

THE NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL AT WARNERVALE 75 WARNERVALE ROAD

Historic (Non-Aboriginal) Heritage Impact Assessment



PR141285-2
75 WARNERVALE ROAD
1.5
6 August 2019

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6 August 2019

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1 INTRODUCTION

Billard Leece Partnership (BLP) engaged RPS to prepare a Historic (non-Aboriginal) Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for 75 Warnervale Road, Warnervale NSW. The purpose of the HIA is to document the assessment of potential impacts to historic heritage that are associated with the assessment of archaeological potential and significance assessment, and to provide recommendations to avoid, minimise or mitigate impact.

This HIA is intended for inclusion within an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) compiled as part of the State Significant Development (SSD) application for the new primary school at Warnervale. The Secretary's Environmental Requirements (SEARs) for the proposal have identified that a HIA is required to identify any potential heritage impacts to locally significant heritage. Specifically:

[...] to ensure that no locally significant heritage is impacted the draft SEARs should include the following in relation to historic heritage:

A Heritage Impact Assessment or Statement (HIA/HIS) be prepared by a suitably qualified historical expert which provides an assessment of the potential direct and/or indirect impacts to State and local historic heritage in the vicinity, and an archaeology assessment prepared by a suitably qualified historical archaeologist in accordance with the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage Guidelines, Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics, 2009.

1.1 Project Area

This HIA has been prepared for 75 Warnervale Road, Warnervale Lot 71 of Deposited Plan (DP) 7091 (The Project Area). The Project Area has an area of approximately 45,828 square metres and an overall dimension of approximately 325 metres by 144 metres. The Project Area is located within Warnervale in the Central Coast Council Local Government Area (LGA) and within the Northumberland County and Munmorah Parish.

Figure 1.1 shows the location and nature of the Project Area.

1.2 Proposed activity

The proposed activity includes the construction of a new primary school at Warnervale, with the following structures and amenities;

- New Core 35 Hall
- New Core 21 Administration & Staff Building
- New Core 21 OOSH
- New Core 21 Canteen
- New Core 21 Library
- New Core 21 (2x) Special Programs
- New Teaching Spaces 20 (Includes 2 Special Education Teaching Spaces)
- New Core 21 Student Amenities
- New Core 21 COLA
- Staff Carpark 21 Spaces

- Visitor 5 Spaces
- Accessible 2 Spaces
- Related Road Works & Drop off/pick up Zone
- New Games Court

For further detail with regards to the nature and location of the development, please see Figure 1.2.

1.3 Methodology

This HIA has been prepared in accordance with *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)* (2013) and associated practice notes as well as best practice standards set by the NSW Heritage Division including *Assessing Heritage Significance* (Heritage Office (former), 2001), *Statements of Heritage Impact* (Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning (former), 1996, revised 2002), *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*, (Heritage Council) 2009 and the *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice* (Heritage Council) 2006.

1.4 Limitations

This report considers the non-Aboriginal heritage only. It does not provide an assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage significance of the Project Area. An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report has been prepared concurrently to this HIA to address this.

1.5 Authorship

This report was prepared by Lucy Irwin (RPS Heritage Consultant). This report was reviewed by Georgia Wright (RPS Senior Heritage Consultant).

Figure 1.1 Project Area



FIGURE 1.1 PROJECT AREA

LOCATION: LOT 71 DP 7091 WARNERVALE	DATUM: GDA94 PROJECTION: MGA Zone 56
JOB NO.: PR141285	Data Sources: RPS, BLP
PURPOSE: HERITAGE	Land and Property 2015
Technician: Lucy Irwin	Date: 9/05/2019

CLIENT: BLP

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Figure 1.2 Proposed activity

2 STATUTORY CONTEXT

In NSW environmental heritage is protected and managed under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

2.1 *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*

The Federal *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC) Act is the Australian Government's key piece of environmental legislation. The EPBC Act provides a legal framework for the protection and management of matters of national environmental significance. Heritage places are protected through their inclusion on the World Heritage List (WHL), the National Heritage List (NHL) or Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL). Places considered to be of outstanding heritage values for the nation as a whole are eligible for inclusion on the NHL. Places that are owned or controlled by the Commonwealth that have been assessed as having heritage values against the criteria established under the EPBC Act are included on the CHL.

There are no heritage items listed on the WHL, NHL or CHL within or adjacent to the Project Area

2.2 *NSW Heritage Act 1977*

Historical archaeological relics, buildings, structures, archaeological deposits and features are protected under the Heritage Act 1977 (Heritage Act) (as amended) and may be identified on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or by an active Interim Heritage Order.

2.2.1 State Heritage Register

The SHR is maintained under Part 3A of the Heritage Act and comprises a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW. Heritage items may be valued by particular groups in the community such as Aboriginal communities, religious groups or people with a common ethnic background. Local heritage items are registered by local councils in accordance with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (see below). Government agencies have responsibilities under Section 170 (s. 170) of the Heritage Act to identify, conserve and manage heritage assets owned, occupied or managed by that agency.

Section 57 and Section 60 of the Heritage Act state that exemptions or permits may be required when excavating land in NSW when an interim heritage order or listing on the State Heritage Register applies to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object, precinct, or land within the proposal. Where works are minor in nature and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of a place, a Section 57 exemption may be granted. If works are not exempt under Section 57, a permit under Section 60 would be required.

There are no SHR listed items within or adjacent to the Project Area.

2.2.2 Relics provision

Section 139 and 140 of the Heritage Act state that an excavation permit is required in certain circumstances, including where there is reasonable cause to suspect that a relic (not listed on an Interim Heritage Order or the State Heritage Register) may be discovered, exposed, moved or damaged, or where a relic has already been discovered or exposed. The Heritage Council may issue exceptions to this section where an archaeological assessment approved by the Heritage Council has indicated that there is little potential for relics to occur.

A relic is defined as:

- a. “any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that 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”*

2.2.3 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register

Government agencies have responsibilities under Section 170 (S170) of the Heritage Act. S170 requires agencies to identify, conserve and manage heritage assets owned, occupied or managed by that agency. Section 170 requires government agencies to keep a register of heritage items.

There are no s.170 Heritage and Conservation Register items within or adjacent to the Project Area.

2.3 ***Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)***

The EP&A Act is administered by the Department of Planning and Infrastructure and provides planning controls and requirements for environmental assessment in the development approval process. This Act has three main parts of direct relevance to heritage. Namely, Part 3 which governs the preparation of planning instruments, Part 4 which relates to development assessment process for local government (consent) authorities and Part 5 which relates to activity approvals by governing (determining) authorities. Planning decisions within LGAs are guided by Local Environmental Plans (LEPs). Each LGA is required to develop and maintain an LEP that includes Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage items which are protected under the EP&A Act 1979 and the Heritage Act.

The Project Area is located within the Central Coast Council LGA. The Central Coast Council LGA was created by the amalgamation of the Gosford and Wyong LGAs in 2016. Currently, the Wyong and Gosford Local Environment Plans (LEPs) are administered separately. The Project Area is located within the previous boundary of the Wyong LGA, and therefore operated under the Wyong Local Environment Plan (WLEP) 2013.

The WLEP 2013 Part 5 Clause 5.10 provides standard provisions for the protection of historic heritage items. The proposed activity will be assessed under Part 4, Division 4.1 of the EP&A Act, which established an assessment and approval region for State Significant Development (SSD). Part 4, Division 4.1 applies to development that is declared to be SSD by a State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP). Section 89J of the EP&A Act specified that approvals or permits under the Heritage Act are not required for an approved SSD.

There is one heritage item listed in the WLEP 2013 located adjacent to the Project Area. Details for this listed item have been provided in the table below.

Table 1: WLEP 2013 listed item located near Project Area

Warnies Railway Café and General Store (I108)	
Name	Warnies Railway Café and General Store
Address	1–13 Warnervale Road
Lot & DP	Lot 1, DP 958084
Significance	Local
Relation to Project Area	Approximately 440 metres to the west of the Project Area
Image	Plate 2.1 Warnies Railway Café and General Store (Google Streetview 2010)



2.4 The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013

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



Figure 2.1 Heritage items



FIGURE 3.1: HERITAGE ITEMS

CLIENT: BLP

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3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

3.1.1 Early land grants and settlement of the greater Wyong area

The Warnervale area was first visited by European settlers in 1788. Governor Phillip and a party of men commenced exploration of the area around Broken Bay, but the difficult terrain in the Wyong and Warnervale area made progress challenging. Particularly, impenetrable tree cover made crossing land problematic, and sandy channels created an obstacle for boats travelling to the Brisbane Water area (Thorp 1994: H10).

As exploration continued towards Gosford, Wisemans Ferry and further west, rich agricultural soils were discovered which focused settlement on these areas. The Warnervale area was not actively settled until the 1820s, when land was progressively divided between several land-holders in properties of varying size (Thorp 1994: H10). Settlers were often timber-getters, drawn to the Wyong and Warnervale areas due to their vast tracts of cedar.

As many land-holders did not develop or live on their large land holdings, parts of the area remained relatively unexplored until December 1830. During this time, Felton Matthew, Assistant Surveyor, was sent to chart the land on behalf of Major Mitchell. His journal notes the ruggedness of the topography and difficulties caused by thick vegetation. He notes in his journal on 30 December 1830:

“Endeavoured to ascend Tuggerah Creek but after wandering about for several hours scarcely able to proceed for the brush – found myself close to last night’s camping place – ascended another Range which I traversed with great difficulty, but at length got on the first one marked and which separates the waters of Tuggerah Creek from the sea.” (Mathew 1830)

3.1.2 Development of Warnervale

Active settlement of Warnervale began as early as the 1820s, however due to the dense vegetation in the area initial development was slow. The 1828 Wyong Shire census indicated that there were only 15 houses in the Gosford and Wyong districts (Strom 1984 in Scott 1999:9). Early mapping of the County of Northumberland indicates sparse patches of land ownership, largely cantered around Newcastle and Gosford, with sparse settlement around the Wyong and Warnervale areas (Plate 3.1 and 3.2).

After the Depression in the 1840s, a further influx of settlers began. Following disastrous floods on the Hawkesbury and Hunter Rivers, “country lots” were offered in the Tuggerah Lakes and Wyong Creek areas up to Jilliby Creek (Thorp 1994:H31). Most of the new settlers came from the Hunter and Hawkesbury areas, although some new settlers were from Sydney. This was also a time where larger holdings either changed owners or were subdivided (Thorp 1994:H30). With the development of the Great Northern Railway in 1887-89, timber could now be transported rapidly and areas such as Warnervale and the Wyong township expanded rapidly (Scott 1999:10).

Plate 3.1 Map of the County of Northumberland 1843-1846 (State Library of NSW: M Z/M2 811.25/1843/1)

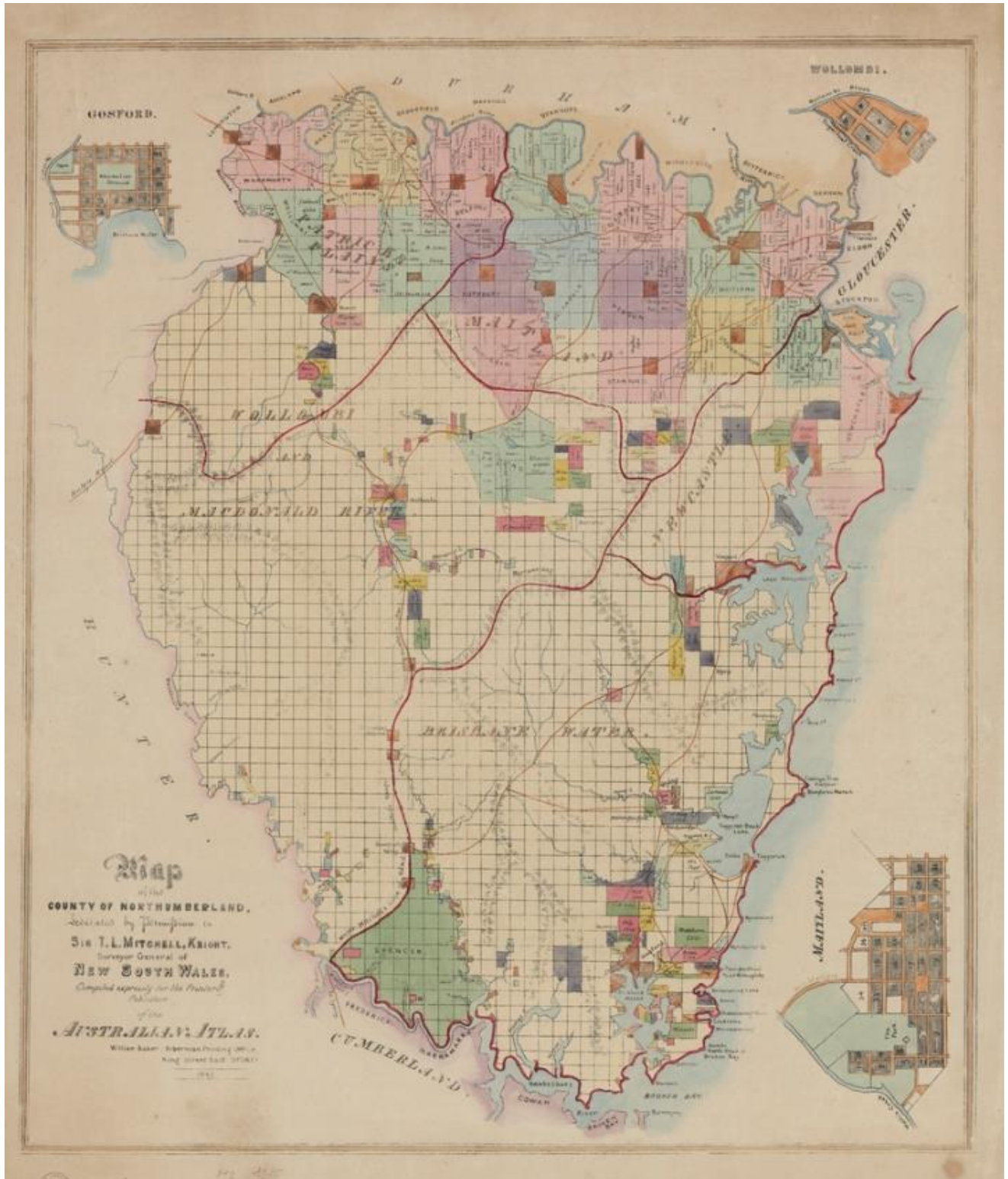
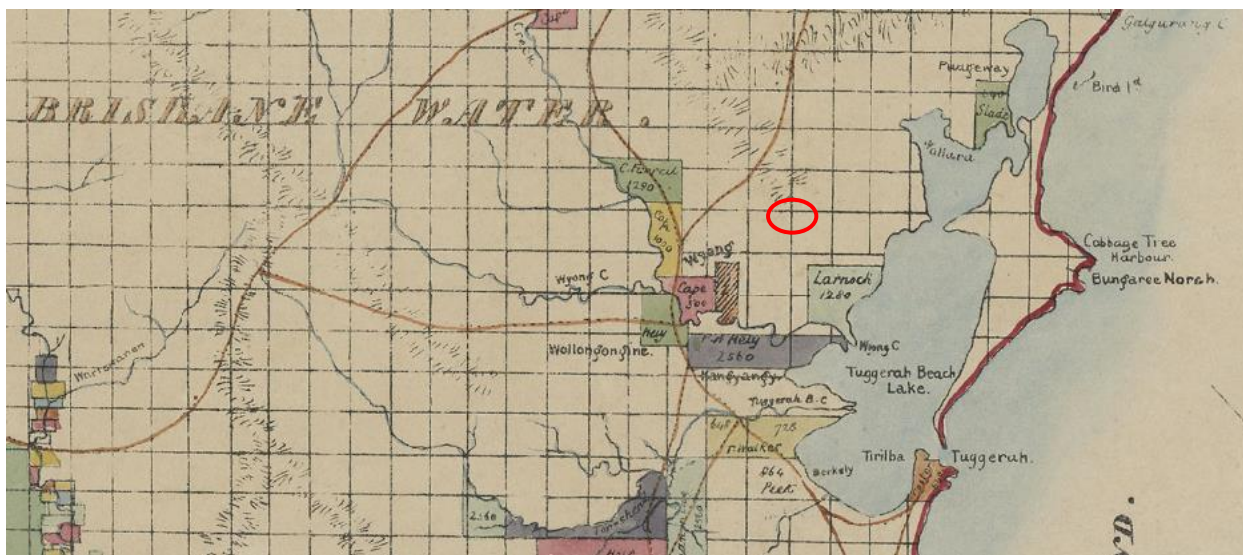


Plate 3.2 Close up of map of the County of Northumberland 1843-1846 with the approximate location of the Project Area marked in red (State Library of NSW: M Z/M2 811.25/1843/1)



By the 1870s, farms had been developed throughout much of the Tuggerah Lakes district, including Warnervale. However, despite the increasing number of residents in the area, much of the area remained forested and settlement was sparsely scattered (Scott 1999:9).

Between 1893 and 1903, Albert Hamlyn Warner purchased most of the property at Wyong still in private ownership, subdivided it and offered portions of it for sale as the 'Warner Estate' (Thorp 1994:H17). This included the township of Warnervale and the Project Area. During this time, the Warnies Railway Café and General Store opened. The exact date for the buildings' construction is unknown, however considering the Warnervale Railway Station was constructed in 1907 and the café and store is built in the Federation style, it is probable that the café was built sometime between 1907 and 1915 (Plate 3.3).

Plate 3.3 Warnies railway café and general store (David Scobie, 2009)

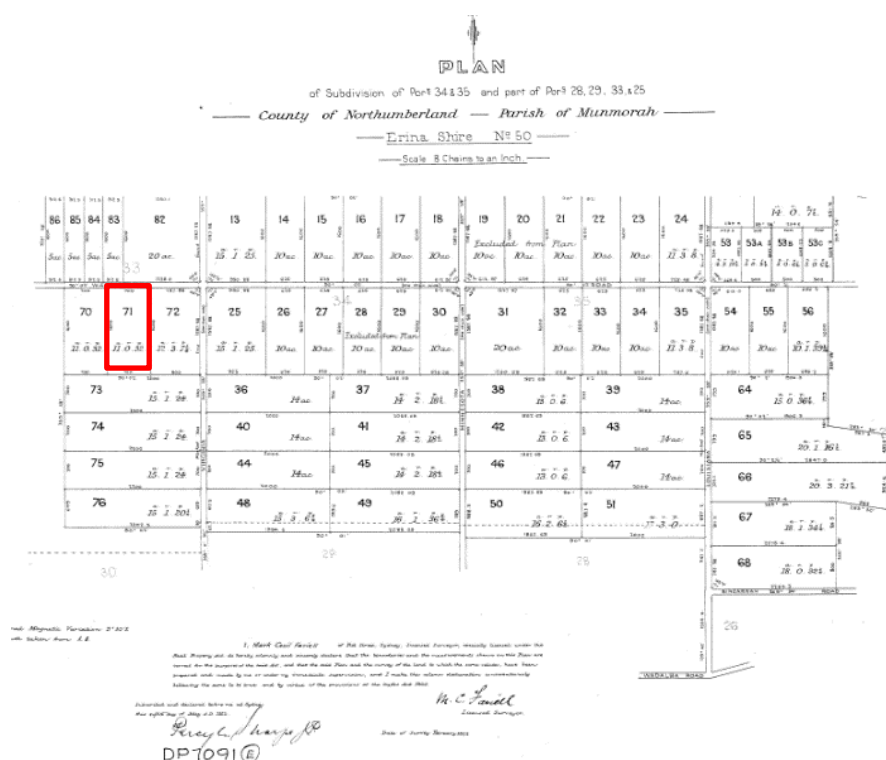


From 1906, the town of Warnervale began to take shape as land was subdivided and sold by several private owners. A 1906 map indicates the rough road alignments of the Warnervale area, placing the Project Area within Portion 33 in the Northumberland County (Plate 3.4). A 1912 subdivision map includes part of Portion 33 within the subdivision boundary and is the time that the Lot boundary of the Project Area was established (Plate 3.5).

Plate 3.4 County of Northumberland: Eastern Division, N.S.W. compiled, drawn and printed at the Department of Lands, Sydney, N.S.W (1906) (MAP G8971.G46) with approximate location of Project Area marked in red.

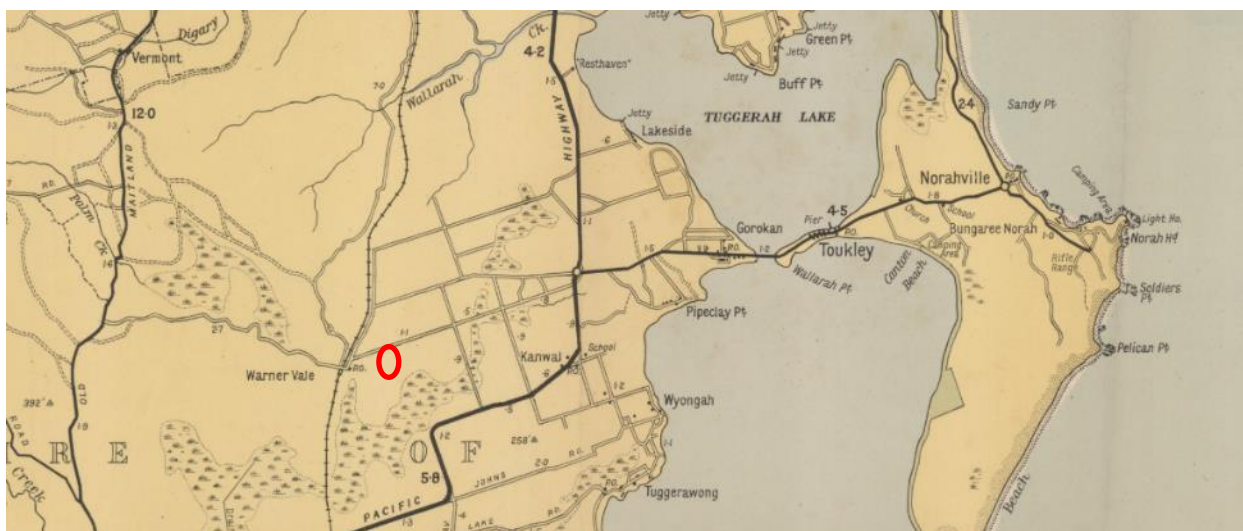


Plate 3.5 1912 Deposited Plan 7091 indicating subdivision of several portions within the County of Northumberland Parish of Munmorah, with Project Area indicated in red (LPI)



While the Lot boundaries of the Project Area were established as early as 1912, documentary evidence suggests that the Project Area was not developed until 1965. A portion of Gregory's Wyong-Gosford and Woy Woy District map indicates that areas to the south and east the Project Area were still heavily vegetated, indicated on the below image by hatching enclosed by a dotted line (Plate 3.7).

Plate 3.6 Portion of Gregory's Wyong-Gosford and Woy Woy district map [193-?] with rough Project Area indicated in red (M2 811.25/1935/1)



In 1931, a nearby estate—the 'New Farms Estate' was advertised for sale through T. F Brown (Plate 3.8). Included within this advertisement is a locality sketch of the surrounding area, indicating that there were no structures located within the Project Area (Plate 3.9).

Plate 3.7 1931 New Farms Estate (State Library of NSW M2 811.259/WYONG/1931/1)

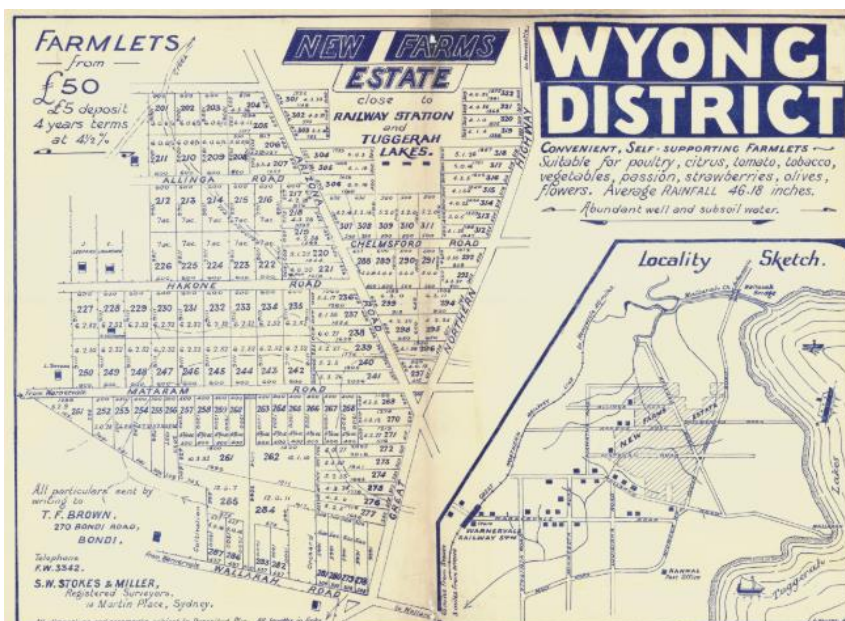
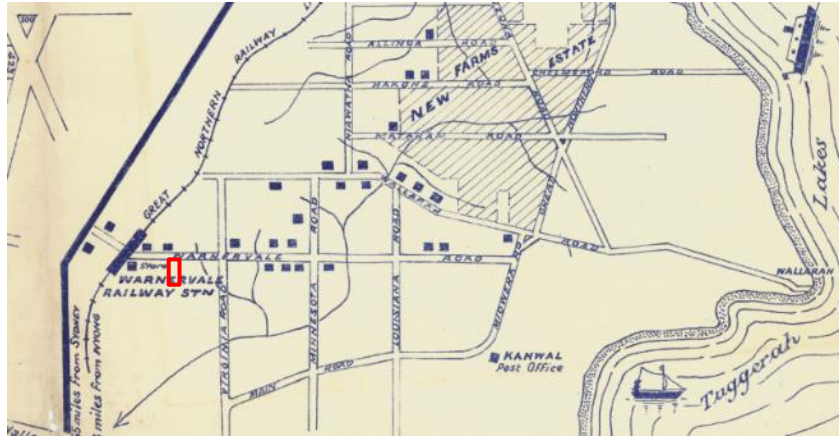


Plate 3.8 Close up of 1931 New Farms Estate locality sketch with Project Area indicated in red (State Library of NSW M2 811.259/WYONG/1931/1)



3.2 Further development

After the introduction of the rail in 1907, Warnervale began to develop as a hub of agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Poultry farming was practiced across the Wyong Shire, but 'particularly at Warnervale' (Thorp 1994:H34). Other commercial ventures in the area included dairying, timber and cultivating flowers, vegetables and fruits for sale. As the area developed, land was purchased and further developed. Aerial imagery from 1954 and 1965 indicate that during this period a structure was built within the Project Area (Plate 3.10 and 3.11).

Plate 3.9 1954 Aerial image with Project Area outlined in red (LPI, Lake Macquarie, Photo CAC 44-5121 in Extent 2018)



Plate 3.10 1965 Aerial image with Project Area outlined in red (LPI, Lake Macquarie, Photo CAC 44-5121 in Extent 2018)



4 SITE INSPECTION

A site inspection was undertaken to develop an understanding of the site context, the relationship of the Project Area to Warnies Railway Café and General Store and to identify any unrecorded built or archaeological resources. The site inspection was undertaken by RPS Heritage Manager Aly Howard and RPS Heritage Consultant Lucy Irwin on 21 March 2019.

4.1 Physical context

The Project Area is part of a rural landscape and comprises a single largely undeveloped lot with extant structures towards the northern portion of the lot facing Warnervale Road. The lot is located on a low rise within an undulating landscape. A portion of the area inspected as part of the survey is currently in use as part of the functioning education precinct. In order to ensure the confidentiality of personnel, photographs used in this report have been limited and/or anonymised.

In the northern portion of the of the Project Area are several structures and concrete paved areas, including a basketball court (Plate 4.1 to 4.3). To the rear of the school is a large track that has been cleared of all vegetation (Plate 4.4). Dense impenetrable vegetation occurs within the eastern portion of the site (Plate 4.5 to 4.6).

4.2 Views and vistas

The views and vistas to and from one locally listed heritage item previously identified in Section 3 (Warnies Railway Café and General Store I108) was examined during the visual inspection in order to determine whether there would be any visual impacts to the item as a result of the proposed works. Views from the Project Area towards the item consisted of thick vegetation in the neighbouring property (Plate 4.7). No view was noted from the Project Area to the item. Views from the item (Plate 4.8) to the Project Area consist of rolling hills and thick vegetation in the distance. No view was noted from the item to the Project Area (Plate 4.9 to 4.10).

Plate 4.1 Example of exposure and paved surface adjacent to demountable (RPS 2019)



Plate 4.2 Basketball court and surrounding landscaping, facing south-west (RPS 2018)



Plate 4.3 Landscaped area to the rear of basketball court, facing south-east (RPS 2019)



Plate 4.4 Along exposed track looking north to structures (RPS 2018)



Plate 4.5 Densely vegetated area, facing east (RPS 2019)



Plate 4.6 Looking south to area of dense vegetation (RPS 2019)



Plate 4.7 view from Project Area to heritage item, facing west (RPS 2019)



Plate 4.8 Warnies café and general store (RPS 2019)



Plate 4.9 View from the front of Warnies to the Project Area, facing south-east (RPS 2019)



Plate 4.10 View from the rear of Warnies to the Project Area, facing south-east (RPS 2019)



5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Archaeological Potential

5.1.1 Development phases

The following discussion of the historical archaeological potential of the Project Area is based on the background research conducted for this assessment. It is not intended to be exhaustive. Based on the land use history of the site and the nature of the land use in the local area there is always a possibility that unexpected historical archaeological remains could be encountered during works.

There are three broad historical phases of development associated with the Project Area.

- Phase 1 – Early land grants and settlement of the greater Wyong area
- Phase 2 – Development of Warnervale
- Phase 3 – Further development and construction

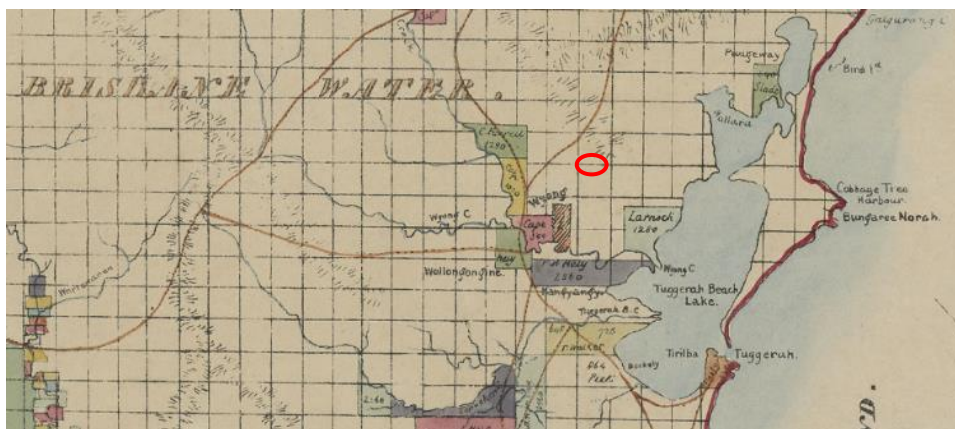
5.1.2 Assessment of archaeological potential

This section presents a series of gradations of potential to indicate the degree to which the archaeological remains associated with each phase are likely to be present within the Project Area.

Phase 1 (to 1846)

Little documentary evidence remains to suggest land uses within the Project Area prior to the 1870s. Active settlement of Warnervale began as early as the 1820s, however due to the dense vegetation in the area and the slow initial development, it is unlikely that any substantial land clearance occurred or that structures were built on the Project Area during this period. Mapping from 1843 to 1846 indicates that the Project Area was not under private ownership (Plate 6.1).

Plate 5.1 Close up of map of the County of Northumberland 1843-1846 with the rough location of the Project Area marked in red (State Library of NSW: M Z/M2 811.25/1843/1)



There is low potential for archaeological remains associated with this phase to be present within the Project Area.

Phase 2 (1847 to 1931)

During this period, the land in Warnervale was purchased by A. H. Warner, subdivided and sold as separate lots. A 1906 map indicates the rough road alignments of the Warnervale Area, placing the Project Area within Portion 33 in the Northumberland County. A 1912 subdivision map includes part of Portion 33 within the subdivision boundary and is likely the time that the Lot boundary of the Project Area was established (Plate 6.2).

Documentary sources do not indicate that any structures were constructed on the Project Area during this period. A 1931 locality sketch with rough structures indicated does not provide evidence of structures within the Lot (Plate 3.7).

Plate 5.2 1912 Deposited Plan 7091 indicating subdivision of several portions within the County of Northumberland Parish of Munmorah, with Project Area indicated in red (LPI)

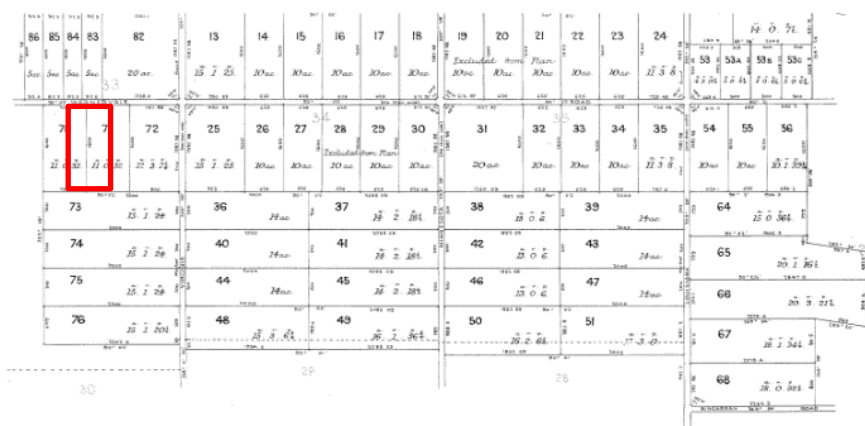
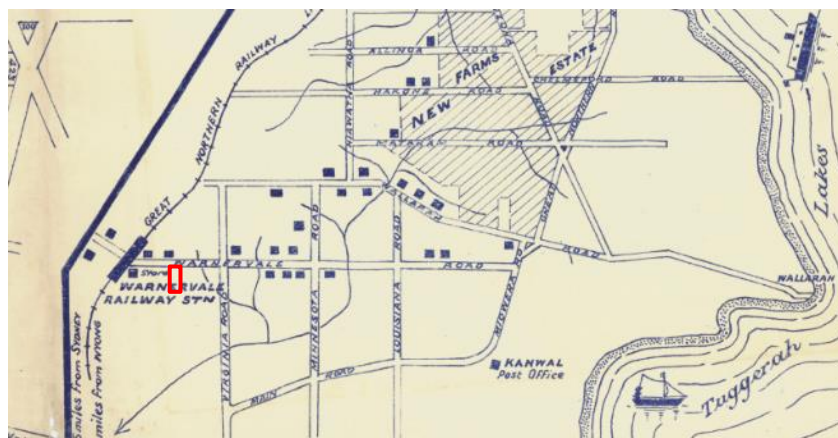


Plate 5.3 Close up of 1931 New Farms Estate locality sketch with Project Area indicated in red (State Library of NSW M2 811.259/WYONG/1931/1)



There is low potential for archaeological remains associated with this phase to be present within the Project Area.

Phase 3 (1931 to Present)

During this period construction is undertaken within the Project Area. Historic aerials indicate that these structures are built some time between 1954 and 1965. Post-1965, several demountable structures are

installed within the northern portion of the Project Area. At an unknown time after 1965, vegetation within the western portion of the property is cleared.

There is low potential for archaeological remains associated with this phase to be present within the Project Area

5.1.3 Summary

The archaeological potential assessment compiled for this report is summarised in Table 3 below.

Table 2: Summary of archaeological potential

Phase	Archaeological Potential
One	Low
Two	Low
Three	Low

6 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Proposal

The proposed activity includes the construction of a new primary school at Warnervale, with the following structures and amenities;

- New Core 35 Hall
- New Core 21 Administration & Staff Building
- New Core 21 OOSH
- New Core 21 Canteen
- New Core 21 Library
- New Core 21 (2x) Special Programs
- New Teaching Spaces 20 (Includes 2 Special Education Teaching Spaces)
- New Core 21 Student Amenities
- New Core 21 COLA
- Staff Carpark 21 Spaces
- Visitor 5 Spaces
- Accessible 2 Spaces
- Related Road Works & Drop off/pick up Zone
- New Games Court

6.2 Heritage impact assessment

The heritage impact assessment has been undertaken in line with the NSW Heritage Division (formerly Heritage Office) guidelines (Heritage Office & DUAP 2002). The potential impacts associated with the proposal are given a level of impact. The levels used in this assessment are described in the table below.

Table 3: Assessed levels of impact

Level of impact	Discussion
Nil	The proposed works would not impact defining elements inherent to the item's heritage significance such as built fabric, archaeological remains, defining landscape characteristics and associated aesthetic elements. The works are not considered to detract from the heritage significance of the item.

The development associated with the construction of the proposed works is limited to the Project Area boundary defined in Section 1 and Figure 1.1. Therefore, there are no direct impacts to the heritage fabric or curtilage of any heritage listed items. Rather, potential impacts associated with the proposed works may be:

- to significant views and vistas to and from a locally listed heritage item located approximately 440 metres from the Project Area, and
- to archaeological remains that may be present within the Project Area.

A heritage visual impact assessment and archaeological impact assessment have been conducted below, informed by documentary evidence and observations made during the site inspection.

6.2.1 Heritage visual impact assessment

The visual inspection included a review of the potential heritage views and vistas to and from the locally listed heritage item (Warnies Railway Café and General Store I108). No view was identified from either the Project Area to the heritage item, or from the heritage item to the Project Area. This is due to the heritage item's low-lying location, reducing the visual connection to the surrounding area, and the establishment of vegetation as a visual buffer on the neighbouring property.

Furthermore, no significant heritage views or vistas were identified on the listing for this heritage item. While the entire lot is listed as a heritage item, the building itself fronts onto Warnervale Road and faces roughly north, away from the Project Area. As the proposed works would not impact defining elements of the item's heritage significance, and the works are not considered to detract from the heritage significance of the item the visual impact of the proposed works is considered to be nil.

Table 4: Summary of visual impact assessment

Item	Facing	View identified	Overall impact assessment
Warnies Railway Café and General Store	To Project Area	No (Plate 7.1)	Nil
	From Project Area	No (Plate 7.3 and 7.4)	Nil

Plate 6.1 view from Project Area to heritage item, facing west (RPS 2019)



Plate 6.2 Warnies café and general store (RPS 2019)



Plate 6.3 View from the front of Warnies to the Project Area, facing south-east (RPS 2019)



Plate 6.4 View from the rear of Warnies to the Project Area, facing south-east (RPS 2019)



6.2.2 Archaeological impact assessment

This impact assessment has considered the archaeological potential of the Project Area and impacts associated with the construction outlined in Figure 1.2. The Project Area has been assessed to be of low archaeological potential. The Project Area was originally undeveloped rural land before being purchased by A. H. Warner, who the suburb of Warnervale is named after. It was subdivided and sold and was built on sometime after 1954. The potential for archaeological resources within the Project Area is low, with no development recorded within that area. The identified level of heritage impact is therefore considered to be nil.

6.3 Statement of Heritage Impact

The above heritage impact assessments have considered the potential impacts to heritage as a result of the construction of a school within the Project Area.

There are no heritage listed or unlisted items located within the Project Area. There is one LEP listed item located approximately 440 metres to the west of the Project Area. (Warnies Railway Café and General Store I108). The proposed works would not involve direct or indirect impacts to this LEP item. Visual impacts have been assessed to be nil and would not impact the local significance of this item.

The archaeological potential of the Project Area has been assessed as low, with no identified development recording on the Project Area prior to 1954.

The proposed works are therefore considered to have nil heritage impacts.

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report has considered the significance of the Project Area as defined in Section 1 and Figure 1.1 only.

It was found that:

- There are no heritage listed or potential unlisted items located within the Project Area.
- There is one LEP listed heritage item near to the Project Area:
 - Warnies Railway Café and General Store I108, located approximately 440 metres to the west of the Project Area
 - No views were identified either from the Project Area to the heritage item, or from the heritage item to the Project Area.
 - Visual impacts have been assessed to be nil and would not impact the local significance of these items.
- There is low potential for non-Aboriginal (historic) archaeological resources associated with any previous phase of development.
 - As there is low potential for historic archaeological resources associated with any previous phase of development, impacts have been assessed to be nil.
- The heritage impact assessment has identified nil impacts associated with the proposed works.

7.1 Recommendations

The following recommendations have been formulated with consideration of the relevant legislation for the heritage items and the findings of the report.

Recommendation 1

The proposed works would not impact any items of heritage significance or any known areas of potential historical archaeology. Therefore, works may proceed with caution.

Recommendation 2

It is recommended that a heritage induction be included in the site induction for all staff and contractors working within the Project Area. All relevant staff and contractors must be made aware of their obligations regarding heritage under the *Heritage Act 1977* through this induction.

Recommendation 3

If, during the course of development works, suspected archaeological relics, as defined by the Heritage Act 1977 (as amended) are uncovered, work should cease in that area immediately. The Heritage Branch and the Office of Environment & Heritage (Enviroline 131 555) should be notified and works only recommence when an approved management strategy has been developed.

Recommendation 4

This HIS is based on the proposed designs provided to RPS at the time of reporting. If significant changes are proposed to the design or the Project Area is modified to include areas that have not been subject to assessment, additional assessment will be required

REFERENCES

Thorp (1994) Thematic History: Wyong Shire Heritage Study. Available at
[<http://dx.doi.org/10.4227/11/504596BD4876B>]

David Scobie on behalf of OEH (2009) Warnies Railway Café and General Store. Available at:
[<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=2720055>]

Maps and plans

Map of the County of Northumberland 1843-1846 (State Library of NSW: M Z/M2 811.25/1843/1)

County of Northumberland: Eastern Division, N.S.W. compiled, drawn and printed at the Department of Lands, Sydney, N.S.W (1906) (MAP G8971.G46)

Deposited Plan 7091 (LPI)

Gregory's Wyong-Gosford and Woy Woy district map [193-?] (M2 811.25/1935/1)

1931 New Farms Estate (State Library of NSW M2 811.259/WYONG/1931/1)

1954 Aerial image w (LPI, Lake Macquarie, Photo CAC 44-5121)

1965 Aerial image w (LPI, Lake Macquarie, Photo CAC 44-5121)