen could gather from the Hawkesbury River. Why do you think the government did this?
- Why do you think agriculture and seafood were important in Hornsby Shire in the 1800s and 1900s?

Being a convict in Hornsby

- Imagine you're a convict in the Hornsby Shire in the early 1800s. Name four jobs that you might do.
- Which convict is the town of Wisemans Ferry named after? Why was he important?
- From 1825 to 1836, a road was built by convicts that connected Sydney to Newcastle. What is this road called, and where would you find it?
- What was the name of the groups of convicts that worked on the road?
- Why was this road important for the development of NSW?

Activity sheets should be designed in line with the heritage interpretation design guidelines, using the chosen colour palette, font and motifs.

21.4.1.3 Excursion Opportunities

Excursions are an effective way of providing unique educational experiences for students, , allowing them to interact with sites of state, and local heritage significance and learn that heritage is a living, active entity. Below is a list of potential excursion locations that could be the focus for site specific excursions in the Hornsby LGA, supported by worksheets and trails, which relate to the History and/or Aboriginal Studies curriculum.

Location	Application to Curriculum	Related Hornby Themes
Hornsby & District Historical Society Museum (Normanhurst)	**HT1-2 (Stage 10** identifies and describes significant people, events, places and sites in the local community over time **HT2-4 (Stage 2)** describes and explains effects of British colonisation in Australia **HT3-2 (Stage 3)** describes and explains different experiences of people living in Australia over time	Changing Face of the Shire Settlement and Suburbanisation

Location	Application to Curriculum	Related Hornby Themes
Historic orchards (Wisemans Ferry, Galston, Dural, etc)	**HT3-2 (Stage 3)** describes and explains different experiences of people living in Australia over time **HT4-4 (Stage 4)** describes and explains the causes and effects of events and developments of past societies over time **HT5-1 (Stage 5)** explains and assesses the historical forces and factors that shaped the modern world and Australia	Agriculture and Horticulture Settlement Industrial Enterprises
Devil's Rock, Maroota	**HT3-1 (Stage 3)** describes and explains the significance of people, groups, places and events to the development of Australia **AST4-4 (Stage 4)** outlines changes in Aboriginal cultural expression across time and location **AST5-3 (Stage 5)** describes the dynamic nature of Aboriginal cultures **AST5-4 (Stage 5)** explains adaptations in, and the changing nature of, Aboriginal cultural expression across time and location	Aboriginal Country Bushland Shire
Great North Road	**HT2-4 (Stage 2)** describes and explains effects of British colonisation in Australia **HT3-2 (Stage 3)** describes and explains different experiences of people living in Australia over time **HT3-1** describes and explains the significance of people, groups, places and events to the development of Australia **HT4-4 (Stage 4)** describes and explains the causes and effects of events and developments of past societies over time **HT5-1 (Stage 5)** explains and assesses the historical forces and factors that shaped the modern world and Australia	Convict Life Industrial Enterprises Transport

Location	Application to Curriculum	Related Hornby Themes
Wisemans Ferry	**HT1-2 (Stage 1)** identifies and describes significant people, events, places and sites in the local community over time **HT3-2 (Stage 3)** describes and explains different experiences of people living in Australia over time **HT3-1 (Stage 3)** describes and explains the significance of people, groups, places and events to the development of Australia **HT4-4 (Stage 4)** describes and explains the causes and effects of events and developments of past societies over time **HT5-1 (Stage 5)** explains and assesses the historical forces and factors that shaped the modern world and Australia	Convict Life Settlement Changing Face of the Shire
Hornsby volcanic diatreme and bushland at Hornsby Regional Park (upon completion)	**GEE4-1 (Stage 4)** describes the diverse features and characteristics of a range of places, environments and activities **GEE4-2 (Stage 4)** describes geographical processes and influences that form and transform places and environments **GEE4-3 (Stage 4)** explains patterns associated with natural phenomena and human activity **GEE4-4 (Stage 4)** describes the interactions and connections between people, places and environments that impact on sustainability **GEE5-1 (Stage 5)** explains the diverse features and characteristics of a range of places, environments and activities **GEE5-2 (Stage 5)** explains geographical processes and influences that form and transform places and environments **GEE5-3 (Stage 5)** analyses patterns associated with natural phenomena and human activity at a range of scales	Bushland Shire Industrial Enterprises

21.4.2 Resources

A number of published local histories could be utilised as a resources for education programs and particularly for Site Stories or student research projects, including:

- Metzke, Mari. 2002. 'Pictorial History: Hornsby Shire'. Alexandria: Kingsclear Books
- Powell, Jocelyn. 2012. 'Women of Hornsby Shire: Selected Lives', Berowra Heights: Deerubbin Press & Hornsby Shire Council.
- Richmond, Tom. 2007. '1906: The Birth of Hornsby Shire', Berowra Heights: Deerubbin Press & Hornsby Shire Council.
- Webb, Joan C. 2005. 'Prosperity Around the Corner: The Great Depression in Hornsby Shire', Berowra Heights: Deerubbin Press & Hornsby Shire Council.

The Hornsby Shire Council Local History website, the Hornsby Shire Recollects website and the 'Aboriginal Stories' section of the Hornsby Council Aboriginal projects and Services Website would also provide important resources, particularly if enhanced with additional information, experiences and short publications as recommended in the HIS&AP.

22.0 APPENDIX F: DESIGN GUIDELINES

Hornsby Shire Council
Heritage Interpretation Strategy

Draft Interpretive Design Guidelines

Cover image: © Artefact Heritage

artefact

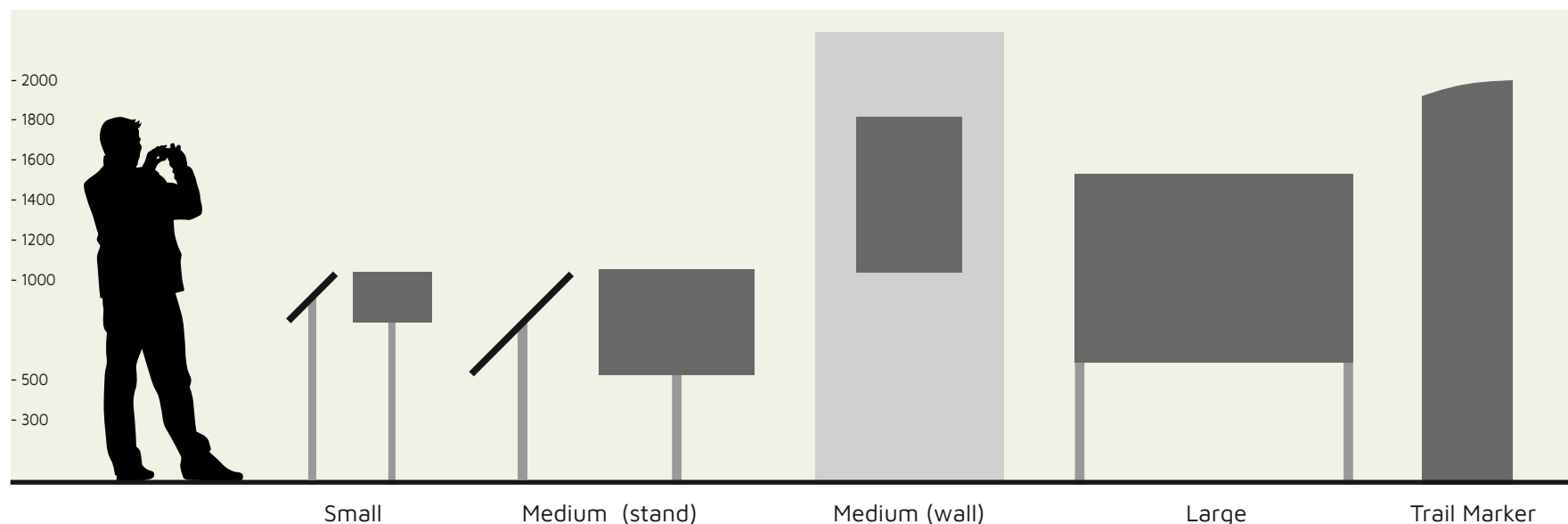## 1.0 Interpretive Signage — General Format

Use the existing signage styles and sizes (Public Domain Signage, 2020) to provide a range for different uses and locations. Create a new sign format/size - Trail Marker

Small   for site-specific markers, plant identification, labels
Medium   for the majority of the interpretive signage, telling specific stories, 200-300 words with 2-3 images
                      Two options - stand and wall mounted
Large   area markers with general heritage information, 300+ words with 2-4 images
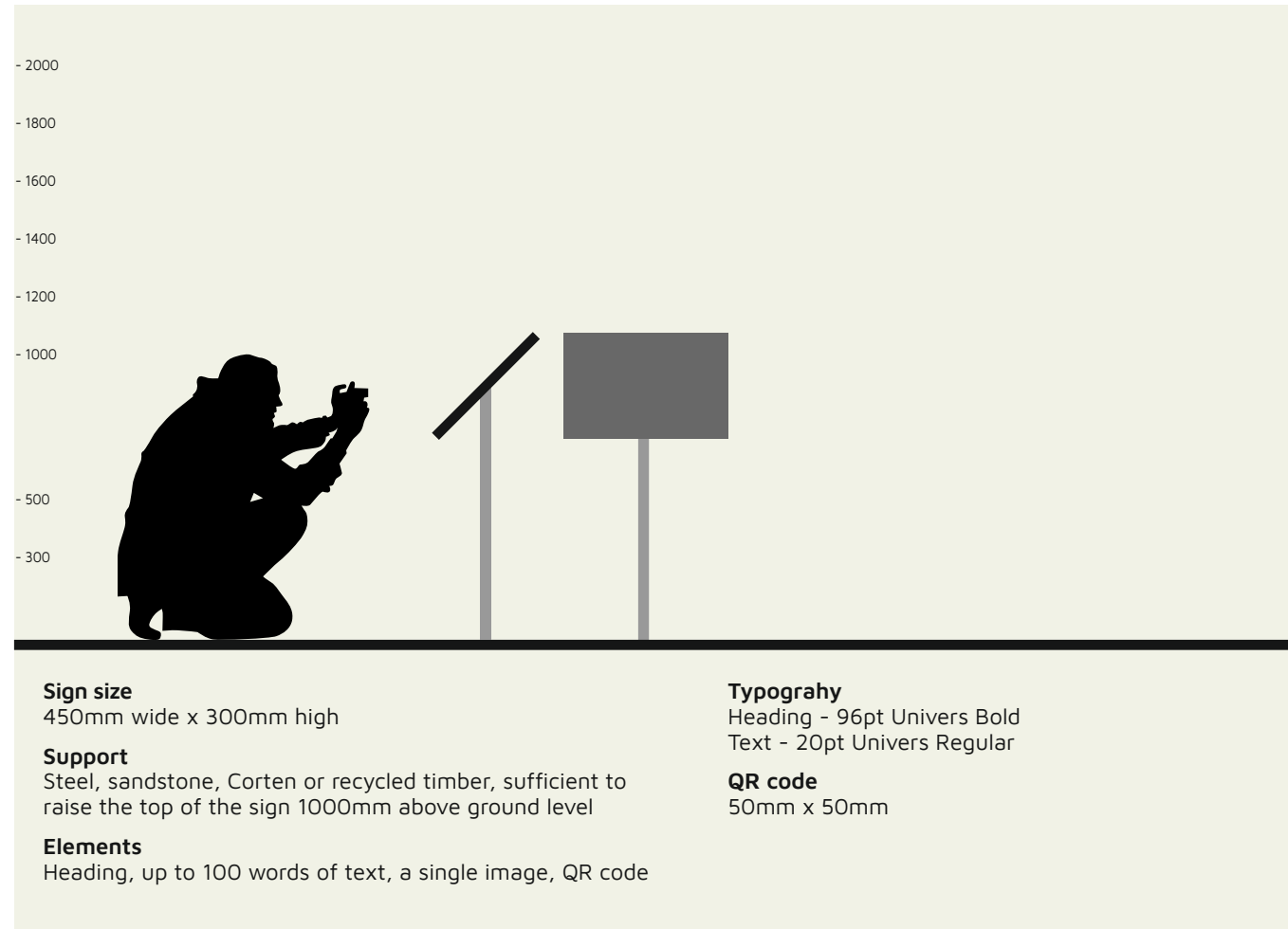**Trail Marker** at multiple locations along trail routes, a variation of the existing Pylon Sign, 2000mm high x 450mm
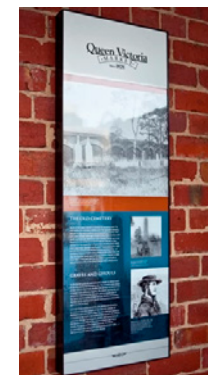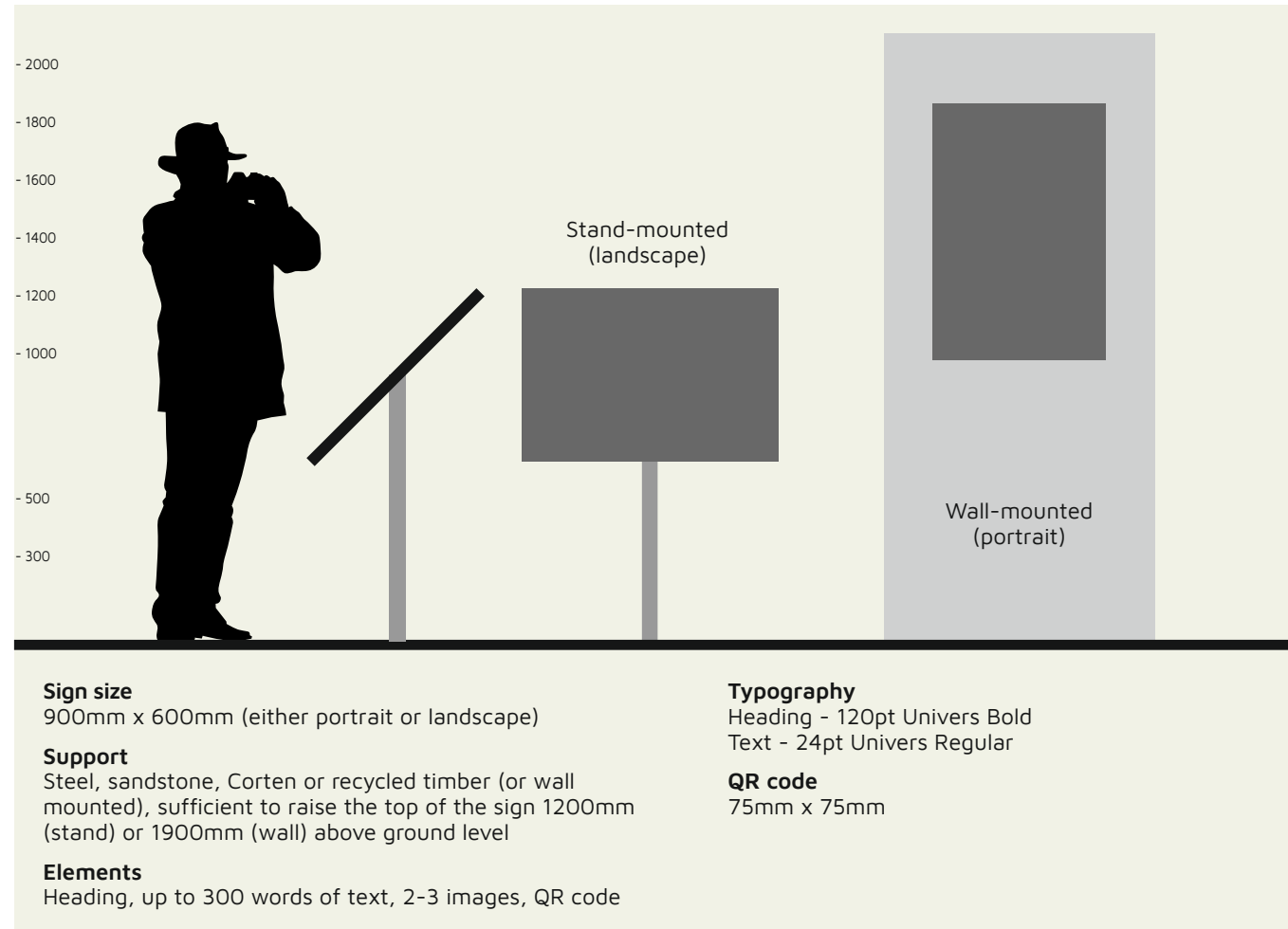   wide, 100-200words with 1 image

artefact

1.1 Interpretive Signage — General Format — Small

Use cases — for site-specific markers, plant identification, labels

- 2000
- 1800
- 1600
- 1400
- 1200
- 1000
- 500
- 300

Sign size
450mm wide x 300mm high

Support
Steel, sandstone, Corten or recycled timber, sufficient to raise the top of the sign 1000mm above ground level

Elements
Heading, up to 100 words of text, a single image, QR code

Typograhy
Heading - 96pt Univers Bold
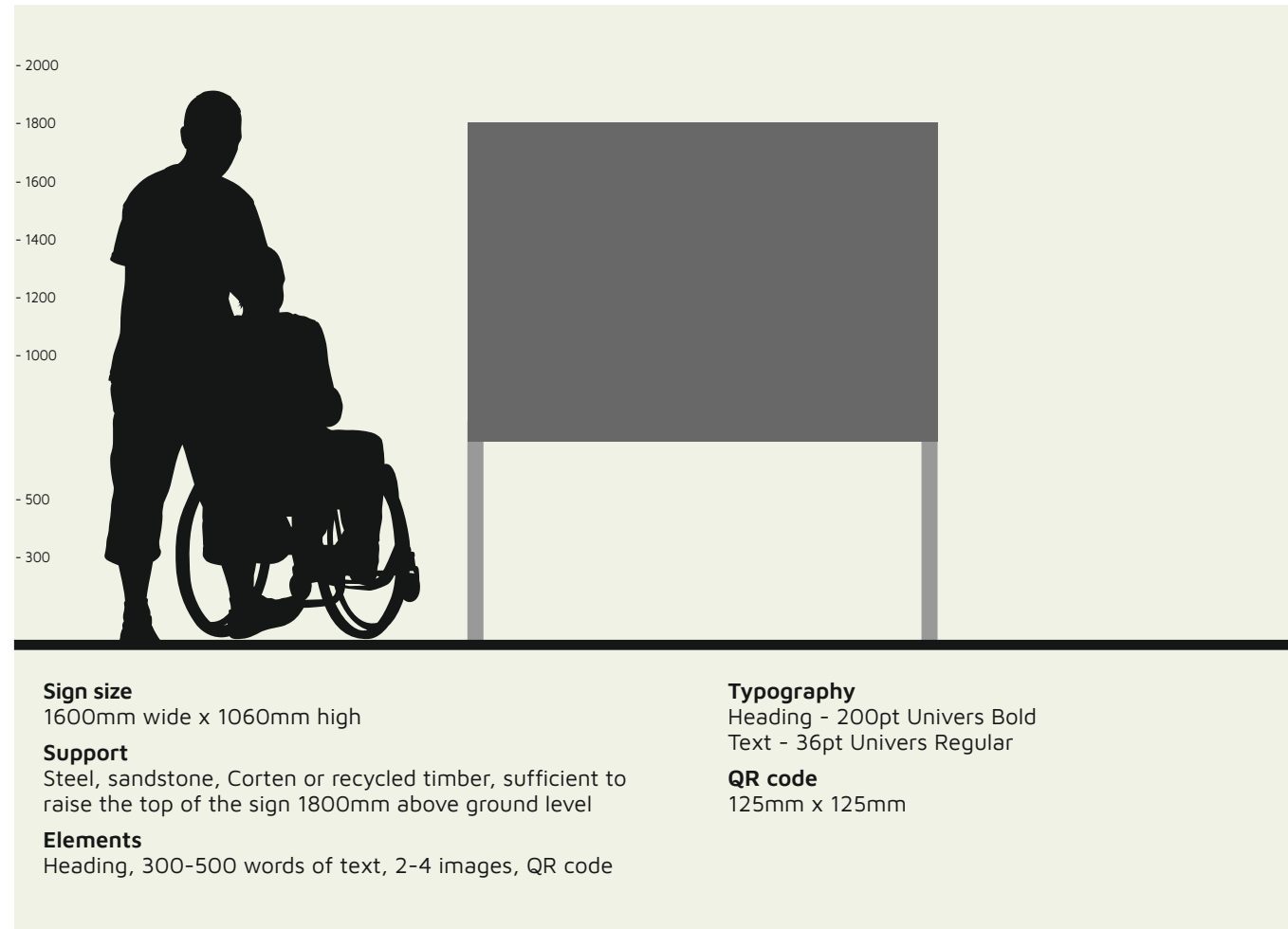Text - 20pt Univers Regular

QR code
50mm x 50mm

1.2 Interpretive Signage — General Format — Medium

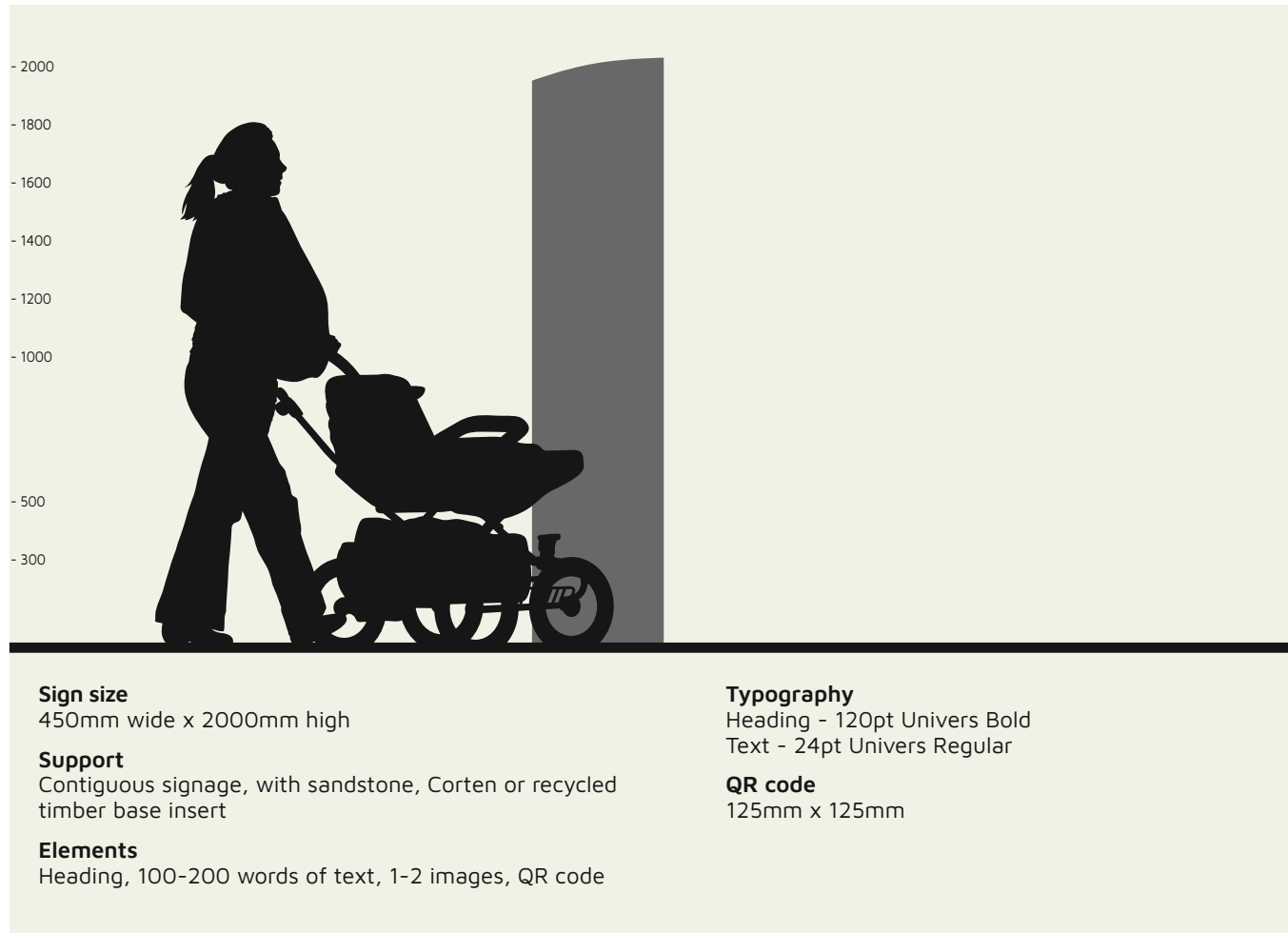**Use cases** — for the majority of the interpretive signage, telling specific stories

- 2000
- 1800
- 1600
- 1400
- 1200
- 1000
- 500
- 300

Stand-mounted
(landscape)

Wall-mounted
(portrait)

Sign size
900mm x 600mm (either portrait or landscape)

Support
Steel, sandstone, Corten or recycled timber (or wall mounted), sufficient to raise the top of the sign 1200mm (stand) or 1900mm (wall) above ground level

Elements
Heading, up to 300 words of text, 2-3 images, QR code

Typography
Heading - 120pt Univers Bold
Text - 24pt Univers Regular

QR code
75mm x 75mm

1.3 Interpretive Signage — General Format — Large

Use cases — area markers with general heritage information

Sign size
1600mm wide x 1060mm high

Support
Steel, sandstone, Corten or recycled timber, sufficient to raise the top of the sign 1800mm above ground level

Elements
Heading, 300-500 words of text, 2-4 images, QR code

Typography
Heading - 200pt Univers Bold
Text - 36pt Univers Regular

QR code
125mm x 125mm

1.4 Interpretive Signage — General Format — Trail marker

Use cases — at multiple locations along trail routes

Sign size
450mm wide x 2000mm high

Support
Contiguous signage, with sandstone, Corten or recycled timber base insert

Elements
Heading, 100-200 words of text, 1-2 images, QR code

Typography
Heading - 120pt Univers Bold
Text - 24pt Univers Regular

QR code
125mm x 125mm

2.0 Interpretive Signage — Design Options

Using the existing signage styles and general formats (Public Domain Signage, 2020), variations in motifs, colour palettes and structural components are proposed to distinguish heritage interpretation signage from general wayfinding signage.

2.1 Use of distinctive motifs, ghosted into the background

Heritage motifs coud be added to the signs to signal if the information is of Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal significance. The motifs should be 'ghosted' so as not to detract from the text/images on the sign. The motifs could be placed either as a feature in the right hand strip of the sign or as an all-over pattern.

a) Non-Aboriginal heritage motifs
    (i) built heritage features, such as an image of the Hornsby Council Chambers;
    (ii) landscape features, such as an image of eucalyptus trees
b) Aboriginal heritage motif, produced by an Aboriginal graphic artist with connection to Country in the Hornsby area

Hornsby Council Chambers
(image from Hornsby LGA website)

Australian eucalyptus forest
(wood engraving after a drawing by
Joseph Selleny, 1897)
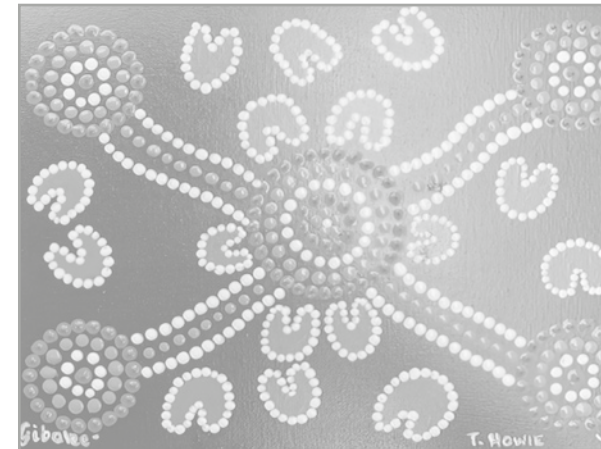
Gibalee (come together) © Tracey Howie (reproduced
with permission) Used as an example. If this or any
Aboriginal design were to be used by Council, an
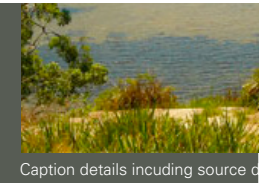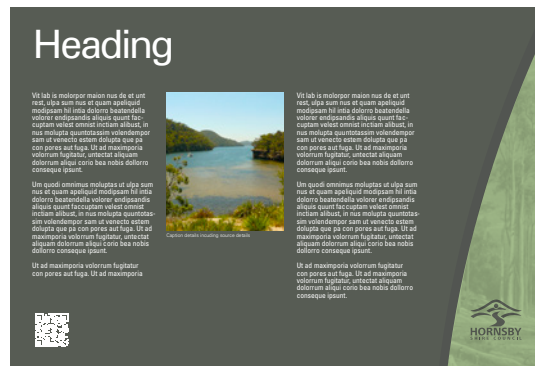arrangement would need to be negotiated between
Council and the artist.

2.2 Colour palette

The existing colour scheme (Public Domain Signage 2020) would be maintained:

Green

Mid green-grey

Dark grey

2.3 QR Codes

QR codes could be added to panels where appropriate,
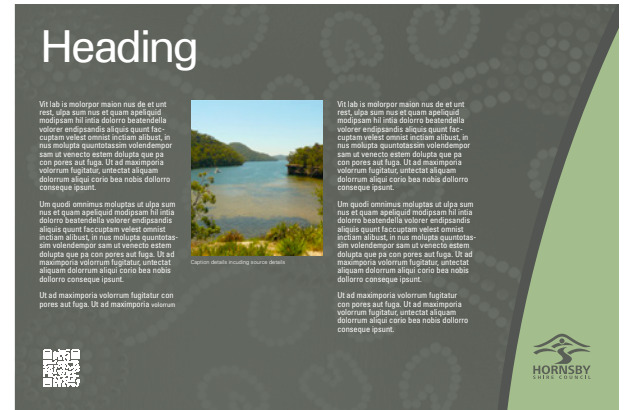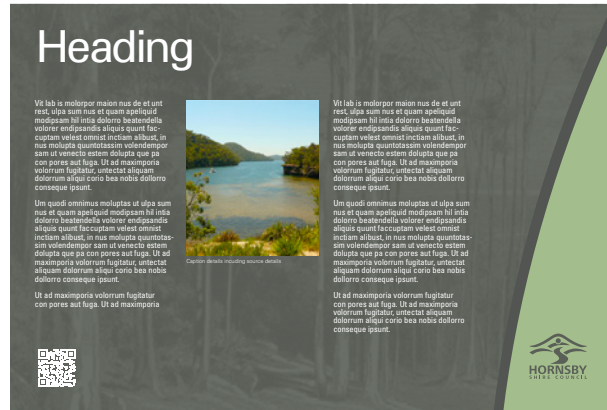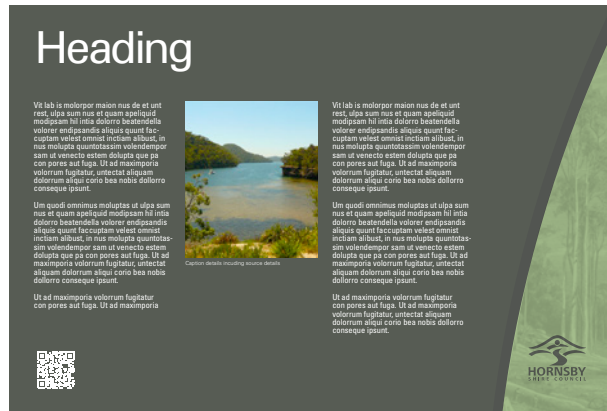linking to additional information on the Council's website.

Heading

Caption details incuding source details

Um quool omnimus moluptao at ulpa sam
nus et quam apeliquid modipsam hil intia
dolorro beatendella volorer endipsandis
aliquis quunt faccuptam velest omnist
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sim volendempor sam ut venecto estem
dolupta que pa con pores aut fuga. Ut ad
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aliquam dolorrum aliqui corio bea nobis
dollorro conseque ipsunt.

Ut ad maximporia volorrum fugitatur con
pores aut fuga. Ut ad maximporia volorrum

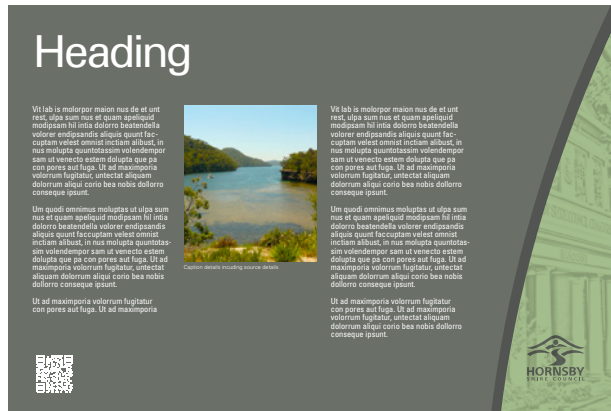Caption details incuding source d

3.0 Interpretive Signage — Design examples

Options with built heritage, landscape and Aboriginal heritage motifs

3.1   Motifs on panels, either as background or as as a feature

Built heritage focus

Landscape focus

Aboriginal heritage focus

3.2   Motifs for Trail Markers

3.3 Use of distinctive structural components

a) existing painted galvanised steel supports

b) use of recycled timber for supports

artefact

c) use of locally quarried sandstone for supports

c) use of Corten (rusted steel) for supports

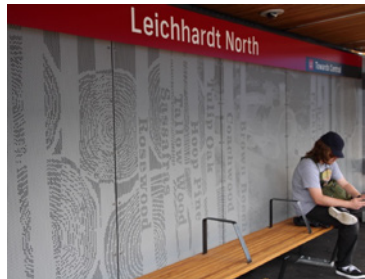## 4.0 Interpretive Signage — Additional Elements

Functional Elements identified in the Hornsby Public Domain Guidelines — to include interpretive elements using the approved typeface, motifs and colour palette

Bus shelter walls

Left: Bus Shelter design from the existing Public Domain Guidelines

Below: Examples of design alternatives

Bubblers

Left: Bubbler design from the existing Public Domain Guidelines

Below: Examples of design alternatives

4.0 Interpretive Signage — Additional Elements - continued

Seating inserts

Above: Custom seating design from the existing Public Domain Guidelines

Below: Examples of design alternatives

Pavers

Above: Plain granite paver from the existing Public Domain Guidelines

Below: Examples of design alternatives

Tree grates

Above: Unadorned tree-grate format from the existing Public Domain Guidelines

Below: Examples of design alternatives

5.0 Interpretive Design — Publications

A range of existing brochures, walking guides, and web pages form part of the heritage interpretation materials already produced by Council. Examples are shown below.

Guidelines for new heritage-related publications:

Colour palette:
Green, Mid green-grey and Dark grey
(Public Domain Signage 2020)

Type:
Headings - Univers Bold
Body Text - Univers Regular

Sizes:
Consistent sizing for families of materials
(e.g. walking guides A4, schools materials A4, brochures DL, posters A3)

Graphic elements:
Use ghosted motifs, if appropriate and if not conflicting with the publication design

NEED HELP?

This document contains important information. If you do not understand it, please call the Translating and Interpreting Service on 131 450. Ask them to phone 9847 6666 on your behalf to contact Hornsby Shire Council. Council's business hours are Monday to Friday, 8.30am-5pm.

Chinese Simplified

需要帮助吗?

本文件包含了重要的信息。如果您有不理解之处,请致电131 450联系翻译与传译服务中心。请他们代您致电9847 6666联系Hornsby郡议会。郡议会工作时间为周一至周五,早上8:30 - 下午5点。

Chinese Traditional

需要幫助嗎?

本文件包含了重要的信息。如果您有不理解之處,請致電131 450聯繫翻譯與傳譯服務中心。請他們代您致電9847 6666聯繫Hornsby郡議會。郡議會工作時間爲周一至周五,早上8:30 - 下午5點。

German
Brauchen Sie Hilfe?

Dieses Dokument enthält wichtige Informationen. Wenn Sie es nicht verstehen, rufen Sie bitte den Übersetzer- und Dolmetscherdienst unter 131 450 an. Bitten Sie ihn darum, für Sie den Hornsby Shire Council unter der Nummer 9847 6666 zu kontaktieren. Die Geschäftszeiten der Stadtverwaltung sind Montag bis Freitag, 8.30-17 Uhr.

Hindi
क्या आपको सहायता की आवश्यकता है?

इस दस्तावेज़ में महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी दी गई है। यदि आप इसे समझ न पाएँ, तो कृपया 131 450 पर अनुवाद और दुभाषिया सेवा को कॉल करें। उनसे हॉर्न्सबी शायर काउंसिल से संपर्क करने के लिए आपकी ओर से 9847 6666 पर फोन करने का निवेदन करें। काउंसिल के कार्यकाल का समय सोमवार से शुक्रवार, सुबह 8.30 बजे-शाम 5 बजे तक है।

Korean
도움이 필요하십니까?

본 문서에는 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 이해가 되지 않는 내용이 있으시면, 통역번역서비스(Translating and Interpreting Service)로 전화하셔서서(131 450번) 귀하를 대신하여 혼즈비 셔 카운슬에 전화(9847 6666번)를 걸어 달라고 요청하십시오. 카운슬의 업무시간은 월요일~금요일 오전 8시 30분~오후 5시입니다.

Tagalog
Kailangan ng tulong?

Itong dokumento ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon. Kung hindi ninyo naiintindihan, pakitawagan ang Serbisyo sa Pagsasalinwika at Pag-iinterprete (Translating and Interpreting Service) sa 131 450. Hilingin sa kanilang tawagan ang 9847 6666 para sa inyo upang kontakin ang Hornsby Shire Council. Ang oras ng opisina ng Council ay Lunes hanggang Biyernes, 8.30n.u.-5n.h.

Farsi

نیاز به کمک دارید؟

این سند حاوی اطلاعات مهم می باشد. چنانچه آن را درک نمی کنید، لطفاً با خدمات ترجمه کتبی و شفاهی به شماره 131 450 تماس بگیرید. از آنها بخواهید از جانب شما با شماره 9847 6666 با شورای شهر هورنزبی شایر تماس بگیرند. ساعات کاری شورای شهر دوشنبه تا جمعه، از 8:30 صبح تا 5 بعدازظهر است.