



JWD Developments Pty Ltd

Heritage Interpretation Plan

89 John Whiteway Drive, Gosford

30 January 2023

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Barker Ryan Stewart have been engaged to prepare a Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP) for a recently approved State Significant Development, SSD-10321 (as modified). The site is owned by JWD Developments Pty Ltd and the proposed residential development will be constructed by Deicorp Pty Ltd. The HIP is being prepared based on a condition of consent as detailed below.

HERITAGE INTERPRETATION PLAN

B26. A detailed Heritage Interpretation Plan is to be prepared and submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval prior to the issue of the construction certificate. The Heritage Interpretation Plan must include (but not be limited to):

- (a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with Council;*
- (b) be consistent with the recommendations of the Heritage Impact Assessment Report prepared by Barker Ryan Stewart, dated 21 January 2020;*
- (c) incorporates interpretive information into the landscaping of the site such as in the use of materials, signage, planting or lighting;*
- (d) provide details of the mural to be located on the façade of Block B; and*
- (e) include a public art strategy for the screening along the public walkway as required by condition B2(b).*

Condition B2 includes as follows:

B2. Prior to the issue of the relevant construction certificate, revised plans must be submitted to the Certifier and the Planning Secretary for approval. The revised plans must detail the following:

- (b) Provide screening along the southern edge of the public walkway opposite the northern elevations of Blocks C and D to protect visual and acoustic privacy. In consultation with Council, the screening is to be designed to include public art to acknowledge the former historic heritage of the land as required by condition B26.*

Table 1 below provides an indication of how the conditions have been addressed:

Table 1: Condition compliance

No	Condition	Response / Compliance
B26	<i>A detailed Heritage Interpretation Plan is to be prepared and submitted to the Planning Secretary for approval prior to the issue of the construction certificate. The Heritage Interpretation Plan must include (but not be limited to):</i>	This is the interpretation plan referred to in the condition.
(a)	<i>be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with Council;</i>	The author Lisa Wrightson is a qualified and experienced heritage consultant on the NSW Heritage consultants register. Consultation has been undertaken with Council and details are included in Section 4.
(b)	<i>be consistent with the recommendations of the Heritage Impact Assessment Report prepared by Barker Ryan Stewart, dated 21 January 2020;</i>	The recommendations of the HIA report include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Use of sandstone and other local stone reflective of the historical quarry use within landscaping,</i>

No	Condition	Response / Compliance
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretative signage including history of the site and relevance to local area and important families, and • Display of any potential archaeological examples or finds during construction and removal of rocky outcrop; ... <p>These recommendations have been considered below and in Section 3 of this report. They have all been adopted in some except for the display of potential archaeological examples, however, should any be found during excavation they can be included in landscaping (Table 5).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of sandstone and other local stone reflective of the historical quarry use within landscaping, 	It is proposed to use stone within the landscaping for the site. Section 3.5 of this report includes details of the landscaping where sandstone or other stone has been identified in the materials palette in the approved landscape plans.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretative signage including history of the site and relevance to local area and important families, and 	It is proposed to include a sign that will have a history of the quarry and QR code that is linked to the quarry website which provides a history of the site and important families relating to quarrying in the region.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display of any potential archaeological examples or finds during construction and removal of rocky outcrop; ... 	Any archaeology examples or finds during construction and removal of the rocky outcrop will be displayed in public / common areas within landscaping. Details of process and options for display are included in Section 3.6 below.
(c)	incorporates interpretive information into the landscaping of the site such as in the use of materials, signage, planting or lighting;	Details of this interpretative information is included in Section 3. Recommendations are included for landscaping, signage and lighting.
(d)	provide details of the mural to be located on the façade of Block B; and	The details of the mural / public art for Block B are included in Section 3.4 including details of image and design (Table 5 and Figure 6).
(e)	include a public art strategy for the screening along the public walkway as required by condition B2(b)	The details of the public art / screening along the public walkway are included in Section 3.4 including details of design (Table 5 and Figures 8 and 9).

The site is not identified as a local heritage item in the State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts—Regional) 2021 – Chapter 5 Gosford City Centre. The site is not located within a heritage conservation area and there are no other local or State items in the vicinity of the site. The site had been identified by Council as having some significance as the former Gosford Quarry.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this HIP are:

- To provide interpretation of the heritage significance of the former Gosford Quarry.
- To provide a range of interpretative elements to comply with the condition of development consent and meet the needs of the intended audience.
- To achieve an enhanced understanding for the residents and public relating to the history of the former Gosford Quarry.
- To provide opportunities for interpretation through public art and other elements and installations that intrigue and engender thought about a place, rather than the traditional interpretative signage.
- To provide best practice interpretation consistent with standards and guidelines.

1.3 Site Location

The subject site, known as the former Gosford Quarry, is located at 89 John Whiteway Drive, Gosford. The site is located to the east of Gosford City Centre just below Rumbalara Reserve. John Whiteway Drive is a circular drive that provides access to a number of high density residential development. The real property description is Lot 100 DP 1075037 and Lot 1 DP 45551.



Figure 1: Aerial Image of Site, shown with red outline (Source: NearMap, 2022)

1.4 Methodology

This Heritage Interpretation Plan is intended to inform and guide the heritage interpretation of the former Gosford Quarry within the approved residential development. The HIP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the relevant Heritage NSW guidelines and policies and in consultation with Central Coast Council.

The two main policies which are relevant to heritage interpretation include:

- NSW Heritage, Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines, 2005; and
- NSW Heritage, Heritage Interpretation Policy, 2005.

Consultation was undertaken with Central Coast Council's Heritage Officer, Rebecca Cardy in the preparation of this report and discussions were held regarding the proposed interpretation. Details included in Section 4.

The Guidelines above include twelve (12) specific ingredients for best practice and these are detailed below in Table 2. These ingredients have been used where relevant in the interpretation of the former quarry site.

Table 2: Best Practice Ingredients

Ingredient	Title	Overview
1	Interpretation, People and Culture	Respect for the special connections between people and items.
2	Heritage Significance & Site Analysis	Understand the item and convey its significance.
3	Records and Research	Use existing records of the item, research additional information, and make these publicly available (subject to security and cultural protocols).
4	Audiences	Explore, respect and respond to the identified audience.
5	Themes	Make reasoned choices about themes, stories and strategies.
6	Engage the audience	Stimulate thought and dialogue, provoke response and enhance understanding.
7	Context	Research the physical, historical, spiritual and contemporary context of the item, including related items, and respect local amenity and culture.
8	Authenticity, Ambience and Sustainability	Develop interpretation methods and media which sustain the significance of the items, its character and authenticity.
9	Conservation Planning and Works	Integrate interpretation in conservation planning, and in all stages of a conservation project
10	Maintenance, Evaluation and Review	Include interpretation in the ongoing management of an item, provide for regular maintenance, evaluation and review.
11	Skills and Knowledge	Involve people with relevant skills, knowledge and experience.
12	Collaboration	Collaborate with organisations and the local community.

The Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter also includes information about interpretation and how it can be achieved through activities, materials and fabric and how these can be used to provide history, significance and meaning.

1.5 Limitations

This Heritage Impact Assessment is limited to the investigation of the non-Aboriginal cultural heritage of the site. Therefore, it does not include any identification or assessment of Aboriginal or archaeological significance. A detailed historical archaeological study is also beyond the scope of this assessment.

1.6 Authorship

The Plan has been prepared by Lisa Wrightson, Planning Manager / Heritage Advisor with Barker Ryan Stewart.

2 Historic Review & Heritage Significance

2.1 History of Site

Gosford

Until European settlement, the area around Gosford was inhabited by the Guringai peoples, who were principally coastal-dwellers and the Darkinjung people that inhabited the hinterland. Along with the other land around the Hawkesbury River estuary, the Brisbane Water district was explored during the early stages of the settlement of Sydney. In the early 19th century some pioneering European settlers began occupying the land, for timber cutting (mainly ironbark and Australian red cedar), lime production and grazing.¹

Gosford was initially explored by Governor Phillip but was not settled before 1823 as it was difficult to access. In 1830 the site of Gosford was decreed “most eligible” for a government township as it was “on the best anchorage”. It was not surveyed and named until 1839.

East Gosford began to flourish as the main centre in the area following a private subdivision. It was not until the 1880s when the construction of the railway began that Gosford began to outgrow East Gosford as the main centre. The railway arrived in 1887 which accelerated the growth of the centre and the surrounding region and Gosford became the centre of administration.

Site – Former Gosford Quarry, 89 John Whiteway Drive, Gosford

Established in 1922, Gosford Quarries has been the name synonymous with sandstone in Australia. They are widely recognised for their expertise in all areas of quarrying, processing and site installation of natural Australian sandstone.

The first sandstone quarry location and processing plant was at Gosford when the company was called 'The Hawkesbury Sandstones Co.' and the popular sandstone of the era was 'Gosford Grey'. This was a vast deposit of uniformly grey coloured sandstone situated on a prominent hill almost in the centre of the town (which has subsequently grown into a city). The company grew to prominence from the 1930's until World War II under the directorship of a well-known local identity Mr Henry Parry.²

The following images (Figure 2) are taken from the Gosford Quarries website.

¹ Gosford City Council / Graham Brooks & Associates Pty Limited, *Gosford Heritage Review*, 1999, Gosford City Council.

² Gosford Quarries, The Gosford Quarries Story, www.gosfordquarries.com.au/about-us/, viewed 12 March 2018.



Figure 2: Images of the Gosford Quarry operating (Source: Gosford Quarries Website)

Figure 3 below is of the quarry operating in the 1970s as seen from the Gosford Waterfront.



Figure 3: Gosford quarry, c 1970 (Source: Gwen Dundon)

2.2 Assessment of Significance

The NSW Heritage Assessment Guidelines (published by the Office of Environment and Heritage in 2001) incorporates four possible values of heritage significance, which include:

- Historical significance;
- Aesthetic significance;
- Social significance; and
- Research / technical significance.

These four values are expressed a list of seven detailed assessment criteria, which specifically address key areas of possible significance. The dot point after each criterion is the significance taken from Council's draft listing included in Attachment B. An item will be considered to be of significance if it meets one or more of the following criteria.

- Criterion (a) An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
- *The site marks one of the largest employers in the area and the dominant supplier in NSW of Gosford grey sandstone.*
- 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);
- *The site is associated with the various quarry Companies over the decades since 1922 and with John Parry, a prominent businessman and Director in particular.*
- Criterion (c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area);
- *The quarry while no longer active, remains capable of interpretation.*
- 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;
- *The site and the quarry industry have always been highly valued by the local community and nominated in a wide range of historical and heritage studies.*
- Criterion (e) An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
- *The site will have archaeological value.*
- Criterion (f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);
- *The site is rare within NSW in terms of sandstone and longevity 1922-1975.*
- Criterion (g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or the local area's) cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments.
- No association noted.

It should be noted here that the assessment included the following management recommendation:

The site has previously been identified and deserves protection and conservation that the site can be interpreted and the history retained while this does not mean that development would be prevented, the implication is that the quarry is used as a unique aspect of any proposal and the incentive heritage clauses are used to support appropriate development.

Although the heritage listing identified that the site met a number of the criteria listed above, there is no real physical evidence of the original quarry left on the site and there is a current approval already commenced on the site for residential development of 178 units. Further the original quarry was over a number of sites, where there is more evidence of it, such as the quarry wall. The lack of evidence was the basis of an objection to the heritage listing for this site.

The assessment of significance has been based on the only heritage item / place on or in the vicinity of the site, being the former quarry. The view of the site from Gosford and the water, is more of visual and amenity value rather than historic value. This has been considered in other reports related to visual impacts and view analysis, detailed in the EIS by Ethos Urban.

2.3 Statement of Significance

The Statement of Significance for the Former Gosford Quarry, prepared in 2015 for the State Heritage Inventory on behalf of Gosford City Council is shown below:

The Hawkesbury Sandstone Company was the dominant supplier of grey sandstone to the building market in NSW between 1922 and 1975, when relocated to Somersby and the site has local significance as a major business and employer and the association both with the business and John Parry.

The full draft heritage listing is included in Appendix B.

This statement of significance needs to be clarified by the following:

- There is an existing development approval on the site, which has been commenced and can be built; and
- There is limited evidence of the quarry remaining on the site.

3 Interpretative Strategies

3.1 Key Themes

There are 9 National themes and 36 NSW themes. These “themes provide the framework for identifying and assessing the remaining physical evidence for each theme on a site or within an area.” Table 3 includes details of the following themes that have been considered relevant in relation to the heritage values on the site.

Table 3: Consideration of themes

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme	Application to Site
1 Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	Geological formation Potential archaeology site	Former Gosford quarry
2 Peopling Australia	Aboriginal Cultures and Interactions with Other Cultures	Darkinjung	Potential for artefacts
3 Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Rumbalara Reserve Ridgelines	Views Local importance
	Industry / Mining	Quarrying	Former Gosford quarry
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Growth Local materials	Site identified for growth

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme	Application to Site
			Materials used in public buildings
5 Working	Labour	Employment	Former Gosford quarry

3.2 Audience

It is important to consider who the audience is for the proposed interpretation and to ensure it is relevant and effective. There are a number of audiences which must be considered for the interpretation of the former Gosford Quarry and they are outlined below in Table 4.

Table 4: Details of Potential Audiences

Audience	Details / Comment
Residents	The proposed development on the site is for residential units and the surrounding development, existing and future is also of a similar nature. Local residents (who are long term) are likely to have some awareness and knowledge of the site. Residents would likely view the interpretation provided both out of direct interest and casual viewing.
Occasional Visitors	The proposal includes a small area of open space along John Whiteway Drive (refer to Figure 4) and includes a pathway / walking boardwalk to viewing platforms over Brisbane Water. The occasional visitors are more likely not to have an understanding of the history of the site and will be only likely to view the interpretation.

It is important to identify and define the proposed audience so that the interpretative media can be directed to ensure it is engaging and informative and provides an appropriate experience that is relevant and appealing.

3.3 Site Analysis

An assessment of the site has been undertaken to ensure that the proposed interpretation has considered the following considerations:

- Accessibility, some of the site is steep and heavily vegetated.
- Publicly accessible areas, access to the site will be limited based on the private nature of the proposed development.
- The proposed layout of the new development and where publicly accessible spaces are available.
- Ensure movement of pedestrians and vehicles are not adversely impeded or impacted.
- Ensure any potential heritage values and fabric of the site are not adversely impacted.
- Proposed residential development provides an audience for the interpretation of the site which can be then communicated to visitors and neighbours.
- Significant landscaping and open space opportunities for use of materials for reuse such as sandstone.
- Existing pedestrian access and experience in Rumbalara Reserve can be enhanced by interpretation of this site.

3.4 Interpretative Device Options & Management

The interpretative works and infrastructure proposed are intended to be physically robust and secure and will require minimal ongoing maintenance and supervision. Table 5 considers the options for interpretative works on site, recommendations for use (if at all) and their management requirements.

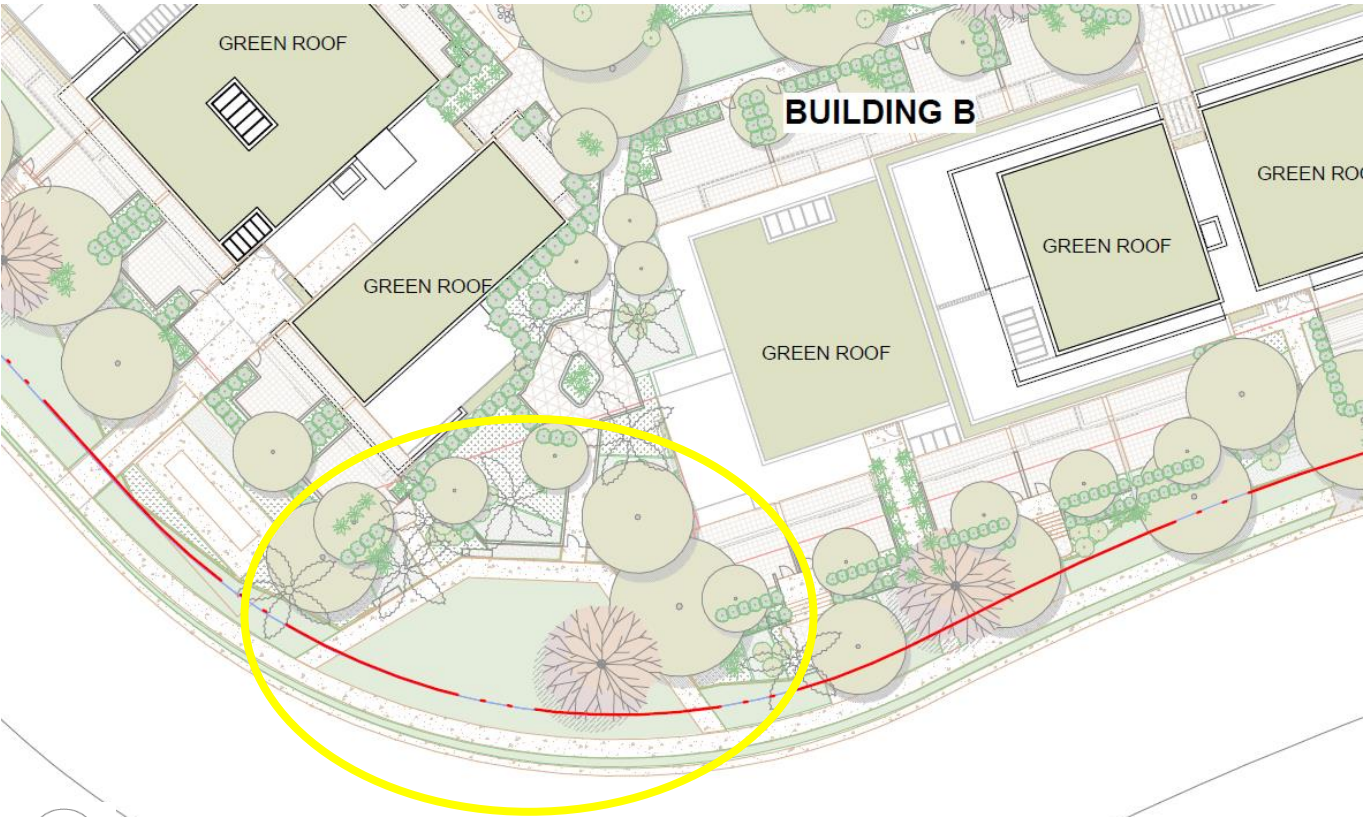
Table 5: Interpretative Device Options, Recommendations and Management

Device	Recommendation	Management
A. Name of open space element along John Whiteway Drive to reflect former Quarry Use.	<p>Name space "Quarry Place" to reflect former use. Inclusion of name plate or sign in this area.</p> <p>The name plate should also include reference to a QR code for where to find additional information about former use of site and history.</p> <p>Refer to Figure 4 and 10 below for details.</p>	Ensure signage is checked and maintained every 6 -12 months. Replace or repair as required.
B. Use of Sandstone from former quarry in landscaping.	<p>Use sandstone where possible in landscaping of the site and in particular in "Quarry Place".</p> <p>These can be used as seating or other decorative elements, similar to that included in Figure 5 below.</p> <p>Refer to Section 3.5 and Figure 11 below that includes details of the materials palette from the approved landscape plans. This shows the extent to which sandstone will be included in the landscaping for the site.</p>	Sandstone as landscaping has a long lifespan. Therefore, the management is more about checking and maintaining the elements rather than replacing or repairing.
C. Information boards with details of former quarry	<p>An information board / sign will be provided in "Quarry Place" that provides a general history of the site, similar to that included in the Heritage Impact Assessment Report, dated 21 January 2020.</p> <p>To provide a link to further information a QR code will also be provided on the board. Refer to Figure 10 for QR code and image to be included on sign as well as an example of signage.</p>	Signage will be provided on material that can be cleaned / maintained as required.
D. Graphic public art display showing historic use of former quarry.	Proposed art element on the southern façade of building B of the proposed new development. Details of the proposed area and artwork is included in Figures 6 and 7 respectively below.	The art has been designed to be able to be repaired or replaced as required. It is designed specifically for outdoor use and should be checked as required.
E. Lighting highlighting elements of public art and development.	It is important that the public art is highlighted at night. This will draw attention to the art / history and will also illuminate a space that may be	The lighting should be vandal resistant and easily replaced as required. It will need to be checked on a

Device	Recommendation	Management
	subject to vandalism or graffiti otherwise. Recommended locations for lighting are included below in Figure 7.	regular basis as globes or similar need replacing.
F. Screen elements along public walkway.	The consent for the SSD included a condition relating to screening as detailed in Section 1.1 above. The screening is proposed in the locations shown in Figure 8 below. It is recommended that the screening either be timber or metal slats or screens that include engraved or etched references to the buildings where sandstone from the former quarry has been used. Examples for options are incorporated in Figure 9. The QR code can also be included in this location.	Screens should be checked regularly and repaired or maintained as required.
G. Details of public buildings where sandstone from former Quarry has been used to reflect wide use and importance.	As detailed above in point F, the following buildings should be included in the screens proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o St Pauls Church, Chatswood o Gosford School of Arts o Old School House o Old Gosford Court House o Gosford Police Station o Brisbane Water Building o RH Creighton Funeral Parlour and Garage 	Refer to management above under Point F.
H. Website / QR Code options for public to access further information on former quarry and local area.	Although providing a website is a good way to link the interpretation to additional information, it is not possible to ensure the information is accurate or updated appropriately. The most appropriate link may be the local historical society or former quarry operator where more research could be undertaken. It is recommended that a QR code be appropriately located on the proposed interpretative board with a link to the Gosford Quarry website history page. This page provides a great overview of quarrying in the Gosford area, including this site.	No website management is proposed.
I. Graphic representation of archaeology that have been found in Central Coast quarrying activities. These include the	The Gosford CBD Heritage Interpretation Strategy states: <i>"Geologist Arthur Smith Woodward found the Gosford Lungfish fossil in the sandstone of the Gosford Railway Ballast Quarry in the 1880s. Deciding</i>	Include archaeology or evidence in landscaping if found during excavation.

Device	Recommendation	Management
<p>Gosfordia Tuncata and a number of others.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>If archaeology elements or similar are found during excavation, they can be retained for use in landscaping.</p>	<p>the fossil was a new genus and species of lungfish, he named it Gosfordia Tuncata. Over 400 fish specimens were found".</p> <p>One option would be to represent any archaeology or other finds in graphic representations as part of paving or landscaping.</p> <p>Unfortunately, this is not something the proponents of the development are interested in undertaking.</p> <p>However, should evidence / archaeology be found during excavation, they can be included in the landscaping for the site, particularly in Quarry Place as part of the seating elements.</p> <p>Options for display of any materials are included in Section 3.6 below.</p>	

Ongoing inspection of the works should be undertaken by the residential developments body corporate / strata scheme and should be completed on a 6-12 monthly basis. The review should include condition, security and any impacts of UV exposure, vandalism or accidental damage. Some elements may need an inspection more often, depending on their location and use / purpose.



Fi  Location of Quarry Place, to be marked by proposed signage (Source: Modified approved plans, Distinctive)



Figure 5: Sandstone blocks similar to that proposed to be used on site and in Quarry Place

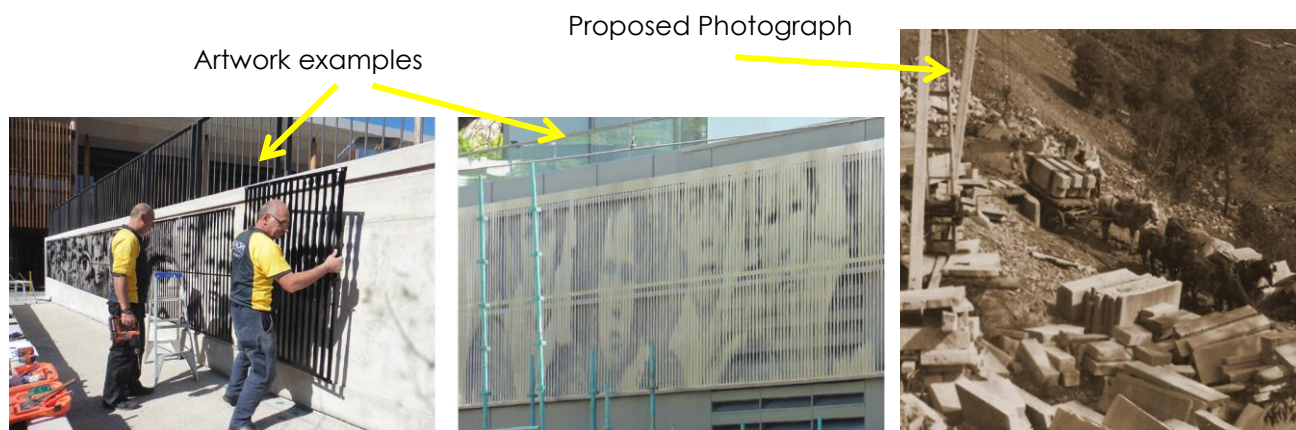


Figure 6: Type of artwork and proposed photograph to be used as artwork

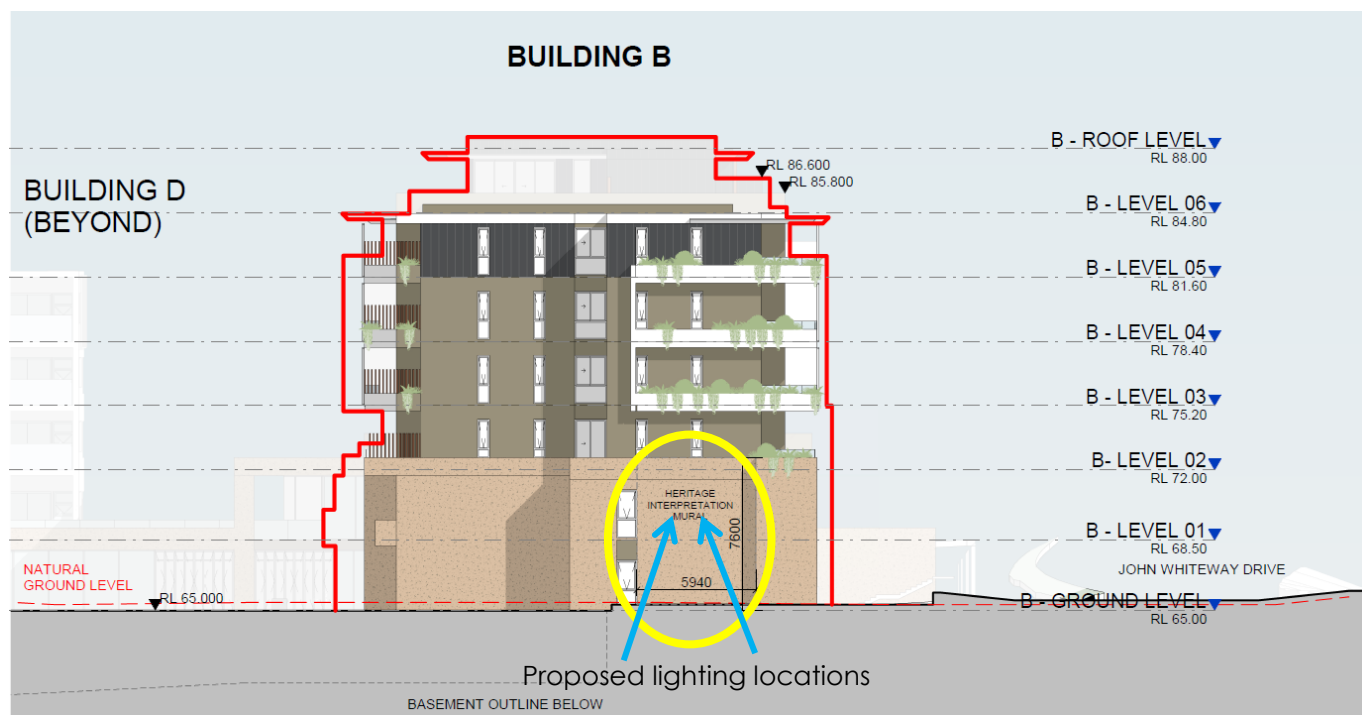


Figure 7: Location of proposed artwork (Source: Modified approved plans, marchese partners)

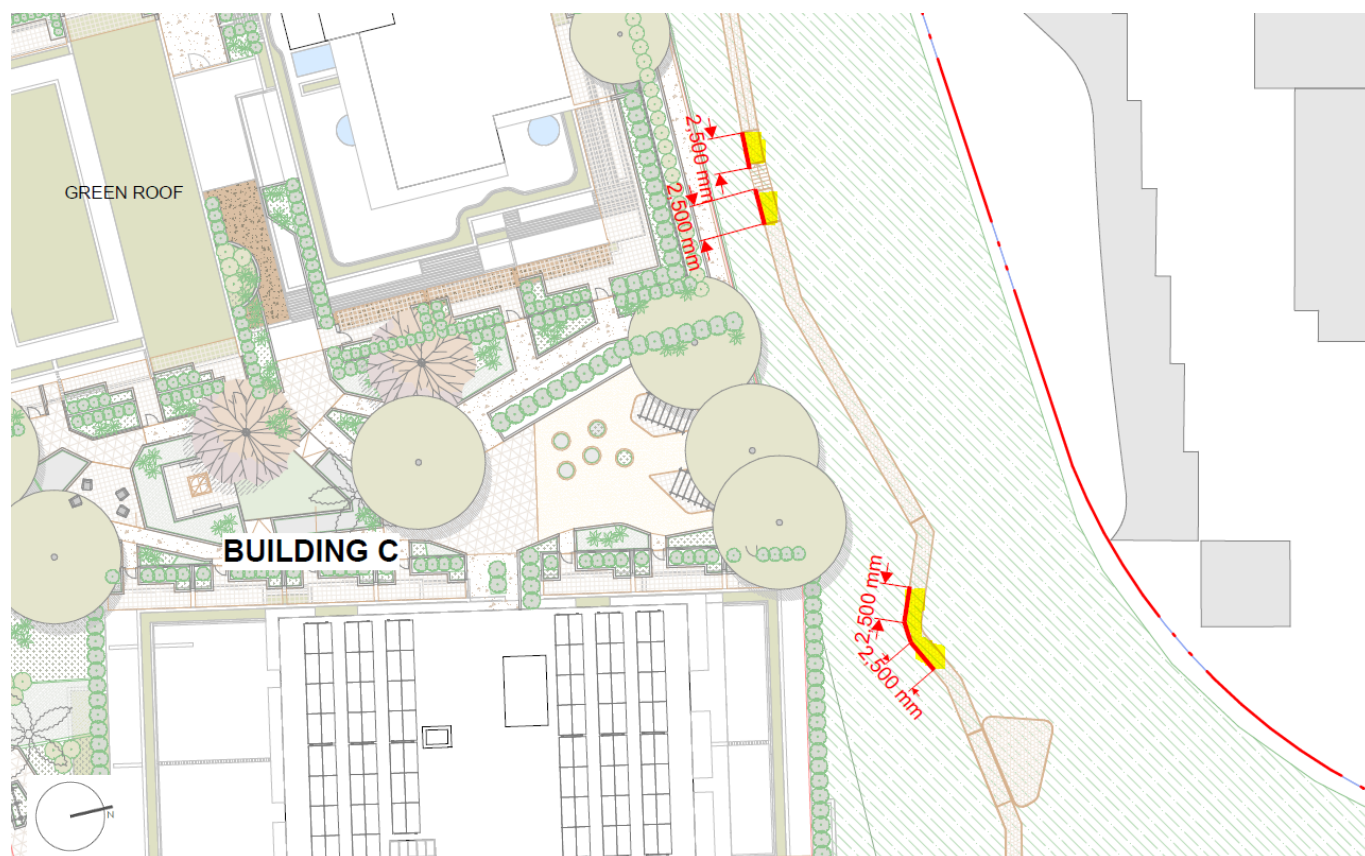


Figure 8: Proposed screening locations (Source: Modified approved plans, Distinctive)



Figure 9: Proposed screening options for balustrade locations shown in Figure 8



Signage example



Figure 10: QR Code, image to be used on signage and signage example

3.5 Landscaping

Distinctive prepared the landscape plans that were approved as part of the SSD application, as modified. These plans included a palette of materials, extracts of which are included in Figure 11 below. It is clear that the proposed landscaping will be reflective of the past quarry on the site and where found sandstone and archaeology elements can be included in these elements.



Limestone paving



Sandstone paving



Rock elements in landscape



Sandstone block wall



Sandstone planter box



Dimension sandstone block



Dry stone planter box



Rock face stabilised mesh

Figure 11: Extract of Landscape Material Palettes (Source: Approved plans, as modified, Distinctive)

3.6 Identification of Archaeology and Options for Display

As detailed above, during excavation on site and removal of the rocky outcrop there is the potential for archaeology elements to be found. The Construction Management Plan requires an appropriately qualified geotechnical consultant / geologist to be consulted prior to and as part of the excavation works. These consultants are to provide briefings to construction workers to enable identification of archaeology elements. If any archaeology elements are identified as part of the rock removal, they are to be set aside for confirmation by the appropriately qualified consultant and if necessary relocated to an appropriate onsite or external storage area for reuse in landscaping. If found, these archaeology elements should be displayed in the landscaping elements on the site and within the "Quarry Place" open space area. The options for display include:

- If sourced as large blocks and can be used as seating elements, then the archaeology areas should be shown on the upward facing section so that they can be easily viewed by those visiting the areas.
- If not sourced as large blocks but can be used as part of walls or paving, ensure they are in clear and visible locations for viewing by users of the areas.
- If only small in size, the archaeology finds should be grouped and placed in clearly visible area near a significant water feature of natural element to draw attention to their location.

4 Consultation with Council

Council's Heritage Officer, Rebecca Cardy was consulted in the preparation of this plan. An initial meeting was held on 11 August 2022 to discuss the proposed plan and options and opportunities for interpretation.

Following from the discussions in August, a draft of the plan was provided to Council's Heritage Officer for review on 4 October 2022. A response was received from Council on 17 October which advised the following:

1. *I think the screening option with image is good and a subtle form of public art / slash heritage interpretation.*
2. *The use of sandstone is a good inclusion.*
3. *Not including some form of written explanation of the history and significance of the site is not supported...*

Following from Point 3, changes have been made to the interpretation recommendations to provide the inclusion of a QR code (Figure 10) linking to the Gosford Quarry history webpage which provides background to the name of "Quarry Place" and the screening area. This suggestion was provided to Council as a response to Point 3 and they were supportive, as per email response on 17 October 2022. The use of a QR code is a simple way in which more information can be sought without having to continually replace or update signage.

Once this report is agreed by the Department of Planning and Environment as per the condition of approval, a copy of the final plan will be provided to Council for their information and record.

5 Conclusion

The Heritage Interpretation Plan has been prepared in response to the Condition of Approval requirements for the State Significant development approval for residential development on the John Whiteway Drive.

This plan has explored the overall strategic framework for the planning the heritage interpretation for the site. Through historical research, consideration of potential audiences, identification of key themes and an assessment of the site's potential for interpretation.

This plan includes the concepts that could be implemented through this strategy and has made recommendations in Table 5 above. Through consultation with Council and the proponent the recommendations have been agreed and the locations of the interpretation are included on Figure 12.



Figure 12: Location of proposed site interpretation (Source: Modified approved plans, Distinctive)

6 References

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14. NSW Heritage Office, 2005, 'Heritage Information Series – Heritage Interpretation Policy', NSW Government.
15. NSW Heritage Office, 1995, 'Heritage Information Series – Guidelines for Heritage Trails', NSW Government.
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