

Ettalong Beach Foreshore Reserve Heritage Study Volume 2: Historic Heritage

Prepared by Australian Museum Business Services
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Executive Summary

Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS) has been commissioned by Gosford City Council (GCC) to undertake an Aboriginal and European Heritage Study of the Ettalong Beach Reserve. The study identifies items and places of cultural heritage value on or near the Reserve, and constraints to development that are associated with these items and places. The study recommends management measures that will mitigate heritage impacts of future works associated with the implementation of the Ettalong Beach Reserve Plan of Management (PoM), including a new shared pedestrian and bicycle path, landscaping, and a beach facilities building. Volume 1 addresses items and places of Aboriginal Heritage; Volume 2 addresses items and places of Historic Heritage, including European heritage and potential items of maritime heritage.

The implementation of the Ettalong Beach Reserve PoM will enhance the social and aesthetic value of the foreshore reserve for the local community and visitors to the area. However, new works along the foreshore will need to balance the natural and cultural values of the place. There is one local heritage item within the Ettalong Beach Foreshore Reserve, a Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, and one heritage item immediately adjacent to the study area, a house at 42 The Esplanade. This study has further identified two significant historical archaeological features on the beach at the north end of the study area, associated with the maritime heritage of the area, and two potential heritage items adjacent to the study area, at 368 and 370 Ocean View Road. The historic, aesthetic, scientific/technical and social or spiritual values identified for each heritage item or place are summarised in Section 5 and in the Appendices to this report.

Vietnam Veterans' Memorial

The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial and the associated memorial barbeque are proud reminders of the work of the Vietnam Veterans' Association and the Vietnam Veterans' Federation of Australia on behalf of the local veterans' community, and the ongoing role of the Vietnam Veterans Peacekeepers and Peacemakers Association of Australia in providing support services to local veterans and their families. The memorial is dedicated to the memory of the soldiers, sailors and airmen who died in the Vietnam War, between 1962 and 1973. The memorial site is also an important gathering place for all veterans across the Woy Woy peninsula, not just veterans of the Vietnam War. The landscape setting of the memorial has become an important backdrop to the ceremonies held at the site, and the view across the water from the memorial to the east is particularly valued by the veterans' community as contributing to the meaning and dignity of local remembrance services. Consideration should be given to expanding the heritage curtilage of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial on the LEP mapping to protect significant elements of the landscape setting associated with the memorial. These include the area used for temporary seating during memorial services, the view corridor from the seating area and the memorial across the water to the east, and the associated memorial barbeque. GCC should avoid new plantings which intrude upon the temporary seating area and views to the east of the war memorial. Clear sightlines should be maintained between the temporary seating area, the memorial and the water beyond.

Houses Facing Lance Webb Reserve

There was little development of Ettalong Beach area before 1907, when Auctioneers Arthur Rickard & Co advertised the sale of the Restwell Estate subdivision, with frontages along north end of the beach. Local landowners and speculators capitalised on the early twentieth century fashion for seaside holidays and 'surf bathing', establishing seaside cottages, boat houses and camping areas along the foreshore and surrounding streets. Many of the early weatherboard houses were established as weekenders, and/or let out as furnished cottages to visitors on a seasonal basis.

The development of the Restwell Estate and other neighbouring subdivisions progressed rapidly in the middle decades of the twentieth century, and by the mid-1950s the area was substantially filled with housing. The aesthetic and social character of the Ettalong Beach area continues to change, and most of the older weatherboard and fibro houses have now been replaced with more substantial brick or concrete structures. There are now only a few examples of the small, older holiday houses remaining along the streets and reserves adjacent to the foreshore to represent the original development of the area as a holiday resort, including a cluster of older houses at the west end of the Lance Webb Reserve: the listed house at 42 The Esplanade and potential heritage items at 368 and 370 Ocean View Road. These houses contribute to the sense of place and identity of this area, and could be considered for heritage listing as a group.

The reserve itself formed part of a 100ft strip of land reserved from subdivision by the Crown to maintain public access to the foreshore. Holiday houses were oriented to face the water across the reserve, with low timber fences demarcating the boundary between public and private space. The open landscape character of the Lance Webb Reserve today makes a significant contribution to the historic and aesthetic significance of these houses, including relatively clear sightlines between the houses and the beach and water. However, reinstatement of native dune vegetation along the foreshore also presents an opportunity to restore the original landscape setting of these houses, without obscuring key sightlines to the beach. Detailed designs for the Lance Webb Reserve should aim to conserve the historic and aesthetic significance of the heritage item at 42 The Esplanade, and potential heritage items at 368 and 370 Ocean View Road. New plantings and rehabilitation of dune vegetation should enhance the landscape setting of these houses, and should not obstruct key sightlines between these houses and the beach. Care should be taken to minimise impacts on original timber fences and any associated garden plantings adjacent to the Lance Webb Reserve during construction of new footpaths, plantings along the fencelines, and rehabilitation of the dune vegetation.

Lance Webb Reserve Maritime Archaeology

This report has confirmed that two archaeological features or sites exposed on Ettalong Beach by recent erosion events have historic heritage significance, and meet the criteria for listing on the Gosford LEP Heritage Schedule as archaeological sites. LEP mapping should provide an appropriate heritage curtilage as a buffer against inadvertent damage to or exposure of these sites.

Feature One represents the remains of a wharf, boatshed and slipway, also associated with the development of Ettalong Beach as a tourist resort in the early- to mid-twentieth century. The first wharf was established at the end of Ferry Road in 1907, in association with the subdivision of the Restwell Estate. From 1907 until the 1960s, this site was used by local businesses offering private ferry services, linking Ettalong Beach with the train and other services at Woy Woy and Gosford. The present wharf continues to be used by a private ferry service linking Ettalong with Palm Beach. Photographic evidence suggests that a boatshed was constructed on the beach to the west of the wharf in the 1920s. Since that date, a series of commercial boat hire and boat repair businesses have operated from the site, including Lucas' Pioneer Store, Iffland's Boatshed, Page's Boatshed, and Freeborn's Boatshed, and the boatshed itself was progressively rebuilt and expanded. The most recent boatshed, Freeborn's Boatshed, is thought to have been destroyed by fire in the 1970s. Archaeological deposits and relics exposed in the beach adjacent to the Ferry Road wharf provide physical evidence of this and other boatsheds that have operated at the site, and are significant reminders of the importance of water-based transport, tourism and recreation to the development of the local area.

Feature Two is the remains of an iron and concrete navigational buoy. The buoy is an example of a vernacular design, likely built at a local engineering works, that has broken free from its mooring and washed ashore onto Ettalong Beach. The buoy could well be one of the first markers placed at Half Tide Rocks or The Bar in 1939. The placement of navigational markers at the entrance to Brisbane Waters was a direct result of the area's increasing economic and social development through tourism and trade, and the resulting increase in boat traffic and maritime fatalities.

These features will be impacted by the proposed emergency shoreline protection works between Schnapper Road and Ferry Road. However, the works also provide an opportunity to prevent further exposure and/or erosion of archaeological relics, and to protect the currently exposed relics from inadvertent damage or destruction. Although the specific design of the proposed geotextile container protection is yet to be finalised, GCC has indicated that the proposed design will be modified to minimise the need for excavation in the vicinity of the former wharf and boatshed. The archaeological relics will be reburied with new sand, and the proposed sand trap spur under the wharf will encourage the retention of sand in this area. The former navigational buoy will also be re-buried in sand behind the wall.

Care should be taken to avoid inadvertent damage to the archaeological relics during construction of the geotextile container protection wall and sand trap spur. Loose rocks and debris should not be removed from the area of archaeological sensitivity. Given that the archaeological features associated with the former boatshed may extend under the bank, and that construction of the wall will require some excavation into the beach, the east end of the wall should be truncated so as to avoid as far as possible the exposed features of the site. Construction of the lower courses of the proposed sand trap spur should not extend west of the present wharf's piles. Should the final design of the emergency shoreline protection works involve minor impacts on significant archaeological relics, including the reburial of archaeological relics in sand, GCC should seek an Exception under Section 139(4) of the Heritage Act from the NSW Heritage Council.

Interpretation

Interpretation of individual items and places of historic heritage, as well as the broader cultural landscape of the Ettalong Beach Foreshore Reserve, is an important tool in the conservation of heritage significance. It presents the story of a place in a way that will engage the community in its continuing care and protection. It can also be a source of enjoyment for local residents and visitors to the area. Consideration should be given to the creation of a comprehensive 'heritage trail' along the Ettalong Beach Foreshore Reserve, in association with the development of the shared pedestrian/bike path. Explanatory signage, discrete way markers and/or pavement plaques could be placed at key locations along the trail, to link with a heritage information pamphlet or digital information explaining the history and significance of local heritage items and other landscape features of historical interest, such as the historical archaeological relics at the Ferry Road wharf, the Lance Webb Reserve, and the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Preamble

Australian Museum Business Services (AMBS) has been commissioned by Gosford City Council (GCC) to undertake an Aboriginal and European Heritage Study of the Ettalong Beach Reserve. The study identifies items and places of cultural heritage value on or near the Reserve, and constraints to development that are associated with these items and places. The study recommends management measures that will mitigate heritage impacts of future works associated with the implementation of the Ettalong Beach Reserve Plan of Management (PoM), including a new shared pedestrian and bicycle path, landscaping, and a beach facilities building. Volume 1 addresses items and places of Aboriginal Heritage; Volume 2 addresses items and places of Historic Heritage, including European heritage and potential items of maritime heritage.

1.2 Study Area

The study area is within the Gosford Local Government Area (LGA), approximately 10km south of the City of Gosford and 40km north of Sydney Central Business District (CBD) (Figure 1.1). It forms part of the Parish of Patonga and the County of Northumberland.

The study area consists of the Ettalong Beach Reserve and its immediate vicinity. It extends for approximately 1.5km along the foreshore, on the west side of Brisbane Water, from the Ettalong Ferry Beach Wharf, Ferry Road to just south of Kourung Street. The study area includes the public beach and associated dunes, grassed picnic areas, seawalls, boat ramps and the public wharf.

The study area is part of Crown Reserve R 82759, and is in Zone 6(a) Open Space (Recreation).



Figure 1.1 Study Area

1.3 Methodology

This report is consistent with the principles of the Burra Charter (*The Australia ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance*). It has been prepared in accordance with current best-

practice heritage guidelines as identified in the *NSW Heritage Manual* (1996), published by the Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (now the Heritage Branch, Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet), and associated supplementary publications including *Archaeological Assessments* (1996), *Conservation Areas* (1996), *Heritage Curtilages* (1996), *Assessing Heritage Significance* (2001) and *Assessing Significance For Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (2009). The maritime archaeology component of the report has also been prepared in accordance with *Underwater Heritage – Principles and Guidelines* (Heritage Office 1994).

An onsite induction meeting was led by Derek Hill (Project Officer, Open Space and Leisure Services, GCC) on 19 October 2011. The induction was also attended by Rebecca Cardy (Heritage Program Coordinator, GCC), Warren Brown (Coastal and Estuary Officer, GCC), Kieran Hosty (Curator, Maritime Archaeology and Ship Technology, Australian National Maritime Museum), Libby Percival (Project Officer, AMBS) and Beau Spry (Project Officer, AMBS).

A land-based survey and visual assessment of the study area was conducted by Libby Percival on 7 November 2011.

A maritime archaeological survey of the beach and seabed west of the Ferry Road wharf was undertaken by Kieran Hosty and a team of divers from the Australian National Maritime Museum (ANMM) on 26 October, 3 and 11 November 2011 and, 2 December 2011. The in-water component of the survey was undertaken by Kieran Hosty, Paul Hundley, Lee Graham and Dr Nigel Erskine. The maritime archaeological survey covered the area between the 4 metre hydrographic contour mark and the high water mark, from the Ferry Road wharf (Ettalong Jetty) to 100 metres west of the wharf. It incorporated:

- A visual and photographic survey of the area,
- A remote sensing survey of the area, using an Aquascan metal detector and a Marine Magnetism Seapay magnetometer, and
- Mapping of seabed features, including all cultural material.

1.4 Limitations

There is some possibility that significant archaeological resources and relics not assessed in this report may be exposed along Ettalong Beach in the area covered by the maritime archaeological survey. The nature of the beach and seabed, and the limitations of the remote sensing technology are such that non-magnetic material beneath the sand may not have been recorded. Due to heavy and unseasonal rain, visibility was poor and photography was not possible for the in-water component of the marine archaeological survey. However, visible features were assessed and their positions recorded.

1.5 Authorship and Acknowledgements

Volume 2 of the Heritage Study has been prepared by AMBS Project Officer Libby Percival. Sections 4.2.1 and 5.4 have been adapted from a preliminary report on the Maritime Archaeology Survey of Ettalong Beach, prepared by ANMM Curator Kieran Hosty. This report is attached as Appendix B. AMBS Senior Project Manager, Jennie Lindbergh provided technical advice and reviewed the overall report for quality and consistency.

The author also acknowledges the assistance of Bill Anderson Jr, Melanie Bosshard (Spatial Information Officer, GCC), Rebecca Cardy (GCC), Robyn Creswell, (Vietnam Veterans Peacekeepers and Peacemakers Association of Australia [VVPAA] Gosford City Sub-branch), Richard Gray (President, VVPAA Gosford City Sub-branch), Derek Hill (GCC), Kieran Hosty (ANMM), Geoff Potter (Local Studies Librarian, GCC), David Pross, Ngaire Richards (AMBS), Brian Smith, and Beau Spry (AMBS).

2 Statutory Context

2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides a legal framework for the protection and management of places of national environmental significance. Several heritage lists are addressed by the EPBC Act, including the National Heritage List (NHL), Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), and the World Heritage List (WHL). The NHL protects places that have outstanding value to the nation. The CHL protects items and places owned or managed by Commonwealth agencies. The Australian Government Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities (DSEWPC) is responsible for the implementation of national policy, programs and legislation to protect and conserve Australia's environment and heritage and to promote Australian arts and culture. Approval from the Minister is required for controlled actions which will have a significant impact on items and places included on the NHL or CHL. There are no heritage items listed on the WHL, NHL or CHL within the study area or its near vicinity.

2.1.1 Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) was originally established under Section 22 of the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975* (AHC Act). Since the establishment of the NHL and CHL, there is now a considerable level of overlap between the RNE and heritage lists at the national, state and territory, and local government levels. In February 2012, all references to the RNE were removed from the EPBC Act and the AHC Act. The RNE is now being maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive.

The following place in the vicinity of the study area is listed on the RNE:

Ref	Name	Primary Address	Significance
1472	Broken Bay Entrance Foreshores	Ettalong, NSW, Australia	Historic

2.2 Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) provides protection for heritage places, buildings, works, moveable objects and archaeological sites that are important to the people of NSW. These include items of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage significance. Where these items have particular importance to the State of NSW, they are listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR).

There are no items or places within the study area, or its vicinity, listed on the SHR.

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

The Heritage Act defines an archaeological relic as *any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:*

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

The relics provisions also cover maritime archaeology.

Part 3C of the Act also provides statutory protection to historic shipwrecks. Section 51 of the Act requires that the movement, damage or destruction of a historic shipwreck is undertaken in accordance with a historic shipwrecks permit or an excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council.

The Heritage Act defines a historic shipwreck as *the remains of any ship (including any articles associated with the ship):*

- (a) *that have been situated in State waters, or otherwise within the limits of the State, for 75 years or more, or*
- (b) *that are the subject of a historic shipwrecks protection order.*

Articles associated with the ship include:

- (a) *any article that appears to have formed part of the ship, and*
- (b) *any article that appears to have been installed on, or carried in, the ship, and*
- (c) *any article that appears to have been constructed or used by a person associated with the ship.*

The Heritage Council maintains a Register of Shipwrecks within NSW. The NSW section of the Australian National Shipwreck Database lists the following vessels, known to have been wrecked in the vicinity of Ettalong Beach, Wagstaff Point, and The Bar:

Vessel Name	Year Wrecked	Vessel Type	Where Wrecked
Brothers	1876	Sailing Vessel, Ketch	Brisbane Water, ashore on 'Half Tide Rocks'
Caroline	1869	Sailing Vessel, Ketch	Brisbane Water, bar, west spit
Dora	1871	Sailing Vessel, Schooner	Broken Bay Bar (Brisbane Water)
Leisure Hour	1869	Sailing Vessel, Ketch	Brisbane Water, bar, west side
Midshipman	1857	Sailing Vessel, Ketch	Broken Bay, Brisbane Water entrance
Plover	1855	Sailing Vessel, Schooner	Brisbane Water bar, west spit
Traveller	1868	Sailing Vessel, Schooner	Brisbane Water bar
Venus	1920<	Sailing Vessel, Schooner	Brisbane Water, Broken Bay, ashore
Violet	1878	Sailing Vessel, Ketch	Brisbane Water bar

The present locations of these wrecks are unknown, and it is possible that they lie within the area affected by the proposed works.

The *Power Chief*, wrecked off Green Point near Woy Woy in 1934, is considered to lie outside the study area.

2.3 State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (SEPP Infrastructure 2007) provides specific provisions and development controls for essential infrastructure projects. Division 12 of SEPP Infrastructure 2007 includes specific provisions for developments in parks and other public reserves.

Division 25 includes specific provisions for waterway or foreshore management activities undertaken by or on behalf of a statutory authority.

In the event that a development may have an impact on a local heritage item, Clause 14 of the SEPP requires that GCC, as the proponent and determining authority, should not carry out the development unless they have had a heritage impact assessment prepared.

SEPP Infrastructure 2007 does not affect the approvals processes of the Heritage Act.

2.4 State Environmental Planning Policy No 71—Coastal Protection

State Environmental Planning Policy No 7—Coastal Protection provides policy and provisions for development along the coastal foreshore of NSW. Section 2 'Matters for Consideration' lists matters that are to be taken into account by a consent authority when it determines a development application for development on land defined as coastal foreshore. Clause 8(n) states that the consent authority should take into consideration the conservation and preservation of items of heritage, archaeological or historic significance.

2.5 Ettalong Beach Reserve Plan of Management

The *Ettalong Beach Research Plan of Management* was prepared by mcgregor+partners on behalf of GCC between 2005 and 2006, and adopted by the NSW Department of Lands in October 2007. The PoM was prepared in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, to provide a framework for the use and the management of community land. It sets out a range of objectives for the study area, including:

Ensure the conservation and reinforcement of the foreshore reserve's open space area and items of cultural significance for future users (mcgregor+partners 2007:9).

Important historical items and events should be preserved, recognised and interpreted appropriated (mcgregor+partners 2007:11).

2.6 Gosford Planning Scheme Ordinance

Gosford Planning Scheme Ordinance (PSO) identifies the study area as Zone 6(a) Open Space (Recreation). The objective of the zone is:

to identify and make provision for land for the purposes of leisure and recreation to promote community benefits and contribute to the amount and distribution of public open space areas at acceptable levels and at standards which meet the needs of the community.

Development consent is required for:

Development (other than exempt development) for the purpose of: camping grounds or caravan parks; community facilities; roads; utility installations.

Development consent is not required for:

*Development (other than exempt development) for the purpose of:
recreation areas.
Exempt development.*

Schedule 10 lists the exempt development, including:

3 Demolition on land other than land in Zone No. 5(d), 5(e) or 6(d) (other than demolition of a heritage item, or demolition of a building or structure on land affected by the Heritage Act, 1977 ...)

7 Development for the purpose of recreation and sporting facilities of minor environmental significance - in accordance with a Plan of Management prepared by the Council

Clause 49T ‘Heritage Conservation’ of the PSO provides for the protection of items, places, and archaeological sites which have been identified in the PSO as having heritage significance. The heritage objectives of the Clause are:

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of the area of the City of Gosford, and*
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas including associated fabric, settings and views, and*
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites, and*
- (d) to conserve places of Aboriginal heritage significance.*

Development consent is required for:

- (a) demolishing or moving a heritage item or a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,*
- (b) altering a heritage item or a building, work relic, tree or place within a heritage conservation area, including (in the case of a building) making changes to the detail, fabric, finish or appearing of its exterior,*
- (c) altering a heritage item that is a building, by making structural changes to its interior,*
- (d) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed.*
- (e) disturbing or excavating a heritage conservation area that is a place of Aboriginal heritage significance.*
- (f) erecting a building on land on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area,*
- (g) subdividing land on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area.*

Before granting consent to any development on land on which a heritage item is situated, Council may require a heritage impact statement. This report includes an assessment of the heritage impacts of the proposed works.

Schedule 8 ‘Environmental Heritage’ of the PSO lists the following heritage items within or in the near vicinity of the study area:

Name	Primary Address	Significance
House	Lot B, DP 347800, 42 The Esplanade, Ettalong Beach	Local
Vietnam Veterans Memorial	Ettalong Foreshore Reserve, The Esplanade, Ettalong Beach	Local

Heritage Inventories for these items are attached in Appendix A.

3 Thematic History

3.1 Early European Exploration and Settlement

In March 1788, five weeks after the arrival of the First Fleet in Sydney Cove, Governor Arthur Phillip and a small group of officers and marines set out on a voyage to explore the coast to the north of Sydney Harbour. Phillip hoped to find good grazing and agricultural land that could supply food to the new colony. The voyage lasted eight days, during which time they made a brief exploration of both sides of Broken Bay, including a tributary variously called the *northern branch* and the *north-west branch* (Figure 3.1). This tributary was later known as the *north-east arm* and, from the 1820s, as *Brisbane Water*. The Englishmen encountered numerous Aboriginal people within the bounds of Broken Bay, both in canoes and on land (Figure 3.2). They were left with the impression of a rocky landscape, heavily timbered, and unlikely to be suitable for growing crops (Phillip 1789:76-77; Tench 1789:10; Bradley c1802:89-90; Dundon 1997:9-10).

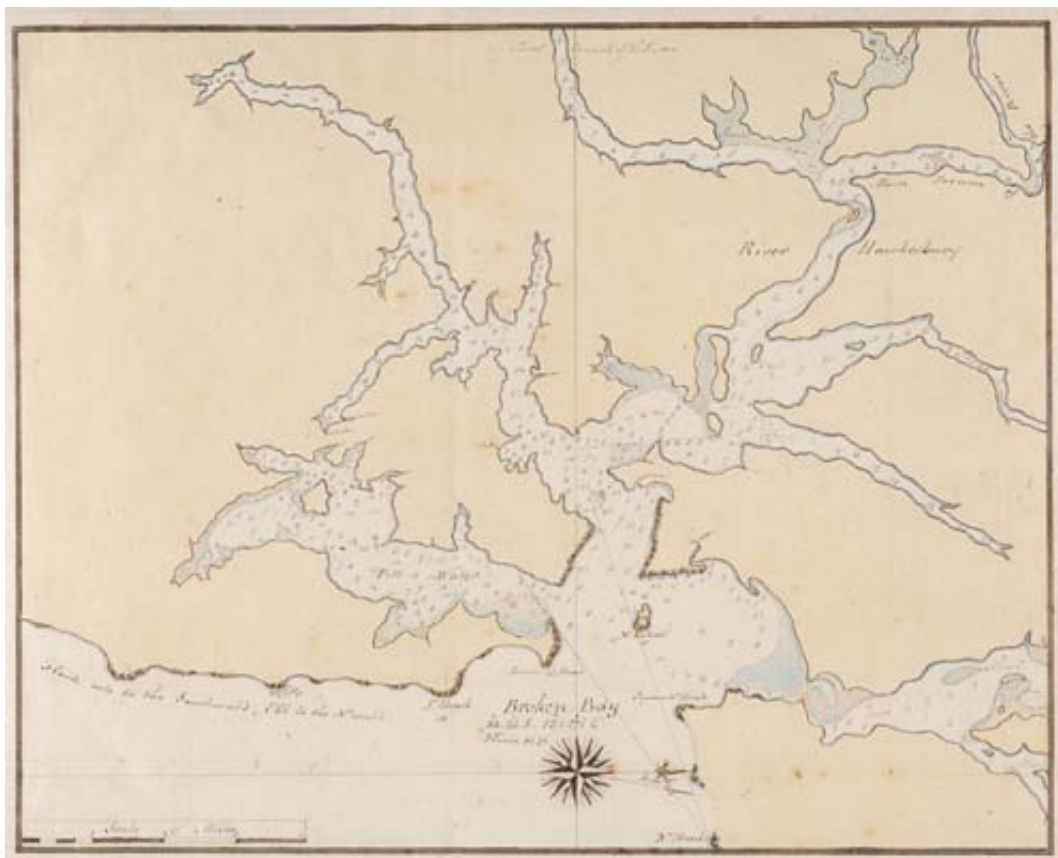


Figure 3.1 Chart of Broken Bay, 1788; by W Bradley, Charts from his journal, c1802 (Source: NSW State Library, Ref: Safe 1/<http://acms.sl.nsw.gov.au/item/itemdetailpaged.aspx?itemid=404927#>)



Figure 3.2 View in Broken Bay New South Wales. March 1788; by W Bradley, Drawings from his Journal, c1802, opposite p 90. (Source: William Bradley. Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW, Ref: Safe 1/14/opp.p.90)

Governor Phillip undertook a second voyage to Broken Bay in June 1789, during which he made a more thorough investigation of Brisbane Water, and likely camped at Ettalong Beach (Hunter 1793:141-142). It was during this trip that Phillip also navigated the Hawkesbury River to a point upstream of Windsor and found land which would be good for growing crops. In the following decade, the Hawkesbury district was settled and provided much of the food needed to sustain the colony. In contrast, the land along the banks of Brisbane Water was left undisturbed until the 1820s, when the first grant of land was made to an English settler, James Webb (Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4 below) (Dundon 1997:9).



Figure 3.3 Detail of Map of the Colony of New South Wales, c1834; by T L Mitchell, Surveyor General. (Source: National Library of Australia, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-nk6228>)

The name Ettalong is recorded in 1830 in a letter by Surveyor General Thomas Mitchell. The name is thought to refer to an Aboriginal word meaning ‘a place for drinking.’ The southern part of the beach was also known to local fishermen as Dogherty’s Beach or Dogherty’s hole. Passing ketches would tie up close to this spot to wait for the ebb tide to go over the Half Tide Rocks, and the sailors would fill their water casks from a hole sunk in the sand behind the beach at low tide (Swancott 1954:70; c1970:137).

3.1.1 Mulbong Farm

In October 1823, James Webb received permission to temporarily occupy 300 acres on the east side of the north-east arm as a cattle grazing run, and in 1824, he received the first formal land grant of 100 acres, on the west side of The Rip. This grant was known as *Mulbong Farm*, and later *Current Point Farm* (Swancott 1954:8 c1970:13; Dundon 1997:25-26).

Webb had arrived in Sydney in 1790 as a Corporal in the New South Wales Corps. Following his discharge in 1794, he acquired land along the Hawkesbury River, worked as a shipwright, and sold timber at Cockle Bay (Darling Harbour). From at least 1823, Webb lived at Mulbong Farm and it is likely that he built boats on the property. The Brisbane Water district had good quantities of timber suitable for boat building. Webb also interacted with the local Aboriginal people of the Guringai tribe, and oral tradition maintains that he sexually assaulted a local Aboriginal girl Sophy Bungaree, who gave birth to his daughter, Charlotte Webb. In 1828, the Brisbane Water District Census recorded that Webb had cleared 30 acres of his 100 acres farm, of which 20 acres were cultivated; he had a herd of 112 cattle, and employed three free men. By 1841, the Census recorded that there were six men and one woman living on the property. In the 1830s, Webb acquired an additional 150 acres of land along Brisbane Water. This land, known as Webb's Flat, would eventually become the site of Woy Woy township. Webb died in 1848, leaving Mulbong Farm to Charles Cox, son of his friend Robert Cox (Swancott 1954:5-12; Dundon 1997:23-28; Whitfield c2006).

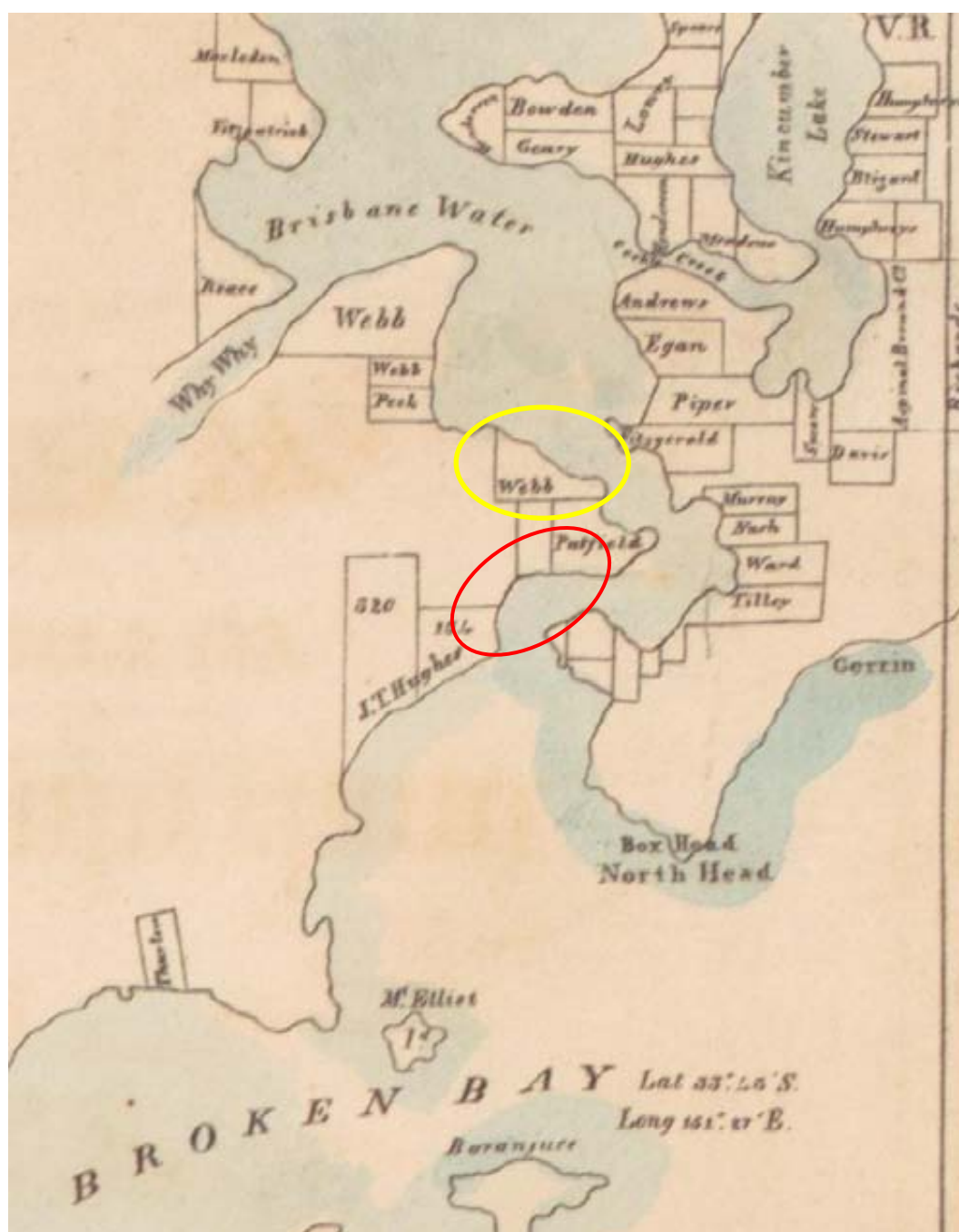


Figure 3.4 Detail of *A map of the County of Cumberland in the Colony of New South Wales, 1840; by W H Wells*. The first grant of land was made to an English settler, James Webb (circled in yellow). The map also indicates grants to Patfield and J T Hughes in the vicinity of the study area (circled in red). (Source: National Library of Australia, Ref: MAP F 263, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-f263-e-cd>.)

3.1.2 Booker Farm

Sixty acres of land to the south of Mulbung Farm was promised to sawyer John Patfield by Governor Macquarie in March 1821. Patfield was born at Kissing Point in 1799, son of convicts George Patfield and Mary O'Brien. It is not known whether Patfield ever occupied the land, which fronted Booker Bay at the northern end of Ettalong Beach; however, in 1826, Patfield sold his property to former convict Ann Murphy (nee Woodhead) (Swancott 1954:13; c1970:13).

Murphy had arrived in Sydney in 1812 on the convict ship *Minstrel*. In 1828, Murphy married fellow emancipist, William Booker. Booker arrived on the ship *Ocean* in 1818, and was initially employed as

a sawyer and wheelwright in the Government lumber yard. He was later assigned to Mrs Murphy of 'Mullbone' farm. The 1828 Census records indicate that Murphy and Booker had cleared six acres of the farm, of which three were cultivated; they owned nine cattle and employed four free men. By 1834, Ann Murphy had died and Patfield signed a release to Booker in consideration of the money that Murphy had previously paid for the farm. Portion 119 in the Parish of Patonga was formally granted to Booker in November 1838 (Swancott c1970:22-23).

Booker married Elizabeth Wright in 1837. He died in 1850, and was buried in a small cemetery on the property. At least 13 other people were later buried in the cemetery, including Elizabeth Wright, William Bushel, Mr and Mrs Robert Bogan, and nine victims of the 1898 Maitland shipwreck. This cemetery, which is located in the vicinity of Bogan Road, is now buried beneath suburban housing (Swancott c1970:24-26).

3.1.3 Ettalong Estate

In 1838, three large parcels of land in the vicinity of Ettalong Beach were purchased by John Terry Hughes, a well-known brewer, miller, merchant and land speculator. These included 80 acres of land (Portion 38) to the south of Mulbong Farm, west of Booker's farm, and fronting the north end of Ettalong Beach, and two properties of 134 and 320 acres (Portions 126 and 127 respectively) fronting the beach to the south (Swancott c1970:139-141). The northern and southern properties were separated by 150 acres (Portions 3 and 4), later leased to J W Browne, which had a much smaller frontage to the beach (Figure 3.5).



Figure 3.5 Detail of map of Brisbane Water, County of Northumberland, NSW, 1901; signed by A B Wade, 1906. (Source: NSW State Library, Ref: z2m2 811.25/1906/3.)

Hughes was the nephew of the wealthy merchant, land-owner, and former convict Samuel Terry; he also married Terry's step-daughter, Esther Marsh. Hughes entered into a trading partnership with his brother-in-law John Hosking, who later became the first Mayor of Sydney. The firm of Hughes and Hosking rose rapidly in prosperity, and both men independently acquired large tracts of land across the colony. However, much of their business was based on speculation. Their success was brought to a sudden end in 1843 when the firm became insolvent. The Bank of Australia took over Hughes'

Ettalong Estate, and sold the land in an extraordinary lottery. The bankruptcy eventually brought down the Bank, to which Hughes and Hosking owed over £155,000 (Swancott 1954:70; c1970:137-139; Parsons 1966).

Portion 38 of the Ettalong Estate was sold on 27 April 1849 to Charles Venteman, a labourer from Queanbeyan. In 1853, after a succession of owners, the land was purchased by 'oil and colourman' Michael Nason Chapman for £30. Chapman was a partner in the Sydney-based firm of Beaumont and Chapman, which offered services in plumbing, house painting, decorating, gilding, and writing. He was later elected Alderman with Sydney City Council (1860-62, 1866-1900), was Mayor of Sydney (1871-72) and entered Parliament as the Member for Glebe (1883-1885, 1889-1891). Chapman lived in Forest Lodge, Sydney, and it is unclear how he made use of the Ettalong Estate. Chapman died in 1906, and the property was inherited by his grandson, Michael Nason Chapman. In 1907, Michael Nason Chapman sold the estate to the NSW Realty Co Ltd, owned by well-known firm of realtors Arthur Rickard & Co. Arthur Rickard & Co subdivided the property into quarter acre lots, advertised as the Restwell Estate (see Section 3.4.1 below) (Swancott 1954:70; c1970:139).

Portion 126 was sold on 3 May 1849 to Solomon Cohen of Maitland. In 1856, it was purchased by Thomas Lloyd Gittins, Gentleman of Sydney, and the Ettalong area subsequently became known as *Gittins' Lagoon*. Following Gittins' death in 1873, the property was sold to Sydney solicitor George Mackenzie Holden, and later to well-known local boat-builder Rock Davis (1878). Davis likely obtained timber from the land. Davis died in 1904, and his Ettalong Beach property remained in the hands of his family until approximately 1918, when William Davis and John Cameron subdivided the land for residential sale. In 1908, a report stated that six small cottages had already been built on the estate, but these were not permanently occupied (Swancott 1954:70-71; c1970:140-141).

3.1.4 Patonga Park Estate

James Warwick Browne moved from Victoria to the Brisbane Waters district in 1894, and secured a special lease over 150 acres of land between Blackwall Mountain and Ettalong Beach. He built a timber house on the property, known as *Patonga*. This house burnt down in 1928 in a bushfire (Swancott c1970:144).



Figure 3.6 Patonga House, c1905-1910. (Source: Gosford Library, Ref: 002\002070.)



Figure 3.7 Track between the beach and Patonga House, c1915. (Gosford Library, Ref: 002\002096.)

Browne erected a mill for cutting firewood and a trolley line to carry the wood from the mill to a jetty on the beach, where he would ship the wood for sale in Sydney. The jetty was built 'cockatoo fashion'

and was blown away in the gale of 1898, which also caused the wreck of the *Maitland*. He later processed maiden hair ferns as part of an exotic botanical export industry to Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland and the USA. This business was continued by his son-in-law, C H Kingston, until WWI (Swancott c1970:143.)



Figure 3.8 Browne and Sons Fern Gatherers, Patonga Estate, nd. (Source: Gosford Library, Ref: 002\002337).

Browne began subdividing his Patonga Park Estate in the 1910s and offering it for private sale (see Section 3.4.2 below).

3.2 Early Industries

3.2.1 Shell Gathering

In the earliest years of the colony, builders relied on lime putty mortar to construct masonry buildings. Lime was also in great demand for stuccoing and plastering over other inferior building materials. The major source of lime was shells collected from local beaches and from Aboriginal shell middens along the foreshore of Sydney harbour and the surrounding coastline. Brisbane Water provided a ready supply of shell in the form of middens, and shell gathering or digging became one of the first industries of the region. Shell diggers dug up the middens at low tide, and transported the shells in bushel baskets to Sydney for burning (Dundon 1997:18-22.).

In the 1850s and 1860s, as the more accessible middens were exhausted, some shell gatherers resorted to taking live oysters from the water. These activities were implicated in the depletion of fresh oyster supplies in Sydney Harbour, and in 1868 the Government passed an Act prohibiting the burning of live oysters for lime. Despite this, the Brisbane Water shell trade lasted well into the 1870s, and only began to decline in the late nineteenth century as a consequence of the increasing availability of rock lime, which could then be transported to Sydney from inland areas by rail (Dundon 1997:18-22.).

3.2.2 Timber Cutting

By the 1840s, the Brisbane Waters district had become known for its hardwood timbers and timber cutting became an important source of local employment. Timber roofing shingles, split in the Brisbane Water forests, formed a major component of cargos to Sydney. Sydney Blue Gum and turpentine were used locally for building boats, wharves and jetties (Dundon 1997:10, 16-17).

3.2.3 Ship Building

Brisbane Water was an early centre for boat and ship building, with over 500 named vessels built between 1829 and 1953. The Davis shipyard at Blackwall was one of the largest yards, sited on part of the original Mulbong Farm grant, and Rock Davis was the most prolific boat builder in the family. He launched his first vessel in 1863, a schooner called the Centurion. In the following decades, he built a total of 168 vessels, including cutters, ketches, schooners, brigs, brigantines and paddle wheel and screw driven steamships. Much of the hardwood timber for these boats was sourced from local properties, including the Ettalong Estate. Davis died in 1904, and the Blackwall yard closed in 1913 (Dundon 1997:33-36, 134-155).

3.3 Transport

3.3.1 Shipping

For much of the nineteenth century, the only access to the Ettalong Beach area was by water. The district was initially serviced by sailing ketches and cutters. It was later serviced by steamships from Sydney, including the SS Woy Woy (built 1901), the SS Erina (built 1903), and the SS Gosford (built 1911). Some vessels made regularly weekly or twice weekly trips, bringing passengers and cargo to all suitable wharfs. Others unloaded directly onto Ettalong Beach (Figure 3.9-Figure 3.10) (Dundon 1997:245-247; 2010:5).



Figure 3.9 SS Gosford (built 1911) and SS Woy Woy (built 1901) at Ettalong Beach, nd. (Source: Gosford Library, Ref: 001\001157.)



Figure 3.10 SS Erina at the Restwell Estate, Ettalong, c1920s. (Source: Gosford Library, Ref: 002\002099.)

Like many of the state's rivers and estuaries, the entrance to Brisbane Water was subject to periodic problems of access as a result of the movement of sand and silt building up in the channel. The relative depth of water in the channel at low tide meant that masters of vessels preparing to enter or leave Brisbane Water would often have to wait for favourable conditions (Dundon 1997:13-15).

As the population of the local region increased, so did the importance of maintaining clear, navigable channels for ships and boats. The bar at the entrance to the Brisbane Water was a continual source of complaint, particularly for commercial steamers, and the question of dredging was often in the news, from the 1860s onwards. Numerous wrecks and near-wrecks occurred in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries while crossing the bar. Other boats came to grief at Half Tide Rocks, opposite Ettalong. In 1864, an enquiry was held at the house of Rock Davis regarding the discovery of two bodies on Ocean Beach, south of Ettalong. One of the bodies was identified as David Joseph, master and owner of the vessel *Southern Light*. Davis also recognised part of the keel and timbers of the vessel on the beach. The other body was never identified. They were buried on a rise at the back of the beach. In 1939, the Department of Works and Local Government erected an 'Indication Pile' on Half Tide Rocks, as a navigational guide. Extreme tidal movements over the bar, and the changing position of the channel around Half Tide Rocks, has resulted in the loss of several such navigational markers over time (SMH 27 May 1939; Swancott c1970:44-45; Dundon 1997:13-15; 2010:6; Maritime Heritage Online, Shipwreck Search; see also Appendix B).

At the beginning of the twentieth century, as the Brisbane Water district became well known as a holiday destination, local entrepreneurs began to setup up private ferry services, with oil-powered punts and ferries transporting visitors to the various boarding houses and camping spots, or taking groups on cruises around the estuary. Boarding houses also began to maintain private launches for their patrons (Dundon 2010:8-9). From 1907, with the first subdivision of the Restwell Estate at Ettalong Beach, T W Simpson's *The Red Ferry to the Bar* met the daily trains at Woy Woy and conveyed picnickers and prospective vendors to site of the subdivision and his own private boarding house at Wagstaffe Point, known as Manly House (Figure 3.11). From at least 1911, John Murphy also ran a ferry service from Woy Woy to the Bar, known as *The White Ferry*. In 1913, Murphy

moved his family and launch business to Wagstaffe Point, and the new thrice daily service included stops at both the Restwell Estate and the Ettalong Beach Estate. Murphy later joined competitors Jack Owen and Roy and Bill Riley to form Amalgamated Ferries Ltd. Amalgamated Ferries continued to provide daily ferries between Wagstaffe and Woy Woy until 1967, when the Murphys retired. A regular ferry service between Palm Beach and Ettalong Beach is currently operated by Fantasea Palm Beach Ferries (Arthur Rickard & Co. 1907:3, 6; Dundon 2010:52-54; 87-88).



Figure 3.11 Thomas Simpson's "Woy Woy to the Bar" Ferry Service, also known as "The Red Launch". (Source: Gosford Library, Ref: 001\001932).



Figure 3.12 *Victorious*, ferry owned by John Murphy, at Ettalong Wharf c1920s. (Source: Gosford Library, Ref: 002\002067.)



Figure 3.13 *Victorious* at Ettalong Wharf c1920s. (Source: Gosford Library, Ref: 002\002068.)

3.3.2 Railways

In 1881, the Premier and Colonial Secretary Sir Henry Parkes introduced a new railway policy to Parliament, including a proposal to construct the Homebush to Waratah railway, to link Sydney with Newcastle. Parliament approved construction of the line, which became known as part of the Great Northern Railway. It was completed in five main stages between 1886 and 1889, with the section between Wondabyne and Gosford opening on 16 January 1888. A timber platform was provided at Woy Woy, providing access to the Ettalong Beach Peninsula. The Hawkesbury River Railway Bridge, opened on 1 May 1889, was heralded as the last link in the line, uniting the eastern States from Adelaide to Brisbane by rail, and became one of Sir Henry Parkes' symbols in the campaign for Federation (Singeton 1965:167-177).

3.3.3 Roads

By 1901, J W Browne had formed a rough bullock track from his Patonga House at Ettalong Beach to Woy Woy Station, around the south side of Blackwall Mountain (see Figure 3.5 above). This track likely formed the basis for the local road network, established during the first subdivisions of the 1910s. Erina Shire later invested £10,000 on the construction of loop road from Woy Woy via Blackwall, Orange Grove, and Booker Bay (Figure 3.14) (Swancott 1954:58-59.)

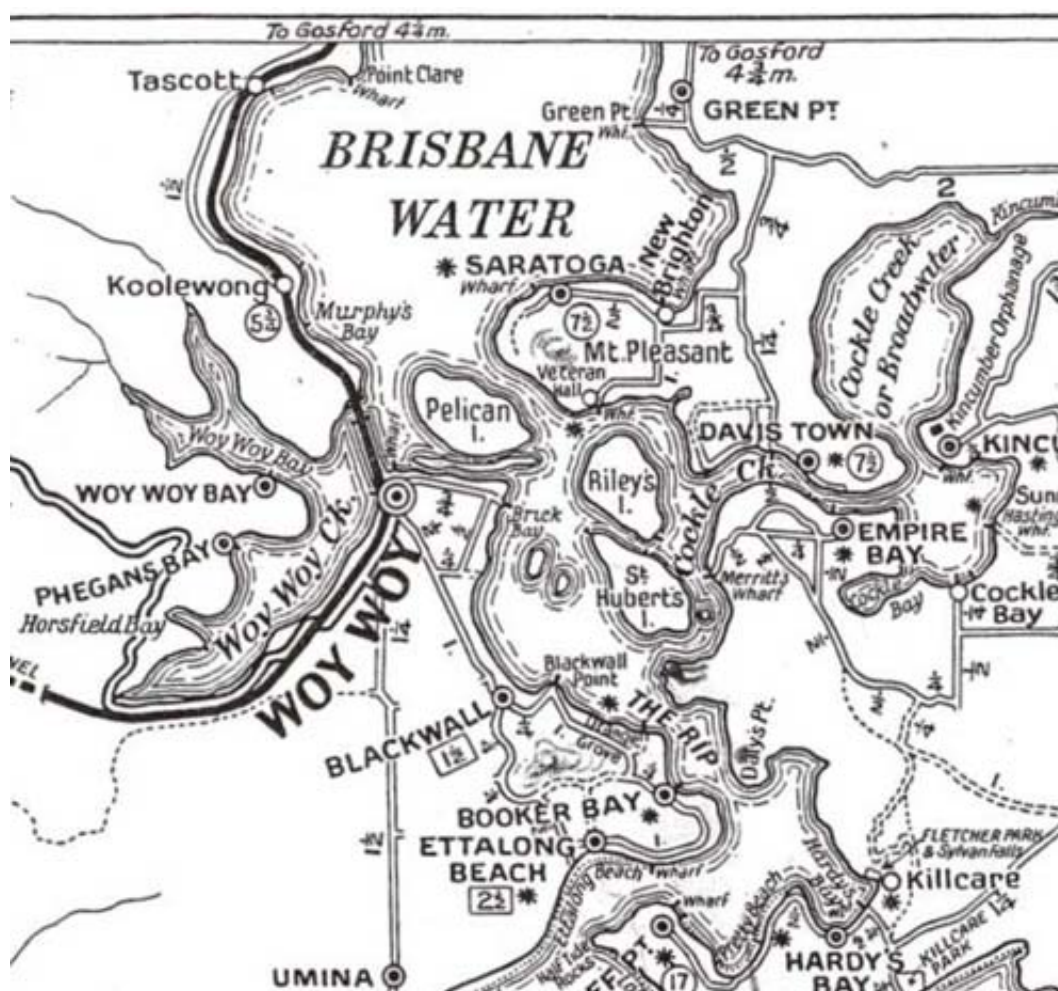


Figure 3.14 Detail of Woy Woy District Map, 1928, showing loop road between Woy Woy and Ettalong Beach. Places serviced by launch from Woy Woy are marked with an *. (Source: Erina Shire Development League 1928:86-87.)

By 1922, visitors to Ettalong Beach could travel by car or bus from Woy Woy Station and Gosford, but there was still no direct road linking Ettalong Beach with major centres beyond (Figure 3.15) (Erina Shire Development League 1928:109). The increasing use of motor cars in the 1920s led to public pressure on the Government to provide a good road linking Sydney with Woy Woy, Gosford, and Newcastle. The old Peate's Ferry Road was re-surveyed from 1925 by the newly formed Main Roads Board, and construction was completed by 1930. Two ferries were provided for the Hawkesbury River crossing, each capable of carrying 52 cars. In 1931 the road was renamed the 'Pacific Highway,' which conveyed the importance of the road as a link between Sydney and Brisbane. Traffic on the road increased rapidly, forcing the Main Roads Board to construct Peats Ferry Bridge across the Hawkesbury. The bridge was operated as a toll road from its opening in 1945 until 1954 (Broomham 2001:116; Metzke 2004:14.)



Figure 3.15 Riley Bros Bus Service; Booker Bay –Ettalong Beach, Chevrolet Bus, c1930s. (Source: Gosford Library, Ref: 000\000925.)

Despite these improvements in the regional road network, many local residents and visitors to the area would still have accessed their properties by water. As late as the 1950s, local residents would catch a ferry to Gosford to do their weekly shop, returning by bus. In the 1960s, the local chemist was well-known for his convertible water/road vehicle, which he used to commute between Ettalong Beach and Wagstaff Point. He launched the vehicle at a ramp beside the Ferry Road wharf (David Pross, pers. comm. 25/1/2012).

3.4 Subdivision and Suburban Development

The opening of the Great Northern Railway in 1888 opened up the Brisbane Water area to easy access by recreational fisherman, shooters, and Sydney-based holiday makers. By the end of the century, a number of hotels and boarding houses had been built in the vicinity of the station at Woy Woy and around the shoreline towards the Rock Davis shipyard at Blackwall and Booker Bay. However, there was little development of the Ettalong Beach area before 1907, when Auctioneers Arthur Rickard & Co advertised the sale of the Restwell Estate, with frontages to north end of Ettalong Beach. The remainder of the foreshore to the south was gradually subdivided during the 1910s-1920s.

An informal post-office was established in 1918, in Arthur Huband's general store on Whiting Road, on the Restwell Estate (Swancott c1970:144). A public school was also established on the nearby Ettalong Beach Estate in 1927 (Swancott 1954:71). By 1932, Ettalong Beach was described as a progressive holiday resort, with approximately 160 permanent residents. There were 12 general stores, one fancy goods store, one dressmaker, two estate agents, two butchers, two greengrocers, one fish shop, one billiard saloon, two hairdressers, one hotel, two guesthouses, and a picture theatre (Swancott c1970:145.)

3.4.1 Restwell Estate

Restwell Estate was based on the subdivision of the northernmost part of J T Hughes' Ettalong Estate (Portion 38). Early plans indicate that there were a number of houses already established on the neighbouring Booker Farm Estate, including Patrick Murray's Retreat boarding house; Browne's

Patonga House had also been constructed to the northeast by this date (Figure 3.16). However, there were no buildings along the northern section of Ettalong Beach at the time of the subdivision.

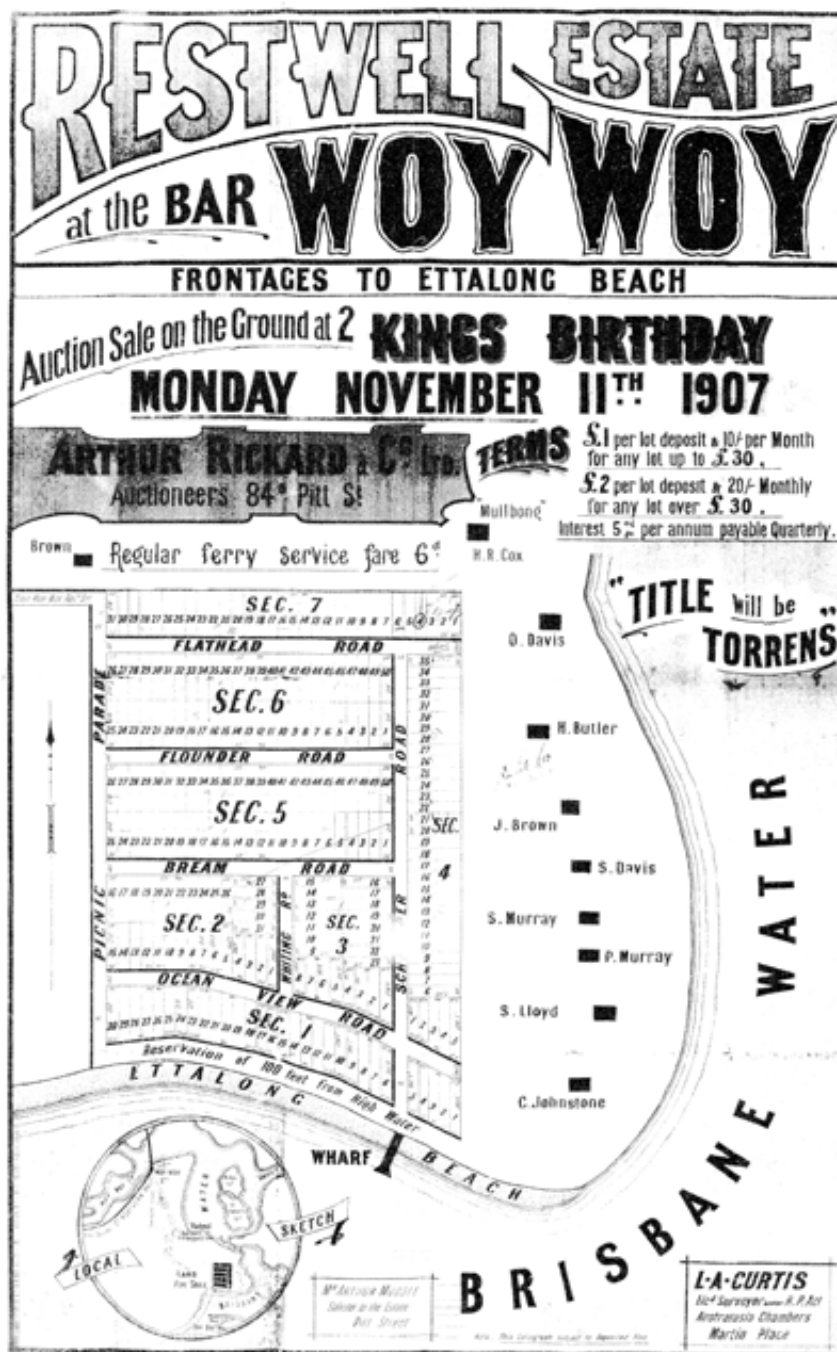


Figure 3.16 Subdivision plan for the Restwell Estate, 1907. (Source: Gosford Library Local Studies Collection,

http://www.gosford.nsw.gov.au/library/local_history/subdivision/documents/BookerBay/Restwell%20Estate%20Booker%20Bay%201907.pdf.)

Restwell Estate was primarily divided into quarter acre blocks, and a standard reservation of 100 feet was established along the foreshore from the high water mark for public use. Most of the streets were named for the fish that could be caught off the beach. Rickard's promotional brochure described the estate as a *well-known pleasure resort, with the best fishing & shooting grounds of Brisbane Water*.

The land is almost as level as a Bowling Green and every buyer will get a fine building site with good views, and will be able to enjoy the refreshingly cool ocean breezes.

The Estate is quite sub-tropical in appearance. It is well-timbered, and a veritable garden of Palms, Ferns, Burrawangs, and wild flowers. (Arthur Rickard & Co 1907)

The subdivision also included a wharf at the end of Schnapper Road, and a subsidised daily ferry service from Woy Woy costing sixpence per ride (see Section 3.3.1 above). The promotional brochure shows the wharf under construction and other water-front views (Figure 3.16-Figure 3.17) (Arthur Rickard & Co. 1907:3, 6; Dundon 2010:87-88).



Figure 3.17 Ettalong Beach—The beautiful frontage of “The Restwell Estate,” showing our Jetty in course of construction. (Source: Arthur Rickard & Co promotional brochure, 1907.)



Figure 3.18 View taken from Estate, looking over “The Bar,” showing Broken Bay, Lion Island, &c. (Source: Arthur Rickard & Co promotional brochure, 1907.)

Rickard's further promoted the sale with a free holiday camp on the estate, with tents, water and wood provided (SMH 26 October 1907). It is likely that most purchasers were initially seeking a site for camping or a weekender cottage, and in 1911 Rickard's was still advertising 'Camping Lots' for sale on the Restwell Estate (Phegan 1911). Photographs of the area from the late 1920s-1930s show a number of shops established in cottages adjacent to the Restwell Estate wharf, including Lucas' Pioneer Store and Williams' (Figure 3.19). Advertisements for these shops indicate a range of general goods and services on offer, including refreshments, groceries, land for sale, cottages to let, and boats for hire (Figure 3.20). Lucas' Pioneer Store advertised that it was established in 1910, although was likely moved to this site in 1922 (see Figure 3.21) (LPI CT Vol 2578 Fol 21). Early photographs also indicate a number of private boatsheds were established along the beach in front of the Restwell Estate, between the Ferry Road wharf and Picnic Parade (see Section 3.5.1 below).



Figure 3.19 View of Ettalong Beach and the Restwell Estate wharf (right), c late 1920s-1930s. The three houses to the left of the jetty incorporated shops, including Williams' (right) and Lucas' Pioneer Store (second from right). (Source: Gosford Library, Gostalgia, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/gostalgia/4688999517/>)

LUCAS'

PIONEER STORE

ETTALONG BEACH

Established 1910 :: 'Phone: Woy Woy 54

Boats for Hire Furnished Cottages to Let

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

Figure 3.20 Advertisement for Lucas' Pioneer Store, 1928. (Source: Erina Shire Development League 1928: 111).



Figure 3.21 Early postcard showing F Lucas Pioneer Store, Ettalong; by Broadhurst Post Card Publishers, c1900-1927. (Source: NSW State Library, PXA 635 / 264-271.)

Aerial photographs of the area from 1941 onwards indicate that development of the Restwell Estate progressed rapidly in the middle decades of the twentieth century. In 1941, cottages filled most of the lots facing the beach, and there were a scattering of houses across the remainder of the estate (Figure 3.22). By 1954, the estate was substantially filled with housing (Figure 3.23).



Figure 3.22 Aerial photo of Restwell Estate, 1941. (Source: Gosford Library.)



Figure 3.23 Aerial photo of Restwell Estate, 1954, showing extent of housing infill. (Source: GCC.)

3.4.2 Patonga Park Estate

J W Browne began subdividing his Patonga Park Estate in the 1910s and offering it for private sale. A 1918 advertisement introduced the estate as:

The New Seaside Township on Ettalong Beach, WOY WOY.

Business, Residential, Week-end, and Fishing Blocks ... (SMH 21 September 1918).

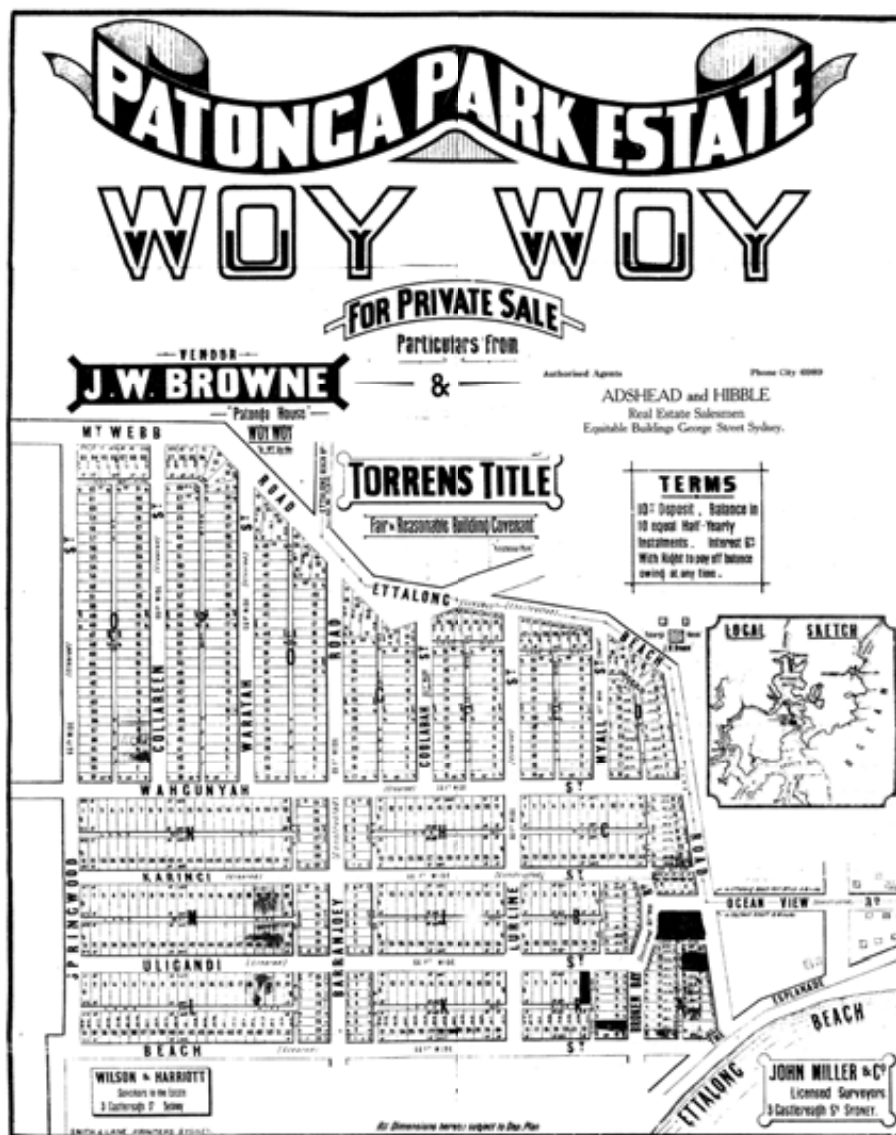


Figure 3.24 Promotional subdivision plan for the Patonga Park Estate, Woy Woy, c1918. (Source: Gosford Library, http://www.gosford.nsw.gov.au/library/local_history/subdivision/documents/Ettalong/Patonga%20Park%20Estate%20Ettalong%20Beach.pdf.)

A promotional subdivision plan indicates that Browne had already established a number of holiday cottages on his land, and there were two small general stores adjacent to the estate. Browne continued to work hard to improve the area, constructing shops and surfacing roads with gravel. In 1922, he built the Ettalong Hall, a small reinforced concrete building housing a cinema (Swancott c1970:144.).



Figure 3.25 Ettalong Hall, 1922. (Source: Gosford Shire Library, Ref: 002\002090.)

Browne's fortunes suffered in the 1930s depression, and he fell behind in paying Council rates on unsold allotments. The land was eventually taken over and sold by Woy Woy Shire Council (Swancott c1970:144.).

3.4.3 Entrance Estate

Portion 126 of J T Hughes original Ettalong Beach Estate was subdivided in 1918 and offered for private sale by William Benjamin Davis of Blackwall, local shipbuilder, and John Cameron, an accountant from Sydney. The first sale of the subdivision, known as the Entrance Estate, took place in September 1920, and sales of housing allotments continued through to the mid-1940s (LPI, CT Vol 2887 Fol 205).

3.5 Tourism and Leisure

Local landowners and speculators in the Ettalong Beach area capitalised on the early twentieth century fashion for seaside holidays and 'surf bathing', establishing seaside cottages, boat houses and camping areas along the foreshore and surrounding district. Promotional brochures and tourists guides provide a rich source of information regarding the recreational and leisure opportunities on offer to prospective visitors and holidaymakers.

A 1907 promotional brochure for the Restwell Estate subdivision described the area as follows:

Visitors to this lovely district wishing to view the marvellous extent of its beauties, and enjoy its attractions—fishing, boating, surf-bathing, or bathing in the smooth crystal lakes, or rambling in the primeval bush—should spend at least a week—a month would be better. It is impossible to see one hundredth part of it in a day. No nicer place is available at which to secure a site for a weekend “crib” or “camp” than “The Restwell Estate” at “The Bar.” (Arthur Rickard & Co 1907:6)

A day visit or picnic could include:

Strolling on the beach, fishing, swimming, shell or flower gathering, or simply resting” ‘neath the the (sic) shade of the palms,” enjoying the pure air, ocean breezes, and magnificent scenery. (Arthur Rickard & Co 1907:6)

A 1911 promotional brochure for Woy Woy: “The Sports Paradise” reported that:

On a busy day no less than 100 boats may be seen on this famous "Ettalong Drift" after the flathead, flounder, and whiting, here in innumerable quantities. (Phegan 1911:22)

By 1924, Ettalong Beach was well established as a seaside resort, with facilities catering to all manner of tourists. Newspaper articles referring to the proposed construction of up-market hotel confirmed the importance of the tourism and leisure industry to the development of the district:

The development of Ettalong, even under the disability of the absence of high-class accommodation for tourists has been phenomenal. Not many years ago this most attractive part of Brisbane Water was almost untouched bush; now it is a thriving district, thickly settled with permanent residents, and visited by tens of thousands of holiday makers every season. To take the last two years, there have been erected in that time a concrete Hall, several concrete shops, a number of concrete residences, and many other business premises and private residences.

The rate of progress will be trebled now that the proper class of accommodation can be offered to the leisured, well-to-do class of tourist.

...

Visitors will find the unusual combination of the finest surfing, with all the varying attractions of the State's premier inland sea. Ocean Beach, one of the finest surfing beaches in New South Wales, a broad sweep of gleaming white sand two miles in length, is close at hand, being separated from the smooth water which flows past the front of the Hotel site by the Bar, the dividing point between Ocean and Ettalong Beaches. It is admitted that Ettalong shows par excellence the manifold attractions of famous Brisbane Water; and the fishing, shooting, boating, swimming, and sports of all kinds, water and land, bring pleasure seekers from all over Australia. From Ettalong every part of Brisbane Water can be readily reached by car or launch.

...

Ettalong has at last secured road communication with the rest of the State, by way of the road from Woy Woy to Gosford. This road is now being used by motorists; and when tourists who travel by car realise that Ettalong is on the map for them, there will be a great flow of that class from outside. Powerful interest are still working for the district road between Sydney and Newcastle, which will pass through Woy Woy and place Ettalong within a couple of hours' motor run from Sydney; and the boom which will commence then can be imagined. (Gosford Times, 3 April 1924.)

Furnished Houses to Let

Many of the early weatherboard houses constructed in the area were established as weekenders, and/or let out as furnished cottages to visitors on a seasonal basis (Figure 3.26). Some of these houses came ready supplied with boats, and early photographs show numerous boathouses constructed along the beach (Figure 3.28-Figure 3.31) (Erina Shire Development League 1928:109). A 1919 advertisement for the sale of a weatherboard cottage near the Restwell Wharf indicated that cottage came with a boatshed on the waterfront, on land leased from the Lands' Department for £1 annual rent (SMH 25 June 1919).



Figure 3.26 Early postcard, showing row of houses at Ettalong Beach. (Source: Gosford Library.)



Figure 3.27 View of the Restwell Estate foreshore, with holiday houses lining the beach, nd; photo by George Murphy of Koolewong. (Source: Gosford Library, 002\002104.)



Figure 3.28 Early postcard of Ettalong Beach, showing numerous boathouses along the foreshore; by Broadhurst Post Card Publishers, c1900-1927. (Source: NSW State Library, PXA 635 / 264-271.)



Figure 3.29 Early postcard with distant view of the Restwell Estate, Ettalong Beach, from Wagstaffe Point; by Broadhurst Post Card Publishers, c1900-1927. (Source: NSW State Library, PXA 635 / 264-271.)



Figure 3.30 Ettalong Beach, c1920s, with boatsheds along the beach. (Gosford Library.)




Figure 3.31 Ettalong Beach, 1910-1962, by Frank Hurley. (Source: National Library of Australia, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.pic-an23816925>.)

Boat Hire

Associated with the tourism industry, were small local businesses supplying boat hire, moorings and boat repairs. In the 1920s, visitors could hire boats and purchase bait and tackle from local shops, such as Lucas' Pioneer Store behind the Restwell Estate wharf or at T H Jones' (Figure 3.19-Figure 3.21 above, Figure 3.32-Figure 3.33).

T. H. JONES
ETTALONG BEACH

**MOTOR LAUNCH AND ROW-BOAT
PROPRIETOR AND ENGINEERING
EXPERT**



BOATS FOR HIRE AT ANY TIME

Row-Boat Service to Surrounding Bays

General Motor Repairs
'Phone 90 Woy Woy

When at Ettalong Beach
Call at
D. HOLBERT'S
FISH AND OYSTER SALOON
For Your Fish and Cooked Prawns

Hot and Cold Luncheons

SMALLGOODS

Fishing Tackle and Fresh Bait Always on Hand

'Phone: 60 Woy Woy

Figure 3.32 Advertisements for shops and services at Ettalong Beach, 1928. (Source: Erina Shire Development League 1928:109).

Early photographs of the area show a timber structure or boatshed on the west side of the Restwell Estate (Ferry Road) wharf, protected by a large sand berm (Figure 3.33 and Figure 3.19 above). The first proprietor of this boatshed is not known; however, it is possible that the boatshed was run by Francis and Harriet Lucas, who from 1922 owned and operated the Lucas Pioneer Store and refreshment rooms behind the wharf, at 308 Ocean View Road, and who later purchased the neighbouring shop at 302 Ocean View Road. Francis Lucas is listed in the Certificate of Title for 308 Ocean View Road as Boat Proprietor. He is also listed as a boat proprietor in Australian Electoral Rolls for 1930, 1936, and 1937. By 1940, the Lucases had retired, and in 1948-49 they sold their Ettalong Beach properties (LPI CT Vol 2578 Fol 21; Vol 3401 Fol 77; Vol 5121 Fol 164.)



Figure 3.33 Detail of panorama of Ettalong Beach from the water, c1927. A small timber structure can be seen to the west of the wharf, behind a substantial sand berm. The Lucas' (left) and William's stores can be seen behind. (Source: Gosford Library, Local Studies Collection.)

Analysis of historical aerial photographs of the area show a series of new boatsheds and wharfs were constructed on the site after the c1927 panorama, and before 1964. The 1941 aerial indicates that the Restwell Estate wharf was located slightly to the west of the present wharf, and that a second boatshed had been constructed at the beach end of the wharf by this date (Figure 3.34). In the following decade, a third, larger boatshed was constructed along the west side of the wharf, on the seaward side of the 1941 structure (Figure 3.35). By 1964, this building had been expanded or replaced with a fourth structure, and the wharf had been rebuilt slightly to the east, in the approximate location of the present wharf (Figure 3.36-Figure 3.37).



Figure 3.34 Aerial photo of wharf and boatshed, 1941. Red outline indicates approximate location of present wharf. (Source: Gosford Library.)



Figure 3.35 Aerial photo of new wharf and boatshed, 1954. Red outline indicates approximate location of present wharf. (Source: GCC.)



Figure 3.36 Aerial photo of new wharf and enlarged boatshed, 1964. The wharf is in approximately the same location as the present wharf. (Source: GCC.)



Figure 3.37 Aerial photo of present wharf, 2010. (Source: GCC.)

Anecdotal evidence suggests that Walter (Wally) Iffland operated the Ferry Road boatshed as a business from at least 1949, offering boat hire, moorings, and boat repair. This business was later

known at Page's Boatshed (approximately 1963-1964), and Johnny Freeborn's Boatshed (mid-1960s to mid-1970s) (Figure 3.38). Freeborn's Boatshed was destroyed by fire in the 1970s. Other nearby boatsheds were operated by William Anderson and William Bullion (Figure 3.40). Bullion also rented canoes from the beach, across from the Hotel Ettalong, while Dave Cousins and Barney Jessup rented canoes and rubber tires further south along the beach, from a boatshed on The Esplanade. (Australian Electoral Rolls 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963; *SMH* 19 August 1950; *Beautiful Woy Woy District* c1962:10, 15; *Woy Woy and District* c1969:26; *Woy Woy Town* c1970; Vaughn 1972; *SMH* Brian Smith, pers. comm. 3 November 2011; Dave Pross, pers. comm. 25 January 2012; Bill Anderson Jr, pers. comm. 3 February 2012; see also Appendix B).

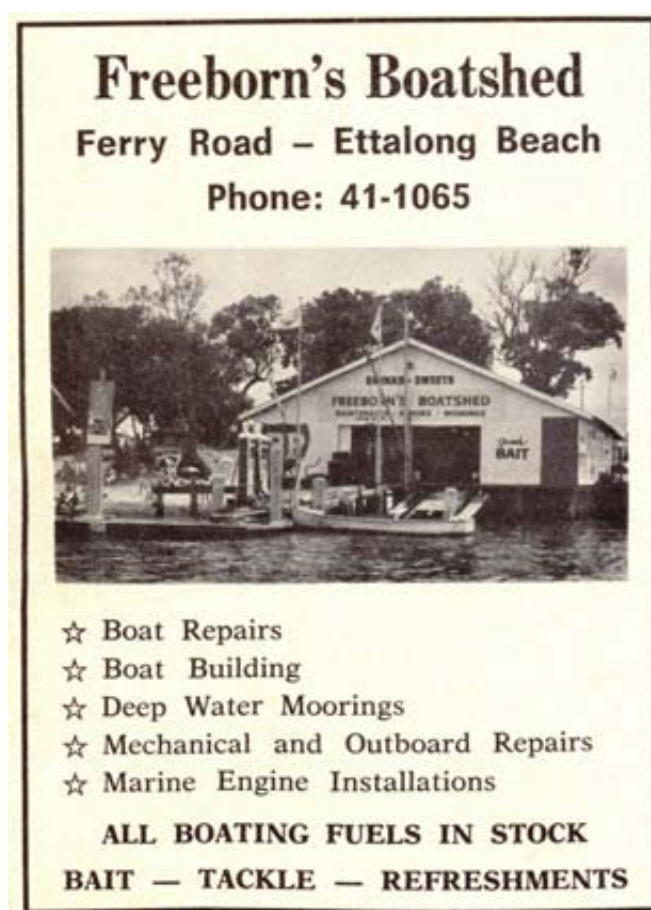


Figure 3.38 Advertisement for Freeborn's Boatshed, Ferry Road, Ettalong Beach. (Source: *Woy Woy Town*, c1970).

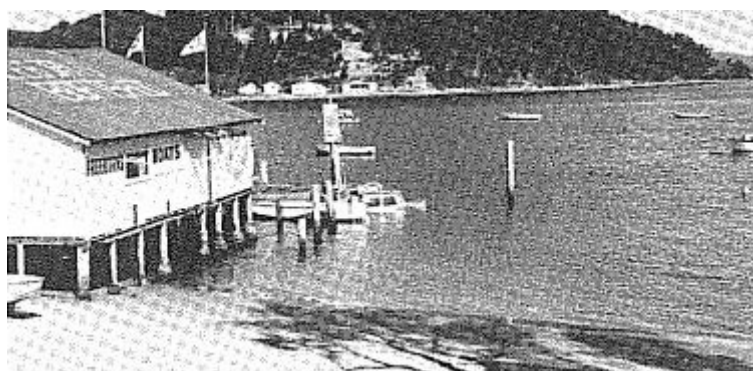


Figure 3.39 View of Freeborn's Boatshed, Ettalong Beach. (Source: Vaughn 1972)

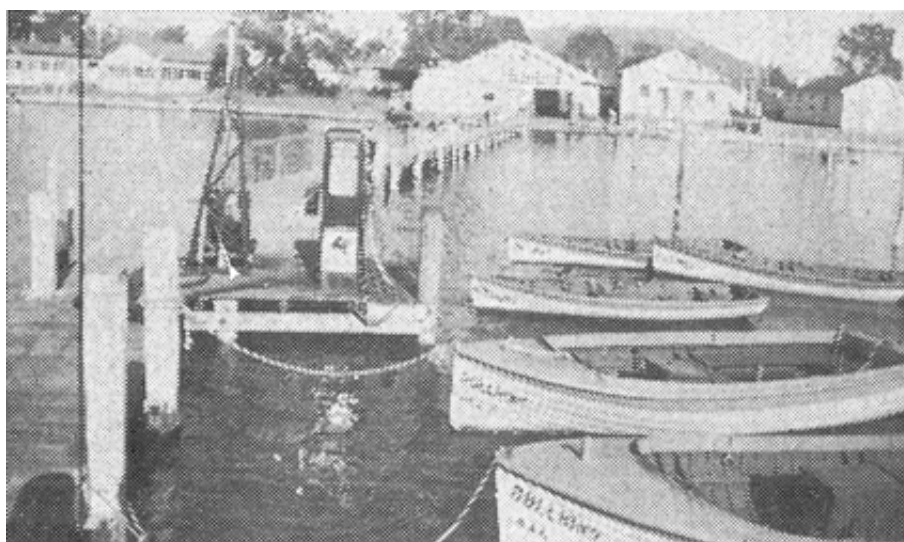


Figure 3.40 Bullion's Boatshed, Ettalong. (Source: Beautiful Woy Woy District, c1962:15)

Hotel Ettalong

In 1924, an upmarket Tourist and Residential Hotel was constructed alongside Ettalong Beach, named Hotel Ettalong (*Gosford Times* 3 April 1924; 15 May 1924). Advertised as catering to a new class of tourist, with all the modern conveniences, this new hotel was situated in the centre of the beach on JW Browne's Patonga Park Estate (Figure 3.41). It soon became a prominent landmark in the area, and can be seen in many early postcard views of the beach (Figure 3.42-Figure 3.44).

Large Residential Hotel at Ettalong. Spacious Modern Premises to be Erected.



This is a front elevation view of the Up-to-date Hotel Premises being erected at Ettalong Beach. This Hotel will be one of the best outside Sydney in point of size and appointments, and is being built on a site second to none in the State for attractiveness to tourists.

Figure 3.41 Proposed façade of the Hotel Ettalong, 1924 (Source: *Gosford Times* 3 April 1924.)



Figure 3.42 Hotel Ettalong, c1927. (Source: Gosford Library.)



Figure 3.43 View of Ettalong Beach, dominated by the Hotel Ettalong, c1927. (Source: Gosford Library.)



Figure 3.44 View of Ettalong Beach, with the Hotel Ettalong in the distance (right), c1927. (Source: Gosford Library.)

Photographs of the area indicate that the original Hotel Ettalong was demolished between 1965 and 1969, and replaced with a new hotel building (Figure 3.45).



Figure 3.45 View of Ettalong Beach, with the new Ettalong Hotel (indicated by red arrow), c1975. (Source: Gosford Library, Ref: 002\002077.)

Phil Jeffs' House

In the 1930s, a large house was built to the south of the Hotel Ettalong, in the modern, streamlined Functionalist style of architecture, also known as the *Ocean Liner* or *P&O* style. This imposing house had a café on the ground floor, facing the beach, known as the Ozone Cafe (Figure 3.46-Figure 3.47).



Figure 3.46 Phil Jeff's house, with cafe beneath, Ettalong, c1945; photo by Sam Hood. (Source: Gostalgia, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/gostalgia/6165132528/in/set-72157627586202171/>.)



Figure 3.47 View from cafe below Phil Jeff's building, Ettalong NSW, c1945; photo by Sam Hood. (Source: Gostalgia, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/gostalgia/6165134726/in/set-72157627586202171/>.)



Figure 3.48 View of Ettalong Beach, with Phil Jeff's house a major presence along the foreshore, nd. (Source: Gostalgia, <http://www.flickr.com/photos/gostalgia/6164598091/in/set-72157627586202171>.)

The house belonged to 'Phil The Jew' Jeffs (Davis), a notorious figure in Sydney's underworld during 1920s, 30s, and 40s. Jeffs first rose to prominence in the razor gang wars of the 1920s, running prostitutes, dealing in cocaine, and extorting money. He later opened some of Sydney's best known sly grog houses and clubs, the 50-50 Club and the 400 Club. Jeffs retired to his 'palatial house' at Ettalong Beach in 1942, and lived there until his death in 1945 (*Morning Bulletin* 8 November 1945; Gostalgia 2011). The house was later converted to apartments (Dave Pross, pers. comm. 25 January 2012). Aerial photographs indicate that the building was demolished in the late 1990s to make way for the Ettalong Beach Resort (now The Mantra), completed in 2005.

3.5.1 Ettalong Foreshore Reserve

Early maps of the Ettalong Beach area indicate that a 100ft strip of land along the foreshore was reserved by the Crown for public access (Figure 3.49, see also Figure 3.16 above). This reserve was measured from the high tide mark at the time of the Crown Grant, in accordance with government policy which had been in place since 1828. This policy had originally been designed for defensive and navigational purposes. However, application of this policy in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries began to recognise the value of coastal reserves for public recreation (Ford 2010). Allowing for tidal variations, the policy ensured that the general public would continue to enjoy unencumbered access to Ettalong Beach.



Figure 3.49 Detail of map of Parish of Patonga, 1932-1945, showing 100ft reservation along Ettalong Beach. (Source: Parish Map Preservation Project, Ref: 108743.)

From the 1920s onward, the Ettalong Beach foreshore reserve was subjected to various periods of erosion, threatening the stability of houses and other buildings adjacent to the reserve. As early as 1929, newspapers were reporting local concern about the progress of erosion (SMH 29 April 1929). A timber revetment was constructed along the foreshore opposite the Hotel Ettalong (Figure 3.50-Figure 3.51); however, in 1935, the wall was carried away by high seas (SMH 20 June 1935).



Figure 3.50 Timber revetment along Ettalong Beach, c1930-1935. (Source: Gosford Library.)



Figure 3.51 View of Ettalong Beach, c1930s. Timber revetment can be seen in the foreground. (Source: Gosford Library, Ref: 002\002098.)

In 1937, Woy Woy Shire Council lobbied the State Government for funds to initiate foreshore protections works as part of an unemployment relief scheme (SMH 8 January 1937). Since this time various attempts have been made to curb the erosion of the beach, including construction of stone groynes, revetments, and sand nourishment works (mcgregor+partners 2007:15-16). From the 1950s onward, much of the natural dune landscape between the houses and the beach has been reclaimed, creating narrow strips of grassed parkland supported by stone retaining walls.

3.6 Memorialisation

The erection of public monuments or the creation and naming of commemorative spaces provides a context for remembering important people and events in the local community, and the wider world,

and as such is a form of public history. The process of memorialisation reflects a public desire to experience and share a process of commemoration and public ritual, particularly in the context of death or other forms of human suffering. The ongoing maintenance and use of memorials and commemorative spaces act as a buttress against forgetting and the loss of a common local history. As a consequence, memorials and commemorative spaces often become the focus for community gatherings and social activities, including general recreational activities, which help to reinforce a sense of community identity and belonging.

The Ettalong Foreshore Reserve is a natural focus for memorialisation activities within the local community.

3.6.1 Woy Woy and District War Memorial Club

The Woy Woy and District War Memorial Club was formed in 1943, during the closing years of WWII. The club initially operated out of a house along the road to Gosford, but the foundations for a new brick clubhouse were laid in Ettalong in May 1953, facing Ocean View Road. The new clubhouse incorporated various meeting spaces for members, including a club room/hall with a stage, a lounge, billiard room, and an R.S.L room, and offices for club officials. Membership of the club expanded rapidly, in line with the growth in the local population, and a three storey extension was constructed in 1961, closer to the beach (Figure 3.52) (Swancott 1954:72; *Beautiful Woy Woy District*, c1962:11). Aerial photographs indicate that the original buildings were demolished in the late 1990s to make way for the present Ettalong Beach War Memorial Club (part of The Mantra resort), completed in 2005. The present club faces the beach across The Esplanade.



Figure 3.52 Woy Woy and District War Memorial Club, Ettalong, c1970. (Source: Gosford Library, Ref: 002\002081.)

3.6.2 Lance Webb Reserve

Lance Webb Reserve at the north end of the study area was named in 1999 in recognition of the late Ernest Lance Webb (1907-1996) and his contribution to the care and development of the community. Webb moved to Ettalong Beach in 1974, after he retired. He soon became involved in fund raising activities in support of the aged and other local community groups and charities, and was President of the Ettalong Beach Combined Pensioners and Superannuants Association. He won a

number of awards, including the Senior Citizens Week Premiers Award in 1988 (Geographical Names Board of NSW 2007).

3.6.3 Vietnam Veterans' Memorial

War memorials are some of the most common forms of memorialisation in local communities, outside of cemeteries. War memorials are often located within public spaces such as town squares, the intersection of major roads, public parks and recreational reserves. They are often erected by the local community for the local community, and serve as the focus of community remembrance services.

A Vietnam Veterans' Memorial and an adjacent memorial barbeque are sited within the Ettalong Foreshore Reserve, between Beach and Bangalow Streets. The barbeque was constructed in 1997 by the volunteers of the Vietnam Veterans' Association (VVA) Gosford City Sub-Branch, and the memorial was erected in 2002 by the Vietnam Veterans' Federation of Australia (VVFA) Gosford City Sub-Branch (Figure 3.53). The site is adjacent to a popular local fishing spot, and the barbeque is cleaned and maintained on a daily basis for the use of the general public by volunteers of the VVPPAA (Figure 3.54-Figure 3.56) (Richard Gray, pers. comm. 8 November 2011).



Figure 3.53 Vietnam Veteran's Memorial (red arrow) and memorial barbeque area; view from northeast.



Figure 3.54 Volunteers of the VVPPA cleaning the memorial barbeque, nd. (Source: VVPPAA Gosford City Sub-Branch.)



Figure 3.55 Barbeque area being used by primary school group attending a 'Get hooked' education program at Ettalong Beach, October 2011.



Figure 3.56 Barbeque area in use, October 2011.

The VVA was initially formed in 1980 to pressure the government for an inquiry into the health effects of the chemicals known as Agent Orange on Vietnam veterans and their families. The organisation later expanded to provide general advocacy and support services for veterans. In 1995, the NSW Branch of the VVA chose to disassociate itself from the National body, and subsequently formed a new body: the VVFA. The VVFA is also incorporated as the Vietnam Veterans Peacekeepers and Peacemakers Association of Australia (VVPPAA). The local office of the VVPPAA, the Gosford City Sub-Branch, is at the corner of Beach Street and Broken Bay Road, close to the site of the Ettalong Beach memorial. The office provides support services to local veterans of all conflicts and to their families, including pensions, welfare and advice. They also run education outreach programs, including the Nambus, a mobile museum and education service focused on the Vietnam War, which visits high schools and colleges throughout NSW.

The Ettalong Beach memorial was consecrated at a commemorative service on the eve of the 36th anniversary of the Battle of Long Tan (Figure 3.57-Figure 3.60). Since then, the memorial has been

the focus of an annual local remembrance service for Vietnam Veterans, held on the Saturday before Long Tan Day (18th August). Local streets are closed for the occasion, which commonly attracts 200-300 people (Richard Gray, pers. comm. 31 October 2011). The memorial is dedicated to the memory of the soldiers, sailors and airmen who died in the Vietnam War, between 1962 and 1973. However, the memorial site is an important gathering place for all veterans across the Woy Woy peninsula, not just veterans of the Vietnam War (Richard Gray, pers. comm. 8 November 2011).

Materials for the memorial were donated by Gosford Sandstone (sandstone pillar), Palmdale Memorial Park (plaques), and local steel merchant Wally Dixon (steelwork, chains and poles). Additional costs were covered by a grant of \$759 from the Department of Veterans Affairs Regional War Memorials Project (Files of the VVPPAA Gosford City Sub-Branch). Construction of the barbeque was also supported by a grant of \$700 from the Department of Veterans Affairs.



Figure 3.57 Newly erected memorial, 2002. (Source: VVPPAA Gosford City Sub-Branch.)



Figure 3.58 Catafalque party at dedication of memorial, 2002. (VVPPAA Gosford City Sub-Branch.)



Figure 3.59 Catafalque party at dedication of memorial, 2002. (Source: VVPPAA Gosford City Sub-Branch.)



Figure 3.60 Dedication of memorial, 2002. (VVPPAA Gosford City Sub-Branch.)

4 Physical Analysis

4.1 General

The study area is a narrow strip of foreshore, between 20m and 50m wide, on the west side of Brisbane Water, adjacent to the Esplanade and Ettalong Beach township. The area is primarily used for seaside recreational activities, including swimming, fishing, picnicking and boating. It affords picturesque views across the water to the south and east, towards Wagstaff Point, Lion Island, and the entrance to Broken Bay beyond (Figure 4.1). However, the natural amenity of the area is limited by the heavy development of land to the north and west. One and two-storey houses face much of the beach across the Esplanade, and front onto the Lance Webb Reserve at the northern end of the study area. These houses were primarily built in second half of the twentieth century, on narrow lots intended for small holiday cottages and tents of an earlier era. The recently constructed Ettalong Beach Club and eight-storey Mantra hotel also face the central part of the beach across the Esplanade, dominating long-views of the beach from the water and along the foreshore (Figure 4.2).



Figure 4.1 View from Ettalong Foreshore Reserve to the south, towards the entrance to Broken Bay.



Figure 4.2 View along Ettalong Foreshore Reserve, from Ferry Wharf Road towards the Mantra hotel.

Previous studies have indicated that urban development of the township has taken place within the zone of natural shoreline variability (Patterson Britton and Partners 2000; mcgregor+partners 2007:15). Periods of shoreline recession have therefore, on occasion, required human intervention to protect the foreshore reserve and adjacent private property from the effects of erosion. As such, the foreshore today exhibits a variety of rock groynes, revetments, and seawalls, interspersed with naturalised areas of beach and dune. These features are reviewed in the following sections, which reflect the four precincts outlined in the PoM (Figure 4.3).



Figure 4.3 Study Area, with Precincts outlined in the PoM.

4.2 Lance Webb Reserve Precinct

The Lance Webb Reserve Precinct extends from the Ferry Road wharf to Picnic Parade. The area comprises a narrow strip of white sand beach, approximately 500m long, with a grassy reserve behind. Low rise housing faces the beach across the reserve (Figure 4.4). The juxtaposition of housing, reserve and beach, and the lack of formal roads and pathways, gives this section of the foreshore an unusually quaint sea-side character, in keeping with the early recreational history of the Restwell Estate subdivision, the first residential subdivision of the Ettalong Beach area.



Figure 4.4 Lance Webb Reserve, view to the west.

Most of the houses fronting the reserve were constructed in the second half of the twentieth century, on the sites of earlier holiday houses. However, some older houses and gardens are extant, interspersed among the newer structures. These houses are oriented to face the water across the reserve. The house at 42 The Esplanade is listed on Gosford PSO as a local heritage item (Figure 4.5). It is an Inter-War Californian Bungalow, with a low-pitched tile roof, wide eaves, and a prominent front-facing gable. The verandah and entryway are supported by tapered piers. The yard is separated from the reserve by a low picket fence. The houses at 368 and 370 Ocean View Road are small, well-maintained weatherboard cottages, likely from the 1910s or 1920s, with metal gable roofs and verandahs facing the reserve (Figure 4.6Figure 4.7).



Figure 4.5 House at 42 The Esplanade.



Figure 4.6 House at 370 Ocean View Road.



Figure 4.7 Cottages at 368 (right) and 370 (left) Ocean View Road have verandahs facing the Lance Webb Reserve.

Other older buildings are less well maintained, but still retain something of their original character. These include a fibro cottage at 350A Ocean View Road, a weatherboard cottage at 352 Ocean View Road, a pair of fibro cottages at 332A Ocean View Road, and a fibro house at 302 Ocean View Road (Figure 4.8-Figure 4.10). The house at 302 Ocean View Road originally had a small shop attached to the south side, facing the beach. Remnant plantings on vacant lots mark the site of other, recently demolished houses (Figure 4.11).



Figure 4.8 Cottages at 350A (right) and 352 (left) Ocean View Road.



Figure 4.9 Houses at 332A Ocean View Road.



Figure 4.10 House at 302 Ocean View Road.



Figure 4.11 Remnant plantings at 304 Ocean View Road mark the site of former cottage.

The reserve itself is relatively open, with scattered trees, preserving open views to the beach. Little remains to indicate the native vegetation of the area. Cultural plantings along the reserve include Norfolk Island Pine, Fig, and Coral Trees (Figure 4.12). Facilities for picnickers include a new toilet block, constructed during the course of this study next to Ferry Road, a timber picnic table, and a concrete picnic table (Figure 4.13-Figure 4.14). A yellow brick toilet block is currently being removed from the area adjacent to Schnapper Road.



Figure 4.12 Tall Norfolk Island Pine (centre-left) and toilet block (right) at the south end of Schnapper Road.



Figure 4.13 New toilet block at Ferry Road.



Figure 4.14 Concrete picnic table at Lance Webb Reserve.

Much of the grassed reserve is supported by a stone retaining wall, which appears to be constructed of large, recycled or waste sandstone quarry blocks. The wall has two sections: approximately 150m of vertical wall along the western part of the reserve, using roughly squared blocks (Figure 4.15); and 190m of less regular blocks, which lie in an ad hoc arrangement along eastern part of the reserve (Figure 4.16). The two sections are separated by a concrete stormwater outlet pipe (Figure 4.17). Analysis of historic aerial photographs indicates that the wall was originally constructed between 1954 and 1964; by 2005 the wall was in a state of disrepair, and the western end was subsequently reconstructed.



Figure 4.15 Retaining wall, built with large, castoff sandstone quarry blocks along the western part of Lance Webb Reserve.



Figure 4.16 Retaining wall, with dumped sandstone quarry blocks along the eastern part of Lance Webb Reserve.



Figure 4.17 Concrete stormwater outlet pipe, at the junction of two sections of retaining wall.



Figure 4.18 Damaged stormwater outlet, at the south end of Schnapper Road.

The ongoing effects of erosion along the foreshore are particularly evident at the south end of Schnapper Road, where the concrete collar for a second large stormwater pipe lays cracked and broken on the beach, and at the east end of the precinct, where the roots of numerous tree roots are exposed in unsupported sections of the sand bank (Figure 4.18). Two sandstone block groyne provide additional evidence of previous attempts to control the erosion of sand from the beach (Figure 4.19).



Figure 4.19 Sandstone block groynes; view from the east.

In contrast with the early- to mid-twentieth century, access from the reserve to the beach is now limited, with sandy paths defined by pine log and wire fencing at the eastern and western ends of the reserve, a set of stone steps in the built retaining wall, and a set of timber steps near the south end of Schnapper Road (Figure 4.20-Figure 4.21). The Ferry Road wharf is accessed by a concrete ramp and steps from the south end of Ferry Road (Figure 4.22-Figure 4.23). A short section of pine log fence prevents access to the beach at the west end of the reserve.



Figure 4.20 Beach access near the west end of Lance Webb Reserve.



Figure 4.21 Beach access near the south end of Schnapper Road.



Figure 4.22 Ramp access to the Ferry Road wharf. Figure 4.23 Stair access to the Ferry Road wharf.

The wharf has a timber deck supported by timber piles encased in concrete and metal rails (Figure 4.24). A derelict timber jetty is extant on the east side of the wharf (Figure 4.25). Remnant archaeological evidence of an earlier jetty(s) has also been exposed in the beach on the west side of the wharf (see Section 4.2.1 below).



Figure 4.24 Ferry Road wharf.



Figure 4.25 Ferry Road wharf (right) and derelict jetty (left).

4.2.1 Areas of Historical Archaeological Potential

Three features of historical archaeological interest have been exposed as a result of recent sand erosion events along the beach and in seabed to the west of the Ferry Road wharf. A detailed physical analysis of these features is attached in Appendix B, and summarised below.

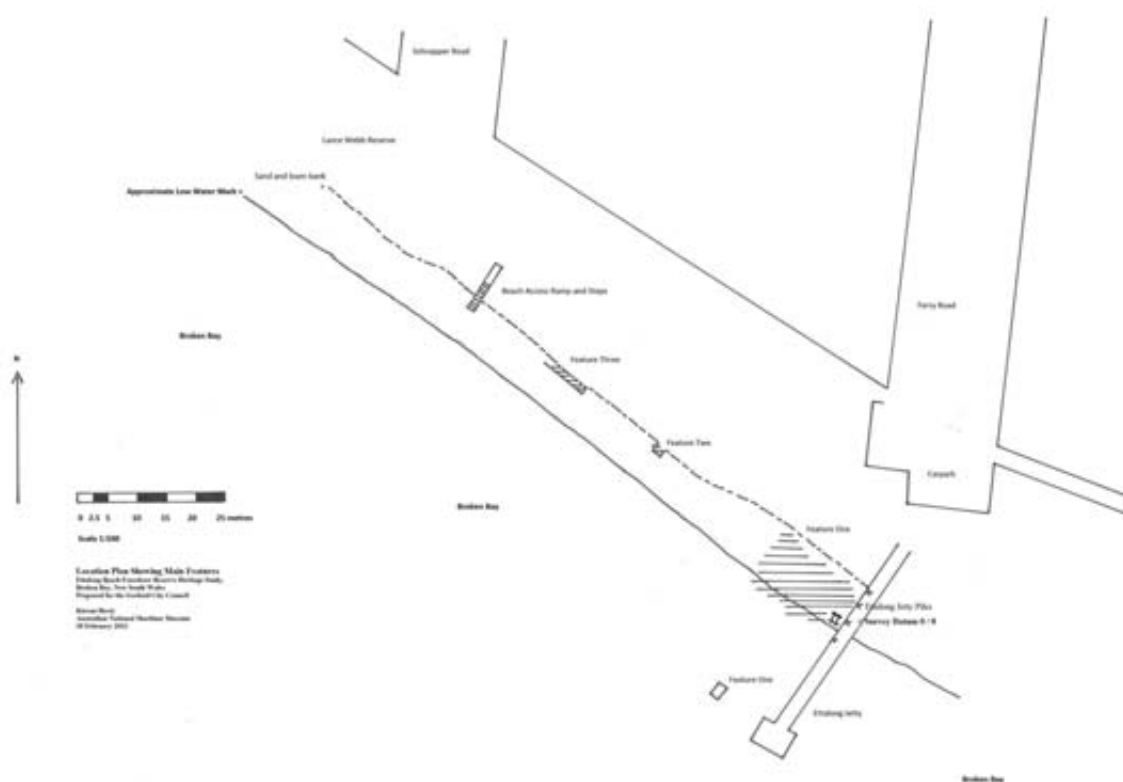


Figure 4.26 Sketch map of feature of archaeological interest on the west side of the Ferry Road wharf. (Source: ANMM 2012.)

Feature One

Feature One comprises the remains of a slipway, two slipway carriages, a former boatshed and a wharf structure. The feature is located immediately to the west of the present Ferry Road wharf, and extends for approximately 21m along the beach (Figure 4.27-Figure 4.28). From the High Water Mark (HWM), where the beach merges with a sand and loam bank, it extends at least 30m towards and into the water (Figure 4.29).



Figure 4.27 View of Feature One from the Ferry Road wharf, towards the west. The slipway carriage can be seen at the bottom left of the photo (red arrow). (Source: ANMM 2012)



Figure 4.28 View looking north of Feature One from the Ferry Road wharf. The slipway carriage can be seen on the beach to the right, beside the wharf.

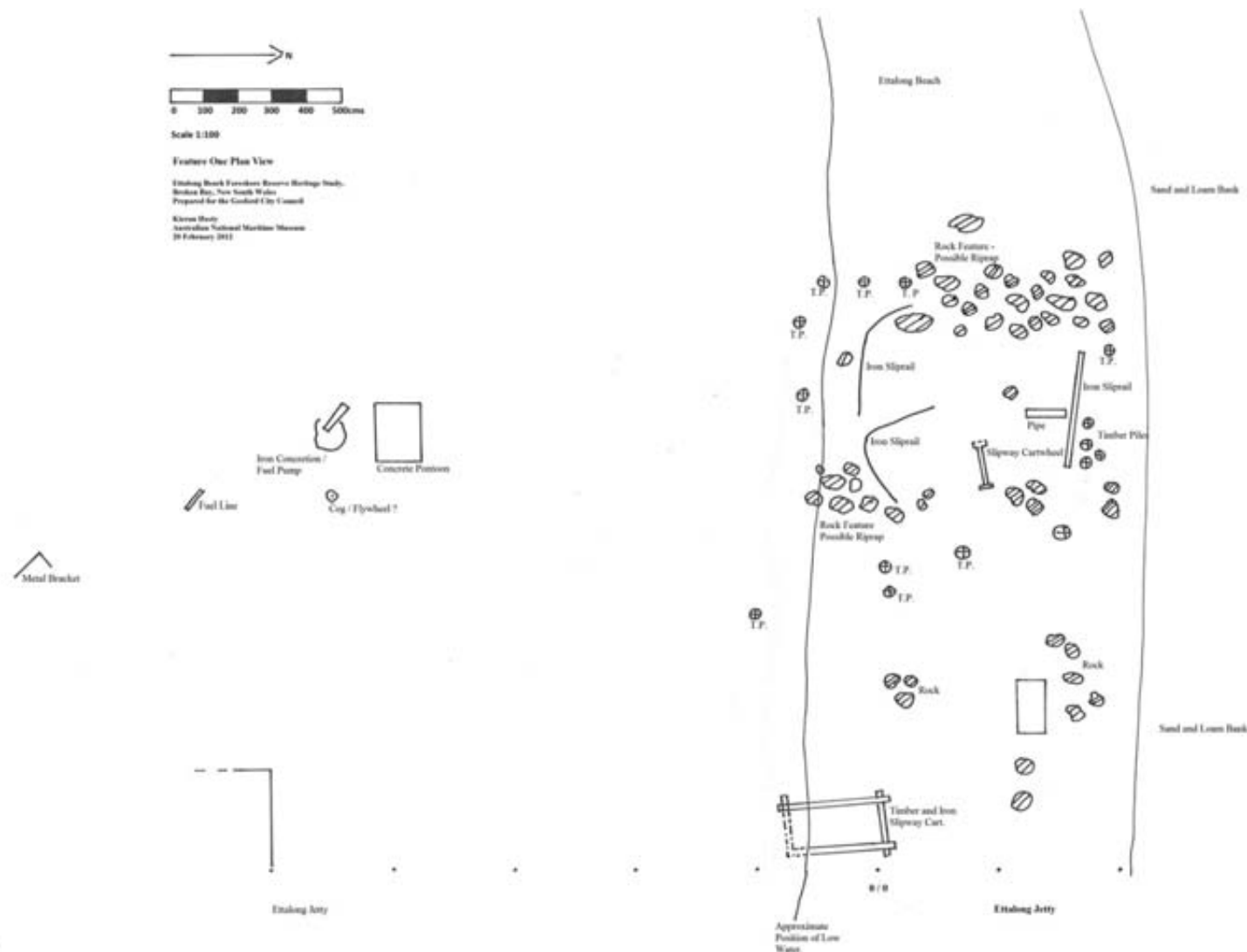


Figure 4.29 Sketch Plan of Feature One. (Source: ANMM 2012)

The site consists of a number of sub-features, including:

- Timber slipway carriage or cart with two sets of iron wheels; 0.45m northwest of the wharf, just above the LWM (Figure 4.30-Figure 4.31).
- Concrete barrel formed in the shape of a 200l (44 gallon) drum; 4.5m northwest of the wharf, just below the HWM.
- Series of paired timber piles, some with steel and concrete collars; 7.5-10.5m northwest of the wharf, the piles extend from at least the HWM, at the point where the beach merges with the sand and loam bank, southward past the LWM and into the waters of Broken Bay (Figure 4.32-Figure 4.33).
- Loose row of stones running approximately north—south across the beach, possibly a foundation bed for a slipway or protective rip-rap for the beach or pile structure; 10.50 – 11.7m northwest of the wharf, from the HWM to just below the LWM (Figure 4.34).
- Two iron rails of varying lengths, isolated iron wheels and other iron concretions; 10.7-16.7m northwest of the wharf, between the HWM to the LWM (Figure 4.35).
- Third iron rail associated with row of timber piles; 11.7-15.40m northwest of the wharf, above the HWM (Figure 4.36);
- Series of rough cut timber piles, in two intersecting rows, 12-17.3m northwest of the wharf. A paired east-west row straddles the LWM; a north-south row extends above and below the LWM (Figure 4.38).
- Loose stone feature, possibly a foundation bed for a slipway or protective rip-rap for the beach or pile structure; 14.5 – 19.8m northwest of the wharf, between the HWM and the LWM (Figure 4.39).
- Submerged concrete slipway apron or concrete pontoon; 13m northwest of the wharf, below the LWM.
- Submerged fuel pump or bowser; 13m northwest of the wharf, below the LWM.
- Possible submerged remains of another slipway carriage or cart; 13m northwest of the wharf, below the LWM.



Figure 4.30 View of slipway cart at base of Ferry Road wharf; view from the north.



Figure 4.31 Slipway carriage or cart, partially buried in the sand; view from the northeast.



Figure 4.32 Timber pile with steel drum and concrete collar.



Figure 4.33 Series of paired timber piles, with one to the left showing a rebate for cross bracing; view from the south. (Source: ANMM 2012)



Figure 4.34 Row of loose stone, running approximately north-south across the beach.



Figure 4.35 A bent iron rail on the beach. (Source: ANMM 2012)



Figure 4.36 Iron rail adjacent to three timber piles, above the HWM; view to the north.



Figure 4.37 Partially buried iron wheel.



Figure 4.38 Row of rough-cut timber piles; view from the east.



Figure 4.39 Second loose stone sub-feature, with rough-cut timber piles in the background; view from the north. (Source: ANMM 2012)

Analysis of historical aerial photographs of the study area has confirmed that a series of boat sheds and wharfs were located at the site between at least 1941 and 1964. This is supported by the oral evidence of long-time local residents of the area and other historical documents.

Feature Two

Feature Two is a large welded and riveted, cylindrical iron vessel, lying on the beach approximately 43m northwest of the Ferry Road wharf (Figure 4.40). The vessel is resting just above the HWM, at the point where the beach merges with the adjacent embankment. The vessel is partially buried in the beach, parallel to the embankment, and is overgrown with the roots of trees from the neighbouring Lance Webb Reserve.



Figure 4.40 Cylindrical iron vessel on Ettalong Beach, view from the south. (Source: ANMM 2012)

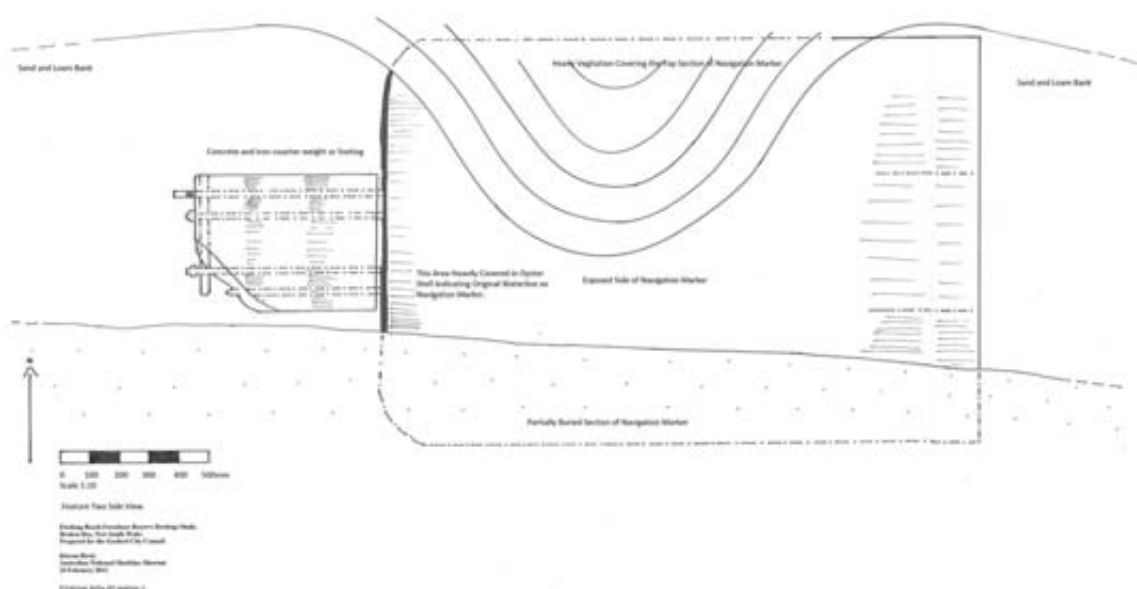


Figure 4.41 Sketch plan of Feature Two – Side View. (Source: ANMM 2012)

The vessel has flat ends, with a circular opening in the east end (Figure 4.42). A cylindrical concrete block, (formed by pouring concrete into a 44 gallon drum) has been bolted onto the west end of the vessel (Figure 4.43). The presence of numerous oyster shells on the block and the west end of the vessel, indicate that this end has been wholly or partially submerged in seawater. The interior of the vessel appears to be filled with sand, iron concretions and timber fragments.



Figure 4.42 Circular opening at the east end of the vessel. (Source: ANMM 2012)



Figure 4.43 Concrete block bolted to the west end of the vessel, which is covered with oyster shells.

ANMM analysis of the vessel has concluded that the iron vessel is likely the remains of a crude, yet purpose-built navigational marker that has broken free from its mooring and washed ashore onto Ettalong Beach.

Feature Three

Feature three is a reinforced concrete slab laid on the beach, approximately 60m northwest of the Ferry Road Wharf (Figure 4.44). The slab is oriented southeast-northwest along the beach, parallel to the adjacent sand and loam bank. The beach sand at the southeast corner of the slab has been partially eroded away, exposing a single course of brick footings, which are separated from the concrete by a sheet of corrugated metal (Figure 4.45). The slab is at least 7.1m long, at least 1.13m wide at the east end, and 190mm thick (including the brick footings) (Figure 4.46). Analysis of historical aerial photographs of the area has not clarified the original function of the slab. Its location on the beach suggests that it may be associated with a former boatshed or change shed. However, historical photographs of private boatsheds along the beach indicate that they were predominantly constructed on timber piles.



Figure 4.44 Concrete slab on Ettalong Beach, west of the Ferry Road Wharf; view from the west.



Figure 4.45 Brick footings have been exposed at the southeast corner of the slab. A sheet of corrugated metal is between the brick and the concrete.

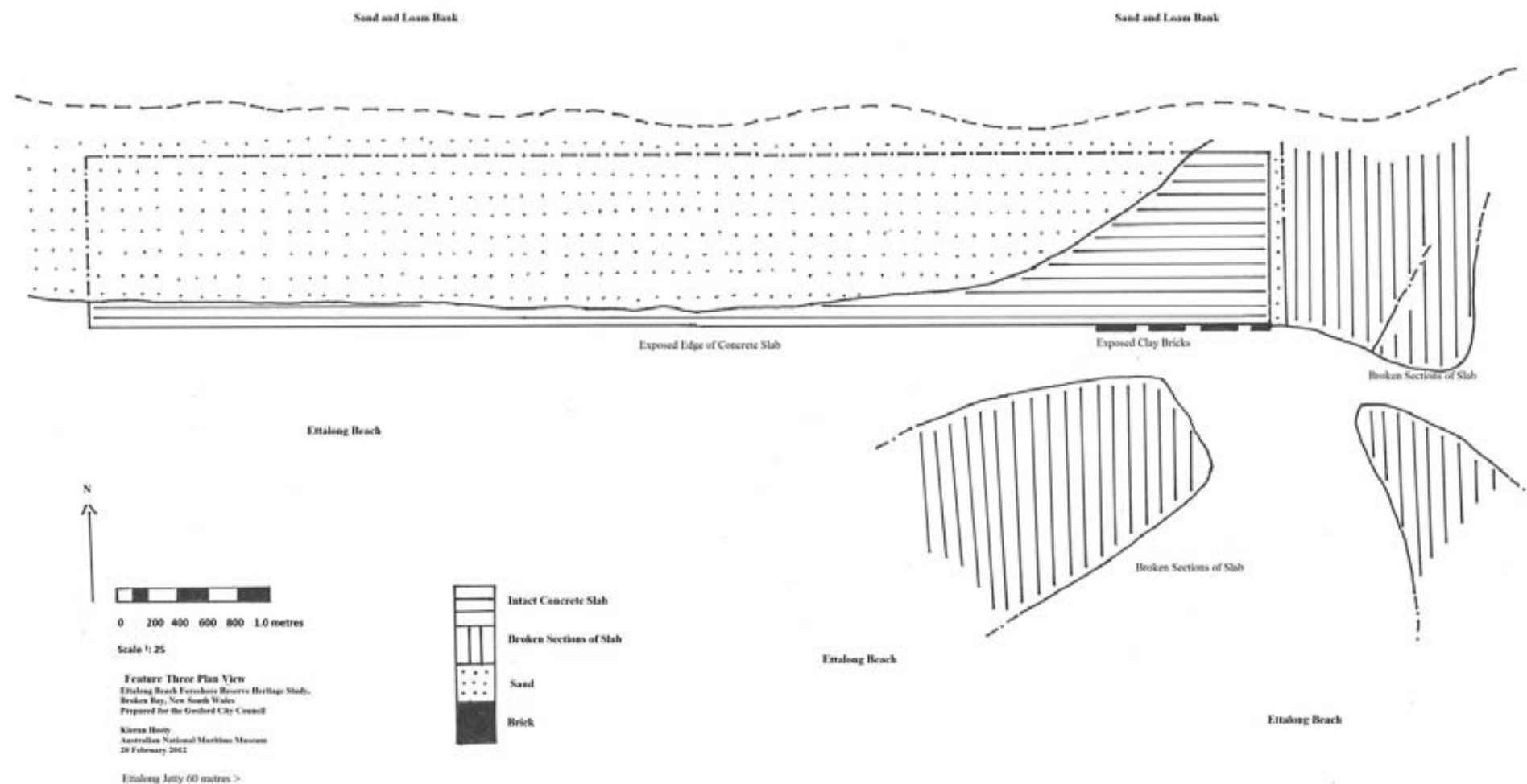


Figure 4.46 Sketch plan of Feature Three. (Source: ANMM 2012)

4.3 Town Beach Precinct

The Town Beach Precinct extends from Picnic Parade to the Beach Street stormwater outlet. It comprises a white sand beach, approximately 240m long, and a narrow band of dune between the beach and The Esplanade (Figure 4.47). Much of the area has been recently developed in accordance with the Ettalong Beach Dune Management Plan, including the construction of three timber and steel viewing decks, regrading of the dune near Picnic Parade, and selective revegetation of the foredune. These works have opened up views from The Esplanade to the beach and water. Analysis of historical aerials and other photographs suggests that most of the beach and dune area was reclaimed in the second half of the twentieth century, and that this section of The Esplanade has previously been protected by a series of timber and stone revetments. The northern most viewing platform has been sited on the footprint of an earlier amenities building, now removed.



Figure 4.47 Ettalong Beach near the town centre; view from the northeast.

Access to the viewing decks is from a coloured concrete footpath along The Esplanade (Figure 4.48-Figure 4.50). The footpath ends at Picnic Parade, at the entrance to the Lance Webb Reserve (Figure 4.51). Access to the beach is along sandy footpaths defined by pine log and wire fencing, adjacent to the viewing platforms (Figure 4.52). Pine log fencing also separates the vegetated dune from The Esplanade Footpath.



Figure 4.48 Coloured concrete footpath along The Esplanade, between the town centre and the beach; view from the east. The Mantra hotel (right) dominates the local streetscape.



Figure 4.49 Viewing deck.



Figure 4.50 Access to viewing deck.



Figure 4.51 The concrete footpath ends at Picnic Parade, at the entrance to the Lance Webb Reserve.



Figure 4.52 Access to the beach from The Esplanade.

The Ettalong Beach Town Centre begins on the opposite side of The Esplanade, with the Ettalong Beach War Memorial Club and Mantra Hotel dominating the local streetscape. This large hotel occupies an entire block, including the former site of Phil Jeff's house, now demolished. The more modest Ettalong Motel occupies the site of the former Ettalong Hotel (Figure 4.53).



Figure 4.53 The Esplanade, view from the east. The Ettalong Motel is on the site of the former Hotel.

A large concrete stormwater outlet near Beach Road separates the Town Beach and Ferry Park precincts, and the associated water channel acts as a barrier to pedestrian movement along the beach (Figure 4.54). A row of three large Norfolk Island Pines lines The Esplanade behind the stormwater outlet (Figure 4.55). Analysis of historic aerial photographs indicates that the row was planted between 1941 and 1954.



Figure 4.54 Concrete stormwater outlet near Beach Road.



Figure 4.55 Row of Norfolk Island Pines along The Esplanade.

4.4 Ferry Park Precinct

The Ferry Park Precinct extends from the stormwater outlet near Beach Street to the stormwater outlet near the Lemon Grove access track. The area comprises a narrow strip of reclaimed land, which is primarily used for picnicking and fishing (Figure 4.56). It is also the proposed site of a Fast Ferry wharf, which would service ferries between Ettalong Beach and Sydney's Circular Quay. The land is flat and grassy, with a few small and medium-sized shade trees, including Fig, Banksia, and Norfolk Island Pine.



Figure 4.56 Reclaimed land beside The Esplanade; view from the north.

A sloping retaining wall or revetment separates the reserve from the water. This wall is constructed of large sandstone boulders, which appear to have been dumped along the foreshore in two stages:

- a curving alignment at the south end of the precinct, between Bangalow Street and the Lemon Grove stormwater pipe, constructed between 1964 and 1984 (Figure 4.57), and
- a relatively straight alignment at the north end of the precinct, between the Beach Street stormwater pipe and Bangalow Street, constructed between 1984 and 1995 (Figure 4.58).



Figure 4.57 Curving sandstone revetment at the south end of the precinct; view from the south.



Figure 4.58 Straight sandstone revetment at the north end of the precinct; view from the north.

There is a star picket and wire fence along the top of the northern section of the revetment, preventing visitors from climbing down from the reserve to the water (Figure 4.59). Two sets of concrete stormwater pipes, near Beach Street and the Lemon Grove access track, act as unsightly bookends to the precinct, and also obstruct pedestrian access to the narrow strip of sand at the base of the revetment wall (Figure 4.60 and Figure 4.54 above).



Figure 4.59 Wire fence and stormwater outlet near Beach Street.



Figure 4.60 Stormwater outlet near Lemon Grove Reserve access track.

A narrow car parking area was established alongside the northern part of the reserve between 1984 and 1995 (Figure 4.61). Other facilities for picnickers include a brick toilet block, timber picnic benches, metal benches, and a covered barbeque area (Figure 4.62). The barbeque is associated with a Vietnam Veteran's War Memorial at the northern end of the precinct (see Section below.)



Figure 4.61 Car parking area along The Esplanade.



Figure 4.62 Toilet block near east end of Bangalow Street.

Most of the houses facing the reserve across The Esplanade have two storeys, and were constructed in the second half of the twentieth century, replacing small holiday houses on the same site (Figure 4.63). Only a few older houses are extant, including a gable roofed house at 58 The Esplanade (Figure 4.64), and a hipped roofed house at 70 The Esplanade (Figure 4.65). The latter house was likely constructed in the 1940s. Both building have been substantially modified.



Figure 4.63 View of houses along the Esplanade.



Figure 4.64 House at 58 The Esplanade.



Figure 4.65 House at 70 The Esplanade.

4.4.1 Vietnam Veteran's Memorial

The Vietnam Veteran's Memorial is sited near the crest of the stone revetment, at the north end of the Ferry Park Precinct (Figure 4.66). The memorial consists of a low, rectangular sandstone pillar, with two embossed bronze plaques (Figure 4.67-Figure 4.68). The pillar is set on a sandstone base, surrounded by a bed of white pebbles laid in concrete and a white-painted chain fence. The use of white pebbles is reminiscent of a cemetery context, where there is a long tradition of using white pebbles to mark or embellish grave plots.



Figure 4.66 Vietnam Veteran's Memorial; view from the west.

The plaque on the upper, sloping face of the pillar reads:

*IN MEMORY OF
THE SOLDIERS, SAILORS & AIRMEN
WHO PAID THE SUPREME SACRIFICE
IN VIETNAM.
1962 – 1973
“LEST WE FORGET”*



Figure 4.67 Bronze plaque on upper, slope face of the memorial. A small epoxy patch repair can be seen on the stone to the right side of the plaque (red arrow).



Figure 4.68 Bronze plaque on southwest face of the memorial.

The plaque on the southwest face of the pillar reads:

*ERECTED BY THE MEMBERS
OF THE
VIETNAM VETERANS FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA
GOSFORD CITY SUB-BRANCH*

The pillar is oriented to the southwest, and positioned such that people attending annual commemorative services can be seated facing the memorial and the rising sun beyond. The base for a flag pole is set on the northeast side, i.e. behind the memorial: the flag pole itself is erected during special events only (Figure 4.69-Figure 4.70). A replica of the Long Tan Cross is also erected behind the memorial during the Long Tan Day Service. The close proximity of the memorial to the revetment wall means that the memorial, flag and cross are viewed against the serene backdrop of Brisbane Water, which can be seen extending past Kourung Gourung Point to the east (Figure 4.71).



Figure 4.69 View of memorial from the southeast.



Figure 4.70 View of memorial and barbeque from the north. The base for a flagpole can be seen beside the monument.



Figure 4.71 View of memorial from the west, with Brisbane Water extending into the distance behind.

The memorial is in moderate condition: the surface of the upper bronze plaque is scratched and there are a few small epoxy patch repairs on the sandstone pillar. Pitting on the surface of the stone and small chips surrounding the plaque may be indicative of aeolian erosion, soluble salt damage, and/or abrasive cleaning. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the stone has been treated with an anti-graffiti coating. The flagpole is stored off-site to discourage vandalism.

An electric barbeque is located to the south of the memorial, and has a close visual and functional relationship with the memorial (Figure 4.72 and Figure 4.70 above). An open space of 5-6m between the memorial and the barbeque is used for seating during commemorative services.

The barbeque is constructed of red brick on a concrete pad, and sheltered by a green corrugated metal awning. The barbeque has two steel hot plates, surrounded by a polished steel work surface. A steel memorial plaque is attached to the west side of barbeque, between two steel access doors (Figure 4.73). The plaque reads:

*THIS MEMORIAL BBQ WAS ERECTED BY
THE GOSFORD CITY SUB BRANCH
OF THE VIETNAM VETERANS ASSOCIATION
IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO SERVED
DEDICATED ON
16th AUGUST 1997
BY
MRJIM LLOYD, MP
MEMBER FOR ROBERTSON*



Figure 4.72 Barbeque; view from the northwest.



Figure 4.73 Steel plaque on west face of the barbeque.

The barbeque is well maintained, and cleaned on a daily basis by volunteers of the VVPPAA.

4.5 South Beach Precinct

The South Beach Precinct extends from the Lemon Grove stormwater outlet to approximately 150m south of the Kourung Street boat ramp. It comprises a white sand beach, approximately 400m long, and a narrow band of dune between the beach and The Esplanade (Figure 4.74). This is the least structured section of the study area, popular for fishing, with long sections with unregulated access across the dune to the beach. However, as with the other precincts, there is physical evidence of previous attempts to control the erosion of sand from the beach, including two sandstone block groynes north of the boat ramp, and remnant sandstone block retaining wall near the Lemon Grove stormwater outlet (Figure 4.75-Figure 4.76).



Figure 4.74 Dunes between The Esplanade and the Beach; view from the north.



Figure 4.75 Sandstone groynes; view from the south.



Figure 4.76 Remnant sandstone block retaining wall.



Figure 4.77 Pine log fencing protects dune vegetation.

The Kourung Street boat ramp has a relatively informal carpark, constructed in 1968 on the sand beside The Esplanade. The site is marked by a row of squared sandstone blocks alongside the ramp, and a public notice board in the car park (Figure 4.78-Figure 4.79). Facilities for picnickers are limited to a few metal tables in an open grassy area set back from the beach, to the south of the boat ramp (Figure 4.80-Figure 4.81).



Figure 4.78 Row of squared sandstone blocks beside Kourung Street boat ramp.



Figure 4.79 Car parking area at Kourung Street boat ramp.



Figure 4.80 Open picnic area at south end of study area.



Figure 4.81 Metal picnic table at south end of study area.

As with the Ferry Park Precinct, most of the houses facing the reserve across The Esplanade have two storeys, and were constructed in the second half of the twentieth century. Analysis of historical aerial photographs suggests that this stretch of The Esplanade, which backs onto the Lemon Grove Reserve, was the last to be developed for residential housing, and that there were only a few earlier houses facing this section of the study area. This analysis is consistent with anecdotal evidence, which suggests that the Lemon Grove Reserve was originally swampy land, reclaimed with sand pumped from the Ettalong Channel. A few of the earlier houses are extant, including an Inter-War Californian Bungalow with a front facing gable at 100 The Esplanade, and another with a hipped tile roof at 103 The Esplanade (Figure 4.82-Figure 4.83). A small bait shop opposite the boat ramp, has recently been remodelled, but the shop building was likely constructed in this location in the 1940s (Figure 4.84).



Figure 4.82 House at 103 The Esplanade.



Figure 4.83 House at 100 The Esplanade.



Figure 4.84 Bait shop opposite the Kourung Street boat ramp, recently remodelled.

4.6 Discussion of Historic Heritage Values

The above analysis indicates that key elements of the landscape with known or potential historic heritage value are clustered within the Lance Webb reserve Precinct and the Ferry Park Precinct. Based on current evidence, the Town Beach Precinct and the South Beach Precinct have little heritage value; however, proposed changes to the Town Beach Precinct may have an impact on the heritage values of the Ferry Park Precinct.

Holiday Houses

Urban development of the Ettalong Beach area began in the 1900s-1910s, with the subdivision of land for small holiday cottages and camping sites. The area was promoted as a place of natural beauty, well-suited to fishing, swimming and boating activities, with easy access by public transport from Sydney. These features also attracted permanent residents, leading to a rapid expansion in the local population, and by the middle of the century the suburb was substantially built-out.

In more recent decades, most of the early holiday homes and gardens along the foreshore have been replaced with larger, brick and concrete structures. Only few of the older weatherboard and fibro houses remain, to serve as reminders of the early, recreational history of the suburb. Some of these houses are clustered along the Lance Webb Reserve, and contribute to the quaint sea-side character of this section of the study area. One of these houses, at 42 The Esplanade, has been listed as a heritage item. Other small, early houses with direct access to the foreshore are susceptible to redevelopment, particularly when in poor condition, and several vacant lots are testament to the removal of older buildings and gardens from this area. Most of the early houses are unlikely to satisfy the criteria for heritage listing as individual heritage items; however, a pair of well-maintained weatherboard cottages at 368 and 370 Ocean View Road, near to the house at 42 The Esplanade, could be researched further for a group listing, with potential historic and aesthetic value.

Foreshore Reserve and Archaeological Evidence of former Wharfs and Boatsheds

Early maps of the study area indicate that a 100ft strip of land along the foreshore was reserved by the Crown for public access. This reserve forms the basis of the foreshore park today. Over the course of the past century, the natural landscape of the reserve has been gradually transformed into an orderly, man-made environment, with various stone groynes and revetments indicative of a long-running battle to protect the beach and neighbouring properties from the threat of erosion. The reserve itself is relatively open, with minimal cultural plantings, preserving open views from many houses to the beach.

The first major wharf was constructed at the east end of the reserve in 1907, to provide public access to the Restwell Estate Subdivision. This wharf has been rebuilt several times over the course of the past century, but the present wharf at the end of Ferry Road continues to support water-based access to the Ettalong Beach area.

Early photographic and documentary evidence also indicates that a number of private boatsheds were constructed on the foreshore, on land leased from the Lands' Department. Although the beach continues to be a popular destination for swimming, boating and fishing activities, little remains to indicate the early prevalence of these boatsheds along the foreshore. Archaeological deposits and relics exposed in the beach adjacent to the Ferry Road wharf provide some evidence of a commercial boatshed and wharf which operated in this location from the c1920s to the 1970s. Aerial photographs from 1941, 1954 and 1964 indicate that the boatshed and wharf were expanded or otherwise modified on several occasions over this period. Oral reports from local residents indicate that the most recent boatshed, Freeborn's Boatshed, was destroyed by fire in the 1970s.

Over the course of the preparation of this report, the beach has continued to erode, exposing more artefacts in the area to the west of the present wharf. This suggests that there is potential for further archaeological resources associated with the various boatsheds to be contained within the beach, and adjacent seabed. That being said, similar commercial boatsheds remain in operation to the east of the study area, including Andersons' Boatshed at 3a Petit St, Booker Bay. It is therefore unlikely that new archaeological evidence recovered from the Ferry Road wharf site would substantially contribute to the information already known about the history of the area from the existing physical evidence, photographic and documentary sources. However, archaeological resources associated with the boatshed still have historical and social value, and are important reminders of the role of water-based transport and recreation in the development of the local area. Ongoing erosion of the beach may contribute to the further exposure and eventual destruction of these archaeological resources.

Navigational Buoy

The archaeological remains of a navigational buoy to the west of the Ferry Road wharf has historical value, as possible evidence of early attempts to regulate and guide the movement of boat traffic through the Brisbane Water area. The buoy has been washed ashore, and for a long time has been buried by the foreshore embankment. Ongoing erosion of the beach, and the exposure of the iron fabric to the elements, is also likely to contribute to the destruction of this resource.

Vietnam Veteran's Memorial

The Vietnam Veteran's Memorial represents a more recent community use of the Ettalong Beach foreshore reserve. The barbeque area is an important gathering place for veterans and veterans' family across the Woy Woy peninsula, and the war memorial is the focus of a local remembrance service for Vietnam Veterans, held annually on the Saturday before Long Tan Day (18th August). A small, open space between the memorial and the barbeque is used for seating during this service. The site of the memorial was chosen, in part, for its proximity to a well-established fishing and meeting area at the foreshore; however, the landscape setting of the memorial has become an important backdrop to the ceremonies held at the site. The view across the water from the memorial to the east is particularly valued by the veterans' community as contributing to the meaning and dignity of the memorial service.

5 Assessment of Significance

5.1 Preamble

The physical evidence of past activities is a valuable resource that is embodied in the fabric, setting, history and broader environment of an item, place or archaeological site. ‘Cultural heritage significance’ and ‘heritage value’ are terms used to express the tangible and intangible values of an item, place or archaeological site, and the response that it evokes in the community. The assessment of significance provides the framework for the development of conservation and management strategies, to protect an item or place for future generations.

As identified in Section 2, the study area incorporates the following heritage items:

- House, 42 The Esplanade, Ettalong Beach
- Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Ettalong Foreshore Reserve, The Esplanade, Ettalong Beach.

The heritage significance of the house at 42 The Esplanade has been researched as part of the statutory listing processes and does not need to be reconsidered for this report. The previous assessment of significance for this item is summarised below, and the GCC Inventory is attached in Appendix A.

GCC does not have a record of a previous assessment of significance for the Vietnam Veteran’s Memorial. The memorial has therefore been re-assessed against the Heritage Branch criteria to determine the relative heritage values of the place, and a new Inventory has been prepared for the site. The Inventory is also attached in Appendix A and the assessment of significance is summarised below.

The above evaluation of the Lance Webb Reserve Precinct has also identified the potential for relatively intact archaeological resources along the beach and adjacent seabed. The exposed archaeological relics have therefore been assessed against the Heritage Branch criteria to determine their heritage significance, if any. Archaeological relics assessed as having State or local significance should be managed under the ‘relics’ provisions of the Heritage Act. The ANMM report assessing the significance of three key features is attached in Appendix B and the heritage significance of the features is summarised below.

Two houses at 368 and 370 Ocean View Road have also been identified as potential heritage items. These houses border onto the Lance Webb Reserve, but are outside the area of the PoM and will not therefore be assessed further for this report.

5.2 House at 42 The Esplanade

The house at 42 The Esplanade was built on the Restwell Estate, Ettalong Beach in the c1910s-1920s as a holiday house/weekender for the Warner family. The house continued to be used as a holiday house for much of the twentieth century, and in this regard was typical of Ettalong area.

The house is a representative example of the Inter-War California Bungalow style, which is rare in the local area. The original design is largely intact, apart from a later timber balustrade. The siting of the house on a street corner adjacent to Brisbane Water imparts considerable streetscape value.

The house has historic, aesthetic and social significance, and rarity and representative value.

5.3 Vietnam Veteran’s Memorial and Memorial Barbeque

The Vietnam Veterans’ Memorial at Ettalong Beach commemorates death of Australian servicemen in the Vietnam War, 1962-1973. An adjacent memorial barbeque honours all those who served in the

war. The war memorial and memorial barbeque are associated with the local branch of the Vietnam Veterans' Association (VVA), the Vietnam Veterans' Federation of Australia (VVFA), and the Vietnam Veterans Peacekeepers and Peacemakers Association of Australia (VPPAA). The memorial and barbeque are proud reminders of the contributions made by these organisations on behalf of the veterans' community, and the ongoing role of the VPPAA in providing support services to local veterans and their families.

The landscape setting of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, adjacent to Brisbane Water, provides a tranquil backdrop to annual commemorative services on Long Tan Day. The memorial is oriented such that participants face the water and the rising sun. These services reinforce the community's desire to not forget the sacrifice of Australian servicemen in the war.

The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial is a representative example of a small commemorative war memorial erected in a public location at the beginning of the twenty-first century, and a rare example of a war memorial exclusively dedicated to the Vietnam War.

The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial and associated memorial barbeque have historic and aesthetic significance, and rarity and representative value.

5.4 Lance Webb Reserve Maritime Archaeology

5.4.1 Feature One – Former Wharf, Boatshed and Slipway

The building of Restwell Estate wharf in 1907, and the subsequent operation of a commercial boatshed and slipway beside the wharf from the c1920s to the 1970s, was a direct result of the subdivision and increasing economic and social development of the Ettalong Beach area in the early- to mid-twentieth century. This development was founded on tourism and trade, and an associated increase in boat traffic and maritime fatalities. The archaeological remains of the boatshed and slipway are significant reminders of the importance of water-based transport, tourism and recreation to the development of the local area.

The archaeological remains of the former boatshed and slipway have historic and social significance.

5.4.2 Feature Two – Navigational Marker

The placing of navigational markers at the entrance to Brisbane Waters was a direct result of the area's increasing economic and social development through tourism and trade and the resulting increase in boat traffic and maritime fatalities. The Ettalong Beach marker is an example of a vernacular design, likely built at a local engineering works. It is also likely the remains of one of the navigational markers placed on Half Tide Rocks or The Bar in 1939 and as such it has local heritage significance.

The navigational marker has historic and social significance, representative value.

5.4.3 Feature Three – Unidentified Concrete, Brick and Sheet Metal Foundations

Based on current evidence, the concrete slab on the beach does not satisfy the criteria for heritage significance.

6 Proposed Development

6.1 Plan of Management

The PoM outlines a series of management strategies and performance targets designed to realise GCC's objectives for the study area. Table 6.1 outlines the site-wide development strategies that may impact on the heritage significance of the study area. Table 6.2 to Table 6.5 outline individual actions focused on each precinct.

Table 6.1 Site-wide management strategies (GCC 2007:46)

Issue	Action
Vegetation	All new vegetation should be native, which is indigenous to the locality.
Foreshore Recreation	Encourage non-motor watercraft such as sailing boats and catamarans. Encourage bicycle and other non-motor pedestrian activities along the foreshore such as volleyball.
Bike Path	Construct a shared pedestrian and bikeway the entire length of the site.
Stormwater outlets	Extend the Beach Street stormwater pipe to the line of the existing rock wall. Cover both the Lemon Grove stormwater outlet and the extended Beach Street outlet with the boardwalk and reclaimed park. Investigate contemporary water management options to ensure efficient water use and that storm water is managed in a sustainable manner. Explore options for modifications to existing storm water outlets at Lance Webb Reserve.
Erosion	Monitor beach behaviour and nourish shoreline when required. Beach nourishment materials should be obtained from shoals within the local estuarine system to minimize risk of imbalance of system processes.
Memorials	All existing official memorials and plaques will be respected and retained within the reserve. Management or final locations of these will be subject to ongoing consultation with relevant stakeholders

Table 6.2 Lance Webb Reserve Precinct performance targets (GCC 2007:47-48)

Issue	Action
Schnapper Road Toilet Block	Remove toilet block and build new facilities near Ferry Road wharf.
Ferry Road	Construct a turning circle at the end of Ferry Road and angular parking on the west side of the road. Plant street trees formally.
Ferry Road Wharf	Retain existing wharf and ferry service.
Cycle/Pedestrian Path	Construct the shared cycle/pedestrian path next to the dune vegetation fence line.
Residential Frontage	Build timber paths flush with ground level, connecting residential gates to cycle/pedestrian pathway. Plant a low band (500mm high) of locally indigenous vegetation along residential

Issue	Action
	fence line.
Dunes	Reconstruct access stairs. Remove weeds including Coral trees and Lantana. Retain native dune vegetation and rehabilitate with new species to imitate an estuary foreshore system.
Vegetation	Remove all weeds and replace with locally indigenous vegetation. Retain all significant large established trees except for large Coral trees. Use ground covers and low shrubs up to 1.5m high on bare dune areas to retain views.
Rock Revetment	Undertake an assessment of current structures for effectiveness. Supplementation works required toward Ferry Road and Town Beach.
Sand Nourishment	Develop a regular program of works required to maintain the protection zone for adjacent houses, public infrastructure and reserve amenities.

Table 6.3 Town Beach Precinct performance targets (GCC 2007:49)

Issue	Action
Beach*	Retain/reshape dunes and selectively remove, prune and replace vegetation. Construct viewing platforms and access ramps at suitable locations. Build appropriate dune vegetation fence around protected dune areas.
Picnic Parade Amenities Building*	Demolish the existing toilet block. Toilet facilities will be located adjacent to the Ferry Road wharf beach facilities building and the proposed Fast Ferry wharf. Remove rock wall seaward of Picnic Parade toilet block.
Beach Facilities Building	Construct a new multi-use building near the existing stormwater drain at Beach Street. This building is to house a café/kiosk, hire facilities and public toilets.

*Note: These actions were completed prior to the commencement of the current study.

Table 6.4 Ferry Park Precinct performance targets (GCC 2007:50)

Issue	Action
Picnic and Barbeque Area	Retain existing BBQ and picnic facilities. Install three BBQ pavilions in the Ferry Park precinct.
Foreshore Car Park	Remove foreshore carpark to allow for greater open space. Replace with grassed areas, playground, bioswale and 90° angled parking between Beach Street and Bangalow Street.
Foreshore Parking	Replace parallel parking along the foreshore side of The Esplanade with a bicycle track, which is to run the entire length of the site.
Fast Ferry	Build a raised zebra crossing at the new Ferry interchange at Bangalow street. Provide parking along The Esplanade for three busses.

Issue	Action
Stormwater	Construct bioswale adjacent to The Esplanade to filter the road runoff before it enters Brisbane Water.
Stone Sea Wall	Retain existing wall to accommodate the extension of the Beach Street stormwater drain. Construct a timber boardwalk along its length.

Table 6.5 South Beach Precinct performance targets (GCC 2007:51)

Issue	Action
Kourung Street Boat Ramp	Upgrade existing boat launching facilities, including a new reinforced concrete ramp and build an appropriate sealed vehicle and trailer turning area.
Small Boat Launch	Construct a new boat launching facility for small dinghies adjacent to the Kourung Street ramp.
Dunes	Build a seating wall adjacent to the shared cycle/pedestrian footpath. Extend dune planting toward water where dune is narrow and build new fencing. Rehabilitate dune vegetation. Introduce new groundcovers such as Hibbertia scandens and Carpobrotus glaucescens.

6.2 Emergency Shoreline Projection

GCC proposes to undertake emergency foreshore protection works over a distance of approximately 90 m along Ettalong Beach, between Schnapper Road and Ferry Road. The works are designed to address an immediate problem with the shoreline erosion along Lance Webb Reserve. They will prevent loss of native trees in the reserve due to undermining of the shoreline embankment, and re-bury the significant archaeological resources exposed in the beach. The emergency works include the installation of a rock rip-rap revetment to the east of the Schnapper Road stormwater outlet, geotextile container protection along the beach embankment, and a sand trap spur under the Ferry Road jetty abutment.

6.2.1 Rock Rip-Rap Revetment

The proposed rock rip-rap revetment will be placed between the Schnapper Road stormwater outlet and the timber steps that provide foreshore access from Lance Webb Reserve. The preferred construction material is locally available sandstone, with rocks ranging in diameter between 0.2 m and 0.4 m (Figure 6.1-Figure 6.2). The rock will be placed against the existing embankment over a distance of 30 m, with a suitable geotextile underlay. Minimal excavation into the bank is required to provide two layers of rock at the eastern flank of the revetment, and at any pinch-points behind the crest. Excavation to install the toe of the revetment will be largely limited to the back beach, to a base level of RL -0.5 (Australian Height Datum). The timber steps will be retained, with rocks placed around the exposed concrete footings.

6.2.2 Geotextile Container Protection

The proposed geotextile container emergency protection structure covers a distance of 60 m along the beach embankment, and comprises 0.35m³ containers laid in stretcher bond over geotextile underlay (Figure 6.1-Figure 6.2). The structure will be tied into the embankment at the eastern and western ends, which will require excavation 1-2 m into the bank at these points. Crushed sandstone fill will be

used behind the wall. A self-heal toe will be installed below the level of the existing beach to provide scour protection, with the underside set at RL -0.5.

Although the specific design of the geotextile container protection is yet to be finalised, GCC has indicated that the proposed design will be modified to protect significant archaeological relics. The east end of the proposed wall will be truncated by a few metres to avoid impacts on the archaeological site exposed in the beach (Feature One: Former Wharf, Boatshed and Slipway). The archaeological site itself will be re-buried with 40m³ or approximately 70 tonnes of sand. Feature Two: Navigational Buoy will also be re-buried in sand behind the wall. Feature Three: Concrete Unidentified Concrete, Brick and Sheet Metal Foundations does not have heritage significance and will be demolished and removed to accommodate the works.

The geotextile container is temporary, with an anticipated 10-15 year lifespan, by which time long-term protection measures, such as the proposed management strategies outlined in Table 6.2, should be in place to protect this area from further erosion.

6.2.3 Sand Trap Spur

A small sand trap spur will be constructed under the Ferry Road wharf abutment, extending 10 m from the landward end of the wharf, or to the LWM. The sand trap spur is intended to encourage sand deposition on the western side of the wharf, over the exposed archaeological resources, and to prevent the wharf abutment becoming eroded. The proposed spur will be constructed of 0.35m³ geotextile containers laid in stretcher bond. A container will be placed at the seaward (southwest) end of the spur at RL-0.5, with local excavation for adjacent containers such that the spur is constructed level. The crest will be set at approximately RL 0.5, or mean high tide (Figure 6.1-Figure 6.2).



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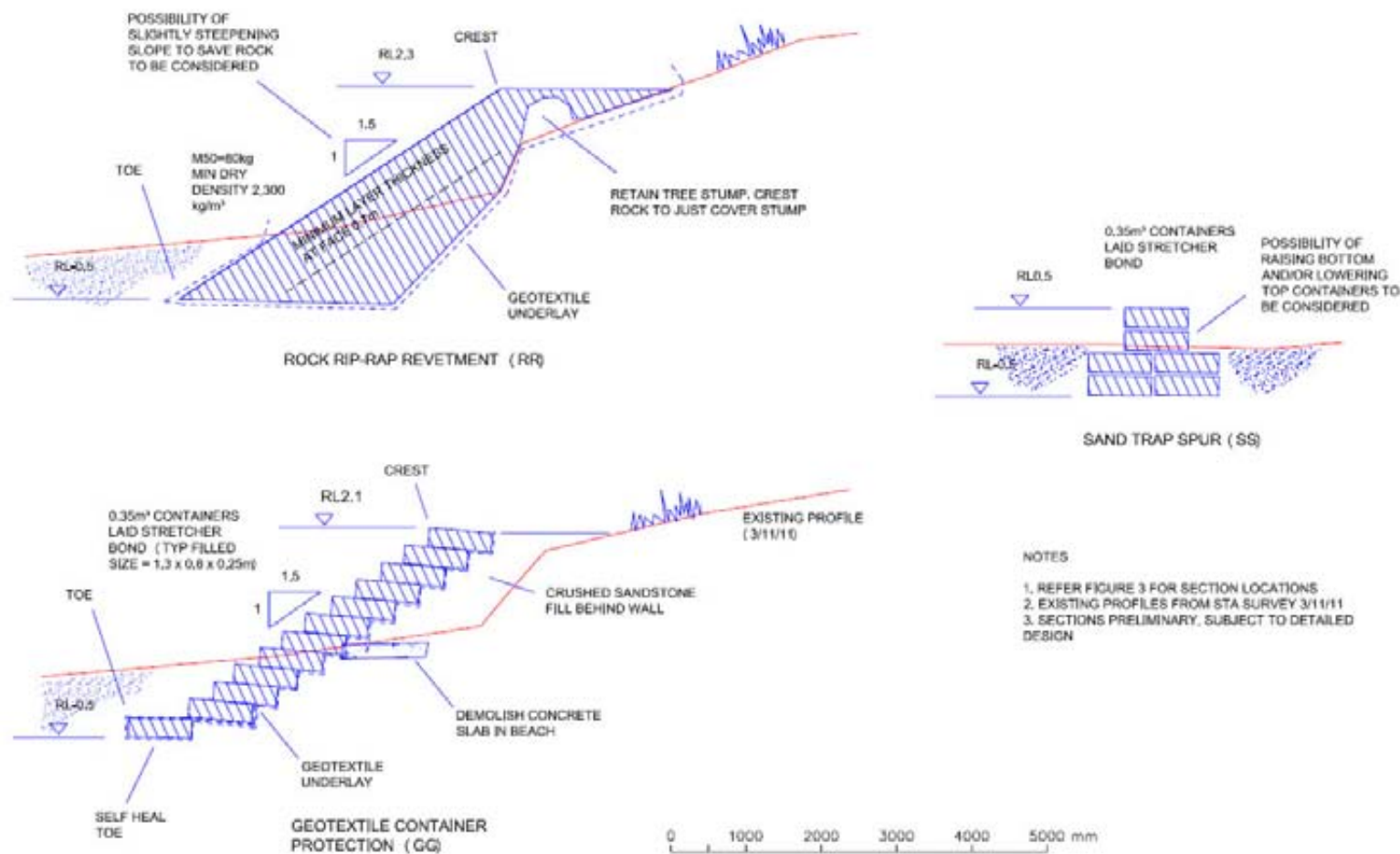


Figure 6.2 Preliminary sections for emergency protection works. (Source: gbaCoastal 2011:Fig 4.)

7 Historic Heritage Opportunities and Constraints

7.1 Preamble

Heritage places contribute to the character of a community by providing tangible evidence of its local history and identity. They can tell stories about how the landscape and environment came to be the way it is today. They can help to preserve a connection to the past for current residents, and can provide a point of reference for interpreting the past to visitors and future generations.

The Burra Charter has established conservation principles and processes for the management of heritage places. Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance (Article 1.4). Conservation may, according to circumstance, include the processes of: retaining or reintroducing a significant use; retaining historical associations and meanings; maintaining, preserving, restoring, reconstructing, adapting and/or interpreting physical fabric; and will commonly include a combination of more than one of these (Article 14).

The Burra Charter Process also recognises that heritage conservation policies should include consideration of other factors affecting the future of heritage places, such as:

- the broader strategic planning framework for GCC,
- available resources, and
- the physical condition of the place and its associated elements.

There are two local heritage items within or in the vicinity of the study area:

- House at 42 The Esplanade, and
- Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

In addition, this report has confirmed that archaeological resources exposed in the beach west of the Ferry Road wharf have local heritage value:

- Former Wharf, Boatshed and Slipway (Archaeological), and
- Navigational Marker (Archaeological).

Some older houses adjoining the Lance Webb reserve contribute to the historic and aesthetic character of the local environment and together have potential heritage value:

- Houses at 368 and 370 Ocean View Road.

The foreshore reserve itself has some heritage value, insofar as it has been maintained in use as a public recreational area since the first subdivisions of the Ettalong Beach for holiday houses in the early twentieth century. In general, implementation of the Ettalong Beach PoM is sympathetic to this value, by encouraging the ongoing maintenance and use of the reserve for public recreational activities. However, future implementation of the PoM and the proposed emergency shoreline protection works should be undertaken in such a way as to minimise impacts on listed heritage items and contributory elements of the local environment. This includes the ongoing maintenance and protection of the physical fabric of each item, an appropriate landscape setting and significant views associated with each item, and an appropriate use. It also includes an obligation to appropriately manage archaeological sites and relics.

Constraints and opportunities that relate to the conservation and management of local heritage items and contributory elements within the study area are discussed below.

7.2 Houses facing Lance Webb Reserve

Implementation of the PoM is likely to enhance the historic and aesthetic value of the listed house at 42 The Esplanade, and the potential heritage items at 368 and 370 Ocean View Road, by maintaining the physical and visual relationship between these houses and the beach. These relationships were established during the first subdivision of the Restwell Estate in 1907, and contribute to historic and aesthetic character of the place.

Key constraints arising from the heritage significance of houses are:

- Obligation to conserve the significant landscape setting and views associated with the houses. Significant visual relationships should be maintained, including relatively clear sightlines between the houses and the beach and water.
- Obligation to conserve significant physical fabric of the houses, associated gardens and original timber fences.
- Costs related to ongoing maintenance of historic fabric of historic houses, gardens and fences.
- Balancing the management of natural and cultural values of the Ettalong Beach foreshore.

Key opportunities arising from the heritage significance of houses facing the reserve are:

- Preservation of early holiday cottages in their original landscape setting, facing the open public reserve and the beach.
- Reinstatement of native dune vegetation, which formed the original landscape setting of the houses and views towards the beach.

7.3 Vietnam Veterans' Memorial

Implementation of the PoM may impact upon the physical fabric and landscape setting of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, but also presents an opportunity to enhance the setting and social value of the monument. In particular, the extension of the Beach Street stormwater pipe to the line of the existing stone revetment, reconstruction of the revetment, and subsequent construction of a beach facilities building over the stormwater pipe, may have an adverse impact on the fabric and landscape setting of the memorial.

Key constraints arising from the heritage significance of Vietnam Veteran's Memorial facing the reserve are:

- Obligation to conserve the war memorial as a rare example of its type, in its original foreshore setting, in association with the memorial barbeque.
- Obligation to conserve a significant view corridor from the war memorial to the east, such that Brisbane Water forms a backdrop to the memorial during Long Tan Day Services.
- Obligation to conserve public access and recreational use of park, in order to maintain the social value of the war memorial and memorial barbeque.
- Costs related to ongoing maintenance of the war memorial and memorial barbeque, should the VVPPAA no longer take an active interest in their maintenance.
- Potential threats to the physical integrity of the war memorial from vandalism.
- Management of high pedestrian through-traffic along the foreshore reserve.

Key opportunities arising from the heritage significance of the Vietnam Veteran's Memorial reserve are:

- Maintenance and/or improvement of the foreshore setting for Long Tan Day Memorial Services, including removal of the car park and improved landscaping of the area immediately

to the west of the war memorial, to allow for temporary seating during services and thereby enhancing the social value of the memorial.

- Improved passive surveillance of the war memorial, to prevent vandalism and/or graffiti.
- Interpretation of the heritage significance of the war memorial to the general public, to foster an appreciation of its history and ongoing value to the community.
- Maintenance and/or improvement of public facilities for recreational enjoyment of the park surrounding the memorial barbeque, including improved management of pedestrian through-traffic, thereby enhancing the social value of the park and the barbeque.

7.4 Lance Webb Reserve Maritime Archaeology

Construction of the proposed geotextile container protection wall will require some excavation of the beach and embankment to the west of the Ferry Road wharf, and as such may have a physical impact on the archaeological resources of the former boatshed and slipway. However, construction of the sand trap spur beneath the present wharf should facilitate reburial of any exposed relics by encouraging sand deposition to the west of the wharf, thereby preserving the archaeological resource. Similarly, construction of the geotextile container protection wall will facilitate reburial of the navigational marker in its current location. In contrast, ongoing erosion of the foreshore and exposure of these archaeological relics will lead to the deterioration and eventual destruction of this resource.

Key constraints arising from the heritage significance of the archaeological resources are:

- Obligation to conserve the archaeological evidence of the former boatshed and slipway and the navigational marker in their current contexts.
- High costs associated with conservation, stabilisation and curation of iron objects which have been saturated in salt water.
- Balanced management of the natural and cultural values of the Ettalong Beach landscape.

Key opportunities arising from the heritage significance of the archaeological resources are:

- Preservation of archaeological relics as part of the emergency shoreline protection works. The length and position of the geotextile container protection wall should be designed so as to minimise direct impacts on the archaeological evidence of the former boatshed and slipway and the navigational marker.
- Interpretation of the heritage significance of the archaeological relics to the general public, to foster an appreciation of the history of the area.

8 Conclusions and Mitigation

8.1 Retaining Significance

The implementation of the Ettalong Beach Reserve PoM will enhance the social and aesthetic value of the foreshore reserve for the local community and visitors to the area. However, new works along the foreshore will need to balance the natural and cultural values of the place.

Some elements of the PoM may have an impact on the significance of local heritage items, places, and archaeological sites within and adjacent to the foreshore reserve. The proposed development should aim to conserve the heritage significance of these places, as important elements of the local environment.

8.1.1 Houses Facing Lance Webb Reserve

The older houses facing the Lance Webb Reserve were established as holiday cottages in the early- to mid-twentieth century as part of the Restwell Estate, the first major subdivision of the Ettalong Beach area. The reserve itself formed part of a 100ft strip of land reserved from subdivision by the Crown in order to maintain public access to the foreshore. Holiday houses were oriented to face the water across the reserve, with low timber fences demarcating the boundary between public and private space. The open landscape character of the reserve today makes a significant contribution to the historic and aesthetic significance of these houses, including relatively clear sightlines between these houses and the beach and water. However, reinstatement of native dune vegetation along the foreshore also presents an opportunity to restore the original landscape setting of these houses, without obscuring key sightlines to the beach.

Recommendation 1

Detailed designs for the Lance Webb Reserve should aim to conserve the historic and aesthetic significance of the heritage item at 42 The Esplanade, and potential heritage items at 368 and 370 Ocean View Road. New plantings and rehabilitation of dune vegetation should enhance the landscape setting of these houses, and should not obstruct key sightlines between these houses and the beach.

Recommendation 2

Care should be taken to minimise impacts on original timber fences and any associated garden plantings adjacent to the Lance Webb Reserve during construction of new footpaths, plantings along the fencelines, and rehabilitation of the dune vegetation.

The aesthetic character of the Ettalong Beach area is rapidly changing and there only a few examples of the small, older holiday houses remaining along the streets and reserves adjacent to the foreshore, which represent the original development of the area as holiday resort. GCC should consider further research into the heritage value of these houses and the potential listing of a representative sample of smaller, modest houses of the early- to mid-twentieth century for the appreciation of future generations. A cluster of older houses at the west end of the Lance Webb Reserve contribute to the sense of place and identity of this area, and could be considered for listing as a group.

Recommendation 3

Consideration should be given to listing a representative sample of small, modest holiday houses of the early- to mid-twentieth century in the Ettalong Beach area on the Gosford LEP Heritage Schedule. For, example, a group listing of weatherboard houses at 368 and 370 Ocean View Road would help to preserve the historic character of the Lance Webb Reserve, in the vicinity of the existing heritage item at 42 The Esplanade.

8.1.2 Vietnam Veterans' Memorial

The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial and the associated memorial barbeque are proud reminders of the work of the VVA and VVFA on behalf of the local veterans' community, and the ongoing role of the VVPPAA in providing support services to local veterans and their families. The barbeque area is a gathering place for veterans and veterans' family across the Woy Woy peninsula, and the war memorial is the focus of a local remembrance service, held annually on the Saturday before Long Tan Day (18th August). The landscape setting of the memorial has become an important backdrop to the ceremonies held at the site, and the view across the water from the memorial to the east is particularly valued by the veterans' community as contributing to the meaning and dignity of the memorial service. The memorial is oriented such that participants in the service face the water and the rising sun. Consideration should be given to expanding the heritage curtilage of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial on the LEP mapping to protect these significant elements of the landscape setting associated with the memorial.

Recommendation 4

Consideration should be given to expanding the heritage curtilage of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial on the Gosford LEP mapping to protect significant elements of the landscape associated with the memorial (Figure 8.1). These include the area used for temporary seating during memorial services, the view corridor from the seating area and the memorial across the water to the east, and the associated memorial barbeque.

GCC should avoid new plantings which intrude upon the temporary seating area and views to the east of the war memorial. Clear sightlines should be maintained between the temporary seating area, the memorial and the water beyond.

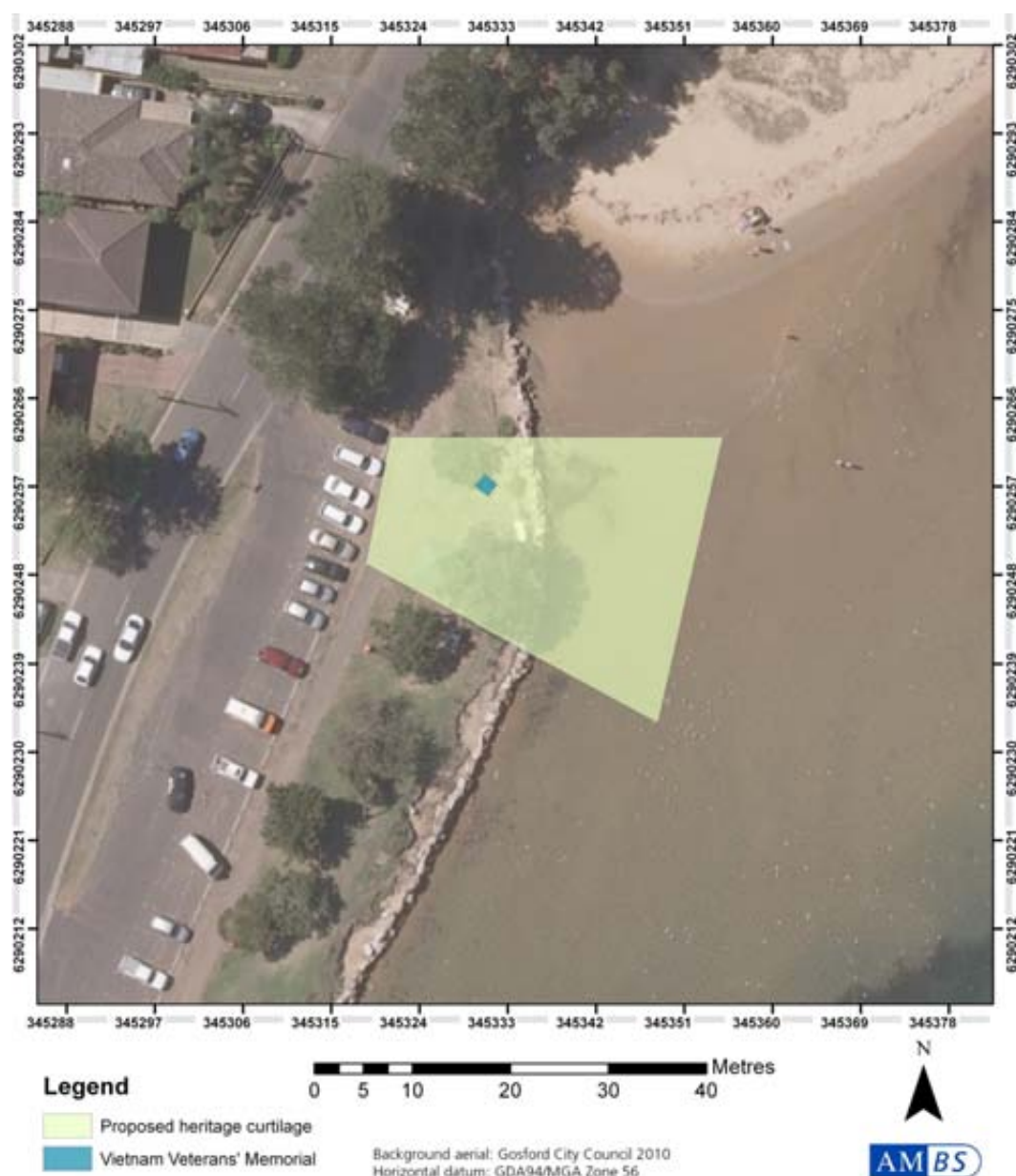


Figure 8.1 Proposed heritage curtilage for the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial.

Implementation of the PoM provides an opportunity to enhance the social value of the place, by improving the amenity of the park in the vicinity of the war memorial and the memorial barbeque. However, extension of the Beach Street stormwater pipe to the line of the existing stone revetment, reconstruction of the revetment, and future construction of a beach facilities building could significantly change the landscape setting of the war memorial.

Recommendation 5

Care should be taken in the design of the new revetment wall and beach facilities building adjacent to the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial to conserve the significant visual relationships between the memorial and the water. The facilities building should not visually dominate the memorial or obstruct views from the memorial to the water. Detailed design of the overall site should also aim to enhance passive surveillance of the memorial.

GCC has proposed temporary removal, storage, and/or relocation of the war memorial to protect the memorial during works. This option will have an adverse impact on the original fabric and setting of the memorial, and thus on the historic and aesthetic significance of the memorial, and should only be

considered as a last resort. Preference should be given to options which protect the monument in situ during works.

Recommendation 6

Preference should be given to options which protect the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial and associate barbeque in situ during works. Works should be staged so as to avoid impacts on the memorial services held at the site.

8.1.3 Lance Webb Reserve Maritime Archaeology

Archaeological resources are finite, and have the potential to provide insights into past human experience that are not available from any other resource. This report has confirmed that two archaeological features or sites exposed on Ettalong Beach by recent erosion events have historic heritage significance, and meet the criteria for listing on the Gosford LEP Heritage Schedule as archaeological sites.

Feature One represents the remains of a wharf, boatshed and slipway, associated with the development of Ettalong Beach as a tourist resort in the early- to mid-twentieth century. The first wharf was established at the end of Ferry Road in 1907, in association with the subdivision of the Restwell Estate. From 1907 until the 1960s, this site was used by local businesses offering private ferry services, linking Ettalong Beach with the train and other services at Woy Woy and Gosford. The present wharf continues to be used by a private ferry service linking Ettalong with Palm Beach. Photographic evidence suggests that the first boatshed was constructed on the beach to the west of the wharf in the 1920s. Since that date, a series of commercial boat hire and boat repair businesses have operated from the site, including Lucas' Pioneer Store, Iffland's Boatshed, Page's Boatshed, and Freeborn's Boatshed, and the boatshed itself was progressively rebuilt and expanded. The most recent boatshed, Freeborn's Boatshed, is thought to have been destroyed by fire in the 1970s. Archaeological deposits and relics exposed in the beach adjacent to the Ferry Road wharf provide physical evidence of this and other boatsheds that have operated at the site, and are significant reminders of the importance of water-based transport, tourism and recreation to the development of the local area.

Feature Two is the remains of an iron and concrete navigational buoy. The buoy is an example of a vernacular design, likely built at a local engineering works, that has broken free from its mooring and washed ashore onto Ettalong Beach. The buoy could well be one of the first markers placed at Half Tide Rocks or The Bar in 1939. The placement of navigational markers at the entrance to Brisbane Waters was a direct result of the area's increasing economic and social development through tourism and trade, and the resulting increase in boat traffic and maritime fatalities.

Recommendation 7

The following archaeological sites should be listed on GCC LEP Heritage Schedule as places of local heritage significance:

- ***Former wharf, boatshed and slipway***
- ***Navigational marker***

LEP mapping should provide an appropriate heritage curtilage as a buffer against inadvertent damage to or exposure of these sites (Figure 8.2).

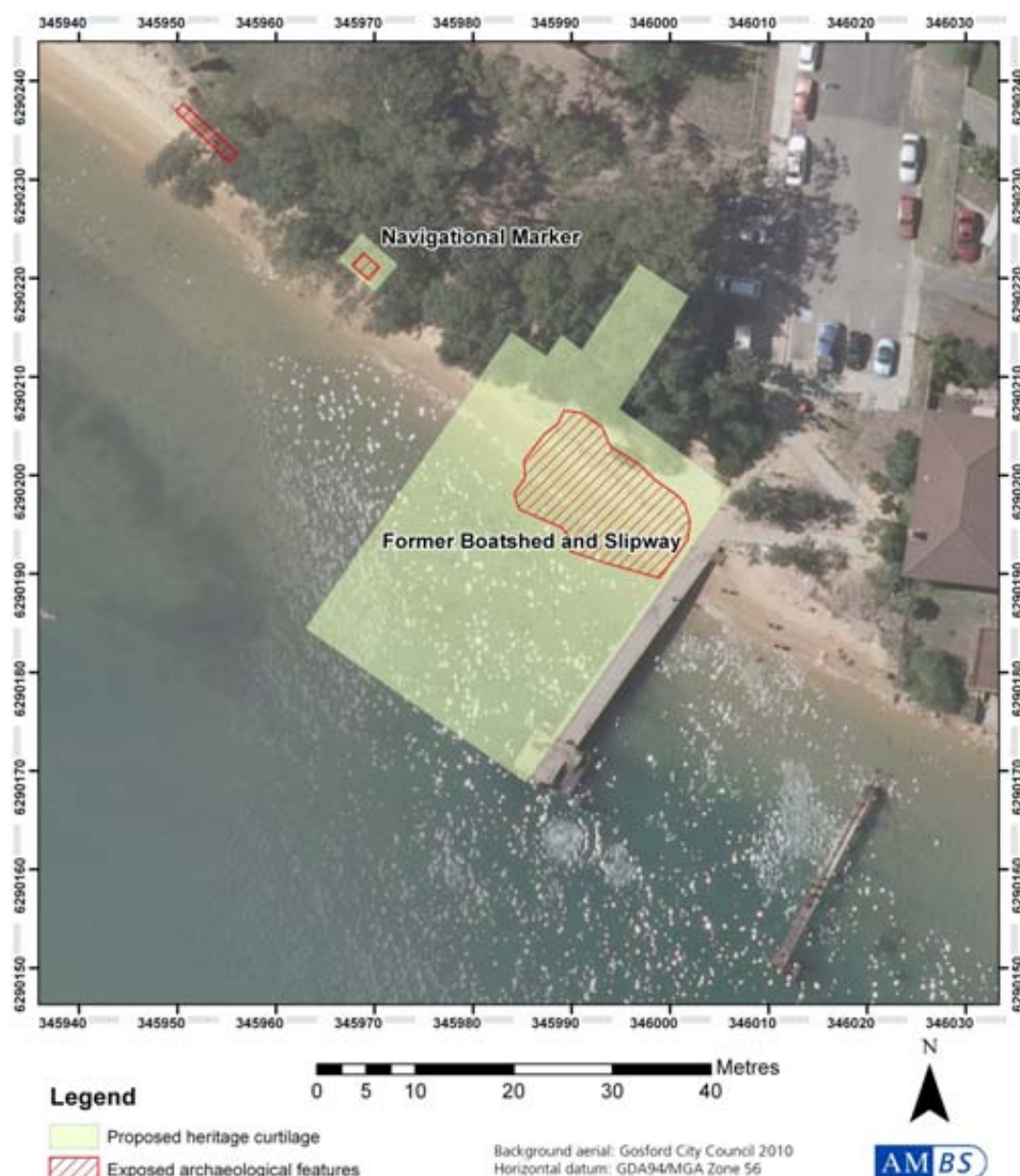


Figure 8.2 Proposed heritage curtilage of archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Ferry Road wharf.

These features will be impacted by the proposed emergency shoreline protection works between Schnapper Road and Ferry Road. However, the works also provide an opportunity to prevent further exposure and/or erosion of archaeological relics, and to protect the currently exposed relics from inadvertent damage or destruction.

Although the specific design of the proposed geotextile container protection is yet to be finalised, GCC has indicated that the proposed design will be modified so as to minimise the need for excavation in the vicinity of the former wharf and boatshed. The archaeological relics will be reburied with new sand, and the proposed sand trap spur under the wharf will encourage the retention of sand in this area. The former navigational buoy will also be re-buried in sand behind the wall.

Recommendation 8

Significant archaeological resources and relics associated with the former wharf, boatshed and slipway on the west side of the Ferry Road wharf and the former navigational marker should be conserved for the appreciation of present and future generations. Given the high costs associated with the conservation and stabilisation of iron objects which have been

saturated in salt water, the archaeological resources should be protected from further erosion and exposure by reburial in sand and beach nourishment. The navigational marker should be buried in sand behind the proposed geotextile container protection wall.

Recommendation 9

Care should be taken to avoid inadvertent damage to the archaeological relics during construction of the geotextile container protection wall and sand trap spur. Loose rocks and debris should not be removed from the area of archaeological sensitivity. Given that the archaeological features associated with the former boatshed may extend under the bank, and that construction of the wall will require some excavation into the beach, the east end of the wall should be truncated so as to avoid as far as possible the exposed features of the site. Construction of the lower courses of the proposed sand trap spur should not extend west of the present wharf's piles.

Recommendation 10

Should the final design of the emergency shoreline protection works involve minor impacts on significant archaeological relics, including the reburial of archaeological relics in sand, GCC should seek an Exception under Section 139(4) of the Heritage Act from the NSW Heritage Council.

Recommendation 11

Should unexpected significant archaeological features or relics be inadvertently exposed during the proposed works, the contractor should stop work and immediately notify the Heritage Branch of OEH. These features should be accurately surveyed and recorded by an appropriately qualified archaeologist prior to the initiation of works.

8.2 Interpretation

Interpretation is a means of presenting the story of a place in a way that will engage the community in its continuing care and protection, and by doing so conserve the significance of the place. It conveys an understanding of the history and cultural significance of the place through a range of actions, including the retention and maintenance of historic fabric, documentation of changes to the site, explanatory signage, or heritage-themed activities. It can also be a source of enjoyment for local residents and visitors to the area. New forms of media, such as downloadable podcasts, phone apps, or QR bar codes are providing alternative methods of disseminating background information to people walking a 'heritage trail.' That being said, traditional signage with appropriate text and images is also an effective way of explaining the history and significance of a place to the general public.

Recommendation 12

Consideration should be given to the creation of a comprehensive 'heritage trail' along the Ettalong Beach Foreshore Reserve, in association with the development of the shared pedestrian/bike path. Explanatory signage, discrete way markers and/or pavement plaques could be placed at key locations along the trail, to link with a heritage information pamphlet or digital information explaining the history and significance of local heritage items and other landscape features of historical interest, such as the historical archaeological relics at the Ferry Road wharf, the Lance Webb Reserve, and the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial. The design of signage or way markers should not detract from the cultural or natural significance of the place.

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Appendix A: Heritage Inventories

House, 42 The Esplanade, Ettalong Beach

Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, Ettalong Foreshore Reserve, The Esplanade, Ettalong Beach

PROPOSED DRAFT LEP LOT B DP 347800 THE ESPLANADE, ETTALONG BEACH.

Historical Outline

The land forms part of an original land grant of 80 acres granted to John Terry Hughes in 1838. It appears no development took place on the land prior to 1908 when it was sold to the NSW Realty Co Ltd. By 1909, the land had been subdivided, streets constructed and a 100 foot reserve reclaimed from the high water mark.

Lots 29 & 30 were sold to Alfred Warner in 1911. Warner was a boot maker who lived in Sydney. Warner sold the adjoining land, lot 29 in 1913 to John Bantlel. The existing house on lot 30 (subject lot) was most likely built some time after 1913, although the actual date of construction has not been confirmed.

The land remained under the ownership of Alfred Warner until 1941, when it was transferred to Harold & Leslie Warner, presumably Alfred's two sons. Harold was a company director from Strathfield and Leslie was an engineer from Concord.

The land was subdivided into two lots in 1942. The subject house being located on lot B with a frontage and direct access to Brisbane Water. Road access is available from Picnic Parade. Lot A has a road frontage to Ocean View Road.

The two brothers owned the house until 1948, when the property was transferred to four separate families who each had a quarter share. Leslie Warner retained his interest in the property with quarter shares to Beatrice Pocock, Myra Pocock and Elsie Lee as joint tenants.

The property was sold to John Apps, a carrier of Baulkham Hills in 1968. He owned the property until it was sold to Kenny and Beryl Asnensen in 1978. Shortly after Beryl's death in 1986, the property was sold to Roger Richardson in 1988.

Historic Significance.

- * The house has been continuously occupied as a holiday house / weekender for a considerable historic period.
- * The Warner family built the building as a holiday house / weekender owned the property for a period of 57 years.
- * For a period of 20 years, the house was owned by four separate families each having equal shares. The house appears to have been used as a weekender / holiday house for this entire period.
- * The house illustrates the historical theme of "weekender / holiday house" that is representative of the Ettalong area.

Aesthetic Significance

- * The building is a fine and interesting example of the Inter-War Californian Bungalow Style. It is rare for the locality.
- * The building is largely intact, apart from a later timber balustrade which reproduces incorrectly a federation element.
- * The building features a prominent gable roof, with wide eaves overhangs. The rafters are generally exposed with taper-cut barge boards to the gable ends.
- * The verandah and entry portico are supported on large tapered masonry pylons which are an attractive

feature of the building.

- * The siting of the house on a street corner adjacent to Brisbane Water imparts considerable streetscape value.

Social Significance

- * The house has been occupied as a holiday home/weekender for many years. As such it has considerable social value to the many people who have lived or visited the house
- * As an element in the Ettalong area, the cottage, which has considerable social value as a venue for holidays, provides recreation to many tourists and visitors.

Technical Significance

- * It has an ability to illustrate early 20th century timber weatherboard construction techniques.

PAUL DIGNAM
Heritage Officer

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS							
Name of Item	Vietnam Veterans' Memorial						
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Vietnam War Memorial						
Item type (if known)	Area/Group/Complex						
Item group (if known)	Monuments and Memorials						
Item category (if known)	War Memorial, Other - Monuments & Memorials						
Area, Group, or Collection Name							
Street number							
Street name	The Esplanade						
Suburb/town	Ettalong Beach					Postcode	2257
Local Government Area/s	Gosford						
Property description	Lot 7308 DP 1159098, part of Crown Reserve R 82759						
Location - Lat/long	Latitude	-33.516078			Longitude	151.334630	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting		Northing		
Owner	Crown Land						
Current use	War Memorial and Barbeque						
Former Use							
Statement of significance	<p>The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial at Ettalong Beach commemorates the death of Australian servicemen in the Vietnam War, 1962-1973. An adjacent memorial barbeque honours the soldiers, sailors and airmen who served in the war. The war memorial and memorial barbeque are associated with the local branch of the Vietnam Veterans' Association (VVA), the Vietnam Veterans' Federation of Australia (VVFA), and the Vietnam Veterans Peacekeepers and Peacemakers Association of Australia (VPPAA). The memorial and barbeque are proud reminders of the contributions made by these organisations on behalf of the veterans' community, and the ongoing role of the VPPAA in providing support services to local veterans and their families.</p> <p>The landscape setting of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, adjacent to Brisbane Water, provides a tranquil backdrop to annual commemorative services on Long Tan Day. The memorial is oriented such that participants face the water and the rising sun. These services reinforce the community's desire to not forget the sacrifice of Australian servicemen in the war.</p> <p>The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial is a representative example of a small commemorative war memorial erected in a public location at the beginning of the twenty-first century, and a rare example of a war memorial exclusively dedicated to the Vietnam War.</p>						
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>				Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Heritage Data Form

DESCRIPTION	
Designer	
Builder/ maker	<p>Memorial: stone pillar supplied by Gosford Sandstone; plaques supplied by Arrow Engraving & Foundry.</p> <p>Barbeque: built by volunteers of the Vietnam Veterans' Association Gosford City Sub Branch</p>
Physical Description	<p>The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial is in the Ettalong Foreshore Reserve, above a stone revetment, between Beach and Bangalow Streets. It consists of a low, rectangular sandstone pillar, with two embossed bronze plaques. The pillar is set on a sandstone base, surrounded by a bed of white pebbles laid in concrete and a white-painted chain fence.</p> <p>The plaque on the upper, sloping face of the pillar reads:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>IN MEMORY OF THE SOLDIERS, SAILORS & AIRMEN WHO PAID THE SUPREME SACRIFICE IN VIETNAM. 1962 – 1973 "LEST WE FORGET"</i></p> <p>The plaque on the southwest face of the pillar reads:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>ERECTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE VIETNAM VETERANS FEDERATION OF AUSTRALIA GOSFORD CITY SUB-BRANCH</i></p> <p>The pillar is oriented to the southwest, such that people attending annual commemorative services at the memorial can be seated facing the plaques and the rising sun beyond. The base for a flag pole is set on the northeast side, i.e. behind the memorial; the flag pole is erected during special events. A replica of the Long Tan Cross is also erected behind the memorial during the Long Tan Day Service. The close proximity of the memorial to top of the revetment means that the memorial, flag and cross are viewed against the serene backdrop of Brisbane Water, which can be seen extending past Kourung Gourung Point to the east.</p> <p>An electric barbeque is located to the south of the memorial, and has a close visual and functional relationship with the memorial. An open space of 5-6m between the memorial and the barbeque is used for seating during commemorative services.</p> <p>The barbeque is constructed of red brick on a concrete pad, sheltered by a green corrugated metal awning. The barbeque has two steel hot plates, surrounded by a polished steel work surface. A steel memorial plaque is attached to the west side of barbeque, between two steel access doors. The plaque reads:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>THIS MEMORIAL BBQ WAS ERECTED BY THE GOSFORD CITY SUB BRANCH OF THE VIETNAM VETERANS ASSOCIATION IN MEMORY OF THOSE WHO SERVED DEDICATED ON 16th AUGUST 1997 BY MRJIM LLOYD, MP</i></p>

Heritage Data Form

	<i>MEMBER FOR ROBERTSON</i>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The memorial is in moderate condition. The surface of the upper bronze plaque is scratched and there are a few small epoxy patch repairs on the sandstone pillar. Pitting on the surface of the stone and small chips surrounding the plaque may be indicative of aeolian erosion, soluble salt damage, and/or abrasive cleaning. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the stone has been treated with an anti-graffiti coating. The flagpole is stored off-site to discourage vandalism.</p> <p>The barbeque is well maintained and cleaned on a daily basis by volunteers of the VVPPAA.</p>					
Construction years	Start year	1997	Finish year	2002	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>The barbeque was constructed in 1997. The war memorial was constructed in 2002.</p>					
Further comments						

Heritage Data Form

HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial and an adjacent memorial barbeque are sited within the Ettalong Foreshore Reserve, between Beach and Bangalow Streets. The barbeque was constructed in 1997 by the volunteers of the Vietnam Veterans' Association (VVA) Gosford City Sub-Branch, and the memorial was erected in 2002 by the Vietnam Veterans' Federation of Australia (VVFA) Gosford City Sub-Branch. The site is adjacent to a popular local fishing spot, and the barbeque is cleaned and maintained on a daily basis for the use of the general public by volunteers of the VVPPAA (Richard Gray, pers. comm. 8 November 2011).</p> <p>The VVA was initially formed in 1980 to pressure the government for an inquiry into the health effects of the chemicals known as Agent Orange on Vietnam veterans and their families. The organisation later expanded to provide general advocacy and support services for veterans. In 1995, the NSW Branch of the VVA chose to disassociate itself from the National body, and subsequently formed a new body: the VVFA. The VVFA is also incorporated as the Vietnam Veterans Peacekeepers and Peacemakers Association of Australia (VVPPAA). The local office of the VVPPAA, the Gosford City Sub-Branch, is at the corner of Beach Street and Broken Bay Road, close to the site of the memorial. The office provides support services to local veterans of all conflicts and their families, including pensions, welfare, and advice. They also run education outreach programs, including the Nambus, a mobile museum and education service focused on the Vietnam War, which visits high schools and colleges throughout NSW.</p> <p>The Ettalong Beach memorial was consecrated at a commemorative service on the eve of the 36th anniversary of the Battle of Long Tan. Since then, the memorial has been the focus of an annual local remembrance service for Vietnam Veterans, held on the Saturday before Long Tan Day (18th August). Local streets are closed for the occasion, which commonly attracts 200-300 people (Richard Gray, pers. comm. 31 October 2011). The memorial is dedicated to the memory of the soldiers, sailors and airmen who died in the Vietnam War, between 1962 and 1973. However, the memorial site is an important gathering place for veterans across the peninsula, not just veterans of the Vietnam War (Richard Gray, pers. comm. 8 November 2011).</p> <p>Materials for the memorial were donated by Gosford Sandstone (sandstone pillar), Palmdale Memorial Park (plaques), and local steel merchant Wally Dixon (steelwork, chains and poles). Additional costs were covered by a grant of \$759 from the Department of Veterans Affairs Regional War Memorials Project (Files of the VVPPAA Gosford City Sub-Branch). Construction of the barbeque was also supported by a grant of \$700 from the Department of Veterans Affairs.</p>

THEMES	
<i>National historical theme</i>	Developing Australia's cultural life Developing local, regional and national economies Marking the phases of life
<i>State historical theme</i>	Birth and Death Defence Events Leisure

Heritage Data Form

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial at Ettalong Beach commemorates the death of Australian servicemen in the Vietnam War, 1962-1973. An adjacent memorial barbeque honours the soldiers, sailors and airmen who served in the war.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial and memorial barbeque are associated with the contribution of Australian servicemen to the Vietnam War.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	The landscape setting of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, adjacent to Brisbane Water, provides a tranquil backdrop to annual commemorative services on Long Tan Day. The memorial is oriented such that participants in the services face the water and the rising sun.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial and memorial barbeque are associated with the local branch of the Vietnam Veterans' Association (VVA), the Vietnam Veterans' Federation of Australia (VVFA), and the Vietnam Veterans Peacekeepers and Peacemakers Association of Australia (VPPAA). The memorial and barbeque are proud reminders of the contributions made by these organisations on behalf of the veterans' community, and the ongoing role of the VPPAA in providing support services to local veterans and their families.</p> <p>Annual commemorative services held at the memorial reinforce the community's desire to not forget the sacrifice of Australian servicemen in the war.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial is a rare example of a war memorial exclusively dedicated to the Vietnam War.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial is a representative example of a small commemorative war memorial erected in a public location at the beginning of the twenty-first century.
Integrity	The Vietnam Veterans' Memorial and memorial barbeque are regularly cleaned and maintained by local volunteers of the VPPAA. Aeolian erosion, soluble salt damage, and/or abrasive cleaning have resulted in some deterioration of the surface fabric of the stone pillar, but it is otherwise in good condition.

Heritage Data Form

HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	Gosford Planning Scheme Ordinance

INFORMATION SOURCES				
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Written	Australian Museum Business Services	Ettalong Foreshore Reserve Heritage Study. Report for Gosford City Council	2011	Gosford City Council
Written		Records of the VVPPAA Gosford City Sub-Branch		VVPPAA Gosford City Sub-Branch
Oral	Richard Gray (VVPPAA Gosford City Sub-Branch.)		2011	

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	<p>Consult with owner of the land and local community regarding ongoing management. Community stakeholders may include VVPPAA Gosford City Sub-Branch.</p> <p>Update the Gosford City Council mapping of the heritage curtilage of the memorial to incorporate the memorial barbeque and view corridor to the east.</p> <p>Maintain the war memorial and memorial barbeque on the same site.</p> <p>Prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SHI) prior to redevelopment of the site.</p>

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Ettalong Foreshore Reserve Heritage Study. Report for Gosford City Council	Year of study or report	2011
Item number in study or report			
Author of study or report	Australian Museum Business Services		
Inspected by	Australian Museum Business Services		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Australian Museum Business Services	Date	16/12/2011

Heritage Data Form

IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Vietnam Veteran's Memorial; view from the west.				
Image year	2011	Image by	L Percival	Image copyright holder	Australian Museum Business Services



Heritage Data Form

Image caption	Vietnam Veteran's Memorial; view from the southeast				
Image year	2011	Image by	L Percival	Image copyright holder	Australian Museum Business Services



Heritage Data Form

Image caption	Vietnam Veteran's Memorial and memorial barbeque; view from the north.				
Image year	2011	Image by	L Percival	Image copyright holder	Australian Museum Business Services



Heritage Data Form

Image caption	Vietnam Veteran's Memorial; bronze plaque on upper, sloping face				
Image year	2011	Image by	L Percival	Image copyright holder	Australian Museum Business Services



Heritage Data Form

Image caption	Vietnam Veteran's Memorial; bronze plaque on southwest face				
Image year	2011	Image by	L Percival	Image copyright holder	Australian Museum Business Services



Heritage Data Form

Image caption	Memorial barbeque; view from the northwest.				
Image year	2011	Image by	L Percival	Image copyright holder	Australian Museum Business Services



Heritage Data Form

Image caption	Memorial barbeque; steel plaque on west face				
Image year	2011	Image by	L Percival	Image copyright holder	Australian Museum Business Services



Heritage Data Form

Image caption	Vietnam Veteran's Memorial				
Image year	2002	Image by		Image copyright holder	Vietnam Veterans Peacekeepers and Peacemakers Association of Australia Gosford City Sub-Branch



Heritage Data Form

Image caption	Vietnam Veteran's Memorial; Catafalque party at dedication of memorial				
Image year	2002	Image by		Image copyright holder	Vietnam Veterans Peacekeepers and Peacemakers Association of Australia Gosford City Sub-Branch



Heritage Data Form

Image caption	Vietnam Veteran's Memorial; Catafalque party at dedication of memorial				
Image year	2002	Image by		Image copyright holder	Vietnam Veterans Peacekeepers and Peacemakers Association of Australia Gosford City Sub-Branch



Heritage Data Form

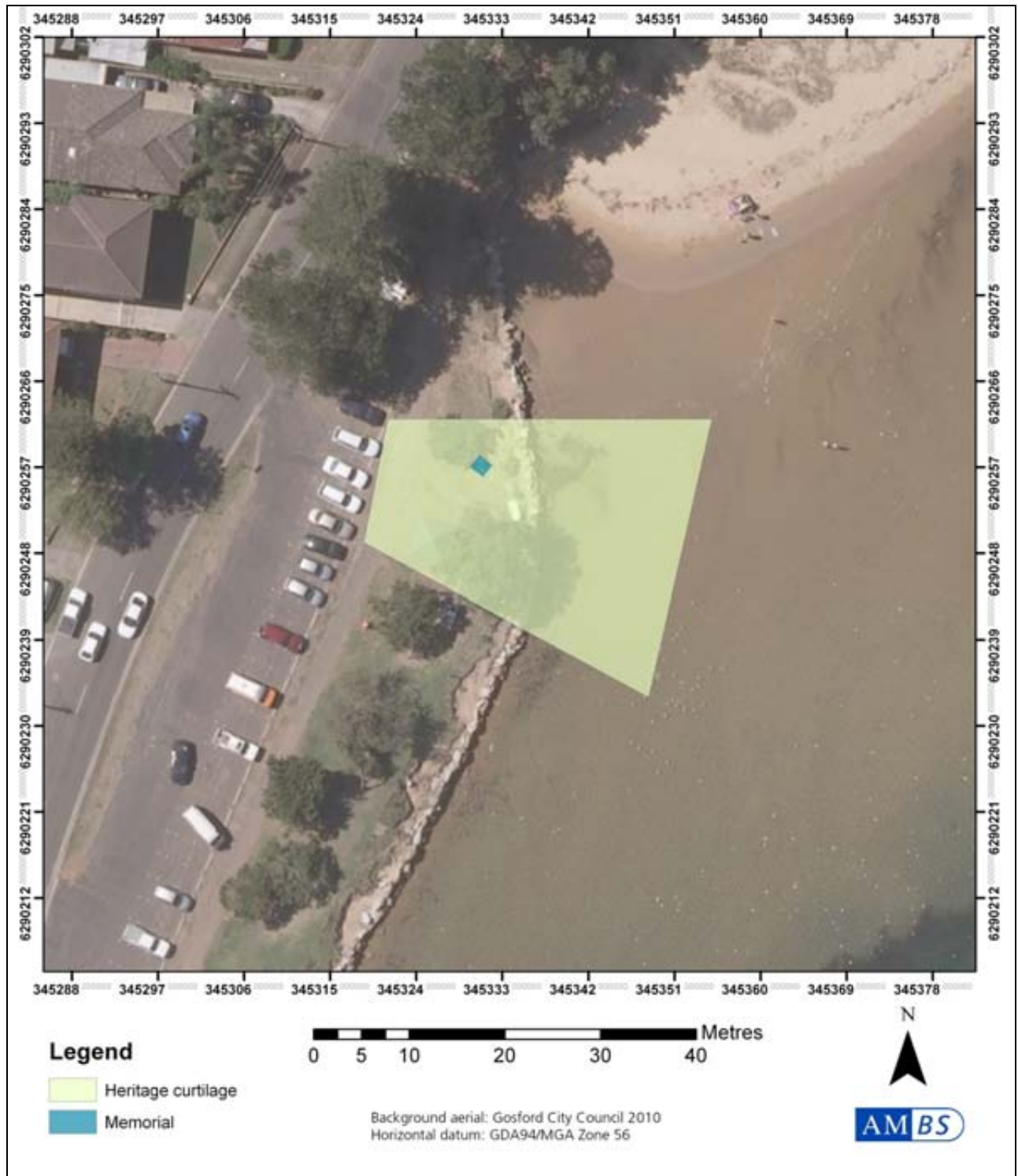
Image caption	Vietnam Veteran's Memorial; Dedication of memorial				
Image year	2002	Image by		Image copyright holder	Vietnam Veterans Peacekeepers and Peacemakers Association of Australia Gosford City Sub-Branch



Heritage Data Form

Image caption	Vietnam Veteran's Memorial – proposed heritage curtilage				
Image year	2011	Image by	Libby Percival	Image copyright holder	Australian Museum Business Services

Heritage Data Form



Appendix B: Maritime Archaeology Survey Report

**Report on Maritime Archaeology Survey Component of
the Ettalong Beach Foreshore Reserve Heritage Study, Broken
Bay, New South Wales
Prepared for the Gosford City Council**



Submitted by
Kieran Hosty
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Submitted to
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Australia Museum Business Services
Project Officer, Archaeology and Heritage
6 College Street
Sydney, NSW, 2010

Submission Date: 29 December 2011 (revised 27 February 2012)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1: Ettalong is a small beach side town located three kilometres south of Woy Woy on the northern shoreline of Brisbane Waters at the point where Brisbane Waters enter Broken Bay approximately 40 kilometres north of Sydney.
- 2: Ettalong Beach has a receding shoreline due to geological and possible climate change processes resulting in the exposure of archaeological resources, including material considered to be archaeological relics under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*.
- 3: The archaeological resources appear to consist of a small slipway associated with early to mid-20th century boatbuilding, an early 20th century pier or jetty associated with cargo and passenger transportation and several unidentified machinery components.
- 4: In October 2011 the Australian National Maritime Museum's Maritime Archaeology Program was contracted by Australia Museum Business Services to provide advice on the maritime archaeological component of a heritage study of Ettalong Beach, Broken Bay being produced by Australian Museum Business Services for Gosford Council – the local government agency.
- 5: A marine archaeological assessment comprising a visual and remote sensing survey of the nominated area was carried out on the 26 October, 3 November 2011, 11 November 2011 and 2 December 2011 and preliminary reports on Features One and Two were provided to Australia Museum Business Services on the 10 and 24 November 2011.
- 6: The marine archaeological assessment revealed relics or objects of local heritage significance.
- 7: It is recommended that the proposed works proceed with the proviso that they be done in such a way as to limit the impact on the exposed relics.
- 8: It is further recommended that the client seek an Application for an Exception under Section 139(4) of the Heritage Act 1977 on the grounds that the excavation or disturbance of the land will have minor impact on archaeological relics.
- 9: It is a requirement of the *Heritage Act 1977* that work must cease if any significant archaeological relics, or unexpected locally significant relics are exposed during excavation and that the Heritage Council / Heritage Branch are informed in writing in accordance with section 146 of the Heritage Act 1977.
- 10: Depending upon the nature of the discovery, additional archaeological assessment and possibly an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1: Feature One: Given the high costs associated with the conservation, stabilisation and curation of iron and timber objects which have been saturated in salt water such as the slipway rails, slipway carriage and jetty piles, along with the potential to uncover additional artefacts and relics, it is recommended that the material associated with the original jetty and boatshed remain in place and be protected from further erosion and exposure by beach renourishment and reburial.
- 2: It is further recommended that the proposed beach stabilisation wall be installed in such a way as to limit potential damage caused by excavation – this could be done by building the wall to the north of the currently exposed slipway carriage.
- 3: Feature Two: Given the high costs associated with the conservation, stabilisation and curation of iron objects which have been saturated in salt water such as this navigational marker, along with the potential to uncover additional artefacts and relics, it is recommended that the navigational marker remain in place and that the beach stabilisation wall be built to the south of the marker.
- 4: Feature Three: This feature appears to have low heritage significance and it is recommended that the item can either be removed or reburied as part of the proposed works in the area.
- 5: It is a requirement of the *Heritage Act* 1977 that work must cease if any significant archaeological relics, or unexpected locally significant maritime relics are exposed during excavation and that the Heritage Council / Heritage Branch are informed in writing in accordance with section 146 of the *Heritage Act* 1977.
- 6: It is further recommended that the client seek an Application for an Exception under Section 139(4) of the *Heritage Act* 1977 on the grounds that the excavation or disturbance of the land will have minor impact on archaeological relics

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- 7.1. Criterion (a)
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- 7.3. Criterion (c)
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Impacts of work
Recommendations

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- 8.1. Criterion (a)
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Report on Maritime Archaeology Survey Component of the Ettalong Beach Foreshore Reserve Heritage Study, Broken Bay, New South Wales

1.0 Background

In October 2011 the Australian National Maritime Museum's Maritime Archaeology Program was contacted by Jennie Lindbergh, Senior Project Manager at Australia Museum Business Services to provide advice on the maritime archaeological component of a heritage study of Ettalong Beach, Broken Bay being produced by Australian Museum Business Services for Gosford Council – the local government agency.

Ettalong Beach on the northern shores of Broken Bay has a receding shoreline due to geological and possible climate change processes resulting in the exposure of archaeological resources, including material considered to be archaeological relics under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*.

The archaeological resources appear to consist of several small slipways associated with late 19th or early 20th century boatbuilding, early 20th century piers and jetties associated with cargo and passenger transportation and several unidentified machinery components.

1.1 Location

Ettalong is a small beach side town located three kilometres south of Woy Woy on Brisbane Waters, at the point where Brisbane Waters enter Broken Bay approximately 40 kilometres north of Sydney.

1.2 Methodology

This report has been prepared by the Australian National Maritime Museum for the Australian Museum Business Services who have been contracted by the Gosford City Council to provide a cultural heritage assessment on Aboriginal and European (historic) heritage in the vicinity of Ettalong Beach. This report will form part of the historic heritage assessment of the area.

The methodology used in conducting the underwater inspection and preparing this report follows the philosophy and guidelines of the Australian ICOMOS *Burra Charter*, (Australia ICOMOS, 1999), J.S. Kerr's *The Conservation Plan* (The National Trust of Australia, NSW, 1982) and *Underwater Heritage – Principles and Guidelines* (Heritage Office, 1996).

The assessment of heritage significance was undertaken in accordance with the NSW *Heritage Manual* (1996), the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* (Heritage Office, 1996), *Assessing Historical Importance – A Guide to State Heritage Register, Criterion A* (Heritage Office, 2006), *Assessing Historical Importance – A Guide to State Heritage Register, Criterion* (Heritage Office, 2000), *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage

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Office, 2001) and *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009).

1.3 Scope of Works

This report covers the marine archaeological investigation of the shoreline and seabed west of Ettalong Jetty, which is at the south eastern end of Ferry Road, Ettalong Beach, between

033 degrees 31.005' South / 151 degrees 20.511' East and 033 degrees 30.992' South / 151 degrees 20.495' East.



Aerial view of study area to the west of Ferry Road, Ettalong. (Gosford City Council, 2011)

The investigation included –

- A visual and photographic survey of the site,
- Survey and mapping of seabed features including any cultural material,
- A remote sensing survey of the area,
- A survey of archival information, including the Heritage Office Database and the Australian Historic Shipwreck Database.

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- A report, including photographic record, outlining the findings of the inspection and outlining recommendations on any future actions that may be required in accordance with the *Heritage Act 1977*.

1.4 Limitations

Although the Australian National Maritime Museum has conducted a review of the historical records, carried out a remote sensing and visual survey of Ettalong Beach (between the 4 metre hydrographic contour mark and the high water mark) from Ettalong Jetty (Ferry Road) to 100 metres west of Ettalong Jetty, and assessed the area for maritime heritage significance, because of the nature of the beach and the seabed, the non-magnetic construction of some archaeological material and the limitations of remote sensing, there is still a possibility that items of cultural heritage, protected as relics under the *Heritage Act 1977* may still be located within the area covered by this report.

1.5 Statutory Constraints

1.5.1 *Heritage Act 1977* (amended 1999)

Division 9: Section 139, 140-146 Relic Provisions – Excavation Permit

The main legislative constraints on historic archaeological sites in New South Wales are the Relics Provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

According to Section 139 of the Act:

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

A 'relic' is an item of 'environmental heritage' defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* (Amended) as:

any deposit, artefact, or object or material evidence that

- a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*
- b) is of State or local heritage significance.*

Any item identified as an historical archaeological relic cannot be impacted upon without an excavation permit. An excavation permit is a letter in writing from the Heritage Council of NSW granting permission to disturb or excavate a relic. Under certain

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circumstance the Heritage Council may grant an exception to the necessary excavation permit under Section 139(4) of the Heritage Act 1977.

1.6 Authorship Statement

This *Assessment* was written by Kieran Hosty, Curator of Maritime Archaeology at the Australian National Maritime Museum. The Assessment is based on field surveys and archival research carried out by Kieran Hosty, Paul Hundley, Dr. Nigel Erskine and Lee Graham from the Australian National Maritime Museum.

The Assessment was produced at the request of Ms Libby Percival, Project Officer Archaeology and Heritage, Australian Museum Business Services for Derek Hill Project Officer, Open Space and Leisure Services, Gosford City Council.

2.0 Environmental and Historical Background

2.1 Topography

Ettalong Beach, Broken Bay and Brisbane Waters lie at the northern edge of what has been called the Sydney Basin (Sale, 2000).

The Sydney Basin was formed in a huge freshwater lake, bordered by an eroding mountain range, during the Permian and Triassic Periods between 350 and 300 million years ago. During this period of time a series of sedimentary beds, with a total thickness of more than 1000 meters, were formed in the lake as the surrounding mountains were eroded by weather.

The sedimentary beds consisted of a layer of rotting vegetables which would later become the Permian coal beds, a layer of mud and sand which became the shales and sandstones of the Narrabeen series, a layer of almost pure white sand which would become the Hawkesbury sandstone and a thin layer of clay which became the Wianamatta shales. (Hawkins, 1947: 140-141)

On the surface of these rocks and shales a huge river, the ancestor of what is now the Hawkesbury, formed and slowly the layers of sedimentary rocks were uplifted in the north, south and west but leaving the land in the middle lower forming the basin. (Sale, 2000)

During the glacial period of the Pleistocene Period between 1 million and 50,000 years ago the sea level was about 60 metres lower than the present and during this period the Hawkesbury River system along with the Parramatta, Lane Cove River and Middle Harbour Creek carved their valleys into the sedimentary rocks of the Sydney Basin.

When the sea level rose during the interglacial periods between 30,000 and 5,000 years ago the deepened river valleys were flooded by the sea, a process known as the postglacial marine transgression, with tidewater penetrating inland.

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Following the drowning of the rivers, waves deposited alluvial and marine deposits between the mainland and the isolated islands shaped out of the sedimentary rocks (such as Lion Island) and Little Box and Box Head forming the bar across the entrance into Brisbane Waters.

2.2 Ettalong Beach

Charles Swancott in his series of publications on the Brisbane Waters District (*The Brisbane Waters Story*, 1953, 1955 and 1961) states that the area around Ettalong Beach was originally known as Bar Swamp, Gittin's Lagoon or Dogherty's Beach.

According to Strom (1982:8-18) settlers moved into the Brisbane Waters District in the 1820s taking advantage of the districts good arable land and started cultivating crops along the alluvial flats. The township of Gosford was established in the 1830s servicing these smallholdings and the trades, in particular lime production from local shell, timber cutting and shipbuilding, which had become established in the area. By 1880, due to the abundance of local timbers and immediate access to water frontage for the launching of vessels, Brisbane Waters was the second biggest shipbuilding district in the colony of New South Wales after Sydney Harbour. (Dundon, G., 1997)

In the early 1820s over 5000 acres of land in the district , including 534 acres comprising most of Ettalong and Ocean Beach, was granted to John Terry Hughes (1803-1851) nephew of the highly successful colonial business man Samuel Terry (1776-1838.)Over the next twenty years Hughes along with his partner, John Hosking (who married Samuel Terry's daughter Martha) became involved in land speculation, brewing and milling, owned several hotels and invested in whaling and sealing. (Hornsby Shire Historical Society (comp), 1979)

Following the loss of their Albion Flour Mills in a disastrous fire in 1841 Hughes and Hoskings attempted to save themselves from financial collapse by borrowing heavily from the Bank of Australia against their combined land assets (including the land at Ettalong) but unable to trade out of difficulties Hughes and Hosking became bankrupt in 1843 leading to the collapse of their company. (Pracy, David., 2007)

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A 10th edition of the Parish Map for Patonga (extract above) held at the Land and Property Management Authority (PMapMD07 / 10874301) shows some of J.T. Hughes's original pre 1843 holdings at Ettalong Beach with a later addition in red showing the change in ownership of 80 acres to that of the Restwell Estate.

The Bank of Australia took over the land assets of Hughes at Ettalong and subsequently sold them in April 1849 to the pastoralist Charles McKeahnie of Queanbeyan who later sold the land to Charles Venteman, innkeeper of Gosford. Upon Venteman's death the land at Ettalong was sold to Michael Nason(r) Chapman (1822-1906) an oil, paint and colour merchant of Sydney in March 1853. (Swancott, 1953)

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The will of the late Mr. Michael Chapman, of Cloyne Lodge, Hereford-street, Forest Lodge, who died on February 22 last, has been lodged for probate. The will is dated November 3, 1906. Deceased appointed his son-in-law, Henry Chapman, of Hereford-street, and his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Norton, widow, of Hereford-street, trustees and executors of his estate. After bequeathing £200 to his step-brother, Thomas John Chapman, and £100 to William Croucher, testator left to his grandson, Michael Nason Chapman, 1000 fully paid-up shares in the Metropolitan Coal Company, 7 shares in the Permanent Mutual Benefit Building, and Investment Society, and 250 shares in the Mount Stewart Lead and Silver Mining Company, also all plate, trinkets, jewellery, china, books, pictures, furniture, and household effects in Cloyne Lodge, together with all farming stock, implements, and household effects at Phoenix Lodge, Faulconbridge. He also bequeathed to his grandson, M. N. Chapman, Cloyne Lodge, certain property in Devonshire-street, the Faulconbridge property, and certain properties at Manly, Brisbane Water, and other places in the metropolitan area. To the trustees were devised certain land in Hereford-street, with power to sell the same, and pay the legacies out of the proceeds. He also bequeathed to the trustees the Duke of Manchester Hotel, corner of William and Riley streets, Woolloomooloo; also premises in Bourke-street and Glebe Point, upon trust, to pay the rents and profits therefrom to his daughter, Mary Jane Chapman, wife of Henry Chapman, during her life; the properties after her death to fall to his granddaughters, Charlotte Burgis, Margaret M. Chapman, Ellen B. Chapman, and Mary N. Wallach. The trustees are directed to pay the rents from certain specified properties to his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Norton, for life, the properties, after her death to become the absolute property of his granddaughters, E. G. Norton, G. E. Norton, E. L. C. Norton, and his grandson, W. S. C. Norton. The residue of his personal estate and the undivided real estate are bequeathed to his grandson, M. N. Chapman. The estate is valued for probate purposes at £24,073 9s 5d.

Sydney Morning Herald, Wednesday 11 April 1906.

The land remained in Michael Chapman possession (he was also an alderman of the Sydney City Council, Mayor of Sydney and the M.L.A. for Glebe) until his death in February 1906 when it was sold by his grandson and heir Michael Nason(r) Chapman to the New South Realty Co also known as Arthur Rickard and Company.

Arthur Rickard (1868-1948) was born on 17 November 1868 at Currawang, New South Wales the son of Cornish migrants William Heath Rickard and Mary Rickard (nee Bennett). He underwent a rudimentary formal education at Bathurst Public School before working in hardware, as a wholesale grocer and commercial traveller.

Following several accusations of supplying food unfit for human consumption (ADB, Volume 11, 1988) Rickard registered the company Arthur Rickard & Co. Ltd in January 1904 and went into land speculation and real estate development buying up land on the outskirts of Sydney and along rail and road corridors – to the extent of persuading the

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railway commissioners to build stations at Warrimoo (1918) and Bullaburra (1925) to services his estates.

A lavish self - promoter he offered cheap land and low interest rates urging families to buy rather than rent and became known as 'Sydney's subdivisonal specialist' (ADB, Vol 11, 1988) offering land throughout the metropolitan area as well as Gosford, Woy Woy, Ettalong, Booker Bay, Wyong, Port Hacking and the Blue Mountains and in a city preoccupied with real estate Rickard became the outstanding land developer of the early 1900s.

Rickard was the foundation president of the Millions Club, established to encourage British migration to Australia, a firm believer and promoter of the White Australia Policy he was active on the executive of a number of organisations which promoted migration including the New Settler's League of Australia, the Big Brother Movement, Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the British Empire League. (ADB, Vol 11, 1988)



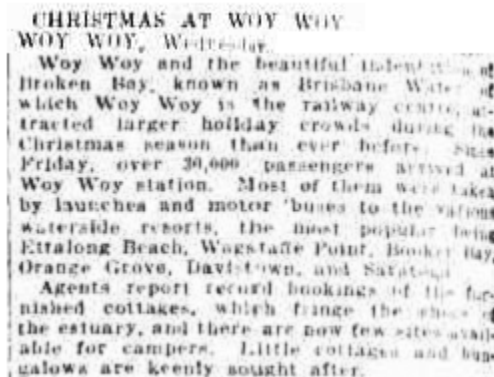
Restwell Estate, 1907, National Library of Australia (MAP Folder 205, LFSP 3217)

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Ettalong Beach – which Rickard sold under a number of different sub-divisional names – including the Restwell and Booker Bay Estates – posed a number of difficulties for Rickard including access and seclusion. He solved these by advertising them as estates away from the hustle and bustle of Sydney, with great fishing, bathing and shooting on the doorstep and accessible via Woy Woy by boat which would land residents of the Restwell and Booker Bay Estates at the Estates own jetty at Ettalong Beach.

Construction on the Restwell Jetty commenced in 1907 and was completed at a cost of 195 pounds of which fifty pounds was contributed by Arthur Rickard and Co and the rest by public subscription and the Woy Woy Council. (Swancott, 1950). The jetty remained in operation until it was destroyed by a severe gale on Thursday 21 July 1910 (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 July 1910) but had been completely rebuilt by October 1911 when Arthur Rickard and Co advertised that Restwell Estate, at Ettalong Beach “one of the finest properties ever subdivided at Woy Woy” was less than two miles from the Woy Woy railway station by road and had a daily ferry service. (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 7 October 1911)

Over the next twenty years Arthur Rickard sold off the Restwell Estate and by the late 1920s Ettalong Beach, along with Wagstaffe Point and Booker Bay, was a well-known and popular beach side resort offering hotel and cottage accommodation, a picture theatre and boat rental and attracting thousands of holiday makers over the Christmas and Easter holiday breaks. (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 29 December 1927)



(*Sydney Morning Herald*, 29 December 1927)

3.0 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

Archaeological Potential is the potential or likelihood of a site to contain archaeological remains as defined under the *Heritage Act 1977*. An assessment of potential is based upon historical research and the physical non-disturbance survey of the site.

3.1 Known European Heritage Resources

The Heritage Council of New South Wales and the Heritage Branch, Office of Environment and Heritage, the State Government Agency responsible for the interpretation, protection and management of historic archaeological relics and heritage items in New South Wales, have one listed item adjacent to but not part of the survey area covered by the maritime heritage component of the Ettalong Heritage Study.

3.2 Known Shipwreck Resources

According to historical records, archival sources, The Australian National Shipwrecks Database (Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities, Canberra) and the New South Wales Maritime Heritage Online Database (Office of Environment and Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet, NSW) **10** vessels of over 10 tons are known to have been wrecked in the vicinity of Wagstaff Point, Ettalong Beach and The Bar between 1788 and 1990.

Of these vessel the

The *Power Chief* wrecked of Green Point near Woy Woy in 1934 is considered by the consultant to lie outside the study area

The remaining **9** vessels

Brothers, a two masted sailing, wrecked at Half Tide Rocks in 1876

Caroline, a wooden sailing vessel, wrecked on the western spit of The Bar in 1869

Dora, a wooden sailing vessel, wrecked on The Bar in 1871

Leisure Hour, sailing vessel, wrecked on the western side of The Bar in 1869

Midshipman, sailing vessel, wrecked on The Bar in 1857

Plover, sailing vessel, wrecked on western spit of The Bar in 1855

Traveller, sailing vessel, wrecked at The Bar in 1868

Venus, sailing vessel wrecked on the beach at Broken Bay in 1920 and

Violet, sailing vessel wrecked on The Bar in 1878

are all known to have been wrecked in the vicinity of Ettalong Beach , are unlocated and possible lie within the area affected by the proposed works.

4.0 Conduct of Surveys

Kieran Hosty, Curator of Maritime Archaeology at the Australia National Maritime Museum carried out an initial inspection of Ettalong Beach on Wednesday 19 October 2011 with follow up surveys on Wednesday 26 October and Thursday 3 November 2011.

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4.1 Survey Method

The survey area was located and buoyed off and a marked base line was established at the base of the fourth set of piles on the existing Ettalong Jetty and run out 100 metres due west and then sunk to the seabed using a series of weights.

The dive team then secured the eastern end of the centre base line to a star-picket hammered into the seabed next to the base of the Ettalong Jetty (0 metres at S 33 degrees 31.005' E 151 degrees 20.511') and the base line swam by the divers who checked its direction and fouling. The western end of the tape was then tightened and secured using a weight cluster to prevent disturbance of the sediment.

Using the marked baseline ('X') as a guide a second marked line ('Y') was placed at right angles to the baseline at 0 metres and (for the inwater survey) divers were spaced out along it at regular intervals - depending upon the visibility.

The survey team first conducted a remote sensing survey of the seabed and beach using an Aquascan metal detector and a Marine Magnetics Seaspy magnetometer. The team swept west from the 0m mark checking for any isolated metal finds (copper, copper-alloy, steel, iron, tin) lying beneath the surface search area recording the positions of any material using the tapes on the 'X' baseline and 'Y' marked line.

Following the remote sensing survey the survey team then swam or walked west away from Ettalong Jetty conducting a visual survey of the seabed in front of them and to either side checking for surface scatters of cultural material. Any material found was assessed and its positions recorded – unfortunately due to heavy and unseasonal rain the in water visibility was poor and photography was not possible.

The teams of divers continued this process swimming west in a series of lanes, until a rectangular area approximately 40 metres wide (north to south - from the northern edge of the deepwater channel to the low water mark) by 100 metres long centered on the baseline (east to west from Ettalong Jetty towards Ettalong township) had been searched and assessed. A similar process was then used on the beach between the Low and High Water Marks (northern side of the baseline).

4.2 Visual and magnetic survey results

4.2.1 Southern (seaward) side of baseline

X - Distance - West	Y - Distance - South	Remarks
0.0m	0.0m	Ettalong Jetty
5.0m	12.0m	Edge of Ettalong Jetty
7.5m	3.30m	

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8.0m	16.0m	Timber post / piling (S 33degrees 31.006' / E 151degrees 20.494')
9.0m	25.0m	Metal bracket 100cms long, (S 33degrees 31.007 / E 151 degrees 20.48')
9.30m	2.9m	Timber pile
10.3m	2.2m	Timber pile
11.0m	16.0m	Iron concretion – possible a winch flywheel. (S 33degrees 31.008' / E 151degrees 20.494')
11.0m	20.0m	Copper pipe, possible fuel line, (S 33degrees 31.008' / E 151degrees 20.492')
13.0m	14.0m	Concrete apron or submerged pontoon (S 33 degrees 31.013' / E 151degrees 20.496')
13.0m	16.0m	Remains of fuelling bowser and pump (S 33degrees 31.013' / E 151degrees 20.494')
13.1m	16.2m	A timber and iron concretion possible the remains of a slipway carriage or cart.
14.10m	2.2m	Timber pile
16.20m	2.2m	Timber pile
17.30m	1.5m	Timber pile
17.30m	0.25m	Timber pile

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4.2.2 Northern (landward) side of baseline

X - Distance - West	Y - Distance - North	Remarks
0.0m	0.0m	Ettalong Jetty
0.45m	0.65m	Remains of timber, iron and copper alloy slipway cart (240cms long x 160cms)
2.0m	4.0m	Prominent rock
3.0m	4.0m	Prominent rock
4.5m	4.0m	Concrete barrel form
5.0m	0.75m	Prominent rock
7.5m	0.30m	Timber pile
8.10m	0.60m	Timber pile (S 33degrees 31.001 / E 151degrees 20.505')
9.0m	0.65m	Timber pile
10.50m	0.65m	Timber pile
10.50 – 11.7m	0.0 – 4.5m	Loose rock feature
10.70-13.5m	0.65 -1.5m	Curved iron sliprail (3000mm long)
11.0m	4.0m	Slipway cart wheel (1130mm long)
11.7-15.40m	5.5m	Iron slipway rail. (3200mm long)
12.0m	6.2m	Timber pile
12.2m	6.5m	Timber pile
12.5m	6.1m	Timber pile

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13.30m	6.0m	Timber pile
13.5m	4.5m	Concrete pipe
13.6 – 16.7m	0.5-1.0m	Curved iron sliprail
14.0m	3.75m	Iron concretion
14.5 – 19.8m	3.0-5.2m	Loose rock feature – possible rip rap / dumped rock to protect beach / edge of foreshore.
15.40m	5.0m	Timber pile
17.30m	1.15m	Timber pile
43.00m	5.0m	Iron, concrete and timber Navigational marker.
60.0m	4.0m	Concrete, brick and sheet metal foundation.

4.3 Feature One



General view of Feature One with the top part of slipway carriage in the lower left field, Ettalong Beach, looking west from Ettalong Jetty.

4.3.1 Location

Ettalong is a small beach side town located three kilometres south of Woy Woy on Brisbane Waters at the point where Brisbane Waters enter Broken Bay approximately 80 kilometres north of Sydney.

Feature One (centred on S33 degrees 31.002' & E151degrees 20.509') commences less than one metre to the west of the first set of concrete piles belonging to Ettalong Jetty which is at the south eastern end of Ferry Road, Ettalong.

4.3.2 Site Description

Feature One lies on the western side of Ettalong Jetty and extends westward, from the exposed slipway carriage, along the beach for 20.80 metres. From north to south the site extends from the High Water Mark at the point where the beach merges with a low lying under cut sand and loam bank southwards past the Low Water Mark, into the waters of

Broken Bay, and 20.00 metres to the south of the Low Water Mark to the edge of the current channel. The overall north-south extent is 27.00 metres.



Lying just above the Low Water Mark the partially covered timber slipway cart or carriage (3200mm (l) x 1600mm (w)) consists of two square timber bearers and two square timber axles which have been modified to accept two sets of iron rail wheels. The timbers of the carriage are fixed with copper alloy and iron fastenings and at the head of the carriage (northern end) the square timber axle has an iron eye bolt through which a steel cable would have been hooked to assist in the towing of the carriage up and down the slipway.

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Slipway carriage, Ettalong Beach, looking south.

Five metres to the west of the carriage (7.5 metres west of the jetty) are a series of paired timber (possible ironbark) piles of varying sizes. Several of the piles have had protective concrete collars formed around the base of the pile by placing a 20 gallon steel drum over the pile and the pouring concrete into the drum. An isolated cylindrical concrete form, possible another protective collar, in the shape of a 200 litre (44 gallon drum) lies just below the High Water Mark slightly to the east of these run of piles.

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Paired timber piles in foreground of photograph, one to the left showing a rebate for cross bracing, Ettalong Beach, looking north

The collar protected the pile from possible toe scouring as well as from *teredo* worm and *limnoria* (gribble) attack. The piles extend from at least the High Water Mark at the point where the beach merges with the sand and loam bank southwards past the Low Water Mark, and into the waters of Broken Bay for at least another 10.00 metres. Some of these piles have been cut off at sand level or just above whilst another has had rebate cut into it for a cross bracing timber.



Iron rail lines, Ettalong Beach, looking north

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Immediately to the west of the timber piles (between 10.50 and 11.7m from Ettalong Jetty) lies a loose row of stone running north to south across the beach from the High Water Mark to just below the Low Water Mark. The stone, of varying sizes and types, appears to be introduced material possibly used as a foundation bed for a slipway or as protective rip rap (rip rap also known as rock armour or shot rock is loose rock used to protect shorelines, pilings and beach structures against scouring and erosion) for either the beach or the structure originally supported by the timber piles. A second row of loose stones of similar composition to the first lies between 14.50m and 19.80m from Ettalong Jetty.



Second row of loose stone with rough cut timber piles in the background,
Ettalong Beach, looking south.

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Lying between the first and second rows of loose stone are two iron rail lines of varying lengths. The rails, neither of which are *in situ*, lie between the High and Low Water Mark. A third iron rail line (4000mm long) lies above the High Water Mark where the sand and loam bank meets the beach. This rail lies parallel to the beach and is slightly to the south of three evenly spaced but irregular sized timber piles. Several iron concretions consisting of isolated iron rail wheels (bogeys) lie, partially buried, just to the south of this rail.

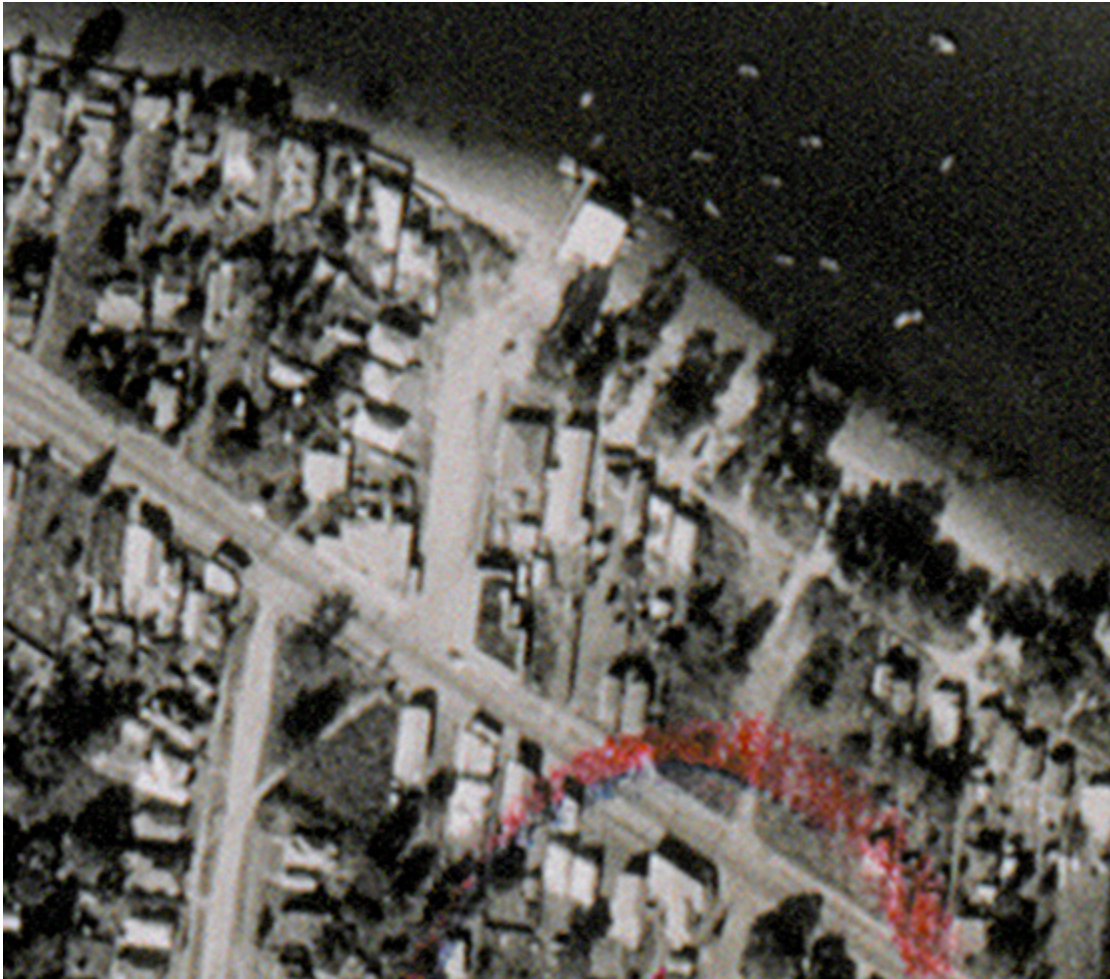
Between 11.70 metres and 17.30 metres to the west of Ettalong Jetty are a series of rough cut timber piles. The first row consisting of four equally space paired piles, runs parallel from east to west along the beach straddling the Low Water Mark. A second row of single timber piles (running from north to south) bisects the first. Several associated timber piles, cut off at sand level were found in the water below the Low Water Mark.

In line with the end of the existing Ettalong Jetty and at the edge of the dredged ferry channel were the remains of a 2.0m square concrete slab – possible a slipway apron or submerged concrete pontoon. Adjacent to the concrete slab were the concreted remains of what appeared to be a fuel pump or bowser along with a possible second slipway carriage or cart. Several early to mid-20th century glass beer bottles, pickle jars along with a bone handle knife were also observed on the edge of the ferry channel.

Closer inshore were observed several loose timber – possible cut off or eroded piles – and several metres of copper fuel line.

4.3.3 Analysis of survey results.

The above and in water survey of Feature One confirmed the original suggestion that the feature and its various component parts are the remains of at least one small boat slipway, one slipway carriage, one small timber jetty and a substantial timber structure, possible a boat shed, that at one stage had been built out over the water into Broken Bay immediately to the west of the current Ettalong Jetty.



Aerial view of Ettalong Beach in May 1954 showing a large structure immediately to the west (right) of Ettalong Jetty (NSW 1375024 – Gosford City Council)

The absence of a concrete pad or foundation above the High Water Mark in the vicinity of the rock, sand and loam bank seems to indicate that the slipway did not use a powered winch or windless to raise and lower the slipway carriage but instead relied upon some form of tractor or portable winch system. The nature and makeup of the bank with its numerous inclusions of different types of rock, and concrete rubble and the absence of any obvious cut into the bank to provide for the slipway and allow vehicle access to the beach also seems to indicate that this area above the High Water Mark has been built up

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over time. This deduction is supported by early (1920s) photographs of Ettalong Jetty which show a gentle sloping sand area to the West of the jetty.



1920's view of Ettalong Beach and Jetty looking north, note the gentle sloping sand area to the West of the jetty. (Gosford City Library, 4688999517_80c8a789ee)

These photographs also shows a substantial sand berm behind which appears to be some form of timber structure, possible a small boat shed lying parallel (east to west) to the beach.

4.3.4 Possible Identification

Archival evidence indicates that the first jetty built at Ettalong Beach was that constructed by Arthur Rickard & Co. Ltd Realty Specialists of 84a Pitt Street, Sydney for its *Restwell Estate at The Bar* development in 1907 / 1908. The company built what was then called the Restwell Jetty to allow easier access, via an estate ferry, to what was a relatively isolated property development.

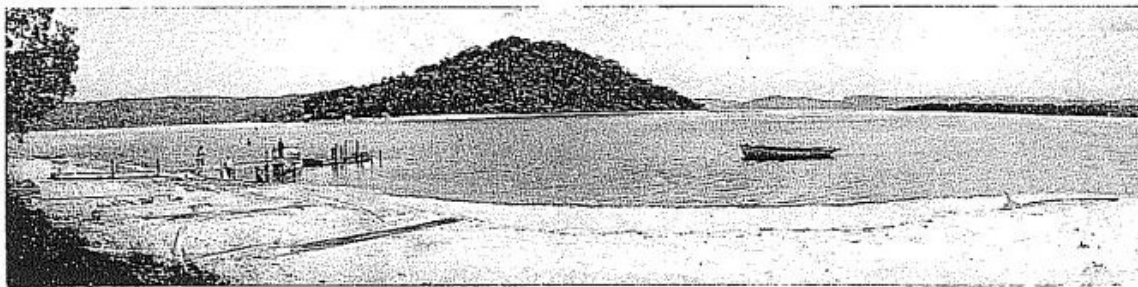
The Jetty remained the property of the Restwell Estate up until at least the 1920s when its ownership and management appeared to have been handed over to what was then the Woy Woy Shire Council.

Following the development of the Restwell and Booker Bay Estates at Ettalong Beach in the early 1900s the area became a very popular holiday, boating and fishing location. Catering for the thousands of seasonal holiday makers a number of businesses became established in the area and started offering holiday cottages – some complete with boat and boathouse on Ettalong Beach.

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Advertising poster for the Restwell Estate, Ettalong Beach showing the Restwell Jetty.
(National Library of Australia, BibID 4666916)



"I only know that this enraptured range,
This golden shore, this great transcendent sea,
Are now a memory, that will not change

Ettalong Beach—The beautiful frontage of "The Restwell Estate,"
showing our Jetty in course of construction.

Advertising poster for the Restwell Estate, Ettalong Beach showing the Restwell Jetty
under construction in April 1907. (National Library of Australia, BibID 4666916)

From the 1920s several boat sheds appear to have been operating along Ettalong Beach including those owned or leased by the Lucas's, W.J. Bullion's, Andersons and Wally Iffland and at this stage the history of the boatshed alongside Ettalong Wharf becomes obscured, with historical information conflicting with local resident knowledge.

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Informal discussions with several long term residents of Ferry Road indicated that the remains are of Iffland's and then Freeman's boatshed. (Pers Comm: Brian Smith 3 November 2011). An internet search has also linked the remains with Bullion's Wharf; however, other evidence suggests that Bullion's boatshed was located further to the east.

Bullions Wharf or now just plain old Ettalong Wharf used to have a large boatshed built over it, a tackle shop, boat repair area and slipway - it was quite fascinating to me as a kid.

A few times when we were at the beach they would bring a salvaged boat to the wharf to be dragged out of the water, the boat was dragged under water until it was near the wharf, then hooked up to a small tractor with caterpillar tracks which then hauled the boat up onto the sand, it was always quite a spectacle and a crowd would always gather to see what was about to be brought up from Davy Jones' locker...

Recollections of a holiday At Ettalong Beach.

<http://home.iprimus.com.au/blazelands/woywoynet/blogmay08.htm> (Accessed 7 November 2011)

William John Bullion (later president of the Woy Woy Shire Council) and Emily Bullion purchased what was then O'Malleys Store in Booker Road, Ettalong Beach in late 1928 or early 1929. Shortly after this purchase the Sands Directory for 1930 indicates that the Bullion's were offering holiday and boat rental from their general store, and according to the *Sydney Morning Herald* (5 March 1930), from Bullion's Boatshed at Ettalong Beach.



Extract from *Sydney Morning Herald*, (21 August 1946) advertising Bullion's Boatshed.

The Iffland family who operated the boatshed from at least 1950, selling, servicing and hiring rowing boats and motor launches for recreational purposes (*Sydney Morning Herald* 19 August 1950). Sometime in the mid 1950s the Ifflands's sold the boat shed at the end of Ferry Road to the Page family. (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 1963) Aerial photographs provided by the Gosford City Council (NSW NSW 12135232 and NSW 1375024) , along with newspaper advertising for the period indicate that the boatshed

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underwent substantial development between 1940 and 1961 until it consisted of a slipway and boat repair facilities along with a boat hire business.

LAUNCH, H.C., 16ft. 5 h.p. Simplex (hull needs repairs). 16ft open fibreglass Launch. 4 h.p. Vinco (good). 24ft Cruiser. V8 Thorny Marine, full headroom, fully enclosed, good family or outside boat. Page's Boat Shed, Ferry Road, Ettalong, Woy Woy 65.

HAMMOND SKI RUNABOUT, rear engine Chrysler V8 Fury, forward and reverse velvet drive box. American Walters V-drive, upholstered in special American material. Very little work and in first-class cond. 33 Nepean Ave. Penrith. Phone Penrith 22-332.

FAST, Modern 25ft Game Fishing Cruiser, Joan Ellen, fully equipped. 2-way radio, etc. 2 years old and still in new condition. Beautifully appointed throughout. A 1962 S.G.F.C. champion boat. Under current valuation. A bargain at £3500. WW1691.

IDEAL FISHING LAUNCH. Half cab, 20 x 8, 4-cylinder marine motor, deep keel. Excellent outside boat. £625. UJ8859. Moored Dolphin Boatshed, Brooklyn.

(Sydney Morning Herald, 1963)

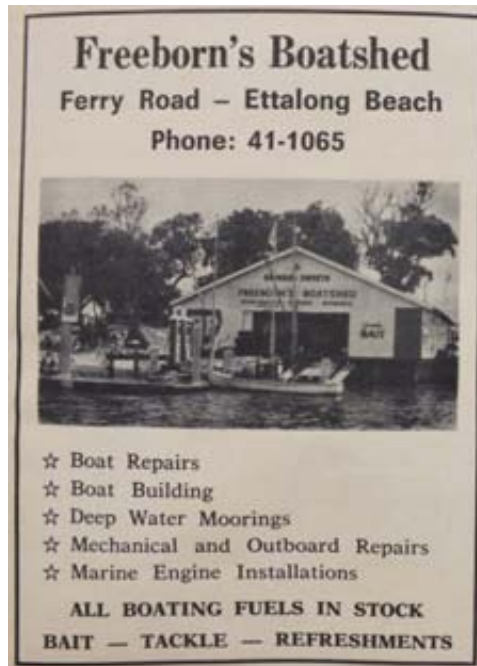
In April 1964 the business sold once again and shortly afterwards the boatshed, slipway and launch operation advertised as being adjacent to the Ferry Wharf at Ferry Road, Ettalong Beach became known as Freeborn's Boatshed.

Inquiries through **KING'S CROSS OFFICE, 35-4251, or CO-AGENT.**
In Conj.: FULLER, FLANDERS & CO. 25-3008

ETTALONG BEACH
BOATSHED/HIRING, KIOSK AND COTTAGE
FERRY ROAD and 24 DAVIS STREET.
TO BE OFFERED W.I.W.O. BASIS, FIRSTLY IN ONE LINE AND IF NOT SOLD RESUBMITTED, EXCLUDING COTTAGE.
This old-established and profitable business is BEING OFFERED DUE ONLY TO ILL HEALTH OF VENDOR. Located IN the delightful BRISBANE WATER AREA in a most prominent position ADJOINING Ferry Wharf, Beach and 1 MIN. to shopping centre.
Large W.B. and Fibro building. COMPLETE with Mooring Facilities. Slipway, Bowser, EXCELLENT FLEET of Hire Craft, all necessary plant and equipment, INCLUDING 15 Launches and 7 Fibreglass Skiffs, well stocked Kiosk. Also attractive Fibro/Weatherboard COTTAGE OF 3 BEDS. and Offices, only 1-3 mile away.
Details COUNTRY SALES DEPT., 28-8401; or CO-AGENTS:
In Conj.: H. E. Wilson, Woy Woy. Tel. 254
Solicitors: R. DRESSER & CO.

Newspaper notice advertising the sale of the Ettalong Beach Boatshed (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 April, 1964)

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Freeborn's boatshed looking north, (Gosford City Library, 1970)



A view of Kourung Goung Point (Wagstaff) from
Freeborn's Boatshed situated alongside the public wharf
on Ettalong Beach.

*Hawkesbury River, Pittwater, Cowan Brisbane Waters Waterways Guide, Harold
B. Vaughan, 1972*

Freeborn's Wharf existed next to the present Ettalong Jetty until the mid-1970s when ,
according to a local long term resident (Mr. Brian Smith, Booker Road, Ettalong Beach)
it burnt down in a disastrous fire and was never rebuilt (Pers. Comm. Brian Smith, 3
November 2011).

4.4 Feature Two: Unidentified iron, concrete and timber vessel – possible a boiler of navigational marker.

4.4.1 Location

Feature Two (S33degrees 30.992' S & E151degrees 20.429S) is located 43 metres to the west of the first set of concrete piles belonging to Ettalong Jetty which is at the south eastern end of Ferry Road, Ettalong.

4.4.2 Site Description

Feature Two consists of a large welded and riveted, cylindrical iron vessel, with almost flat ends, lying parallel (east – west) on the beach, just above the high water mark at the point where the beach merges with a low lying under cut sand and loam bank. The vessel is partially shrouded by tree roots from numerous established Banksia trees in the vicinity and partially buried into the beach.



Navigational marker, Ettalong Beach, Looking north.

The vessel is 2000mm long with a diameter of just over 1500mm. There is corroded circular opening 420 mm in diameter in the eastern end of the vessel which allows a limited visual inspection of the interior of the vessel which appears to be filled with sand, iron concretions and timber fragments.

On the western end of the vessel a cylindrical concrete block 500 mm in diameter (formed by pouring concrete into a 44 gallon drum) has been bolted onto the vessel using two threaded iron bolts (with washers and six sided nuts) and one threaded eye bolt which pass horizontally through the concrete into the iron vessel from west to east. Judging by the iron staining in the concrete it is possible that a second threaded iron eye bolt once existed directly opposite the first.

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Navigational marker, Ettalong Beach, Eastern End

Given the presence of oysters on parts of the vessel indicating that at one time it was floating in the water and the presence of a counter weight in the form of the cylindrical concrete drum the team concluded that the vessel was at one time a crude, purpose built iron and timber navigational marker that has broken free from its mooring and washed ashore onto Ettalong Beach.



Navigational Marker, Ettalong Beach showing oyster shell.

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4.4.4 Possible Identification

Although this is only a preliminary report archival evidence indicates that as early as 1885 the Colonial Government of New South Wales was concerned at the navigational hazards posed by Half Tide Rocks off Wagstaff(e) Point and The Bar which lies across the entrance of Brisbane Waters between Ocean Beach and Box Head.

A series of boating accidents in November 1906, February 1927 and March 1936 (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 5 March 1936 and 14 August 1939) resulted in the Department of Works and Local Government erecting an 'Indication Pile' on Half Tide Rocks in May 1939. (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 27 May 1939)

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.
TENDERS, addressed to the President, Tender Board, Works and Local Government Department, Sydney, with envelopes properly endorsed and full addresses given, will be received up to 2 p.m. on the dates specified for the following works:—

25th MAY.
PORT KEMBLA ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION: Electrically Driven Boiler Feed Pump (Fresh Tenders—amended Specification). **FOR SALE BY THE DEPARTMENT:** Steam-driven Alternator Plant, ex power station, Port Kemplia, capacity 75 K.W., 50 cycles, 3-phase, 415 Volts at 300 r.p.m. **SOUTHWEST TABLELANDS WATER SUPPLY:** Excavation and concrete foundation for de-aeration plant, Construction of Piers and Abutments for Low Level Timber Beam Bridge over Capertee River, on Capertee Valley Road. **RANDWICK AUXILIARY HOSPITAL:** Minor Repairs to Nurses' Quarters, Boiler House, and Hospital Building.

5th JUNE.
YENDA WATER SUPPLY: Supply, delivery, and erection of electrically-driven pumping plants. **BOTANIC GARDENS, SYDNEY:** Erection of Memorial Garden Seat (in stone) to Henry Kendall. **EDUCATION DEPARTMENT BUILDING:** Renovations to Ministers and Ministerial Branch Rooms. **CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT BUILDING:** Repairs to Steel Struts and Asphalt Surfacing and Drainage. **PARRAMATTA GAOL:** Rebuilding Chimney and resetting Range. **DARLINGHURST COURT HOUSE:** Part renewal of Water Service.

13th JUNE.
YANCO AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL: Sewerage: Supply, delivery, and erection of electrically-driven pumping plant. **TUMUT DISTRICT HOSPITAL:** Conversion of Nurses' Home into Paying Unit. **ROYAL NORTH SHORE HOSPITAL:** Erection of Workshop with Storage Basement. **'Hillview' Vice-Regal Residence, Moss Vale:** Pulling and Removal of Trees (62). **BRISBANE WATER:** Erection of Indication Pile on Half Tide Rocks, Wagstaffe Point. **'SIDURA' DEPOT, GLEBE:** Minor Repairs (Sink, Flooring, Windows, Eaves). **METROPOLITAN GIRLS' SHELTER,**

(*Sydney Morning Herald*, 27 May 1939)

The extreme tidal movements over the bar and the changing position of the channel around Half Tide Rocks resulted in several of these navigational markers being lost over time.

Given the navigational marker's position on Ettalong Beach inshore and downwind from Half Tide Rocks it is possible that the marker originally came from there.

4.5 Feature Three: Unidentified concrete, brick and sheet metal foundations – possible foundations for a small boat or change shed.

4.5.1 Location

Feature Three (S33 degrees 30.994' & E151degrees 20.481') is located approximately 60 metres to the west (294 degree true) of Ettalong Jetty which is at the south eastern end of Ferry Road, Ettalong.

4.5.2 Site Description

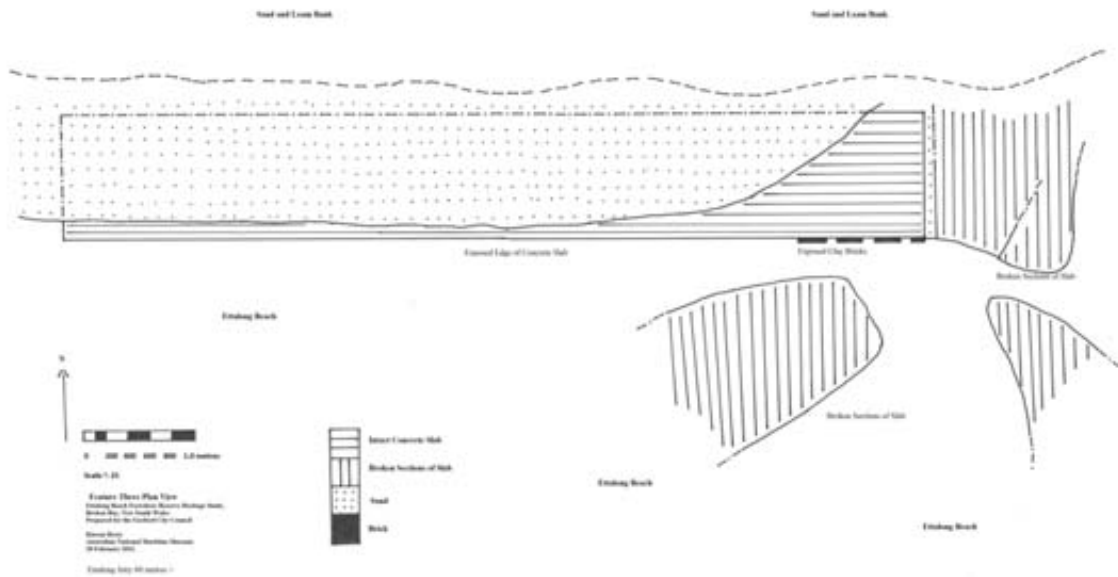


Feature Three looking east towards Ettalong Jetty

Feature Three consists of a steel reinforced concrete and blue metal slab laid on top of brick and sheet metal footings. The concrete slab and its associated footings lie parallel (east – west) to the beach, just above the high water mark approximately 1400mm to the south of the point where the beach merges with a low lying under cut sand and loam

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bank. On the eastern edge and south eastern corner of the concrete slab there are several additional fragmented and eroded concrete and blue metal sections of slab which once would have butted up to or joined the main slab. At the time of inspection the slab was partially buried in the beach and only part of the southern and eastern sides of the slab could be observed.



Feature Three Plan View

The slab is at least 7100mm long on its southern side, at least 1130mm wide on its eastern end and 190mm thick (including the concrete slab and brick footings). On the eastern end of the slab it steps down to join a badly broke up 700 mm wide section of concrete and blue metal foundation. The beach sand on the southern side of the slab has been partially eroded away exposing a single layer of brick footings – layed on top of the beach sand -which are partially separated from the covering concrete slab by a single sheet of sheet metal.



Feature Three looking north showing the brick footings

At the time of inspection no other cultural material was observed in the vicinity of the concrete slab.

4.5.3 Analysis of survey results.

The size, shape and makeup of the concrete slab seems to indicate that it is either the insitu remains of a concrete floor or foundation associated with a small building that was once situated on Ettalong Beach or possible a concrete structure associated with a service feature such as a storm water drain.

4.5.4 Possible Identification

Photographs of Ettalong Beach from the 1930s through to the early 1950s show a number of beach structures including beach huts and small private and commercial boatsheds (indicated by small timber boat ramps) spaced along the beach front from the township of Ettalong towards Ettalong (Restwell) Wharf.

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Ettalong Beach circa 1930 (Broadhurst Collection, SLOfNSW)

As all these structures appear to be of light weatherboard construction supported by timber piles which have been sunken into the beach it is highly unlikely that the reinforced concrete floor or foundation that makes up Feature Three is associated with any of these earlier beach structures. Given this photographic evidence and the style of construction it is more likely that Feature Three was built sometime in the late 1950s or early 1960s.

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Ettalong Beach, pre 1962 Frank Hurley Collection, National Library of Australia

A later photograph, held in the collection of the National Library of Australia, shows Ettalong Beach in the late 1950s with a diminished number of boatsheds and beach huts fronting the beach. In the foreground of this photograph can be seen a boat hire establishment (with numbered hire boats), which has been built directly onto the beach without resorting to timber piles – it is possible that the concrete and brick foundations of Feature Three are associated with this or a similar building.

5.0 Heritage Significance

Heritage Significance is a site's heritage value or importance. 'Heritage significance is contained in the fabric of an item, in its setting and the relationship to other items and in responses that item invokes in those who value it'. (NSW Heritage Office, 1996)

5.1 Basis of Assessment of Heritage Significance

To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site and its relics it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the whole study area. This process will allow for the analysis of the site's many values.

These criteria are part of the system of assessment which is centered on the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS. The Burra Charter principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. (Australia ICOMOS, 1999)

The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (amended 1999) and implemented through the NSW *Heritage Manual* (1996), the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* (Heritage Office, 1996), *Assessing Historical Importance – A Guide to State Heritage Register, Criterion A* (Heritage Office, 2006), *Assessing Historical Importance – A Guide to State Heritage Register, Criterion B* (Heritage Office, 2000), *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office, 2001) and *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, 2009)

The various nature of heritage values and the degree of this value will be appraised according to the following criteria.

5.1.1 Nature of Significance Criteria

The Heritage Council of NSW has developed criteria to help assess whether an item should be recommended for listing on the State Heritage Register. An item must meet one or more of the following criteria to be of State heritage significance:

- Criterion (a) – an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
- Criterion (b) – an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
- Criterion (c) – an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);
- Criterion (d) – an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

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Criterion (e) – an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

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

Criterion (g) – an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s

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

5.1.2 Levels of Significance

As well as the above criteria, heritage significance may also be ranked according to the item’s importance in a particular geographical area. The levels of significance applying to items in New South Wales are

- Local
- State
- National; and
- International

And the degree of this significance can be graded by the terms

- Exceptional
- High
- Moderate
- Little and
- Intrusive

5.1.3 Archaeological Context

To identify a site’s significance and the type of research questions that might be answered by investigation of a site’s archaeological remains it is necessary to have a comprehensive overview of other relevant archaeological sites and the results of relevant archaeological excavations.

5.1.4 Research Potential

Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgement must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological

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assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research. (NSW Heritage Office, 1996: 26)

5.1.5 Assessment of Research Potential

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined, research themes and likely research questions, as addressed through archaeological investigation and analysis, indicate that the following inclusion guidelines should be applied:

Does the site

- 1: Contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
- 2: Contribute knowledge which no other site can?
- 3: Is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does the site contribute to other major research questions?

From Bickford, A & Sullivan, S. 1984 (23)

If the answer to these questions is yes then the site will have archaeological research potential.

**6.0 Assessment of Heritage Significance: Ettalong Beach
Feature One – The remains of a boatshed and slipway consisting
of iron rails, loose stone, concrete and timber piles**

**6.1.1 Criterion (a) – an item is important in the course, or pattern, of the
country's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the
local area);**

Meets this criterion at a local level: Ettalong Wharf is associated with Arthur Rickard's original development of the area in 1907 as the Restwell Estate.

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

Meets this criterion: The wharf and its subsequent boatshed (c1940 – 1975) are the result of the area's continued tourism and residential development in the area by individuals such as Arthur Rickard, the Bullions, Ifland, Page and Freeborn families.

**6.1.3 Criterion (c) – an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic
characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in
the Country, State (or the local area);**

Does not meet this criterion. The item is not important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

**6.1.4 Criterion (d) - an item has strong or special association with a particular
community or cultural group in the Country, State (or the local area) for
social, cultural or Spiritual reasons;**

Meets this criterion: Brisbane Waters including Ettalong Beach and Wagstaff(e) Point were originally maritime based communities that strongly relied upon maritime infrastructure such as navigational aids, slipways, wharfs, moorings and jetties.

**6.1.5 Criterion (e) – an item has potential to yield information that will contribute
to an understanding of the Country or State's cultural or natural history (or
the cultural or natural history of the local area);**

Does not meet this criterion. As the item has undergone substantial and intrusive (fire and demolition) change over time the item has little potential to yield

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information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history.

The above water component of the site does contain material associated with the construction of the original Ettalong Jetty (1907) and the later associated boatshed (c1940-1975). Additional material including a concrete apron or submerged concrete pontoon, the remains of a fuelling bowser, a bone handled knife and mid-20th century glass bottles were located in the water to the west of the existing jetty.

The site and its associated land and marine scape may contain evidence associated with vessels wrecked in the vicinity of the Ettalong Beach, Wagstaff Point and The Bar. However, no shipwreck material was detected during the visual seabed survey or the remote sensing survey.

The site does contain some evidence of recent recreational activity in the area including post 1970 beer and soft drink containers.

Rarity: Low – Although small local boatsheds and slipways are becoming increasingly rare on Sydney Harbour they are more common on Brisbane Waters and the areas around Ettalong Beach including Booker Bay immediately to the west of Ettalong Beach.

6.1.6 Criterion (f) – an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the Country's or State's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Does not meet this criterion. The item does not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history.

6.1.7 Criterion (g) – an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Country or State's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local areas cultural or natural environments)

Does not appear to meet this criterion. This item is not important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places, cultural or natural environments, cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments.

6.1.8 Levels of Significance

As well as the above criteria, heritage significance may also be ranked according to the item's importance in a particular geographical area. The

**levels of significance applying generally applied to cultural or natural items
are Local, State, National and International**

Meets this criterion: As the archaeological remains of a boatshed, slipway and boat hire company associated with the areas maritime and tourism industry the remains have local significance.

6.1.10 Statement of Heritage Significance – Feature One remains of a Jetty and boatshed at Ettalong Beach

The building of Ettalong Jetty in 1907 and the subsequent construction of the adjacent boatshed and slipway by the early 1940s was a direct result of the areas increasing economic and social development through tourism and trade and the resulting increase in boat traffic and maritime fatalities. The archaeological remains of the boatshed and slipway have local heritage significance.

Impacts of work

Because of the nature of the work to be undertaken (excavation and subsequent construction of a rock revetment, geotextile container retaining wall, and sandtrap spur , there is potential to uncover relics associated with the Pages, Freeborn's and Iffland's Boatshed (c1940-1975).

The nature of the work to be undertaken (excavation and subsequent construction of a rock wall) has little potential to uncover buried relics relating to vessels wrecked in the vicinity of Ettalong Beach, Wagstaffe Point and The Bar.

As the nature of the work has the potential to uncover relics and artefacts care must be taken during the proposed works and the work must cease if any relics of State or local significance are unexpectedly discovered during the excavation and the Heritage Council must be notified in writing in accordance with section 146 of the Heritage Act, 1977. Depending upon the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and possible an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the area.

Recommendations

Given the high costs associated with the conservation, stabilisation and curation of iron and timber objects which have been saturated in salt water such as the slipway rails, slipway carriage and jetty piles along with the potential to uncover additional artefacts and relics it is recommended that the material remains in place and is protected from further erosion and exposure by beach renourishment and reburial.

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It is also recommended that the proposed beach stabilisation wall be installed in such a way as to limit potential damage caused by excavation – this could be done by building the wall to the north of the currently exposed slipway carriage.

It is further recommended that the client seek an Application for an Exception under Section 139(4) of the Heritage Act 1977 on the grounds that the excavation or disturbance of the land will have minor impact on archaeological relics which due to the intrusive nature of a fire and the later demolition of the slipway and boatshed have little archaeological research potential.

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**7.0 Assessment of Heritage Significance: Ettalong Beach
Feature Two – concrete, timber and iron feature possible the
remains of a Navigational Marker.**

**7.1 Criterion (a) – an item is important in the course, or pattern, of the countries
cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local
area);**

Meets this criterion: The placement of navigational markers at the entrance to Brisbane Waters was a direct result of the area's increasing economic and social development through tourism – including recreational boating - and trade in the early 1930s.

As Feature Two is most likely the remains of one of the navigational markers placed on Half Tide Rocks or The Bar in the late 1930s it has local heritage significance.

**7.2 Criterion (b) – an item has strong or special association with the life or works
of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the countries cultural or
natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);**

Does not meet the criterion. The item does not appear to have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history.

**7.3 Criterion (c) – an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic
characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in
the Country, State (or the local area);**

Does not meet the criterion. The item is not important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

**7.4 Criterion (d) - an item has strong or special association with a
particular community or cultural group in the Country, State (or the
local area) for social, cultural or Spiritual reasons;**

Meets this criterion: Brisbane Waters including Ettalong and Wagstaff(e) Point were originally maritime based communities that strongly relied upon maritime infrastructure such as navigational aids, slipways, wharfs, moorings and jetties.

**7.5 Criterion (e) – an item has potential to yield information that will contribute
to an understanding of the Country or State's cultural or natural history (or
the cultural or natural history of the local area);**

Does not meet this criterion. The item has little potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history.

The feature appears to contain material associated with the construction of one of the original navigational markers at the entrance to Brisbane Waters. However, no other associated was detected during the visual seabed survey or remote sensing survey of the area.

The feature and its associated land and marine scape may contain evidence associated with vessels wrecked in the vicinity of the Ettalong Beach, Wagstaff Point and The Bar, However no shipwreck material was detected during the visual seabed survey, remote sensing survey.

The feature does contain some evidence of recent recreational activity in the area including post 1970 beer and soft drink containers.

Rarity: As navigational markers and buoys were regularly lost or damaged through natural causes, accident and misadventure they tended to have short working lives.

As few examples of 1930s-40s navigational markers and buoys are known to have survived this item has a Low to Medium rarity.

7.6 Criterion (f) – an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the Country's or State's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Does not meet this criterion. The item does not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history.

7.7 Criterion (g) – an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Country or State's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments, (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.)

Meets this criterion: Given that the Department of Works and Local Governments called for tenders for the construction and erection of a single 'Indication pile on Half-Tide Rocks' at Brisbane Waters it is highly likely that the successful tenderer was a local business, rather than one from Sydney.

As only one such 'Indication Pile' was required it also supports the notion that the pile was of a local vernacular design built at a local engineering work rather than one designed, constructed and shipped in from another location.

7.8 Ettalong Beach Navigational Marker - Levels of Significance

As well as the above criteria, heritage significance may also be ranked according to the item's importance in a particular geographical area. The levels of significance generally applied to cultural or natural items are Local, State, National and International

Meets this criterion: As a navigational aid associated with government initiatives to improve the safety of both local and visiting commercial and recreational boat users the navigational marker has local heritage significance.

7.10 Statement of Heritage Significance – Ettalong Beach Feature Two – a navigational marker.

The placing of navigational markers at the entrance to Brisbane Waters was a direct result of the area's increasing economic and social development through tourism and trade and the resulting increase in boat traffic and maritime fatalities. The Ettalong Beach marker is an example of a vernacular design, likely built at a local engineering works. It is also likely the remains of one of the navigational markers placed on Half Tide Rocks or The Bar in 1939 and as such it has local heritage significance.

Impacts of work

Because of the nature of the work to be undertaken (excavation and subsequent construction of a geotextile container retaining wall, there is potential to uncover relics associated with the navigational marker.

The nature of the work to be undertaken has little potential to uncover buried relics relating to vessels wrecked in the vicinity of Ettalong Beach, Wagstaffe Point and The Bar.

As the nature of the work has the potential to uncover relics and artefacts care must be taken during the proposed works and the work must cease if any relics of State or local significance are unexpectedly discovered during the excavation and piling works and the Heritage Council must be notified in writing in accordance with section 146 of the Heritage Act, 1977. Depending upon the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and possibly an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the area.

Recommendations

Given the high costs associated with the conservation, stabilisation and curation of iron objects which have been saturated in salt water such as this navigational marker and along with the potential to uncover additional artefacts and relics it is recommended that

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the navigational marker remain in place and that the beach stabilisation wall be built to the south of the marker.

It is further recommended that the client seek an Application for an Exception under Section 139(4) of the Heritage Act 1977 on the grounds that the excavation or disturbance of the land in the vicinity of the feature will have a minor impact on archaeological relics which have little archaeological research potential.

8.0 Assessment of Heritage Significance: Ettalong Beach Feature Three – concrete, brick and sheet metal foundations.

8.1 Criterion (a) – an item is important in the course, or pattern, of the countries cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Does not meet the criterion. The item does not appear to be important in the course, or pattern, of the countries cultural or natural history.

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

Does not meet the criterion. The item does not appear to have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history.

8.3 Criterion (c) – an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the Country, State (or the local area);

Does not meet the criterion. The item does not appear to be important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW.

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

Does not meet this criterion: The item does not appear to have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the country, state or local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

8.5 Criterion (e) – an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the Country or State's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Does not meet this criterion. The item has little potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history.

Rarity: Low

8.6 Criterion (f) – an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the Country’s or State’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Does not meet this criterion. The item does not appear to possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history.

8.7 Criterion (g) – an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of Country or State’s cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments. (or a class of the local area’s cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.)

Does not appear to meet this criterion. This item does not appear to be important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s cultural or natural places, cultural or natural environments, cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments.

8.8 Unidentified concrete, brick and sheet metal foundations. - Levels of Significance

As well as the above criteria, heritage significance may also be ranked according to the item’s importance in a particular geographical area. The levels of significance applying generally applied to cultural or natural items are Local, State, National and International

Does not meet this criterion: The item does not appear to have any local, state, national or international significance.

8.10 Statement of Heritage Significance

The unidentified brick, concrete and sheet metal foundations appear to have little heritage significance.

Impacts of work

The nature of the work to be undertaken (excavation and subsequent construction of a rock wall) has little potential to uncover buried relics relating to vessels wrecked in the vicinity of Ettalong Beach, Wagstaffe Point and The Bar.

However care must be taken during the proposed works and the work must cease if any relics of State or local significance are unexpectedly discovered during the excavation and piling works and the Heritage Council must be notified in writing in accordance with section 146 of the Heritage Act, 1977. Depending upon the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and possibly an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the area.

Recommendations

Given the high costs associated with the conservation, stabilisation and curation of iron composite objects which have been saturated in salt water such as these foundations along with their low heritage significance it is recommended that the item can either be removed or reburied as part of the proposed works in the area.

It is further recommended that the client seek an Application for an Exception under Section 139(4) of the Heritage Act 1977 on the grounds that the excavation or disturbance of the land in the vicinity of the feature will have a minor impact on archaeological relics which have little archaeological research potential.

9.0 Recommendations

- 1: Feature One: Given the high costs associated with the conservation, stabilisation and curation of iron and timber objects which have been saturated in salt water such as the slipway rails, slipway carriage and jetty piles along with the potential to uncover additional artefacts and relics it is recommended that the material associated with the original jetty and boatshed remain in place and be protected from further erosion and exposure by beach renourishment and reburial.
- 2: It is further recommended that the proposed beach stabilisation wall be installed in such a way as to limit potential damage caused by excavation – this could be done by building the wall to the north of the currently exposed slipway carriage.
- 3: Feature Two: Given the high costs associated with the conservation, stabilisation and curation of iron objects which have been saturated in salt water such as this navigational marker and along with the potential to uncover additional artefacts and relics it is recommended that the navigational marker remain in place and that the beach stabilisation wall be built to the south of the marker.
- 4: Feature Three: This feature appears to have low heritage significance and it is recommended that the item can either be removed or reburied as part of the proposed works in the area.
- 5: It is a requirement of the *Heritage Act* 1977 that work must cease if any significant archaeological relics, or unexpected locally significant maritime relics are exposed during excavation and that the Heritage Council / Heritage Branch are informed in writing in accordance with section 146 of the Heritage Act 1977.
- 6: It is further recommended that the client seek an Application for an Exception under Section 139(4) of the Heritage Act 1977 on the grounds that the excavation or disturbance of the land will have minor impact on archaeological relics

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