



Mount Penang Parklands

Central Coast Highway, Kariong
(SHR listing number 01667)

Conservation Management Plan



Prepared for
Hunter and Central Coast Development Corporation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This conservation management plan was commissioned by the Hunter and Central Coast Development Corporation (HCCDC) to guide the conservation, management and interpretation of the heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands.

The Mount Penang Parklands site is situated on the eastern side of the M1 Sydney/ Newcastle Motorway on the Central Coast Highway. It extends over 158 hectares, of which approximately 67 hectares is bushland. Mount Penang was used as a Juvenile Justice Centre from 1912 until 1999. Part of the site has been developed as a semi-rural campus and comprises a collection of heritage listed buildings constructed during the 1910s and 1920s surrounded by open space, gardens, sculpture gardens, sporting fields and facilities and various community uses, including the Kariang High School.

In this Conservation Management Plan, Mount Penang is identified as an item of State heritage significance and as such the Plan is intended as a document which will guide the future of the property in a manner which is consistent with the assessed significance.

The report analyses the historical and physical evidence available and formulates a Statement of Significance for the building and its site (Section 4), and from this and other considerations, Conservation Policies are proposed and their implementation detailed (Section 6 and 7).

This CMP concludes that the major objectives for the conservation and ongoing use of the site are to:

- Protect the heritage and archaeological values of the Mount Penang Parklands site;
- Implement ongoing conservation and interpretation programs to maintain and enhance the heritage significance of the site;
- Provide controls for future development and for temporary events at the site;
- Ensure any future development respects the heritage values for which the site is listed on the State Heritage Register.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the report

This Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Mount Penang has been prepared by Tanner Kibble Denton Architects (TKD) on behalf of the Hunter and Central Coast Development Corporation (HCCDC) to guide the conservation, management and interpretation of the heritage significance of the place.

Under the Growth Centres (Development Corporations) Act 1974 the HCCDC is responsible for the promotion, coordination, management and securing the orderly economic development of the Central Coast growth centre. This includes the substantial land holding at Mount Penang Parklands site.

Previous CMPs for Mount Penang Parklands were prepared by Godden Mackay Logan in 2001, EJE Architecture in 2012 and Extent Heritage in 2018. A new CMP is required because of the subdivision and sale of land in the Kangoo Road and Highway Commercial Precinct of the Parklands for commercial development and to assist HCCDC in the management and maintenance of the site. There is presently no CMP endorsed by the Heritage Council for the site.

1.2 Report methodology and structure

This CMP has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines outlined in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*. *The Burra Charter* is widely acknowledged as the principal guiding document to conservation work and practices of places of cultural significance. *The Burra Charter* has been adopted widely as the standard for best practice in the conservation of heritage places in Australia.

The content and format of the CMP also follows the guidelines for the preparation of significance assessments and conservation policy provided by the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning. It is also consistent with the methodology set out in *The Conservation Plan* (seventh edition, 2013), prepared by JS Kerr and published by Australia ICOMOS.

The CMP comprises the following sections:

- **Executive summary**, which concisely describes the outcomes and findings of the CMP;
- **Section 1 Introduction** (this section) provides the key background information relevant to the preparation of this CMP;
- **Section 2 Historical Overview** provides a summary history of the site and development of the buildings;
- **Section 3 Analysis of Physical Evidence** provides a summary of the analysis of the physical evidence of the site to determine the extent and integrity of original fabric and the nature of subsequent changes;
- **Section 4 Assessment of Heritage Significance** provides a statement of heritage significance for the site. This section also contains a comparative analysis to place Mount Penang Parklands into an historical context, identifies the varying levels of significance for individual elements within the site and recommends a heritage curtilage;
- **Section 5 Information for Conservation Policy** sets out the heritage management context for the site including client requirements and a discussion of any heritage opportunities and constraints that might apply;
- **Section 6 Conservation Policy** sets out the recommended policies and actions for the effective management of the heritage significance of the site into the future, and policies to guide the future development of the property;
- **Section 7 Implementation** schedules conservation – repairs and maintenance works;
- **Section 8 Sources** lists the sources of information for the CMP
- **Appendices** include selective supplementary material referred to in this CMP

1.3 Author identification

This document was prepared by Dr Roy Lumby, Senior Heritage Specialist, and reviewed by Megan Jones, Principal, of Tanner Kibble Denton Architects. Specialist consultants were engaged to assess different aspects of the Mount Penang Parklands site:

Tree Assessment:	Kirsten McLaren and Beth Medway, Eco Logical Australia;
Natural Heritage Assessment:	Mike Lawrie and Diane Campbell, Eco Logical Australia;
Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment:	Daniel Claggett and Tyler Beebe, Eco Logical Australia;
Historical Archaeological Assessment:	Elise Jakeman, Caitlin Marsh and Karyn McLeod, Eco Logical Australia;
Cultural Landscape Assessment:	Matthew Taylor, Taylor Brammer Landscape Architects;
Social Significance Assessment and Interpretation Strategy:	Margaret Betteridge, Betteridge Consulting.

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1.4 Limitations

There was no intervention into building fabric. Interiors of later buildings across the site were not inspected.

The State Heritage Register boundaries for Mount Penang Parklands include the Kariong Mountains High School. The High School is not owned by HCCDC, which is the owner of the rest of the site. Historical and physical investigative components of the CMP (Sections 2, 3 and 4) relate to the entire site. The sections of the report relating the conservation policies (Sections 5 and 6) only relate to the portions of the site owned by HCCDC.

This CMP is the outcome of a review of the 2018 CMP. A limited amount of additional historical research and physical analysis was undertaken.

1.5 Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the following in the preparation of this CMP:

- Nicola Robinson - Senior Development Manager, HCCDC;
- Sarah Hales – Development Officer, HCCDC;
- Kelli Chewing – Senior Administration Officer, HCCDC;
- Naomi Rogers – Property and Events Manager, HCCDC;
- Bruce Field – Grounds and Maintenance Officer, HCCDC.

1.6 Study area

The Mount Penang Parklands site is situated on the eastern side of the M1 Sydney/ Newcastle Motorway on the Central Coast Highway at Kariong, about 8 kilometres west of Gosford. It is identified as Lot 10 Deposited Plan 1149050 and is situated in the parish of Gosford, County of Northumberland. The study area is owned by HCCDC.

The site extends over 158 hectares, of which approximately 67 hectares is bushland below the escarpment. The plateau has views to the east over Brisbane Water. Mount Penang was used as a Juvenile Justice Centre from 1912 until 1999. Part of the site has been developed as a semi-rural campus and comprises a collection of heritage listed buildings constructed during the 1910s and 1920s surrounded by open space, gardens, sculpture gardens, sporting fields and facilities and various community uses, including the Kariong High School. The Mt Penang Gardens fall within its boundaries.



1 Site plan, not to scale.
Source: SIX Maps.





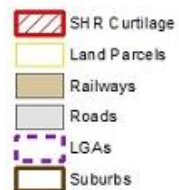
State Heritage Register - SHR: 01667 - Plan: 1928

Mount Penang Parklands
Pacific Highway, Somersby

Gazettal Date: 01 August 2003

0 150 300 450 600
Metres

Scale: 1:13,000 @A4
Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994



- 2 SHR boundaries for the listing of Mount Penang Parklands.
Source: State Heritage Register database entry for Mount Penang Parklands.



3 Site plan showing the various precincts of the Mount Penang Parklands, not to scale.
Source: HCCDC.

- 1 Kangoo Road Commercial Precinct
- 2 Highway Commercial Precinct
- 3 Festivals/Gardens Precinct
- 4 Baxter's Track Mixed-use Precinct
- 5 Heritage Precinct
- 6 Sports Precinct
- 7 Philip House Mixed-Use Precinct
- 8 Bushland Precinct



- 4 Aerial view of Mount Penang Parklands and its environs (2005). The relationship of the subject site to its environs is clearly indicated.

Source: SLNSW Reference Code 9627869. Photograph by Daryl Jones.

1.7 Definitions

Technical terms used in this CMP are defined in the Burra Charter and are as follows:

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

Compatible use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

Heritage Curtilage means the area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance.

Interpretation means all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.

Natural significance means the importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value—Australian Natural Heritage Charter.

Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surrounds.

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either recreation or conjectural reconstruction, which are outside the scope of this Charter.

Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by re-assembling existing components without the introduction of new material.

Setting means the area around a *place*, which may include the visual catchment.

1.8 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the CMP include:

AHC	Australian Heritage Commission
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System
BCA	Building Code of Australia
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DCP	Development Control Plan
EBPC	Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
HCCDC	Hunter and Central Coast Development Corporation
ICOMOS	International Committee on Monuments and Sites
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly
MHR	Member of the House of Representatives
MNES	Matters of National Environmental Significance
NAISDA	National Aboriginal Islander Skills Development Association
NLA	National Library of Australia
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSWSA	New South Wales State Archives
OEH	Office of Environment and Heritage
PAD	Potential Archaeological Deposit
PCT	Plant Community Type
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SHR	State Heritage Register
SLNSW	State Library of NSW
TKD	Tanner Kibble Denton

2 HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

The section relating to European occupation of the site has been extracted from the Mount Penang Parklands Conservation Management Plan by Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (April 2018), which is based on the history included in the Mount Penang Conservation Management Plan by Godden Mackay Logan (February 2001) and subsequent CMPs. It has been supplemented by a limited amount of additional historical research.

2.2 Aboriginal history

Mount Penang Parklands is situated in the region that was home to the Darkinjung people. They occupied an area approximately bounded by the Hawkesbury and Hunter Rivers, the Pacific Ocean at Wyong and the Wollemi peaks in the west. It has been estimated that there were about 5,000 Darkinjung living there at the time of European settlement. The Darkinjung evidently had strong associations with the Kamilaroi, who occupied mid-west NSW and dominated their social structure. The spiritual centre of the Darkinjung land was Mount Yengo, situated in Yengo National Park. Mount Yengo was also significant for other groups of Aboriginal people.

A dramatic change in the Darkinjung society took place between 1790 and 1830. Between 1818 and 1825, European settlement coming from the north, south and east impacted on the Darkinjung. A smallpox epidemic among the Awabakal at Newcastle affected the Darkinjung people as well and family groups had to regroup in order to survive. From the original 100-200 groups only a handful survived, including the Darkinjung, but by 1850 only a few remained. The remaining survivors, thought to be about 50 individuals, were brought together at a reserve in Lower Portland near the Colo River. It was at this spot that the last recorded corroboree took place around 1880. However, convicts, settlers and soldiers formed relationships with Darkinjung women so that their descendants would form part of present day communities.¹

2.3 The Nautical School Ships (1866-1911)

The Act for the relief of Destitute Children was passed through the NSW Parliament during 1866 in an effort to control wayward or destitute children. It was also known as the Industrial Schools Act. The Act was introduced to the NSW parliament following the findings of an 1859 Select Committee on the condition of the working classes in Sydney. The committee estimated that there were up to 1,000 destitute children in Sydney, apart from those in other parts of NSW, and recommended the establishment of reformatory schools to get them off the streets. Clause 1 of the Act stated: "The Governor with the advice of the Executive Council may by proclamation in the Government Gazette declare any ship or vessel or any building or place together with any yards enclosures grounds or lands attached thereto to be a "Public Industrial School."²

The schools were based on the Industrial Schools in England, which placed children who were homeless, involved in crime or neglected in some way in reformatories, separating them from malign influences. The purpose of the schools was to educate neglected children or juvenile delinquents committed to their care and training them to some form of industry. One of the earliest attempts to start an Industrial Feeding School, as they were at first called, was in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1846. Initially, Industrial Schools were run on a voluntary basis. However in 1857 the Industrial Schools Act was passed. This gave magistrates the power to sentence children between the ages of 7 and 14 years old to a spell in one of these institutions. The act

¹ Paul Budde's History Files: the Darkinjung at <http://paulbuddehistory.com/bucketty/the-darkinjung/> , accessed 6 May 2020.

² No 2 30 Vic 1866 An Act for the Relief of Destitute Children Clause 1.

dealt with those children who were brought before the courts for vagrancy in other words for being homeless. In 1861 a further act was passed and wider categories of children under the age of fourteen were included: children found begging or receiving alms; any child found wandering and not having any home or visible means of support, or in company of reputed thieves; any child apparently under the age of twelve who, having committed an offence punishable by imprisonment or less; and any child whose parents declared beyond their control.³ Social philanthropists supported the principle of removing a child from a bad family environment in order to ensure the child's moral reform. Once 'saved', the children could then be given a rudimentary education, taught the basics of a trade and be apprenticed out to start their lives as useful citizens.

One response to the 1866 Act was the establishment of the Nautical School Ships, the first of which was the *Vernon*. Encouraged by Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary of NSW at this time, this ex-navy vessel was converted into a training ship to house up to 500 boys. The ships combined a system of education and military-style discipline. Military-style drills were introduced under the guidance of the Superintendent (from 1878-1895), Frederick William Neitenstein.

English-born Frederick Neitenstein (1850-1921) entered the mercantile marine and arrived in Sydney in 1872. On 6 October 1873 he was appointed mate and clerk in the Nautical School Ship, *Vernon*, and on 1 April 1878 commander and superintendent. His new position allowed him to introduce reform of the treatment of juvenile offenders. Unlike other reformers who favoured the boarding-out system, he believed that institutional treatment could be effective. The essence of his system was discipline, surveillance, physical drill and a system of grading and marks. Every new admission was placed in the lowest grade and, through hard work and obedience, gradually won a restricted number of privileges. In 1892 he became superintendent of the new N.S.S. *Sobraon*. In 1896 Neitenstein was appointed comptroller-general of New South Wales prisons where he adapting many of his schemes for juvenile reform. In 1909 Neitenstein retired as comptroller-general and next year from the public service. He was considered by contemporaries an aloof, prudish man, who revelled in the trappings of office and demanded absolute obedience from his subordinates. An earnest bureaucrat, he listed his recreations as reform and philanthropy.⁴

Days on board the *Vernon* were divided in two, with lessons taking up one half of the day and drill taking up the other half. The boys were under constant supervision, with inspections ensuring they stayed on the right path. The boys were further controlled through a class system of seven grades, with each grade carrying privileges and work routines. Boys worked on a marks system to advance to higher grades, receiving the extra privileges that went with them. By encouraging advancement, the system was designed to maintain discipline and ensure self-reliance, both seen as essential to reform. From 1871, the *Vernon* was moored alongside Cockatoo Island, where the boys maintained a small farm to supply themselves with fresh food. This tradition that would be carried to Mount Penang.

The *Sobraon*, a "splendid" purpose-built clipper built in 1866 expressly built for the England-Australia migrant route and only carrying first and second-class passengers,⁵ replaced the *Vernon* in 1890 and remained in use as a Nautical School Ship until 1911 (refer to Section 4.4.2)

³ "Ragged Schools, Industrial Schools and Reformatories" at <http://www.hiddenlives.org.uk/articles/raggedschool.html>, accessed 12 May 2020.

⁴ Stephen Garton, 'Neitenstein, Frederick William (1850–1921)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/neitenstein-frederick-william-7735/text13555>, published first in hardcopy 1986, accessed online 29 August 2019.

⁵ <https://sydneylivingmuseums.com.au/stories/splendid-clipper-sobraon>, accessed 29 August 2019.



- 5 Frederick William Neitenstein, circa 1885 (left); the NSS *Vernon*, circa 1890 (right). Boys are manning the yards.

Source: SLNSW PXD 1117/1. Tuttle & Co photograph and PXD 920.

2.4 The establishment of the Gosford Farm Home for Boys, 1912

The 1866 Destitute Children's Act was repealed by the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Act 1901. This Act governed industrial schools and reformatories and retained the 1866 provisions for offenders under sixteen, and for vagrant and destitute children. It provided a court with the power to commit a child to the care of a relative, a named person, the State Children's Relief Board or to a public industrial school. It was repealed by the Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders Act of 1905, which also amended several other Acts.

The Gosford Farm Home for Boys was established under this new Act. In the early 1900s, the Government Surveyor recommended the Mount Penang site as a possible location for a Government sanatorium. However, this was never acted upon. During the same period, the Government also looked for a site on which to construct a new centre for juvenile delinquents. The new centre would be based on similar principles as the Brush Farm in Eastwood (refer to Section 4.4.3), where hard physical work and a basic school education would combine to assist in the rehabilitation of delinquent boys. The centre would take the boys from the nautical training ships, which had become outdated and expensive to operate by the early 1900s. The site recommended for the sanatorium instead became the site of the new boys' home. It "offered the advantage of a lofty and healthy site with beautiful natural surroundings"⁶ and was considered to be "the best available" as it fitted the requirements of "essential matters", being "healthy aspect, good water supply, sufficient land for cultivation, fair distance from thickly populated areas, and within easy reach of stores and medical assistance."⁷

⁶ Valerie Rubie, *Sent to the Mountain: a history of Mount Penang Juvenile Justice Centre*, p.7, quoting "Gosford Farm Home for Boys: Final Report of the Building Committee", 23 November 1915, p.1.

⁷ Rubie, pp.7-8, quoting Department of Public Instruction Annual Report, 1912, p.32.

The site, which was Crown land comprised of Portions 247 to 255 and 257 in the Parish of Gosford,⁸ was situated on the lip of a reasonably flat summit of a sharp escarpment, about five kilometres west of the town of Gosford and 1.6 kilometres from the track to Sydney, which went via Mangrove Mountain and Wiseman's Ferry. It was isolated from main population centres, whereas Brush Farm was encroached upon by residential development. The combination of inaccessibility worked in favour of the Mount Penang site. However, this remoteness caused serious problems during the construction of the complex.

On 1 July 1912, a party of approximately 100 boys aged between ten and sixteen years began clearing part of the Mount Penang site, in order to build a new State-controlled farm for wayward boys. The farm was to replace the former Nautical School Ships and the small Brush Farm. All the boys in the working party were from the *Sobraon* and were supervised by its former probation officer, Herbert Charles Wood.

Access to the building site at Mount Penang provided the first obstacle, as it consisted of a steep track with gradients of between 1:8 and 1:11. With all the equipment and stores being bought in by bullock, bricks were ruled out as the main building material, due to the difficulties of transportation and associated costs. From the inception of the project, a building committee was established to oversee the construction and to work through any potential difficulties. As an alternative to bricks, the Advisory Committee for the construction of the new facility recommended the use of local hardwood and sandstone for the works - the latter quarried on site. The Committee architect, James Nangle, who was then lecturer-in charge of Sydney Technical College's department of architecture, also recommended the use of concrete, which was thought to reduce cost and overcome the problems of transport.

James Nangle (1868-1941) attended classes at Sydney Technical College and at the University of Sydney in the 1880s. In 1891 Nangle began practice as an architect and became an associate of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales in 1896. Most of Nangle's architectural work was residential, institutional and commercial. Two of his best-known buildings were the stores erected for Marcus Clark at Newtown and on the Pitt and George Street corner. Later he designed portable classrooms for the Department of Public Instruction, buildings at Sydney Technical College, Ultimo, and the Balmain Trades School. In 1890 Nangle began teaching mechanical drawing part time for the technical education branch of the Department of Public Instruction and rose through the system so that in 1905 he became lecturer-in-charge of the department of architecture at Sydney Technical College. He restructured the existing courses, improving relationships between the architectural and building trades classes. His *Australian Building Practice* (1900) was widely used as a text-book. Nangle was appointed superintendent of technical education in 1913. In 1919 Nangle accepted the position of director of vocational training under the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation and oversaw the training of some 20,000 ex-servicemen in trade and other courses. He was appointed O.B.E. in 1920. He retired in 1933. Nangle was an amateur astronomer of merit. He was appointed honorary government astronomer in 1926 and published *Stars of the Southern Heavens* (1929). He was also an office-bearer of the Engineering and Town Planning associations of New South Wales, the State committee of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and a member of the Royal Society of New South Wales from 1893 and president in 1920-21.⁹

Nangle is credited with the design and layout of the buildings, and supervised their construction in the early years of the institution.¹⁰

⁸ Rubie, p.8.

⁹ Joan E. Cobb, 'Nangle, James (1868–1941)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/nangle-james-7722/text13527>, published first in hardcopy 1986, accessed online 29 August 2019.

¹⁰ Rubie, p.18.



6 James Nangle.

Source:

<https://share.tafensw.edu.au/share/items/5f16546b-dbb2-4633-ad8b-9b7fdafaf2e6/1/>

The Minister for Public Instruction approved the plans for the Home, with a budget of £12,000 for the main structures. Work commenced as soon as the boys, furnished labour as a cost cutting measure, had reached the site. They lived in large bell tents and were fed by the chief cook of the *Sobraon* with meals cooked on a large open fire. A master builder and several tradesmen were engaged to supervise the main building tasks.¹¹

The first buildings to be constructed were the essential though temporary timber ones: dormitories; a dining room; staff quarters; offices; a kitchen; store rooms for supplies and equipment; and accommodation for the tradesmen and Clerk of Works. Permanent buildings were soon to follow. The Minister for Public Instruction laid the foundation stone of No. 1 Dormitory (Building 26) in December 1912. By September 1913, No. 1 Dormitory had been completed, as had the Assistant Superintendent's residence (Building 9) and four weatherboard cottages (Buildings 1, 3, 5 and 6) for the married staff members. These cottages still stand along the entrance road to the complex.

¹¹ John Ramsland and Gregory A Cartan, "The Gosford Farm Home for Boys, Mount Penang, 1912-1940", *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, June 1989, p.67.



- 7 The Minister for Public Instruction, Campbell Carmichael, laying the foundation stone on 9 December 1912. The stone was placed in the wall of one of the dormitories (Building 26, Walpole House).
Source: Department of Community Services and Department of Juvenile Justice historical collection, reproduced in Rubie.



- 8 Early days at Mount Penang, circa 1912.
Source: reproduced from <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/objects/ND0000602.htm>

The first schoolmaster at the Gosford Farm Home for Boys, George Walpole, kept a diary of his time there, which included the construction phase in 1912. Walpole noted that the concrete mix for the works was made up of three portions of crushed stone, two portions sand and one portion cement mixture, all of which was mixed by the boys before being tipped into prepared formwork to create the walls. As two groups mixed the concrete, another would convey it to the building site, while a fourth team lifted the formwork from the day before up the scaffolding for the next day's operation. The decision to construct the buildings out of concrete was directly associated with the difficulties presented by the site:

... The site was 800 ft. [about 244 metres] above sea-level. There were innumerable preliminary difficulties to overcome, and foremost was the steep hill to be climbed between the site and Gosford station. That at first was thought to be an insuperable barrier to getting building materials

there. The high cost of carriage accounted for an almost prohibitive estimate which the Works Department supplied when asked to arrange for the construction of suitable buildings.

Mr Nangle, the technical college architect, however, solved the problem by recommending that the buildings be erected of concrete. An outcrop of suitable building sandstone was found on the estate. The thought then struck the Minister that it would be a good thing to interest the boys committed to the industrial school in the construction of the buildings required. The committee reported on the proposal, which depended on two problems - first, whether the method of construction to be adopted was sufficiently simple to allow the boys to usefully assist in the erection, and second, whether it was possible to keep the boys under the necessary restraint in the wild, unbounded country which constituted the estate. The committee decided in favour of the boys, and praiseworthy confidence was expressed by the superintendent of the Brush Farm home in his ability to control the boys, under the novel conditions. That solved the second problem.¹²

The boys were organised in squads that competed with each other to complete sections of buildings. A pair of tram lines were constructed so that trolleys could convey stone from two quarries to the building sites. There were around thirty workmen, each allocated three boys so that they could learn his trade. Experienced quarrymen were responsible for blasting for the stone. In addition to the workmen, the Department of Instruction employed carpenters, labourers, a mason, a bullock driver and a man who drove the hired horse team.¹³



9 One of the tramlines linking the quarries to building sites. Temporary buildings can be seen in the background.

Source: Department of Community Services and Department of Juvenile Justice Historical Collection, reproduced in Rubie.

In their spare time, mainly on Sundays when no construction work was undertaken, the boys developed a sports ground under Walpole's supervision adjacent to the building site. It was in front of the dormitories but at a lower level and was dedicated in 1912. To the north of the building site, a team of boys also opened up a mile-long drain using a road plough and sank a well 4 metres (12ft) deep to tap an underground stream for fresh water. By 1914, the Gosford Farm Home for Boys was dealing with all male delinquents who had been institutionalised in NSW through the Children's Courts.

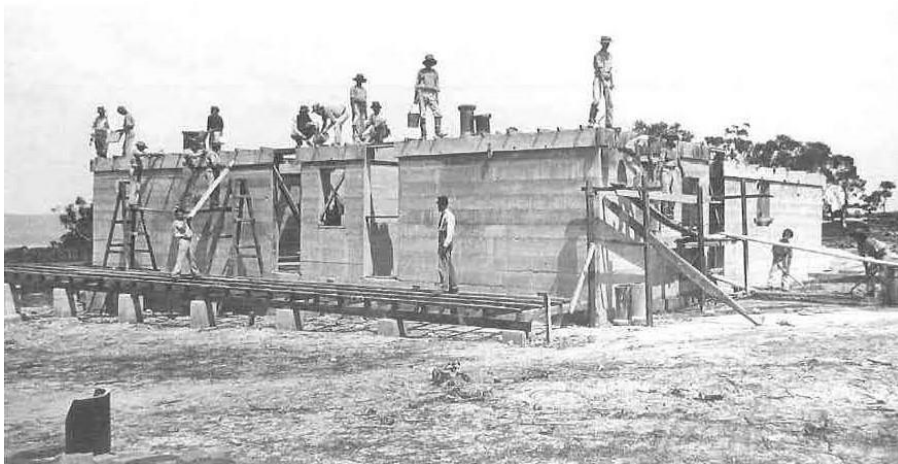
¹² "Boys Industrial Home", *Sun*, 9 December 1912, p.7.

¹³ Rubie, p.23.

The principles of the Farm's work ethic were set out in the Superintendent of Gosford Farm Home's Report to the Minister for Public Instruction for 1915:

Habits of steady industry are acquired, which are earned outside the boundaries of the institution and characterise the future conduct of many lads who, before, were not inclined to settle down to any tom, of work. And herein lies the secret of reformation in many cases. Boys frequently are bad, or delinquent, not from natural bent, but simply because they are lazy and have never been forced to work steadily at any occupation requiring the expenditure of a certain amount of energy.¹⁴

In the same year, the Superintendent reported that a second dormitory of concrete, a concrete reservoir, a store and office had all been completed. The two dormitories were built on either side of the Household block, with the officers' dwelling behind. This arrangement allowed for a suitable system for classifying the inmates as well as providing constant supervision. Other works on the site during this period included: the construction of a windmill to pump water from a fresh stream below the escarpment; five galvanised tanks for water storage; a carpentry workshop; a 300-yard trolley line for transporting the sandstone from the quarry to the site; and a plant consisting of a bullock team and wagon, two horses, two spring carts and one dray. The buildings were all roofed with corrugated iron. During this period a permanent dam and concrete reservoir were also completed, supplying the site with constant fresh water. Construction work continued at the site until the early 1920s.



- 10 Boys working on the construction of the Assistant Superintendent's House (Building 9). The photograph illustrates the method of constructing the concrete walls of buildings at Mount Penang.

Source: Department of Community Services and Department of Juvenile Justice historical collection, reproduced in Rubie.

¹⁴ Gosford Farm Home for Boys Superintendent's Annual Report, January 1915, p 1.



11 Completed dormitory (Building 26, Walpole House), 1913.
Source: Department of Community Services and Department of Juvenile Justice historical collection, reproduced in Rubie.

The Superintendent at the Gosford Farm Home for Boys during its formative years was Frederick Arthur Stayner, who began teaching in 1884, and was appointed chief schoolmaster to the *Sobraon* by the Department of Public Instruction in March 1894. From the *Sobraon*, he was transferred to superintend the Brush Farm Reformatory at Eastwood, before moving with the boys to Mount Penang in 1912. His experience and training from the two former institutions was instrumental in the development of the Gosford Farm Home for Boys. Stayner was removed as superintendent in 1923 following an enquiry into Mount Penang (refer to Section 2.4) but continued working for the Child Welfare Department and in 1928 became Inspector in Charge of the School Attendance Branch.¹⁵ He is understood to have died at Eastwood at the age of 85 in March 1954.



12 Frederick Arthur Stayner, 1918.
Source: Gosford District Local History Study Group, reproduced in Rubie.

Under the 1905 Act boys sent to Gosford were under the custody of the superintendent until they reached the age of 18, or the date of their discharge from the establishment or apprenticeship. The superintendent was empowered to indenture any inmate to a Master as an apprentice under the provisions of the Apprentices Act of 1901.¹⁶

Under Stayner's leadership, a number of significant administrative operations were implemented at the farm. The first major change was the introduction of an honour system, where extra privileges were awarded to the boys if they behaved within the guidelines set at Mount Penang. As an incentive, the boys could shorten their time at the facility by advancing to probation through compliance with its honour system. Stayner organised the disciplinary system along military lines and forbade the teachers to carry or use canes without

¹⁵ "The Schools", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 June 1933, p.7; Rubie, p.43.

¹⁶ Ramsland and Cartan, p.70.

the direct authority of the Superintendent. The emphasis of the Farm was intended to be the boys' character development, as opposed to an unnecessarily harsh regime. Competitive sports were introduced, giving the inmates a sense of teamwork as well as providing them with regular exercise.

On arrival at the centre, boys were assessed to determine what level of formal education they had achieved. Each boy was required to reach a fourth class standard of primary school, regardless of age. Initially, the school operated in any building, or verandah, available to them. In the first years, schooling was conducted in the converted end of the new dormitory until a school building was erected behind the main complex. Education was based on the Education Department's 1905 syllabus of primary instruction, which was supplemented after 1935 with visits from lecturers from Sydney University. The system of schooling carried over from the *Sobraon* – the half time system, where half of a day was spent outdoors on manual training and the other half indoors on school work. By the 1920s a standard Department of Education rural school building had been erected at the Home. Both education and work at the Home was vocational in intent.

2.5 Gosford Training School – consolidation (1923-1944)

In 1923, the State Government passed the Child Welfare Act, repealing and consolidating a variety of provisions that existed in legislation relating to the care and management of children under State protection. The Act was designed to place greater emphasis on children's health, welfare and rehabilitation under the direction of the newly created Child Welfare Department, with Walter Bethel, who had been instrumental in setting up the Gosford Farm Home for Boys, as secretary.

Walter Edmund Bethel (1863-1941) was born at Ashfield. He was educated at Fort Street Model School and entered the Department of Public Instruction in August 1878. In 1902 he and his second wife Edith, who became one of the most prominent women of her generation in public life in New South Wales, took a delegation of Australian teachers to South Africa. He was clerk-in-charge of Norfolk Island affairs with the Chief Secretary's Department from 1904 but returned to the Department of Public Instruction in 1906. Bethel was influential in child welfare policy, and became the Department's chief clerk during 1916. In 1922 Bethel became president of the State Children's Relief Board and in December 1923 was appointed secretary of the Department of Child Welfare within the Ministry of Public Instruction, following the reorganisation of child welfare services resulting from the passing of the Child Welfare Act 1923. Bethel's belief in institutional discipline represented a retreat from the progressive probation, outdoor relief and cottage home regime of Sir Charles Mackellar, although he appears to have taken a special interest in the Parramatta Girls' Training School. He retired in February 1929. Bethel House at the Parramatta Girls' Training School was named in his honour¹⁷.

¹⁷ Chris Cunneen, 'Bethel, Walter Edmund (1863–1941)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bethel-walter-edmund-13290/text23089>, published first in hardcopy 2005, accessed online 12 May 2020.



13 Walter Edmund Bethel.

Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office
1 – 23215.

The new Act dealt with juvenile offenders who had come through the Children's Courts up to the age of sixteen, or those between sixteen and eighteen on minor charges in the adult system. The distinction reflected the Government's recognition of the need for more lenient treatment of young people under State care, away from the harsh environment of the NSW criminal justice system. Under the new system, the Gosford Farm Home was classified as an Industrial School, with the schooling component being controlled by the Department of Education. The name of the institution was subsequently changed to the Gosford Training School.

Between 1923 and 1940, the living conditions and amenities at the centre gradually improved. An ongoing building program ensured that the boys continued to get building experience that could be used on their release, while at the same time upgrading their present conditions. In 1936, electric lighting and a hot water system were installed, which was followed in 1937 by a refrigeration service. By the end of 1937, the Training School comprised four dormitories, a recreation hall that catered for concerts and movies, a dining and kitchen block, a hospital, a bathing and sanitary block, as well as a variety of outbuildings including a dairy and accommodation for single and married staff.



- 14 The dam, completed in 1914, served as a swimming pool for the boys for many years. During the 1920s and 1930s lifesaving and swimming classes were held there. This photograph was taken in 1923.
Source: NSW State Archives Number NRS-15051-1-23-[1283]-2.

Due to the relatively poor quality of the soil at Mount Penang, a farm was established on Government land at Narara, about 16 kilometres from the Training School. Here, thirty-one boys were transferred to clear the land and prepare it for cultivation. A vegetable garden at Narara provided for the requirements of both the Narara and Gosford centres. However, the Narara farm was closed in April 1934 following the opening of a much larger institution at Berry in the same year (refer to Section 4.5). All the while, pasture improvement was being undertaken at Gosford, with sufficient milk being produced for the Farm's purposes. However, as farm training was now offered elsewhere, more emphasis was placed on vocational training at Gosford from this time.

As part of this program, further interaction with the local community in Gosford was encouraged. The institution wanted to make the local community more aware of the Farm Home, thereby gaining a level of acceptance. This was to be achieved through a number of initiatives. For example, sporting teams were organised at the centre to play in the local competitions, including football, cricket and athletics, which helped promote a positive self-image in the boys and improved relations with the local community. Further involvement came through the public use of the Recreation Hall (western wing of Building 27) to view the latest movies on the Farm Home's own screen. The boys were also employed on community projects in and around Gosford. Maintenance, gardening and small construction jobs could be carried out by the boys, which helped develop a sense of civic pride and responsibility amongst the inmates.

Despite these initiatives, some problems were inevitable considering the nature of the institution. As early as 1923, an inquiry was conducted by the Children's Court into allegations of mistreatment of the boys at the Gosford Training School. Part of the findings of the 1923 report was that there had been undue severity in some punishments and it recommended a lessening of the use of the cane by officers working there. A second inquiry in 1934 investigated the punishment regime more closely, and found that it was common practice for more senior boys to administer punishment on junior inmates. Until 1934, this type of punishment often went unsupervised by staff and was open to serious abuse. One example of these forms of punishment had the offender being required to fight up to five other boys, with or without gloves. The fight continued until it was deemed that the offender had received sufficient punishment.



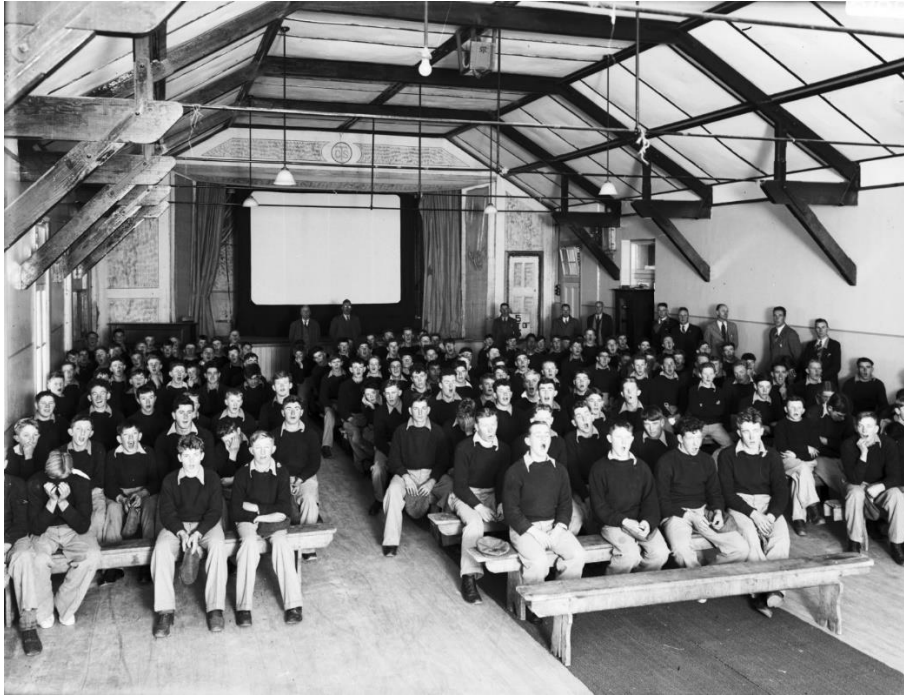
- 15 Looking south towards the range of dormitories along what is now known as The Avenue. The original dairy is in the foreground. The photograph was taken in July 1938.

Source: SLNSW d1_27727h.



- 16 Interior of one of the dormitories, July 1938. The easily supervised sleeping arrangements for the boys is clearly illustrated.

Source: SLNSW d1_27738h.



17 Interior of the recreation hall, July 1938. A screen at the rear of the building allowed movies to be shown.

Source: SLNSW d1_27741h.

2.6 Mount Penang Training School for Boys (1944-1960)

On 14 May 1944, a new sub-institution (Building 10) was opened at the Gosford Training School by the then Minister for Education and Child Welfare, Clive Evatt. The advanced facility was designed in the Government Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works as a maximum-security sub-institution for unresponsive boys:

The brick structure, which has cost £24,000, is surrounded by a high fence. Inside the 10-acre [4.046 hectare] compound the inmates will begin to grow vegetables on five acres [2.02 hectares] of virgin soil. Officials expect that in this regard the institution will be self-supporting. Further extensions are contemplated. The capacity of the extension is for 20 boys. Each will have a room. The interior of the building is elaborate. The dining room and kitchen are spacious. There is a doctor's surgery and a dentist's surgery.¹⁸

Two three-bedroom staff cottages (Buildings 7 and 8) were constructed to the south of the sub-institution. All three buildings were essays in Modernist style architecture, a break with the traditional forms and planning of earlier buildings at Mount Penang.

A new Superintendent, Vincent Heffernan, was appointed during 1944. Heffernan had been an executive officer of the National Emergency Service during the war years and brought with him a new sense of purpose for the centre. Heffernan noticed that, by the mid-1940s, the Training School was in a dilapidated state, both physically and ideologically. The honour system that had been introduced under Stayner had deteriorated and discipline had become more and more rigid. In addition to this, the pastures were in poor

¹⁸ "Seek to Help Delinquents", *Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate*, 15 May 1944, p.2.

condition, as were the pigs and cattle. Of further concern was the poor state of the various workshops and the schoolhouse.

Between 1944 and 1947, Heffernan set about reinvigorating the institution, buying new equipment for the trade rooms, establishing a boot shop to supply shoes, upgrading the pastures, and raising the pigs and cows to stud standard. A new dairy and a stock shed were also constructed as part of the upgrade. The construction of new recreational facilities, including new playing fields, bowling greens and a tennis court, as well as extensive landscaping and planting, were also begun during this period. From the 1940s, the Gosford Training School began to show its livestock, winning a number of prizes at local events and the Royal Easter Show in Sydney.

In 1946, the name of the Institution was changed from the Gosford Training School to Mount Penang Training School for Boys, Gosford. The reason behind the change was that the new name more clearly represented the idea that a varied program of planned training was required for the re-education and rehabilitation of delinquent youth. The application of the name 'Mount Penang' was favoured over some of the other established names for the area, such as Kariong, as it had not been applied to any other institution or building.



18 A series of photographs taken in March 1948 showing the dormitories precinct and its associated landscaping.

Source: SLNSW d1_45837h – d1_45840.

The Institution for Boys at Tamworth was established by the Child Welfare Department in 1948. It was an annexe to Mount Penang Training School for Boys and a place of secondary punishment for boys aged 15 to 18 who had absconded from Mittagong Training Home or Mount Penang, or had been convicted of offences in those homes. Located in a former adult jail that first opened in 1881, the institution was one of the harshest child welfare institutions in New South Wales. It was a place of punitive confinement rather than a farm home. After Tamworth opened the use of the recently completed sub-institution changed and it

became a Privilege Cottage, representing a shift in Governmental policy in child welfare policies. These changes generally sought to move away from the authoritarian structures and harsh discipline that was associated with reform schools, towards a more open, family-style environment. The new Minister for Education, Robert Heffron, opened the Privilege Cottage (Building 10) in May 1948. The building was redecorated internally and boys were allowed their own room. Although still supervised, the atmosphere was more relaxed than in the main centre. The staff cottages (Buildings 7 and 8) now housed visiting families, further reinforcing the reformation ideal.¹⁹



19 The sub-institution (Building 10) after conversion to the Privilege Cottage, 1948.
Source: SLNSW d1_43228h.



20 Interior of one of the individual rooms allocated to the boys following conversion to the Privilege Cottage.
Source: SLNSW d1_43245h.

¹⁹ “Institution for Boys, Tamworth (1948-1976)” at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00412b.htm>, accessed 9 October 2019.

The Privilege Cottage represented a new level of privilege at the centre. From the opening of the Gosford Farm Home for Boys, boys were given an opportunity to improve their position at the centre by showing that they could be trusted. The remote location of the Privilege Cottage from the main centre at Mount Penang reinforced the trust that the boys had gained from the Institution. A survey of former inmates, conducted in the 1950s, found that of sixty-two boys who had passed through it, seven had been returned to the main institution, thirty-eight had been discharged and fourteen were still in residence. Only one of the discharged boys had been readmitted and one had absconded. It seemed that the Cottage was working in the rehabilitation of the boys and helping them make a successful adjustment to life in the community. In 1953 the Child Welfare Department assumed control of the school program at the Training School.

Between the mid-1940s and mid-1950s, several new buildings were erected behind the administration building and a new sports ground was built. The new buildings included a new kitchen/dining room (Building 31), a laundry and boiler house (Building 34) and a storeroom (Building 28), a detention cell block (Building 36), a workshop (Building 37), an instruction block (Building 41) and a boot manufactory (Building 50). The sports ground was defined on its northern boundary by this new collection of buildings. Several of the buildings were later adapted to new uses.

2.7 Mount Penang – 1960 to 1999

In 1975, the new Superintendent of Mount Penang, Laurie Maher, implemented a building programme aimed at improving the centre itself as well as the morale of the boys and staff. The first project consisted of internal modifications to the dormitories, with new and upgraded bathroom and toilet facilities being installed that provided more privacy for the boys. During the same year, a storeroom within the administration block was converted into a holding room. The following year the Privilege Cottage was renamed McCabe Cottage and became a Pre-discharge Unit.



21 Looking towards the dormitories and administrative building (Buildings 25/26, 27, 39 and 40), 4 September 1973.
Source: SLNSW d2_49943h.

As well as renovations to existing buildings, a number of new buildings were constructed on the site during the late 1970s and early 1980s: a new Officer's Dining Room (Building 30) was built in 1976 adjacent to the boys' dining rooms; and a new office block (Building 16), which included offices for the Superintendent,

Deputy Superintendents, Salary Officer, a police interview room, a conference room and general office, was erected in 1978. A new hospital block and nurses quarters (replacing the original 1920s hospital) was also built during this phase (Buildings 17, 18 and 19), as was a new store and amenities building to the north of the gymnasium. In 1978, a 50 metre swimming pool (Building 47) was added to the recreational facilities at Mount Penang, constructed on the site of a disused bowling green. The green had been opened in 1959 and was subsequently augmented by another green some years later.²⁰ The former clubhouse associated with the bowling green was then converted to a teachers' staff room.



22 The newly completed swimming pool (Building 47), July 1973.
Source: SLNSW d3_48546h.



23 Looking south across the swimming pool, July 1978 (right). The foreground rock ledge is on the southern edge of the Wondabyne Sculpture Symposium II site.
Source: SLNSW d3_48527h.

²⁰ Rubie, p.96.

Phillip House, in the south-eastern section of the site, was a complex of domestically scaled buildings (Building 51) that was officially opened in February 1977. It was constructed as a residential facility to house up to 24 school-age children who were wards of the state. However, by around 1988 it was closed and in 1985 the facility was taken over by Gosford Family Support Service.²¹

In 1980 the school program was returned to the Education Department. A number of new programs were introduced into the school at this time, including one for boys who rebelled against the traditional schooling methods and a remedial program for one-on-one teaching. In 1988, the name of the place was changed to the Mount Penang Detention Centre, reflecting a new emphasis on court-based sentencing and children's welfare being largely managed by the Department of Family and Community Services.

In 1981 Landcom resumed 80 hectares of Mount Penang's land south of the Pacific Highway. It became part of the residential and recreational areas of the suburb of Karing. More land was resumed in 1986 on Mount Penang's western boundary to accommodate modifications to the Sydney to Newcastle freeway. These land resumptions, combined with earlier changes to the site's boundaries, left the institution with around 182 hectares of land.

During 1991 the institution's name was once again changed, this time to the Mount Penang Juvenile Justice Centre, following changes to government policies. The school program was expanded to include secondary education. The school's name was changed to 'Girrakool' in response to reluctance on the part of former inmates to use certificates inscribed with 'Mount Penang' because of stigma attached to the name. The school itself was now housed in a collection of demountable schoolrooms, with the two original buildings serving as a library and cultural centre. The last major building program was completed at this period.

In 1991, the last major building program was completed, with the opening of the Karing Juvenile Justice Centre in the north-east section of the site (now outside the site curtilage). This Centre was a high security prison for serious juvenile offenders, with Mount Penang functioning as a low-security detention facility. Planning for the closure of Mount Penang was also commenced, with the construction of the Frank Baxter Juvenile Justice Centre in the north-west section of the site. This new facility opened in October 1999 and the inmates of Mount Penang were progressively relocated into this institution.

2.8 2000 and after

As Mount Penang closed, planning commenced for its transfer to the local Council for community uses. In 2000 the Festival Development Corporation took over the ownership and management of 156 hectares. The Corporation was a statutory authority established by the State Government under the Growth Centres (Development Corporations) Act 1974 and subject to the control of the Minister for the Central Coast. The areas retained by the Department of Juvenile Justice for the Karing Juvenile Justice Centre and Frank Baxter Juvenile Justice Centre, along with their surrounding grounds, were excluded.

In 2001 JMD Design (then Anton James Design) won an international competition to design Mt Penang Gardens. The brief

... called for a regional garden attraction that had to be an iconic landmark, a legacy for future generations and compliment [sic] the existing heritage character and landscape setting. It

²¹ Rubie, p.161.

contained the challenge to create a contemporary garden that would prove to be popular and attract substantial visitation. The garden should provide a kiosk and amenities for visitors. ...²²

The prize-winning design was the work of respected landscape architect Anton James. It comprised twelve themed gardens featuring a variety of permanent and changeable garden areas modelled around a cascading water fountain, bottle trees from Queensland, an obelisk water feature and an outdoor amphitheatre intended as an event space. Mt Penang Gardens opened in November 2003.

The Gardens were augmented by twelve sandstone sculptures from two international sculpture symposia. The first took place in 1987 at Wondabyne, to the north-east of Mooney Mooney, and the second took place at Mount Penang in 1988. Sculptures from the first symposium, situated just to the north of the Gardens, were installed in 2004. Sculptures from the second symposium have been located near the Parklands' north-east boundary.²³



24 Aerial view of Mount Penang Parklands and its environs, 27 March 2005.
Source: SLNSW Reference Code 9627869. Photograph by Daryl Jones.

In 2006 several of the buildings at Mount Penang became occupied by Options Disability Support, an organisation that was established in 1994 to provide living, work and recreational supports for adults with a disability on the Central Coast. The adaptive reuse of the buildings was undertaken successfully.

²² Anton James, Exploring a Looping Path: A design practice in landscape architecture, p.79, at <https://researchbank.rmit.edu.au/eserv/rmit:160690/James.pdf>, accessed 25 September 2019.

²³ <https://www.mtpenangparklands.nsw.gov.au/Mt-Penang-Gardens/The-Wondabyne-Sculptures>, accessed 25 September 2019.

2007 was marked by several events. The important National Aboriginal Islander Skills Development Association (NAISDA) Dance College, which was formed in 1975, moved from inner Sydney to Mount Penang Parklands. The genesis of NAISDA was the emergence of contemporary indigenous dance during the first half of the 1970s. The performance arm of this program became known as the Aboriginal/Islander Dance Theatre, which was a touring company employing students and graduates of the new Careers in Dance training program. The training side evolved into the National Aboriginal and Islander Skills Association – now known as NAISDA Dance College. NAISDA's first International studying grant for an Aboriginal dancer was awarded to Michael Leslie who received the Churchill Fellowship in 1981 to study at the Alvin Ailey Dance Theatre.²⁴ The Bangarra Dance Company, considered to be one of Australia's leading performing arts companies, was established in 1989 and is a significant outcome of NAISDA. Relocation to Mount Penang has provided the College with the opportunity to grow and develop. The College now occupies a number of early buildings including the kitchen and dining room block that was built circa 1950 (Building 31) and former staff cottages (Buildings 1, 3-6 and 9). These are examples of appropriate and successful adaptive reuse. Purpose-designed pavilions housing performance spaces and training spaces were completed in to the design of architects Jackson Teece in 2011 (Building 32). These were built on the site of a gymnasium and assembly hall that was constructed around 1960.

Apart from NAISDA, in 2007 consent for construction of a Parklands Post Office, Family Tavern, Brewery and Hunter Wines Promotion Centre was obtained but these facilities did not proceed.²⁵ Finally, the Festival Development Corporation was transferred to the Department of Lands.

Approval was given for construction of a new high school and landscaping in the Parkland's southern section in 2008. The Kariong Mountain High School was established in 2010. It is situated on part of the Parklands that had been designated an Events Park site, so the Festival Development Corporation was faced with establishing the events function elsewhere. In 2009, approval was given for two event park stages, for the 2009 Flora Festival in September and for a permanent events park section in the northern section of the Parklands and to the west of Mt Penang Gardens. The Festival Development Corporation was replaced by the Central Coast Regional Development Corporation (CCRDC), a NSW government agency, in 2010.

Central Coast Sports College, which occupies a number of buildings at Mount Penang, was founded as the International Football and Tennis School in 2012. This private school, which is registered as a charity and assists Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, children aged 6 to under 15 and youths aged 15 to under 25, opened at Mount Penang on 30 January 2013, occupying a number of the early buildings along The Avenue. About four months later Sunnyfield Community Services, which was established in 1952, opened the McCabe Community Services Hub in Building 10. It provided a hub for individual clients along with facilities for Sunnyfield's respite programs. The Community Services Hub was officially opened on 10 June 2014 by the Hon John Ajaka MLC, Minister for Aging and for Disability Services. Both organisations were able to successfully adapt the existing buildings to their purposes. Permanent electrical services were installed in the Mount Penang Event Park between March and September of 2013.

Ongoing discussions have taken place concerning the development of a comprehensive campus to serve the needs of the National Aboriginal Islander Skills Development Association, located in the northern section of the Parklands adjacent to the Juvenile Justice Centre.

²⁴ "History of NAISDA" at <https://naisda.com.au/about-naisda/history-of-naisda/>, accessed 13 May 2020.

²⁵ State Heritage Register database entry for Mount Penang Parklands.

In October 2018 the Hunter Development Corporation, which was founded in 1992, merged with the Central Coast Regional Development Corporation and became HCCDC.²⁶

2.9 Historic Themes

This section of the report is based on material contained within the Social Significance Values and Heritage Interpretation Strategy for Mount Penang Parklands written by Betteridge Consulting Pty Ltd, December 2019 (refer to Appendix F).

A historical theme is a way of describing a major force or process that has contributed to our history. Historical themes provide a context within which the heritage significance of an item can be understood, assessed and compared. The following New South Wales historical themes are relevant to the subject site:

Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures

Mount Penang Parklands has strong associations with the Darkinjung people, tangible evidence of which is to be found in the Bushland Precinct. In terms of the European history of the place, over the years Aboriginal boys were amongst the inmates of the Gosford Farm Home for Boys. In more recent times, the Parklands has been home to the NAISDA Dance College since 2007. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island children and youths are also supported by the Central Coast Sports College.

Local theme: Darkinjung people

Agriculture

Agriculture was a significant component of the rehabilitation and training of boys and youths at Mount Penang. A variety of farming activities was carried out from 1912, when land was cleared for cultivation. By 1918 over 24 hectares had been cleared for agricultural purposes, which included growing vegetable, orcharding and dairying. The raising of pigs commenced in 1919. Agricultural activity continued until the closure of the dairy and piggery in 1998.

Local theme: Agricultural practice at Mount Penang.

Environment - cultural landscape

Mount Penang Parklands has a distinctive cultural landscape that reflects the history and evolution of the Gosford Farm Home for Boys and its later manifestations. The cultural landscape is comprised of the site planning and layout of the earlier buildings on the site in combination with open space developed as playing fields and agricultural land, and stands of mature trees. This is supplemented by later development in other parts of the site such as the McCabe Centre (Buildings 7, 8 and 10) and the Phillip House complex (Building 51). The cultural landscape has evolved with the establishment of Mt Penang Parklands and the sculpture gardens associated with the Wondabyne and Mount Penang international sculpture symposia during the first decade of the twentieth century.

Local theme: landscape setting, features and plantings.

Law and order

Mount Penang Parklands was originally established as a correctional facility for boys and youths in 1912, a role it performed continuously until 1998. It was the largest farm home for boys in NSW and amongst the

²⁶ Michael Parris, "Hunter Development Corporation merges with Central Coast agency", *Newcastle Herald*, 12 October 2018 at <https://www.newcastleherald.com.au/story/5698485/hunter-development-corporation-merges-with-central-coast-agency/>, accessed 29 November 2019.

most historically significant. A number of innovative programs for rehabilitation were first introduced at Mount Penang.

Local theme: administration of the complex.

Social institutions

Historically numerous endeavours were introduced to establish links between the inmates at Mount Penang and the local community. From the mid-1980s local community organisations and charities became an integral part of the place, including the Gosford Family Support Service, Options Disability Support and Sunnyfield Community Services. Local charities benefitting from associations with Mount Penang. The local community derived further benefits following the establishment of Kariong Mountain High School.

Local theme: contribution to the community.

Sport

Sporting activities were an integral part of the rehabilitation process at the Gosford Farm Home. Football, cricket and gymnastics were well-established by the 1920s and for many years the dam was used for swimming. The various sporting facilities still in evidence, including sporting ovals and associated buildings, the tennis courts, swimming pool and former bowling green are tangible evidence of the important role played by sporting activities. The sporting tradition at Mount Penang was maintained following the establishment of the Central Coast Sports College on the site.

Local theme: sport as part of the rehabilitation process.

Persons

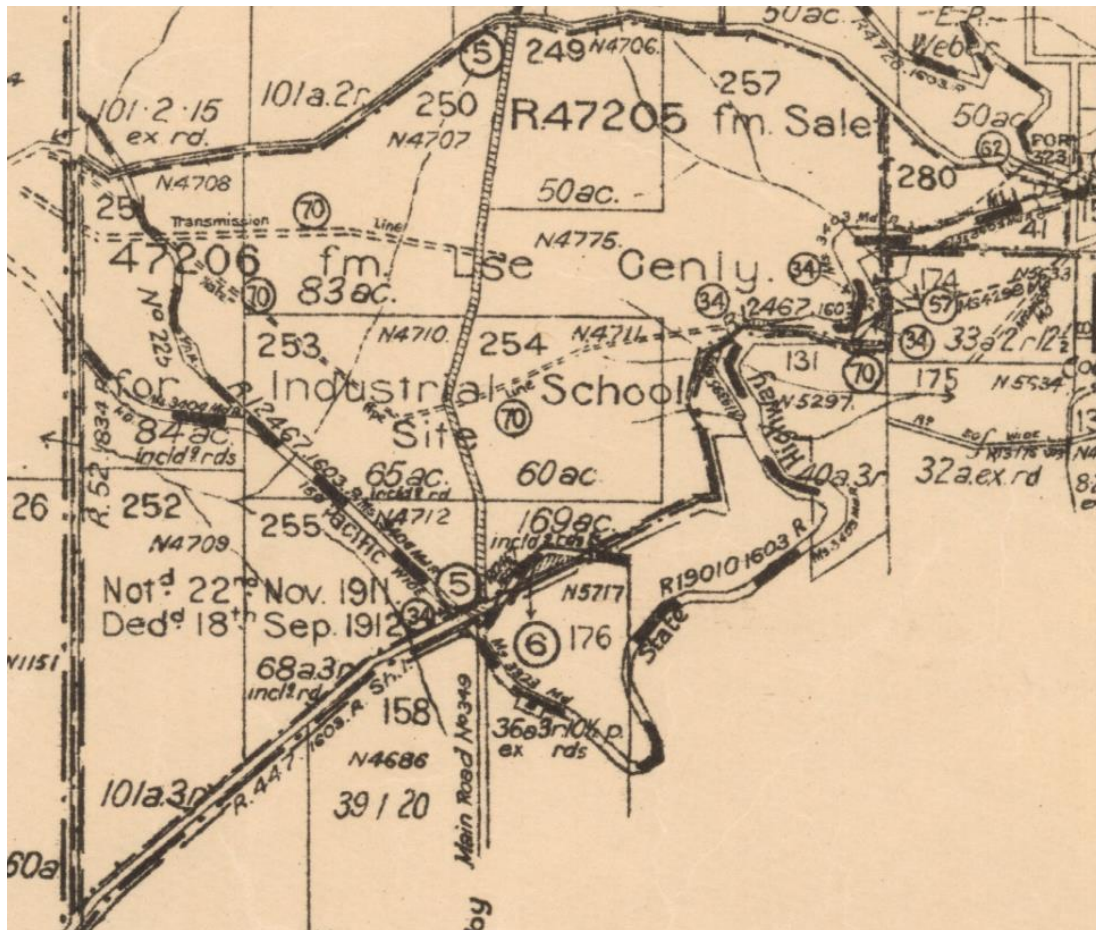
The relative success of Mount Penang as an institution was due to the activities and support of many individuals, which included staff and inmates.

Local theme: notable people.

3 ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

3.1 Introduction

Originally, the Mount Penang site was approximately 283.5 hectares (700 acres) in area. The dedicated Crown land for Gosford Farm Home for Boys was comprised of Portions 249 to 255 and 257 within the parish of Gosford. It was subsequently subdivided, initially by the construction of part of the Pacific Highway between Calga and Kariong during the second half of the 1920s. Several changes occurred to the boundaries of the institution after it was originally gazetted. On 29 September 1916 the closed road through the centre of the property connecting the present-day Pacific Highway to the northern boundary was dedicated and gazetted as an addition to the site. On 1 April 1932 several acres of bushland from the parish of Patonga, adjacent to the farm home's south-eastern border, were added to the property following the completion of the Pacific Highway in 1930. One section of land between the additional land and the highway, which was being used as a scenic lookout and picnic resort, was retained. It was reserved for public recreation and placed under the control of Erina Shire Council.



- 25 Part of a 1950 map of the parish of Gosford showing the site of the industrial school at Mount Penang. The Pacific Highway extends diagonally through Portions 251, 253 and 255.

Source: NLA call number MAP G8971.G46 svar (Copy 1).



In 1981 the property was significantly reduced when Landcom resumed Mount Penang's land south of the Pacific Highway. This was made up of Portions 252 and 255 and parts of Portions 251 and 253 of the Parish. It consisted of about 80 hectares and became part of the suburb of Kariang. More land was resumed

in 1986 on Mount Penang's western border as a result of modifications to the M1 motorway.²⁷ This area has been diminished further by the construction of the new detention facility to the north, with consequent subdivision of this area from the Parklands site.

The immediate environs of the Mount Penang Parklands vary considerably. Abutting the site on the eastern boundary are segments of Hawkesbury sandstone range of hills and woodland vegetation and to the west is the Somersby Industrial Estate. The area to the north has been developed as a juvenile detention centre and south of the site across the Central Coast Highway is the suburb of Kariong.

The Mount Penang Parklands site is marked by a strong sense of enclosure when entering from the Central Coast Highway, resulting from the trees lining The Avenue. The initial buildings associated with the Farm Home, the former staff residences lining the western side of The Avenue, introduce the institution. Mount Penang Parklands has retained its institutional character. While there is dramatic topography and views to Brisbane Waters in the eastern section of the site, the rest of the site has an enclosed and isolated character, which is reinforced by avenues and lines of trees. The consistent scale and architectural expression of buildings is supported by the plantings across the site.

Mount Penang Parklands has also a strong remnant character of a working farm, reflected by the proportion of built form to open space. In contrast to this, the more recent Mt Penang Gardens is inwardly focussed and detached from the site. The self-contained nature of the Gardens is reinforced by the large bodies of water to its north and south.

3.2 Buildings

The topography of the site has affected the placement of buildings, particularly those constructed during the first phase of development during the 1910s and 1920s. The gradient of the escarpment is quite steep, varying between 1:8 and 1:11. The ridge line rises slowly from the south to the north, and the land to the east falls away increasingly steeply towards the northern end. The ridge line also sweeps in a large crescent, forming a natural amphitheatre to the east.

The building layout is characterised by concentrated groups of buildings separated by large open spaces and stands of vegetation. This is clearly evident in those areas where development spread west and was sited around large greens which were later to become sports fields. The site topography was initially utilised by placing the cottages and dormitories along the ridge, providing views to the east over Brisbane Waters and district views to the west as the land was cleared. The Avenue also follows the curve of the ridge but sits slightly below it.

Buildings at Mount Penang are notable for several reasons. They are all a single storey in height and generally rectilinear in form and share a limited vocabulary of concrete or rendered brick walls and hipped roofs covered by corrugated steel. A number of later buildings have gabled roofs. Many of them are also surrounded by verandahs or have verandahs on two sides. The buildings also read as informal groups, so that their visual relationships and the spaces between them are also important. The buildings are also significant as defining elements in the wider cultural landscape of Mount Penang Parklands (refer also to Section 3.3 following). The location of the various buildings at Mount Penang Parklands is illustrated on the site plan below.

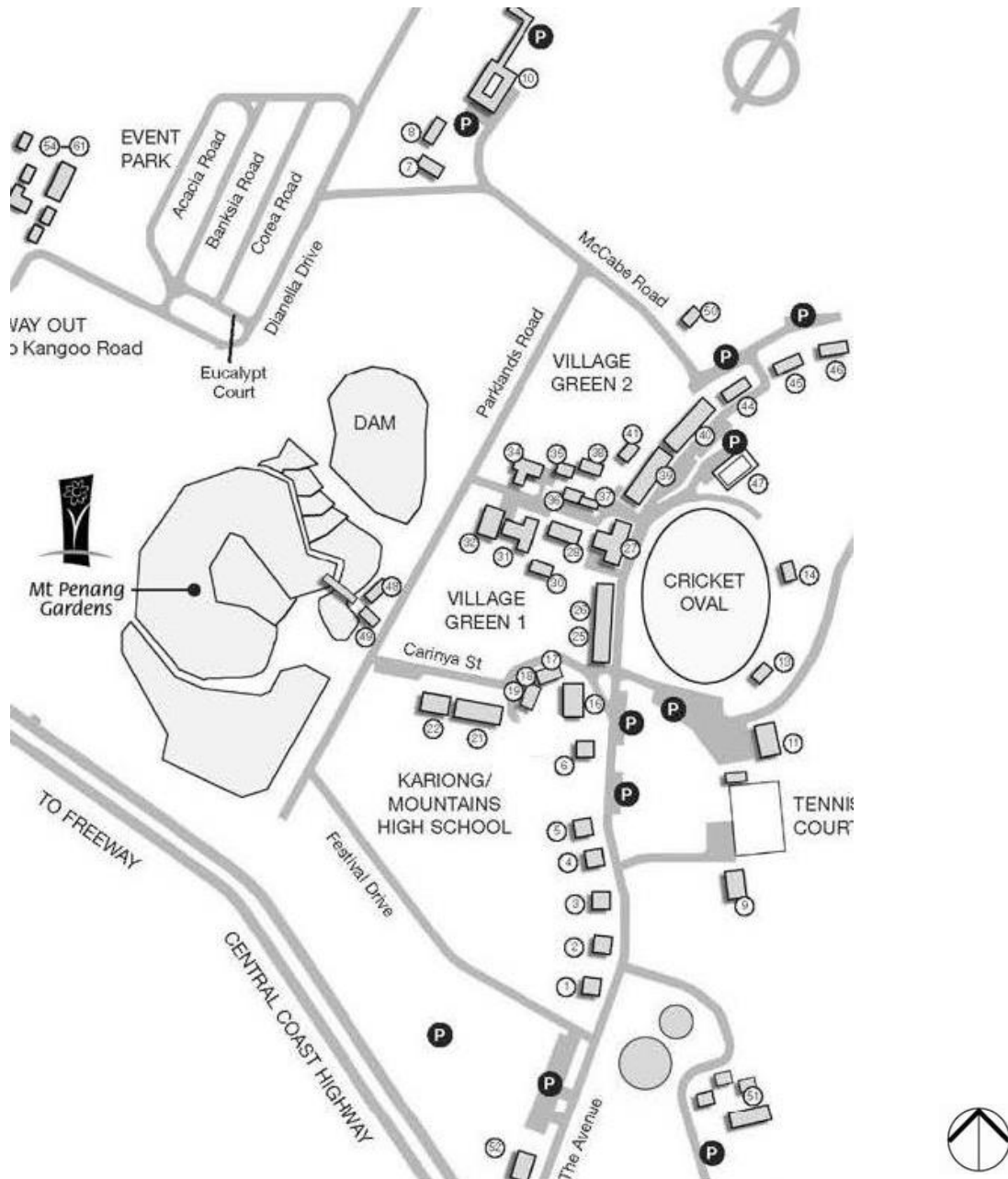
²⁷ Rubie, pp.10-11.



- 26 Looking north along The Avenue. Early administration and dormitory buildings form a memorable composition as the road curves and rises above the cricket oval to its east.



- 27 Example of the relationship between the open space and building groups at Mount Penang, looking south towards Carinya Street



28 Partial plan of Mount Penang Parkland showing the buildings across the site. The legend below describes their original use and date of construction.

Source: HCCDC.

1-6 Staff accommodation, 1912-1928	27 Admissions, theatre, circa 1915	44 Single men's quarters, 1912-1925
7, 8, 10 Privilege cottage group, 1944	28 Day toilets, stores, circa 1945	45 Single men's quarters, 1912-1925
9 Superintendent's residence, 1912	30 Stores and amenities, 1978	46 Single men's quarters, 1912-1925
11 Cafeteria, 1976	31 Dining room and kitchen, circa 1950	47 Swimming pool, 1978
13 The Shed	32 NAISDA dance studios, 2011	48 Mt Penang Gardens Café, 2003
14 Changing pavilion	34 Laundry, circa 1950	49 Mt Penang Gardens amenities, 2003
16 Administration, 1979	35 Stores, 1977	50 Boot manufacture, 1950
17 Hospital, 1978	36 Detention block, circa 1950	51 Phillip House group, 1977
18-19 Nurses accommodation, 1978	37 Tool/motors workshop, circa 1950	52 Tourist information centre, 2005
21 Dormitory, circa 1913	38 Stores and amenities, 1977	54-61 Youth Connections, 1889-1991
22 Maintenance store, 1912-15	39, 40 Dormitories, 1912-22	
25-26 Dormitories, 1912	41 Manual/vocational instruction, 1948	

Mount Penang Parklands now serve a variety of different users, principally the National Indigenous Dance College, Central Coast Sports College, Sunnyfield Community Services and Options Disability Support.

Detailed individual inventories for each building are included in Appendix A of this CMP.

There are several key periods of construction at Mount Penang Parklands: from 1912 to circa 1930; 1943- to the mid-1950s; the second half of the 1970s; and those constructed from 1989 onwards. A small cluster of buildings on the western edge of the site near Kariong Road were constructed at the end of the 1980s by the Roads and Traffic Authority. The following section describes the buildings from each period of construction and the purpose for which they were designed.

Buildings constructed between 1912 and 1930

The buildings consist of Buildings 1 to 6, 9, 21, 22, 25-6, 27, 39, 40 and 44 to 46.

These buildings are mostly located in Precinct 5 (Heritage Precinct); one (Building 9) is located in Precinct 6 (Sports Precinct). They were constructed following the establishment of Mount Penang. Many were constructed by the boys who were transferred from Brush Farm and later committed to the establishment. The buildings are arranged along the curved north-south “spine” formed by The Avenue, with a row of former staff cottages at the southern end and dormitory and administration buildings to the north. These vernacular buildings are all a single storey in height, with mass concrete walls and metal clad hipped and gabled roofs. The buildings have retained a relatively high level of integrity.

Buildings constructed between 1912 and circa 1930



Building 1 - staff accommodation, 1912-1913



Building 2 – staff accommodation, after 1928



Building 3 – staff accommodation, 1912-1913



Building 4 – staff accommodation, after 1928

Buildings constructed between 1912 and circa 1930



Building 5 – staff accommodation, 1912-1913



Building 6 – staff accommodation, 1912-1913



Building 9 - Assistant Superintendent's Residence/ Superintendent's Residence, 1912



Building 21 – dormitory, circa 1913



Building 22 – maintenance store, 1912-1915



Building 25 and 26 – dormitories, 1912

Buildings constructed between 1912 and circa 1930



Building 27 – admissions, operations annexe and theatre, circa 1915



Building 39 and 40 – dormitories, circa 1912-1922



Building 44 – formerly workshop, circa 1912-1922



Building 45 – formerly workshop, circa 1912-1922



Building 46 – residential accommodation, circa 1912-1922

Buildings constructed between 1943 and the mid-1950s

The buildings constructed in this period are Buildings 7, 8, 10, 28, 31, 34, 36, 37, 41 and 50.

These buildings were constructed to consolidate and upgrade facilities at Mount Penang. The group of three Inter War Functionalist style buildings (Building 7, 8 and 10) that are located in the northern section of Precinct 3 (Festival/Gardens Precinct) reflect changing philosophies towards juvenile reform, which is also reflected in their location relative to the established buildings. The remaining buildings from this era, located in Precinct 5 (Heritage Precinct) to the west of the original buildings, provided a communal dining room and kitchen, storage and education workshop facilities, outdoor amenities and also isolation cells for miscreants. Building 50 is located at the south eastern corner of Precinct 4 (Baxter's Track Mixed-use Precinct). All of

the buildings are brick with hipped or gabled roofs, apart from Buildings 7, 8 and 10, which have shallow pitched skillion roofs. These buildings, along with Building 38 (the detention cell block) have retained a high level of integrity. The other buildings have been modified to a greater extent although their original form and scale is still evident.

Buildings constructed between 1943 and the mid-1950s



Building 7 – staff cottage attached to sub-institution/Privilege Cottage, 1944



Building 8 - staff cottage attached to sub-institution/Privilege Cottage, 1944



Building 10 - Sub-institution/Privilege Cottage, 1944



Building 28 – day toilets and stores, circa 1945



Building 31 – dining room and main kitchen, circa 1950



Building 34 – laundry, circa 1950

Buildings constructed between 1943 and the mid-1950s



Building 36 – detention cell block, circa 1950



Building 37 – tool and small motors workshop, circa 1950 (assumed)



Building 41 - manual and vocational instruction, 1947-48



Building 50 – boot manufacture, 1948

Buildings constructed during the 1970s

These consist of Buildings 11, 16 to 19, 30, 35, 38, 47 and 51. They are located in several precinct.

Buildings 16 to 19, 30, 35, and 38 are located in Precinct 5 (Heritage Precinct). Buildings 16 to 19 were designed to harmonise with the original dormitories on the site and are single storey buildings with rendered masonry walls and hipped roofs covered by corrugated steel, surrounded by verandahs. They comprised an administration building, hospital and nurses' quarters and are located on Carinya Street, to the immediate south of the original dormitories. Buildings 30, 35 and 38 were constructed to provide spaces for storage and amenities and are single storey buildings with rendered masonry walls and corrugated steel roofs. They are in the same locality as the dining room, workshops and detention block built in the early 1950s.

Buildings 11 and 47 are located in Precinct 6 (Sports Precinct). Building 11 was built as a community clubhouse and has since been adapted for use as a cafeteria. Building 47 is a swimming pool, with associated outbuildings.

The group of buildings making up Building 51 are in Precinct 7 (Philip House Mixed-use Precinct). The group is known as Philip House, which was built for state wards. It comprises four single storey pavilions and a large two storey pavilion organised around a central court. The buildings are constructed of brick, with hipped roofs covered by tiles.

Buildings constructed during the 1970s



Building 11 – Community clubhouse, 1976



Building 16 - Administration building, 1978-79



Building 17 – Hospital, 1977-78



Building 18/19 – Nurses' accommodation, 1977-78



Building 30 – stores and amenities, 1977-78



Building 35 – stores, 1976-77

Buildings constructed during the 1970s



Building 38 – stores and amenities, 1976-77



Building 47 – swimming pool, 1978



Building 51 - Phillip House residential facility,
1976-77

Buildings constructed since 1989.

Buildings constructed in this period include Building 32 in Precinct 5 (Heritage Precinct), Buildings 48 and 49 in Precinct 3 (Festivals/Gardens Precinct), Building 52 in Precinct 2 (Highway Commercial Precinct) and the cluster of structures consisting of Buildings 54 to 61, located in Precinct 1 (Kangaroo Road Commercial Precinct)

Building 32 is a purpose designed studio complex built for NAISDA. Buildings 48 and 49 consist of a café, amenities and storage spaces associated with Mt Penang Gardens. Building 52, at the southern edge of the site, was constructed as a tourist information centre. Buildings 54 to 61 were constructed on Mount Penang's property by the Roads and Traffic Authority around 1986 and were purchased by the department in 1989. Vocational classes and workshops were relocated into them. In 1991 facilities for vocational training and opportunities for apprenticeships were improved with the construction of new buildings adjacent to the renovated RTA buildings, forming the first vocational training unit in juvenile justice in New South Wales.

Buildings constructed since 1989



Building 32 – dance studios, 2010-11



Building 48 – café for Mt Penang Gardens, circa 2003



Building 49 – toilets and stores, Mt Penang Gardens, circa 2003



Building 52 – tourist information centre, circa 2005

There are a number of sundry items located across the site that provide support to activities on the site or amenity for its users. These include:

- The shelter to the west of Building 25, which was constructed by inmates at Mount Penang;
- The greenhouse to the north of Building 50;
- Garages to the north of Building 2 and south of Building 9;
- The carport to the south-east of Building 19;
- The tennis courts;
- Barbecues in various parts of the site;
- The old bowling green;
- The lower dam, to the south of Mt Penang Gardens.



Shelter to the west of Building 25.



The greenhouse to the north of Building 50



Carport to the south-east of Building 19



Garages to the north of Building 2



Tennis courts



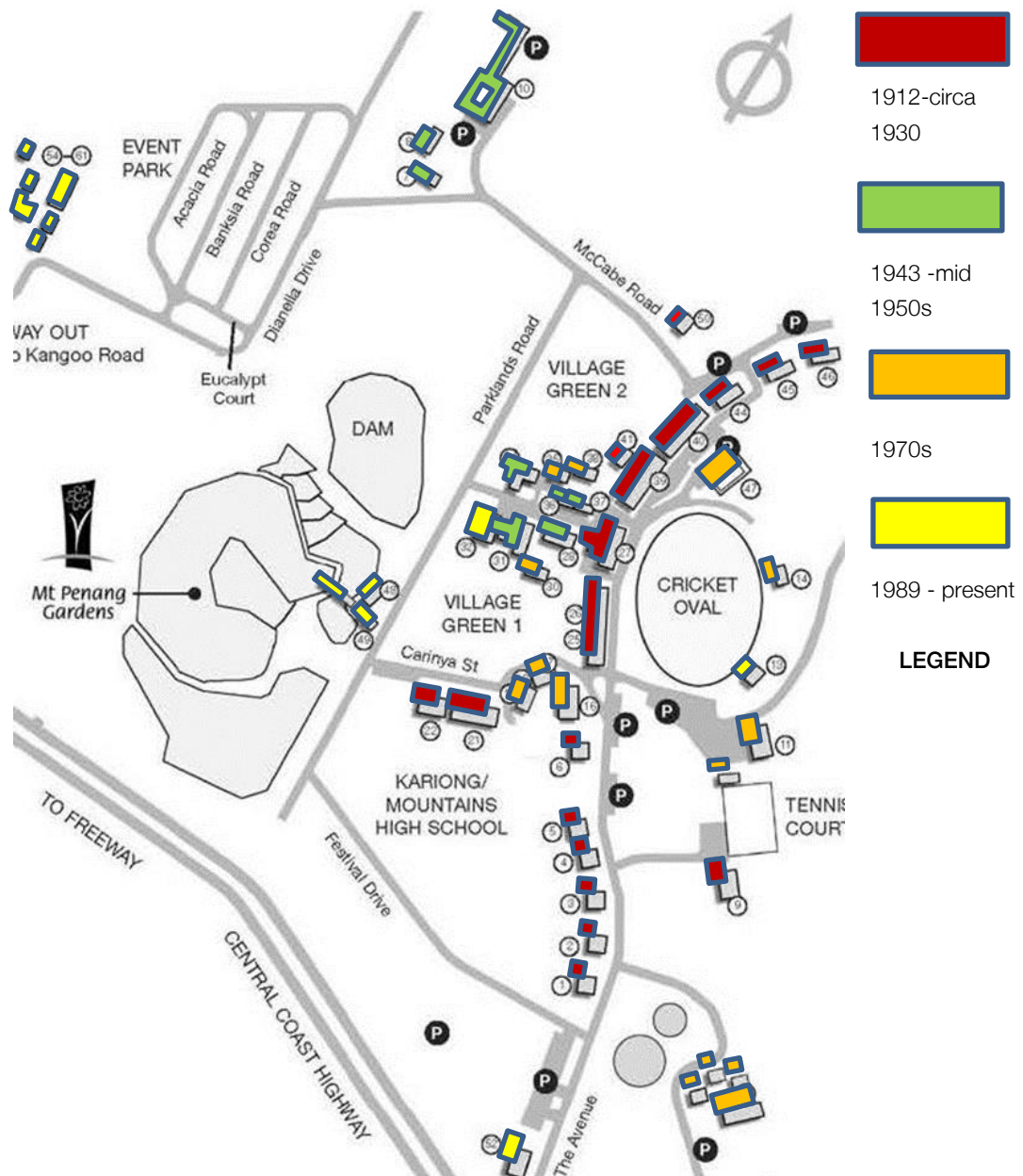
One of the barbecues



The old bowling green (right).



The lower dam, to the south of Mt Penang Gardens



29 Chronology of building construction.
Source: HCCDC with TKD overlay.

3.3 Cultural landscape

3.3.1 Evolution of the landscape

The evolution of the landscape character has followed the use and development of the place over time.

Historical evidence shows the site was progressively cleared with the establishment of the Mount Penang. Firstly, a site was established with the existing native Eucalypts cut down to provide a grassed area for temporary accommodation. Progressively, over time with the construction of the core buildings cultural plantings were established, particularly Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*). Remnant planting of these still exist to the southern entry and adjacent areas and along with Brushbox (*Lophostemon confertus*) in this area. These tree groups form an important of the cultural landscape framework of the place. The Monterey Pines were selected for their fast-growing ability and resilience; these trees used extensively both for public and

private plantings. The trees were used extensively for windbreaks and with the exposed nature of the site on a ridge top, provided the appropriate form, cover and protection. Historical evidence in 1938 shows these trees maturing through the site and providing screening and shelter.

With the extensions to the centre between 1923 and 1940, further plantings were undertaken that complemented the layout and character of the place. Formal cultural plantings typical of the time were planted, these forming deliberate landscape elements through the site. Typical of these plantings are the trees that form the part of the curtilage to the Sports Field 1. These include extensive rows of Brushbox, some Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphor*) and Hoop Pines (*Araucaria cunninghamiana*). These planting form the core cultural plantings of the site.

With the educational functions and use of the place as a home for boys, besides the Education Department's syllabus included varied curriculum of sport, vegetables and dairying. This involved the clearing of land for these purposes, this resulting in the open rural setting of paddocks and remnant native trees to the broader context of the complex.

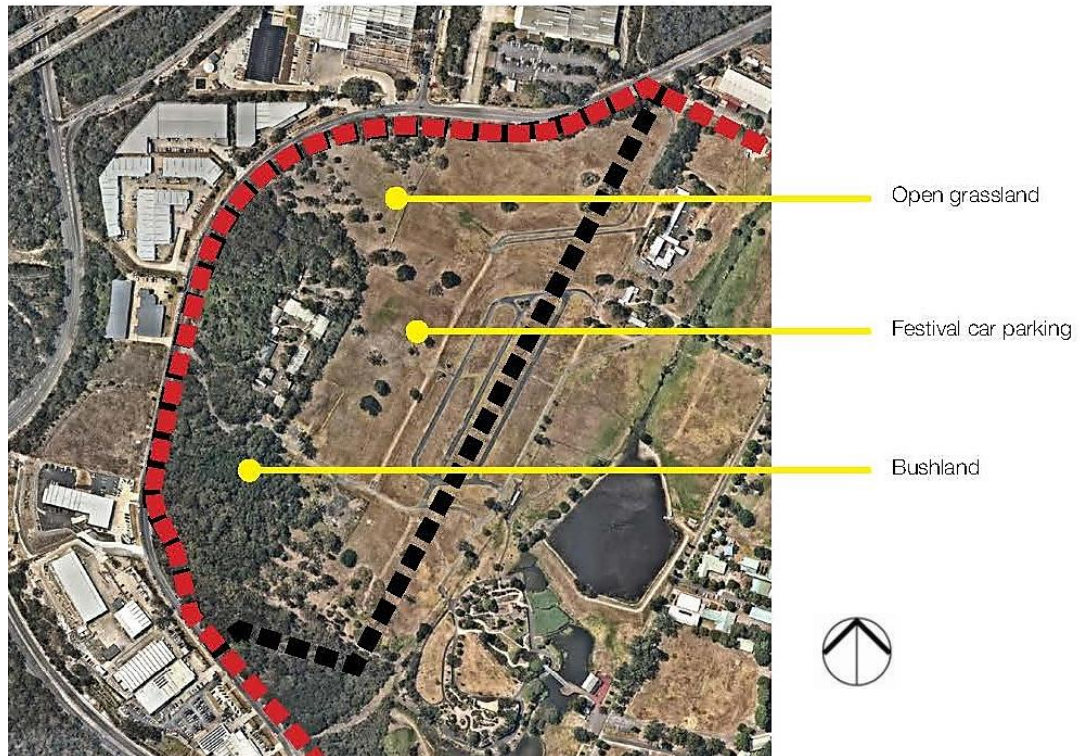
With further building works in the 1960s and 1970s supplementary planting occurred around these new buildings, the species used were typical of the time. In the 1980s, refurbishment works occurred to a selection of the dormitories and Quarterdeck and further shrub and palm plantings were instigated particularly to the western side of these buildings.

With the closure of the site as a Juvenile Justice Centre and the Festival Development Corporation taking over, substantial works in the form of car parking and associated infrastructure was undertaken to the peripheral areas of the site with car parking allocated to the southern and western portions and former paddocks re purposed for the staging of festivals and the like. Associated with these works was the establishment of Mt Penang Gardens, designed by landscape architect Anton James that features a series of themed landscape spaces, associated walling, a cascading water feature cafe and sculptural elements. These gardens opened in November 2003. To the broader grassed and rocky areas to the north of the gardens sandstone sculptures are located; the result of two international sculpture symposia.

The Mount Penang site represents a well-maintained landscape that has evidence of the evolutionary landscape layers from inception to present day. The site retains its core complex of mature trees and building forms that form the key heritage values of the site. The former pasture, now extensive mown grassed areas, remnant native trees to the periphery (with some groups through the site) and location of the building complex that is effectively screened from adjacent land uses provides a unique understanding of the intent of the place as a boys home that reflects the educational and welfare philosophy of the welfare and reform of juvenile males.

3.3.2 Landscape Precincts

A number of Landscape Precincts were identified in the GML CMP (2001). These have been rationalised to conform to the current precincts that define the Mount Penang Parklands (Figure 3).

Precinct 1: Kangoo Road Commercial Precinct

30 Precinct 1 – Kangoo Road Commercial Precinct.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

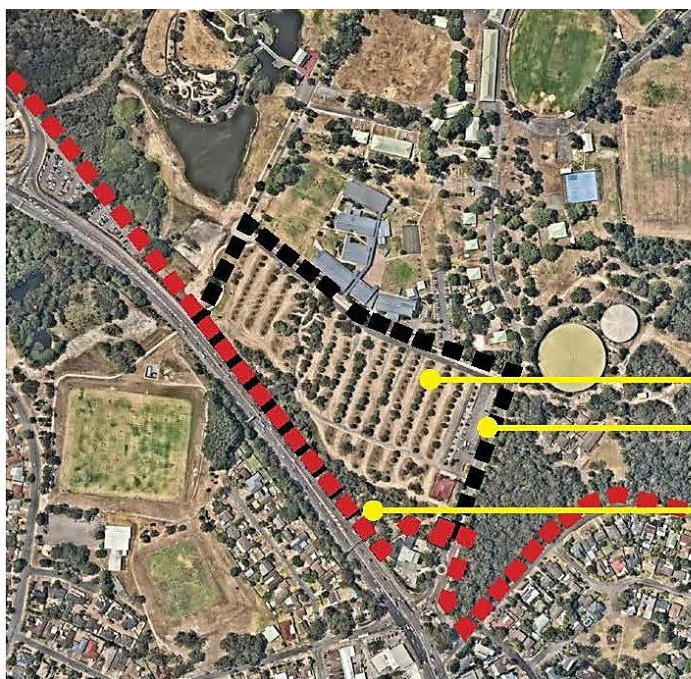
This precinct is characterised by an extensive, relatively flat, open grassed landscape and is a central zone for the festival activities with substantial areas marked out for car parking. The precinct is located on a minor ridge to the west of the central Heritage Precinct with regional views gained to the east, west and south to vegetated hills. To the western boundary is established bushland that provides an enclosing vegetated element.

This precinct maintains the open historical landscape character that is a distinguishing feature of Mount Penang Parklands. The car parking areas have replaced in part what was pasture. This change of use has not marginalised the interpretation of the place as an institutional landscape that provided both education and rural activities for Mount Penang. Scattered native trees are located to the east of the bushland in the former pasture areas.



31 View of Precinct 1 looking north from Central Coast Highway showing existing bushland as buffer to adjacent property uses.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

Precinct 2: Highway Commercial Precinct



- Gravel car park
- Avenue of Brushbox trees to entry driveway
- Established bushland to southern boundary



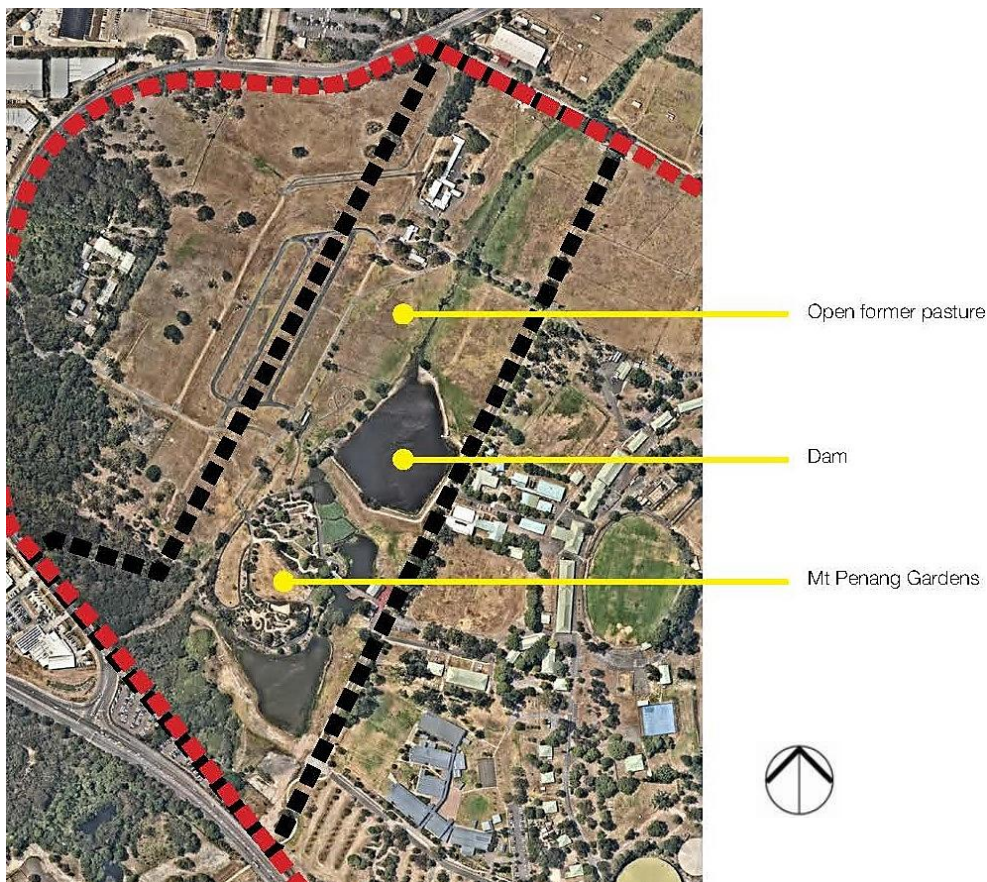
32 Precinct 2 – Highway Commercial Precinct.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

Occupying an area to the entry portion of the southern portion of the overall site, this precinct is characterised by an extensive gravel car park with native plantings between car parking bays. Within the car park, the native plantings are informal in character and located in rows. Some tree staking and protection are evident along with native grasses between the car parking bays. The eastern boundary of the precinct is defined by the main drive to Mount Penang Parklands and consists of a bitumen driveway that features an established avenue of Brushbox trees with more recently planted Eucalypt trees interspersed in between the Brushbox trees. To the northern portion of the precinct, Festival Drive forms the intermediate boundary between the Kariong Mountains High School and the car park. These works formed part of the Mt Penang Gardens in early 2000. To the southern boundary is established bushland that screens the site from the Pacific Highway and provides a substantial enclosing element to the site.



33 View of entry driveway looking north showing vegetated character of Brush box with Eucalyptus interspersed in between.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

Precinct 3: Festivals/Gardens Precinct.



34 Precinct 3 – Festivals/Gardens Precinct.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

This precinct is broadly defined as a broad open area between the minor ridges of the Heritage Precinct and the Kangaroo Commercial Precinct. The landscape character consists of open former pasture, gravel surfaced car parking, Mt Penang Gardens, the McCabe Centre and a substantial dam. This precinct was the site for both productive purposes (vegetable beds and the like) and pasture for dairy cattle. There is no evidence of these former activities.

Precinct 3 is 24 hectares. The topography of this precinct is characterised by broadly undulating open grassed areas. To the east of the ridge is located a substantial dam, with a supplementary dam adjacent to the Mt Penang Gardens that are located on an artificial plateau.

Mt Penang Gardens (established in 2000) is a contemporary landscape design that consists of a central raised “plateau” defined by substantial concrete walls, stepped water feature and a series of enclosed themed gardens within the “plateau”. It is noted that the landscape designer, Anton James in describing the gardens is that they conceptually have:

Total lack of engagement with the context and site resulting from an entirely walled garden is too extreme and lacks any nuance or ambiguity. This position is pulled back from and invented to arrive at a solution with a solid volume; Plateau, that one can be on rather than in.²⁸

As a result of this conceptual framework, the Gardens bear little relationship to the overall established landscape character of the site. The McCabe Centre consists of a modest arrangement of buildings with an established and informal treed arrangement. The trees consist of a mix of cultural plantings of native eucalypts and typical eucalypt species of the late 20th century, a Cook Pine, Bottlebrushes and mixed shrubberies. A sculpture garden consisting of substantial sandstone blocks set in grassland from the International Sculpture Symposium are located to the north west of Mt Penang Gardens.

²⁸ James, p.48



35 View looking north-east over dam (left); view looking south of arrangement of Bottle Trees located in Mt Penang Gardens (right).
Source: Taylor Brammer.



36 Decoratively treated walls in Mt Penang Gardens.



37 Trees near Buildings 7 and 8 in the McCabe complex.

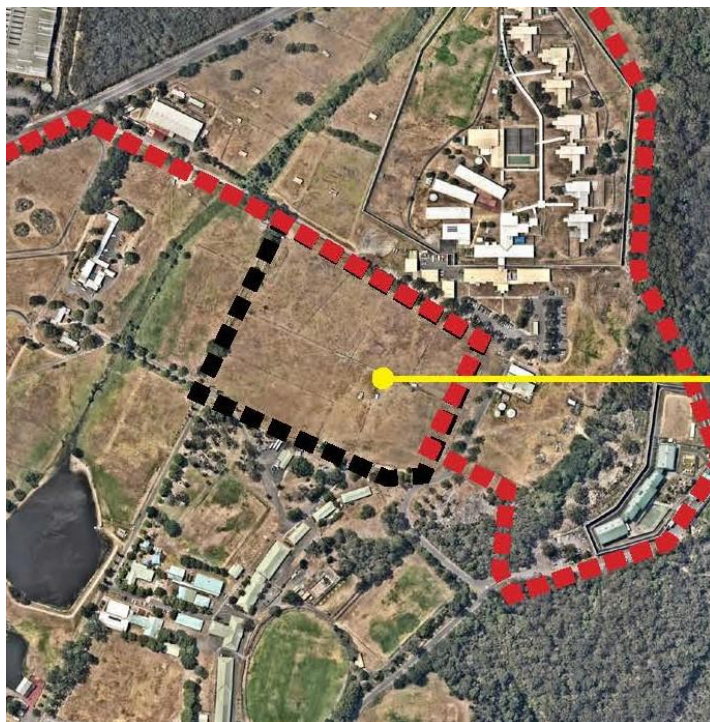


38 Looking north-east across the lake associated with Mt Penang Gardens.



39 Part of the sculpture garden on the western side of the Gardens.

Precinct 4: Baxter's Track Mixed-use Precinct.



Open grassland



40 Precinct 4 – Baxter's Track Mixed-use Precinct.

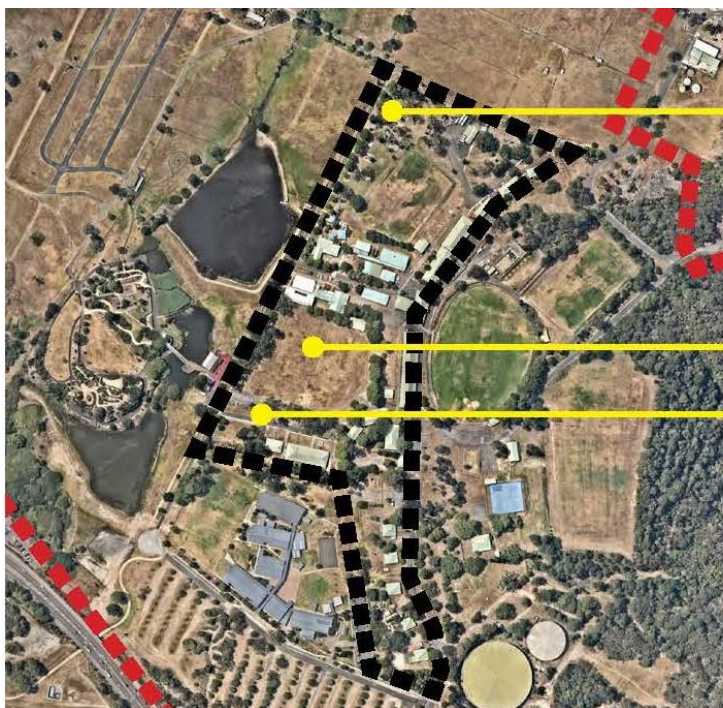
Source: Taylor Brammer.

This precinct continues the landscape theme of a broad open grassed area of Precinct 1. It is defined by a perimeter road with the Baxter Juvenile Correctional Centre to the north. The landscape character of the former pasture area has not been modified by car parking and other festival functional requirements. Fencing to this precinct is rural in nature with three strand gal wire between strainer posts and interim star pickets. Much of the fencing has lost its tension and needs to be replaced and/or repaired.



41 View looking south-west over open pasture area.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

Precinct 5: Heritage Precinct



Curtilage of cultural plantings

Sports field 1

Mature planting of Brushbox and Eucalyptus



42 Precinct 5 – Heritage Precinct.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

The Heritage Precinct forms the core developed landscape and built form character of the site. This precinct is characterised by a mature landscape curtilage of cultural plantings that reflect the development of the site over the last hundred years. Mature plantings of Radiata Pine, Brushbox, Camphor Laurel, Hoop Pine and Eucalypts reflect the evolution of landscape design over the 20th century. These plantings are aligned with the built form creating an institutional environment that reflects the purposes and outcomes of government educational policy over time. The sports field that forms part of the Heritage Precinct is typical of the integrated character of the place, defined by perimeter roads with mature planting mainly of Brushbox and Eucalypts and one and two storey form of built elements to the periphery of this precinct. A series of rectangular sandstone blocks are located adjacent to the road so as control vehicular access to the field. These form a discordant element.

This precinct outlines the core values of the place within the broader landscape setting of the site. These core values are characterised by the avenues and rows of cultural plantings. The species used include Brushbox, White Poplars and, Hoop Pines that are demonstrated in the photographs below (Figure 42). The species used are typical of institutional plantings in the relevant eras of the development of the place. The avenues and rows of the trees provide a scale and horticultural diversity that distinguishes the heritage precinct of Mount Penang by dividing this precinct into a series of landscape zones and open spaces.

More recent plantings of the late 20th century are typical of the species used in residential and suburban gardens of the time. Palms, mixed shrubberies combined with stone edging and mulched beds are not consistent with the architectural expression of dominant architectural period character of Precinct 5. The palms in particular are a discordant element and consideration should be made to remove these vegetative elements.



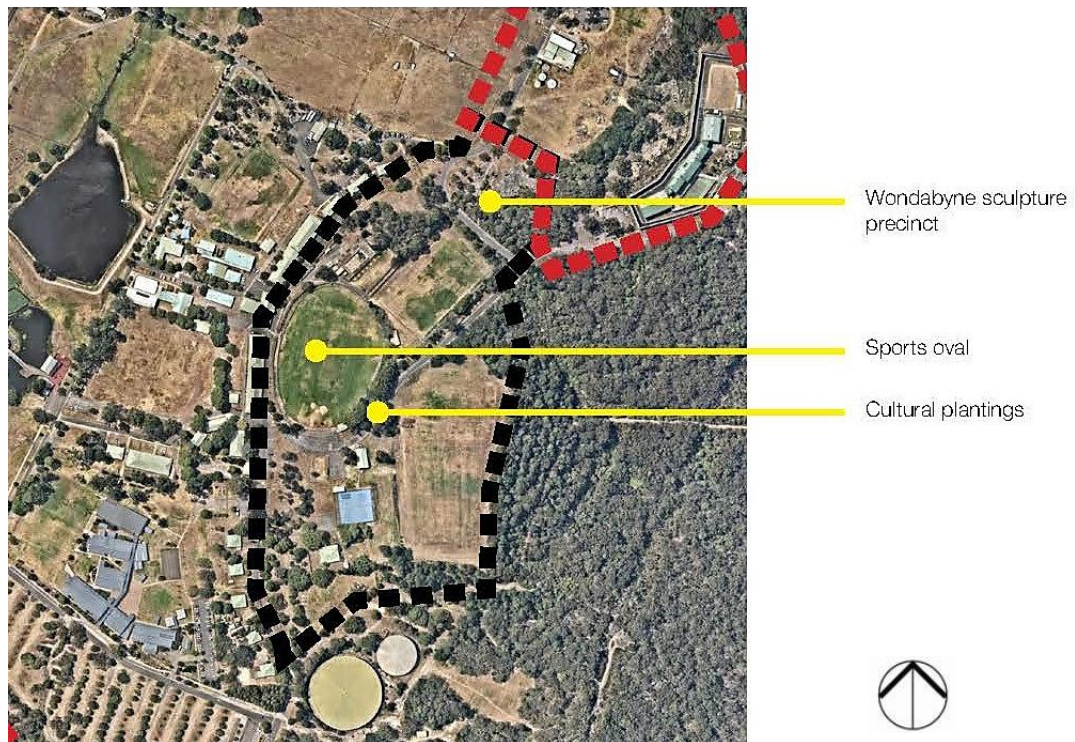
43 View looking north-east showing mature Landscape curtilage consisting of Brushbox, Camphor Laurel and Pine trees. Note: Sandstone blocks to the periphery of the field (left); view north of existing Hoop Pines, forming part of the established character to Precinct 5 (right).
Source: Taylor Brammer.



- 44 View south-east of typical late twentieth century planting style adjacent to buildings in Precinct 5 (left); looking across Sports Field 2 in a north-west direction. Note: Scribbly gum group and mature plantings to periphery of field (right).
Source: Taylor Brammer.



- 45 Integration of open space, mature planting and built items within Precinct 5.
Source: TKD Architects.

Precinct 6: Sports Precinct

46 Precinct 6 – Sports Precinct.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

The Sports Precinct forms a well-used open space that is used for active recreation. It is located between the Heritage Precinct and the Bushland Precinct. This precinct is formal in nature with developed sports turf, nettings and other elements associated with active and formal recreational purposes. The area is defined by a substantial cut into the sandstone ridge that forms the edge of the Heritage Precinct and the extent of the formal fields to the bushland to the east.

Plantings to this precinct consist of both native vegetation and cultural plantings that reflect the diversity of vegetation types across the site. Remnant Monterey Pines, Poplars and more recent plantings of eucalypts that define the eastern boundary of the sports oval are species characteristic of this precinct and are typical of the overall site. To the north of the sports ovals is the Wondabyne sculpture precinct located on a sandstone rock outcrop overlooking the precinct and to the bushland to the east (Precinct 8). The location and siting of the sculptures take advantage of the natural setting with native bushland surrounding the sculptures providing an appropriate curtilage and character.



47 Looking south across the lower sporting field, situated to the east of the cricket oval.
Source: TKD Architects.



48 View looking east of Sports Oval. The area is defined by cultural plantings to the east.
Source: Taylor Brammer.



49 View east of lower Sports Field with bushland adjacent.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

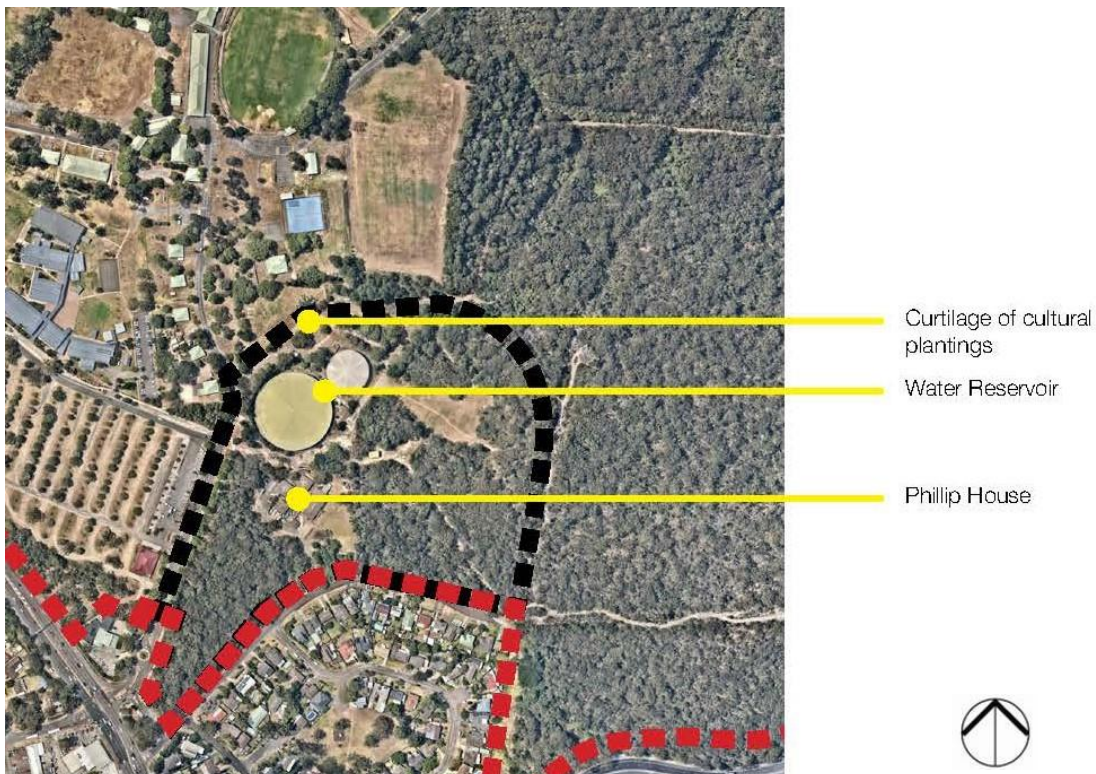


50 The cricket oval.
Source: Taylor Brammer.



51 Wondabyne 2 sculpture precinct, at the northern end of the Sports Precinct.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

Precinct 7: Philip House Mixed- Use Precinct



52 Precinct 7 – Philip House Mixed-use Precinct.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

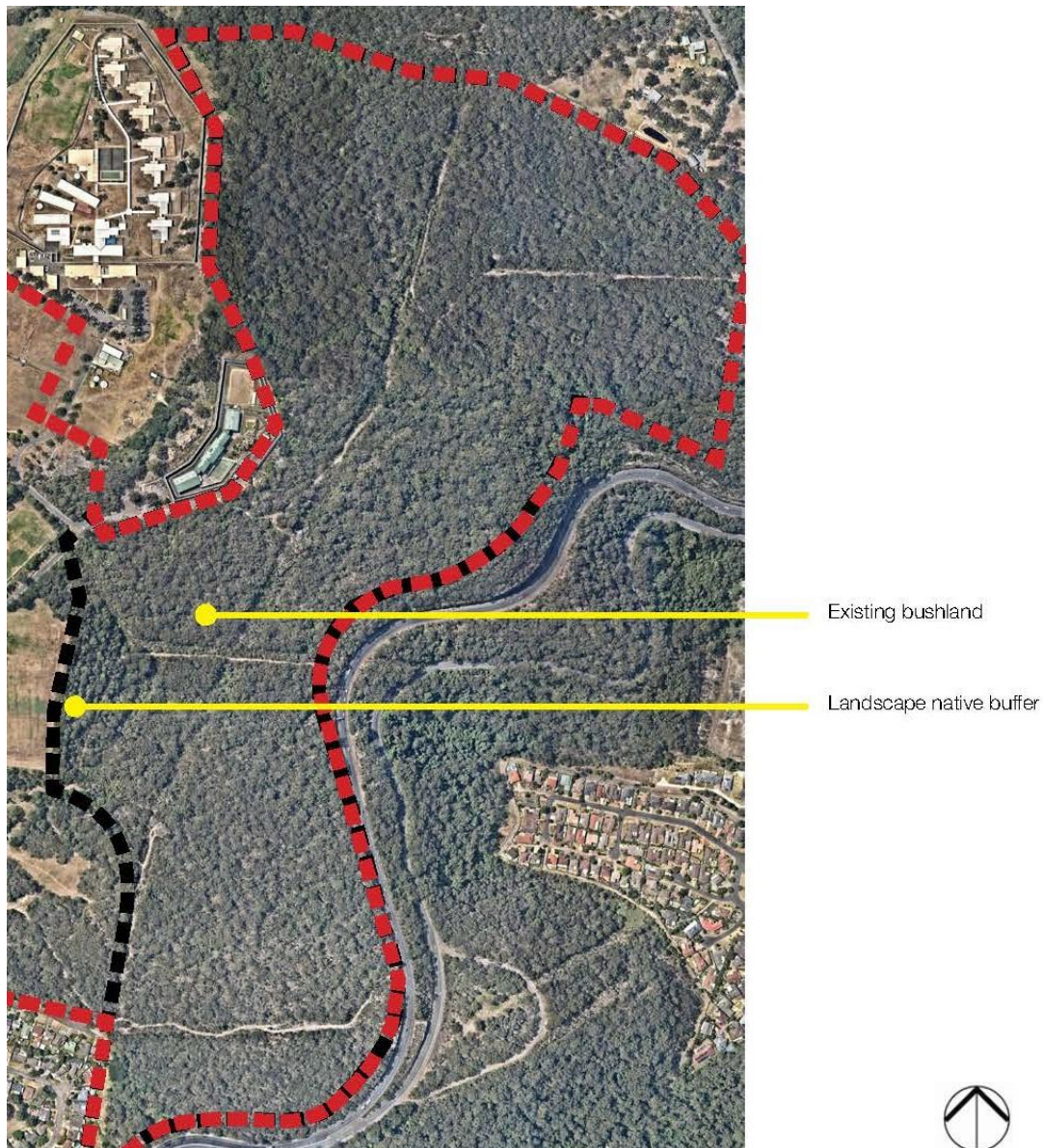
Located on the minor ridge adjacent to the entry drive, this precinct has a major water reservoir that is screened by the trees that form part of the cultural plantings to the site. Philip House is situated in a more immediate cultural landscape within the broader context of this precinct. The plantings around Philip House

are typical of the late 20th century and reflect the typical species used at the time. These cultural plantings are informal to the point of being random and lack cohesion. Much of the access driveway is informal without a clear definition and character. The bushland setting surrounding Phillip House is typical of the area reflecting the underlying rock stratum and resultant soils.



53 View towards Phillip House precinct from Entry Driveway looking East
Source: Taylor Brammer.

Precinct 8: Bushland Precinct



54 Precinct 8 - Bushland Precinct.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

The Bushland Precinct forms the largest precinct on the site. The extensive nature and the broader regional characteristic of the park is an important part of the overall characteristic and landscape buffer to the site. The ecological values are important in informing the overall context of the site. We refer to the guidelines for the native vegetation management by Ecological Australia.



55 View looking east to Bushland Precinct.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

3.3.3 Landscape elements

A number of specific landscape elements within the Landscape Precincts have been identified in previous reports. A Preliminary Tree Assessment Report prepared by Eco Logical Australia is included in Appendix E of this CMP.

L1: Pine Tree Group (Monterey Pines, *Pinus radiata*)

The pine tree group is representative of the establishment planting of Mount Penang where Monterey Pine was planted extensively as shade and wind belt elements in the landscape. These trees are approximately 100 years old and are approaching their senescent stage. Consideration should be made for forward plantings around these trees to maintain the landmark aesthetic value of this group.



56 View looking north-west of McCabe Centre to Monterey Pine group.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

L2: Scribbly Gum Group (*Eucalyptus haemastoma*)

This group of trees appear to be remnant trees of the endemic vegetation of the area. These trees are mature and of good condition. The cleared areas under the trees do not allow for natural regeneration to occur and such succession plantings are not encouraged by the current maintenance practices. It is recommended that maintenance around and under the trees should facilitate native regeneration to this area.



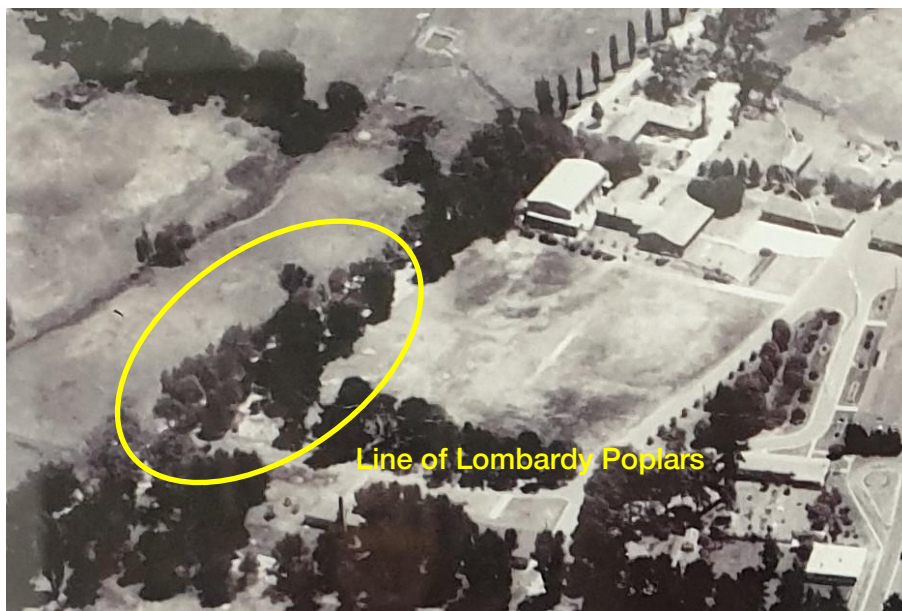
57 View looking north-west of Scribbly gum group.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

L3: White Poplar Avenue

This avenue planting of Poplars (possibly Common Aspen '*Populus tremula*') forms part of the cultural planting layering of the site. It would appear that these trees are partial replacement plantings for the former line of Lombardy Poplars (*Populus italica*) that existed along Parklands Road as evidenced in the aerial photograph (Figure 32). These Lombardy Poplars have been removed and not replaced. Consideration should be made to reinstate this landscape form as part of the layering of the institutional plantings of the place.



31 White Poplar Avenue.
Source: Taylor Brammer.



58 Portion of a circa 1970 aerial photograph showing the location of Poplars (highlighted) and part of the row of Lombardy Poplars along Parklands Road.
Source: HCCDC.



59 White Poplar and Brushbox avenue viewed from Mt Penang Gardens.

L4: Playing Field 1 – Perimeter Brushbox and Eucalypt plantings

These plantings are a mature group of evergreen trees that are typical of the cultural plantings of the site. The deliberate line of planting to enclose and define the playing field is an important cultural landscape of the site. These trees are of a mature form. Consideration should be made in relation to forward planting of this group of trees to maintain the cultural landscape amenity of the site.



60 Perimeter Brushbox, Camphor Laurel and Pine tree plantings.

L5: Mature Cultural Plantings along western edge of school

The plantings consist of Brushbox (*Lophostemon confertus*) that are well established and formally planted along the road. Evergreen trees to the east of this line of trees include Hoop Pine and other plantings that visually support this planting form. It is noted that the Brushbox trees are of a mature form that is constrained by both the limited soils of the area and the exposed nature of the open ridge landscape character of the site.



- 61 View south of Brushbox, Camphor Laurel and *Ficus hillii* located on the outside of the Kariong Mountains High School grounds, with *Araucaria cunninghamia* (Hoop Pine) located on the inside of the school grounds.

Source: Taylor Brammer.

L6: Mature cultural plantings along the northern edge of the school

These plantings, consisting of Eucalypts and Brushbox trees, form a landscape cultural element between the school and Sports Field 1.



- 62 Mixed cultural plantings of Poplars (Eastern Cottonwood '*Populus deltoides*') and other species.

Source: <https://kariongmountains-high.com.au/home/about-our-school/>
Accessed 20th November 2019.

L7: Scribbly Gum Group

Located along the Pacific Highway these trees represent the original native plantings of the area. These trees provide an important role as an evergreen screening element to the highway and define the extent of the SHR to this portion to the site.



63 View looking south at
Scribbly Gum group.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

L8: Eastern Bushland

This area represents an extensive bushland buffer zone that provides a substantial ecological value to the site, forming part of a regional resource that leads to West Gosford and the Brisbane Water National Park.



64 View looking east of cultural
plantings.
Source: Taylor Brammer.

L9: Entry drive with Brushbox and Eucalypt plantings

The Brushbox trees are existent in the aerial photograph (Figure 17) as a formal line of trees that define the entry drive. It is noted that the Brushbox trees are of a mature form that is constrained by both the limited soils of the area and the exposed nature of the open ridge landscape character of the site. The Eucalypt plantings are of a later date and it would appear that they were planted as a supplementary form between the Brushbox trees by way of making the avenue to be more of a substantial form and character.



65 View looking north of entry drive, showing vegetated character of Brush box with Eucalyptus interspersed in between.
Source: Taylor Brammer.



66 Portion of a circa 1970 aerial photograph showing the row of Brushbox trees along the entry drive formed by The Avenue.
Source: HCCDC.

Over 300 trees representing the Mount Penang cultural plantings were identified and assessed in the Preliminary Tree Assessment prepared by Eco Logical Australia in December 2019. A copy of this report is appended in Appendix E.

Significant views

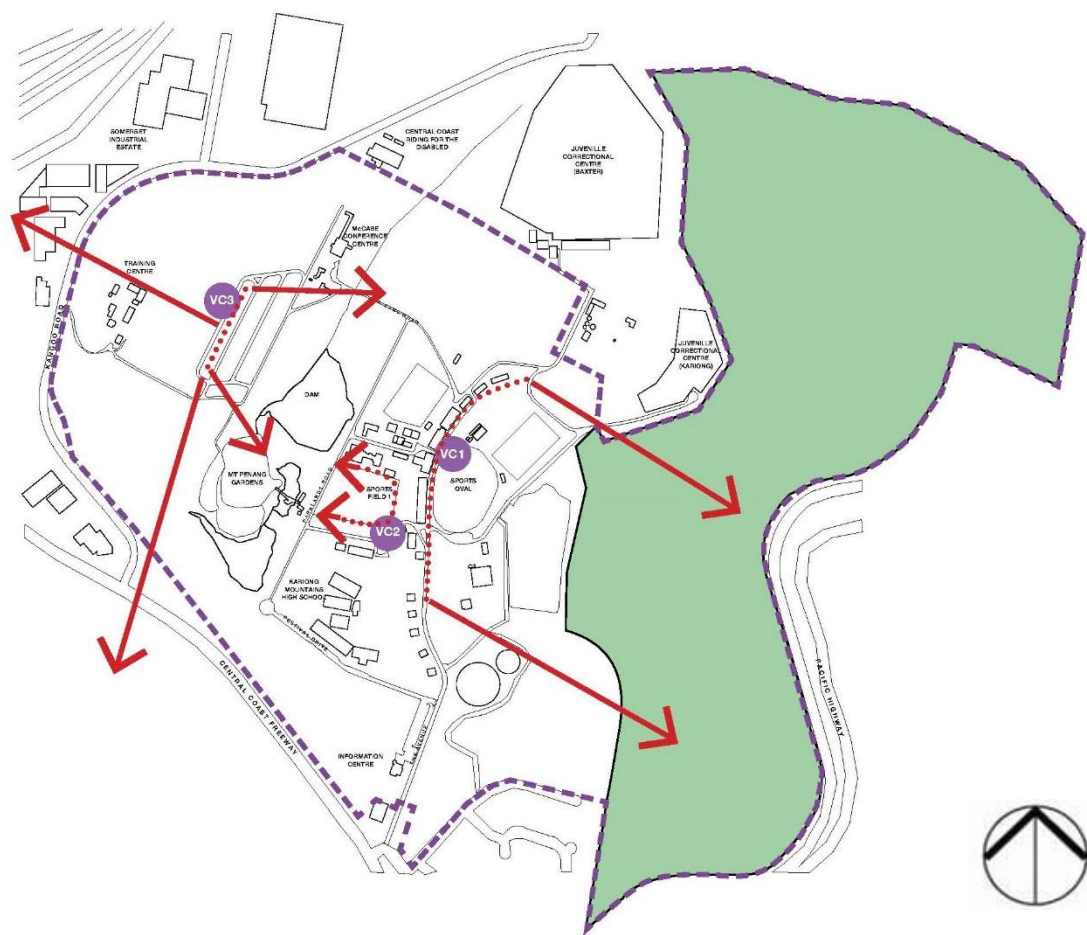
The unique location of the parklands on a broad ridge with a substantial vegetated buffer around the periphery of the site forms a strong sense of enclosure. Where views are gained from the site and internally this is the result of the existing topography and cultural plantings.

The result of these characteristics of the site are the resultant three major views that display the features of the site.

VC1: accentuates the location of the site in relation to the Brisbane Waters and the relationship of the site to the timbered slopes and waters to the east of the site. This view accentuates the location of the site from a broad ridge location and the commanding position in relation the surroundings to the east in particular.

VC2: highlights the importance of the cultural landscape and the relationship of the built form where the mainly single storey buildings are situated subservient to the established and mature cultural plantings of this zone. This view accentuates the importance of the cultural plantings across the site as defining physical elements forming critical defining elements across what is a generally a gently undulating site.

VC3: the cleared and open nature of this view demonstrates the extent of the pasture associated with the Mount Penang as a working farm. The view provides an opportunity to comprehend the extent of the complex and its relationship with the surrounding topography with regional views gained to the west and to the south where the surrounding and more distant vegetated hills are an important broader curtilage to the site.



67	Significant views associated with Mount Penang Parklands, which have High significance. Source: Taylor Brammer.	VC1:	APPRECIATION OF REGIONAL SETTING AND ACTIVITIES OF PLACE (SPORTS OVAL)	H
		VC2:	FOCAL OPEN SPACE SEMI-ENCLOSED BY ESTABLISHED VEGETATION AND BUILDINGS	H
		VC3:	VIEW GAINED FROM MINOR RIDGE ENABLING APPRECIATION OF THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE, TOPOGRAPHY AND BUILT FORM, INCLUDING REGIONAL VIEWS TO THE WEST AND SOUTH.	H

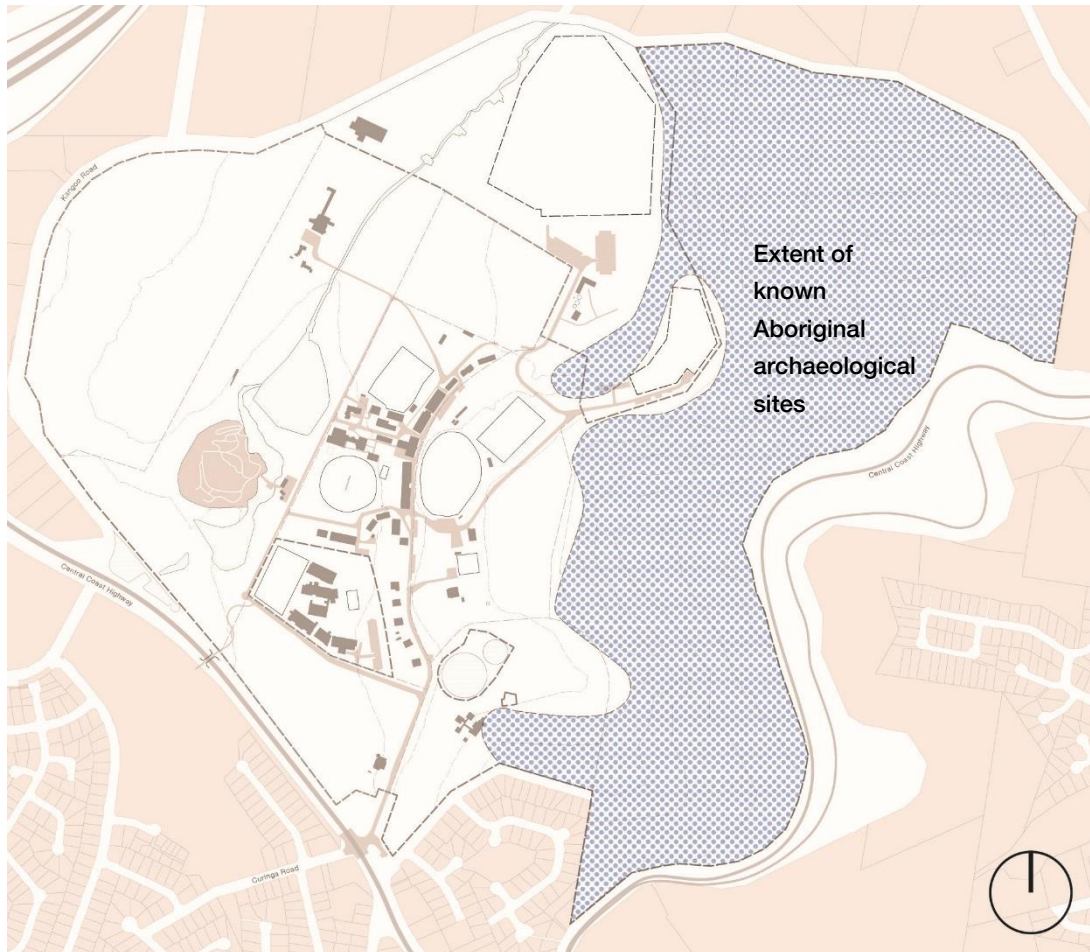
3.4 Aboriginal archaeological potential

This section of the report is based on information contained in the *Mount Penang Parklands – Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment* (2019) written by Eco Logical Australia, which can be found in Appendix B of this report.

An assessment of Mount Penang Parklands has indicated that the archaeological nature of its landscape is characterised by an abundance of sandstone outcroppings in the Bushland Precinct. Rock engravings and grinding grooves make up a majority of the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) sites in the Parklands and surrounding areas. There are seven registered sites located within the boundaries of the Mount Penang Parklands that are included in AHIMS. Four are located in the Bushland precinct, one is located in the Kangoo Road Commercial Precinct and another in the Highway Commercial Precinct. In addition to this, two unregistered sites have been located, which consist of a grinding groove site and a

Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) associated with a rock shelter are located within the Bushland Precinct. In all, six of the nine identified sites are located in the Bushland Precinct.

A visual inspection of the Mount Penang Parklands was undertaken by staff of Eco Logical Australia during August 2019. No new sites were identified during the survey as most of the Parklands were identified as having been highly disturbed in the past. Only one of the AHIMS sites was able to be located during the survey. This was a scarred tree (AHIMS #45-3-4044), which after further deliberation was assessed as not being an Aboriginal site. Apart from the Bushland Precinct, the remainder of the Mount Penang Parklands are considered to have low potential and low significance for tangible Aboriginal heritage. The Bushland Precinct is considered to have moderate to high potential for tangible Aboriginal heritage.



68 Diagram showing the extent of known Aboriginal archaeological sites.
Source: Gosford Development Control Plan 2013.

The likelihood of several Aboriginal heritage site types occurring within Mount Penang Parklands, including areas proposed for development, has been analysed:

- Open camp sites/stone artefact scatters/isolated finds have a low likelihood because of past ground disturbance and the failure of previous surveys to identify any stone artefacts;
- PADs have a low to moderate likelihood. Although the Parklands is located near areas containing archaeologically sensitive features, past disturbance makes it less likely that PADs will be identified;
- Culturally modified trees have a low likelihood. Apart from the eastern Bushland Precinct all other precincts have been largely cleared of vegetation growth. Recent surveys have not identified scarred tree sites in the Parklands;

- Grinding grooves have a moderate likelihood, as sandstone outcrops are common in the surrounding area;
- Rock shelters with art/PADs/grinding grooves have moderate likelihood because rock shelter sites are common in the surrounding area.

It is noted that the SHR listing for Mount Penang Parklands acknowledges the significance the area has for Aboriginal people in large part because of those who were accommodated at the juvenile detention centre during the course of the twentieth century.²⁹

3.5 Historical archaeological potential

This section of the report is based on the Mount Penang Parklands – Historical Archaeological Assessment (2019) written by Eco Logical Australia, which can be found in Appendix C of this report. A survey of the site was undertaken in August 2019.

The potential archaeological resource at Mount Penang Parklands is associated with the initial clearing and building phase, along with the alterations and operations of the Farm School to the middle of the twentieth century. Areas of archaeological potential will be located around main activity areas, particularly the Heritage Precinct. However, minor archaeological evidence may also be located in the Festivals/Gardens Precinct, Baxter's Track Mixed-use Precinct and the Sport Precinct. The remainder of the site is considered to have no historical archaeological features or deposits - several precincts have been heavily modified and any archaeological features and deposits are likely to have been removed.

The historical archaeological potential of Mount Penang Parklands has been assessed as low. This assessment is based on historical research concerning land use, the sequence of building and land disturbance that has taken place across the site. Any surviving archaeological resources would consist of:

- subsurface features;
- rubbish or cesspits;
- demolished building footings;
- landscape alterations such as roads, quarries and earthworks to provide building platforms; and
- pastoral and agricultural activities.

The following table summarising levels of archaeological potential has been extracted from the Historical Archaeological Assessment.

Table 1 Level of archaeological potential

Precinct	Archaeological evidence	Potential
Festivals/ Garden Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastoral and agricultural activities. • Subsurface features. <p>This area was cleared open grassland in the past as evident in aerial images and partially under cultivation in the northern part. Location of a first order drainage line that appears to have been incorporated into the early drain and then the current lakes and gardens. Large scale levelling and land modification has occurred in this area.</p>	Low

²⁹ Eco Logical Australia 2019, *Mt Penang Parklands – Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment*, pp.2-3.

Precinct	Archaeological evidence	Potential
Baxter's Track Mixed-use Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastoral and agricultural activities. <p>This area was cleared open grassland in the past as evident in aerial images. Historically, much of the main farming and dairying activity occurred in this area and some of these fields are essentially used in a similar manner. Area size has been substantially reduced by the construction of the Juvenile Detention Centre.</p>	Low
Heritage Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsurface features. Landscape alteration. Demolished building footings. Rubbish or cesspits. <p>This area saw the most building, quarrying and occupation activity. Evidence of quarrying and landscape modifications such as levelling for roads and playing fields has survived in limited areas.</p> <p>The well, located near the first dormitory, has been filled and its location is unknown.</p> <p>Cesspits may be present, but rubbish pits are highly unlikely to be located in the high activity areas.</p> <p>The potential for occupation (subfloor) deposits directly associated with the use of the structures themselves will be minimal or not present.</p>	Low to medium
Sport Precinct	Historically this area was heavily modified to accommodate the steep topography. Quarrying evidence has survived around the oval.	Low

According to Eco Logical Australia,

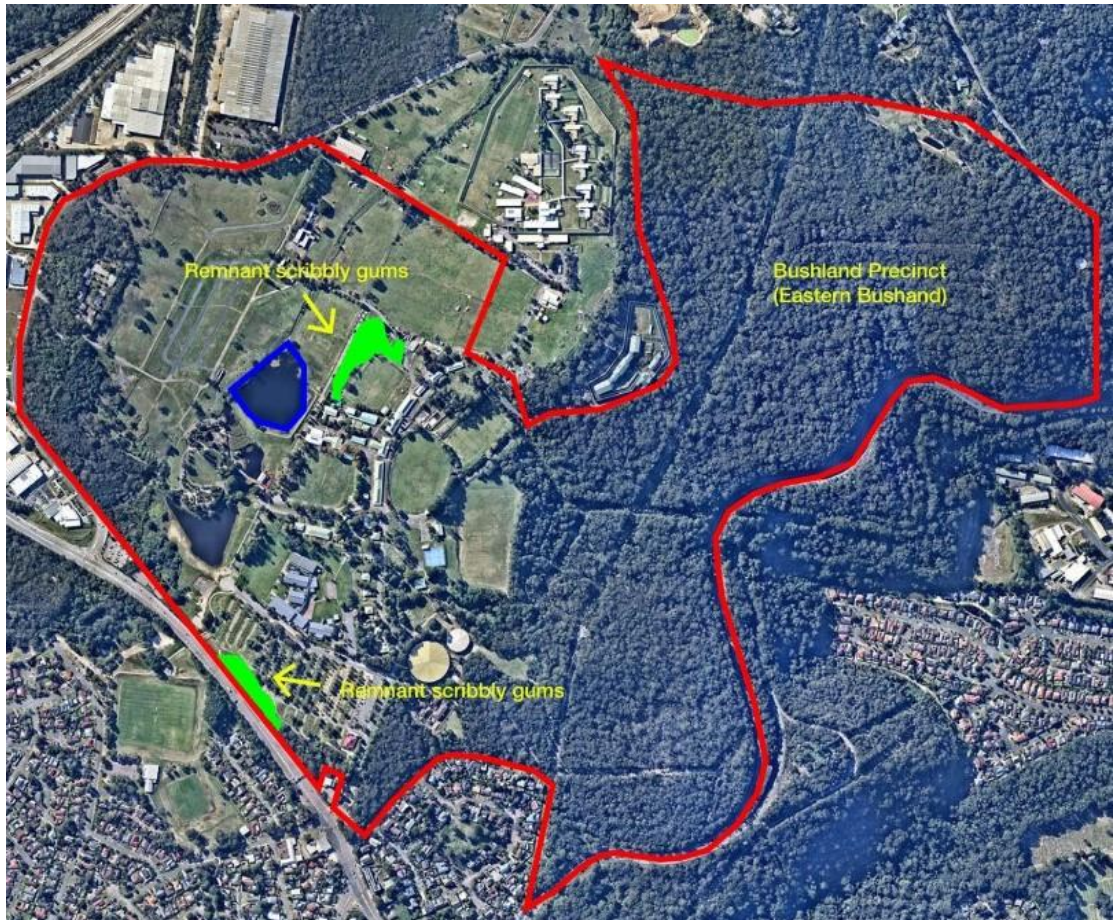
The potential archaeological remains at the Mount Penang Parklands will be limited to minor occupation-related deposits and landscape modifications dating to the 20th century. Due to the minimal archaeological potential of the site and the late date of the site's establishment it is concluded that the site is unlikely to contain 'relics' and remains which are either of local or State significance.³⁰

3.6 Natural heritage

This section of the report is based on the Mount Penang Parklands – Natural Heritage Assessment (2019) written by Eco Logical Australia, which can be found in Appendix D of this report. The Natural Heritage Assessment maps and assesses the Bushland Precinct, two groups of scribbly gums and the dam listed in Schedule 5 of Gosford LEP 2014. A field survey was carried out in September 2019. Not all habitat features could be recorded, particularly in the Bushland Precinct, because of time constraints.

Mount Penang Parklands was substantially cleared in the past for a variety of purposes. There is a disturbed patch of remnant native bushland in the western part of the study area and a largely undisturbed and high-quality area of native bushland in the eastern section of the study area (the Bushland Precinct, Precinct 8). This is referred to as the Eastern Bushland in Gosford LEP, where it is listed as a local heritage item. Two patches of remnant scribbly gums, which have local heritage listings, stand in the north and south of the study area. A large dam in the centre of the Parklands is also locally listed.

³⁰ Eco Logical Australia 2019, *Mt Penang Parklands – Historical Archaeological Assessment*, p.17.



69 Location of natural heritage items.
Source: Nearmap with TKD Architects overlay, 2020.

Previous mapping surveys have identified several vegetation and plant communities in the study area:

- Hawkesbury Banksia Scrub Woodland;
- Exposed Hawkesbury Woodland;
- Hawkesbury Plateau Banksia;
- Coastal Warm Temperate Rainforest.

The following Plant Community Types have been identified in the Bushland Precinct:

- PCT 1641 – Dwarf Apple – Scribbly Gum heathy low woodland on sandstone ranges of the Central Coast;
- PCT 1528 – Jackwood – Lilly Pilli – Sassafras riparian warm temperate rainforest of the Central Coast;
- PCT 1134 - Scribbly Gum – Hairpin Banksia – Dwarf Apple heathy woodland on hinterland sandstone plateaux of the Central Coast, Sydney Basin Bioregion;
- PCT 1642 – Scribbly Gum – Red Bloodwood – Old man Banksia heathy woodland of southern Central Coast;
- PCT 1627 – Smooth-barked Apple – Turpentine – Sydney Peppermint heathy woodland on sandstone ranges of the Central Coast;
- PCT 1699 – Heath-leaved Banksia – Coral Fern wet heathland on sandstone ranges of the lower Central Coast (Potential).

PCT 1528 and PCT 1699 are listed as Endangered Ecological Communities. Field survey work in the Bushland Precinct established that overall vegetation is intact and in good condition. Several vegetation communities occur within the Parklands, including heathlands, dry sclerophyll forest and small patches of rainforest. However, its western edge has been degraded and impacted by weed infestations, including Radiata Pine and Lantana. The dominant vegetation type in the Bushland Precinct is PCT 1642, while PCT 1134 covered a smaller area and was characterised by lower, heathier vegetation. PCT 1627 was common in some of the more sheltered areas of the Bushland Precinct.

The groups of Scribbly Gums listed in the LEP consist almost entirely of Scribbly Gums, but also a variety of planted native species that include Spiny-headed Mat-rush, Brush Box, Sweet Wattle, Green Wattle and Blue Flax-lily. The dam, located in the centre of the study area, contained limited vegetation, with limited fringing vegetation present in a small area. Native species include Broad-leaf Cumbungi, *Persicoria decipiens* and *Juncus usitatus*. There are also weeds at the dam edges.

The Bushland Precinct has had three threatened flora species previously recorded (*Hibbertia procumbens*, *Callistemon linearifolius* and *Prosenathera junoris*), one of which (*H. procumbens*) was confirmed during the field survey undertaken during the preparation of this CMP. One Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), Lowland Forest in the NSW North Coast and Sydney Basin Bioregions, is known to occur in the Eastern Bushland. One additional TEC, Coastal Upland Swamp, may also potentially occur in the Bushland Precinct in small patches where impeded drainage over the sandstone geology creates these unique swamps. There are several threatened flora species that have the potential to occur in the study area. One threatened flora species, *Hibbertia procumbens* (Spreading Guinea Flower) was recorded in the east of the study area.

Notwithstanding extensive disturbance and clearance, Mount Penang Parklands still privies habitat for a wide range of fauna species, summarized in the following table:³¹

Table 2 Habitat for fauna species

Habitat feature	Guild	Presence in study area
Native vegetation	Birds, microbats, fruit bats, arboreal mammals, reptiles	Abundant
Hollow-bearing trees	Birds and arboreal mammals (possums and microbats)	Abundant. Several hollow bearing trees ranging from small to very large
Stag	Birds of prey and other birds, reptiles, amphibians and microbats	Several stags within study area
Coarse woody debris	Terrestrial mammals, reptiles, invertebrates	Limited throughout paddocks. Abundant in intact woodland/forest
Rocks/cliffs	Microbats, reptiles	Outcropping and small ledges in Bushland Precinct
Aquatic habitats	Amphibians, reptiles, birds, microbats, fish	Constructed dams, ephemeral drainage lines, rocky creeks

³¹ *Natural Heritage Assessment*, p.21

Opportunistic fauna surveys identified 36 species – 34 avifauna, one mammal and one reptile. The Parklands have the potential to provide habitat for a wide range of birds, mammals and reptiles. Several threatened fauna species are also likely to occur within the Bushland Precinct such as (but not limited to) Eastern Pygmy Possum, Red-crowned Toadlet and Powerful Owl.

4 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

This section of the CMP analyses the historical and institutional context of Mount Penang Parklands in order to establish its relative significance as a child welfare facility in NSW where farm homes were an integral component of training and reform. The context of Mount Penang Parklands in relation to state-run and privately operated institutions is examined. Reference is also made to the use of farms in prison establishments.

4.2 State institutions and farm homes

The institution at Mount Penang is a significant component in the history of state-managed child welfare facilities in NSW. It was one of several farm homes under government control during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

Farms were a feature of other state-run institutions as well. For instance, both Parramatta and Callan Park mental hospitals were augmented by extensive farmlands, which provided a level of self-sufficiency as well as fulfilling an important therapeutic role for patients. The philosophy of moral therapy that underpinned mental health care during much of the nineteenth century regarded insanity as a moral weakness that could be cured in an improved environment with work such as outdoor gardening and trades for men and domestic work for women.³² Hospital gardens, farms and animal enclosures were the vital physical settings for these theories. Between the 1860s and the 1880s, gardens were laid out in all the institutions and hospitals became self-sufficient in food production. Farms and gardens were the norm - they cut costs, provided fresh food and outdoor 'therapeutic' employment for patients.³³ One outstanding example was the farm at the Parramatta Hospital for the Insane. Tenders for "Necessary Buildings for a Farm" were advertised during April and May 1859. In 1870 the farm was

... Tilled by working parties of the patients. The proceeds of this farm form a valuable feature in the supplies of the institution, but the farm itself is self-supporting – no Government aid being rendered it. It is not improbable that at no very distant date a light bridge will be thrown across the river in order to facilitate access to the farm, and enable the patients to gain in it privacy.³⁴

After World War I (if not before) the policy of the Department of Public Health was to make all State hospitals and asylums self-contained as far as possible, "and inmates who are sufficiently well are encouraged to assist on the farms and in the workshops."³⁵ The quality of livestock raised on these farms was of a high, prize-winning standard.

4.3 The Vernon and Sobraon

The *Vernon* was a tall ship purchased by the New South Wales Government in 1867 and converted to a Nautical School Ship. It was a reformatory and industrial school and housed more than 100 boys, training them in nautical and other trades. The *Vernon* was first anchored between Garden Island and the Government Domain. The NSS *Vernon* had been a merchant vessel prior to its acquisition by the

³² Stephen Garton, "Palaces for the unfortunate: Lunatic Asylums in NSW 1880-1940." *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society* 76, no. 4 (1991), p.302

³³ Stephen Garton, *S. Medicine and Madness*, p.49

³⁴ "Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta", *Sydney Mail*, 26 February 1870, p.14.

³⁵ "Department of Public Health", *The Inverell Times*, 11 January 1918, p.2.

government, after which it was fitted out as an industrial school and reformatory. It was the only industrial school for boys in NSW at the time.

More than 100 boys lived on board the ship, which was anchored alongside a substantial shore facility that stretched between Garden Island and the Government Domain. The shore facility included a gymnasium, a spacious recreation ground, an entertainment hall and a recreation hall. At first boys learned nautical and industrial skills and trades, as well as receiving moral training. The intention was to fit them for seafaring. In 1871 the *Vernon* was moved to a new mooring at Cockatoo Island. From 1878, under the guidance of Superintendent Frederick William Neitenstein, boys were given proper schooling, physical drills and a system of grades and privileges. They also fraternised with the girls in the Public Industrial School for Girls, also known as Biloela, which was established in 1871 and located near the *Vernon* on Cockatoo Island. This caused problems until the girls were relocated to Parramatta in 1887 in the wake of rioting and scandals.



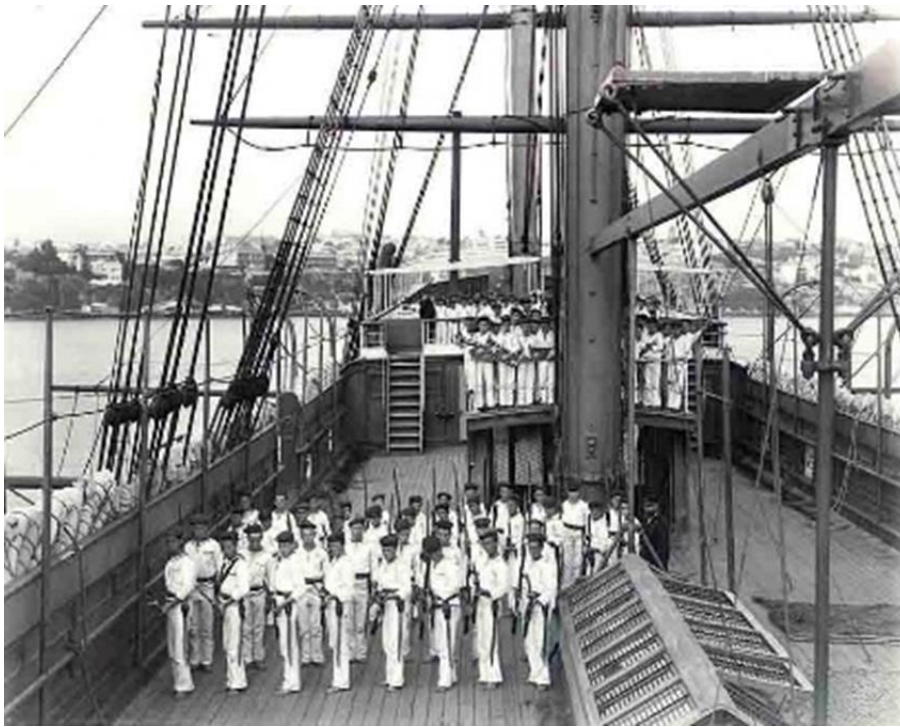
70 Boys at drill, circa 1890. The *Vernon* is in the background.
Source: SLNSW PXA 920.

The *Vernon* was replaced by the *Sobraon* Training Ship in 1892. *Vernon* then was sold and scuttled in Kerosene Bay. The *Sobraon* was three times the size of the *Vernon* and housed more than 200 boys. After the 1905 Neglected Children's and Juvenile Offenders' Act introduced probation, numbers declined on the *Sobraon*. Boys were either discharged to parents or guardians, apprenticed out or sent to the Mittagong Farm Home for Boys or the Brush Farm Reformatory. In 1911 the *Sobraon* was abandoned.³⁶ It was purchased by the Australian Government, moored in Rose Bay and as the *Tingara* used for Royal Australian Navy training purposes from 1915.³⁷ At the end of the 1920s the ship was towed to Kerosene Bay and became derelict. The *Sobraon* was broken up around 1940.

³⁶ "Nautical School Ship 'Vernon' (1867-1892)" at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE01100b.htm#related>, accessed 5 August 2019;
" 'Sobraon' Training Ship (1892-1911)" at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE01079b.htm>, accessed 5 August 2019.

³⁷ "A Famous Ship. Passing of the 'Sobraon' ", *The Voice of the North*, 11 July 1927, p.4.

The *Sobraon* was augmented in 1904 when the Admiralty loaned the State government HMS *Dart*, a schooner built in the 1870s. The *Dart* was proclaimed as an industrial school, to serve as an auxiliary ship and provide boys with four months of actual sea-going training, which *Sobraon* could not.³⁸



71 Boys on the deck of *Sobraon*, circa 1895.
Source: NSWSA Number NRS-4481-2-[4/8624]-806

4.4 Brush Farm, Eastwood

Brush Farm House at Eastwood was built circa 1820 by Gregory Blaxland, following his purchase of the Brush Farm Estate in 1807. Between 1831 and 1880 Brush Farm House was owned by the Forster family and from 1881 it was the residence of theatrical entrepreneur and horse racing aficionado John Bennett. The NSW government leased the Brush Farm Estate from Bennett from 1894. It became the location of the Carpentarian Reformatory and Boys' Home, which was established by the Department of Charitable Institutions and was the first boys' reformatory in NSW.³⁹ The Reformatory was named after influential English educational and social reformer Mary Carpenter (1807-1877). It was then taken over by the State Children's Relief Department.

Boys were detained at Brush Farm for nine months, a considerably shorter period than the three years favoured by the Department of Public Instruction. A school was provided on site. As well as accommodating boys from NSS *Sobraon*, there was a separate division for 40 boys from Rydalmere Probationary Home, who were considered "too vicious to be kept in ordinary homes." It quickly became overcrowded with boys convicted of offences and was investigated by Frederick Neitenstein, the former superintendent of the *Sobraon*, in 1897.

³⁸ "'HMS Dart's New Commission', *Sun*, 5 June 1904, p.4; Peter Quinn, *'Unenlightened Efficiency': the administration of the juvenile correction system in New South Wales 1905-1988*, p.103.

³⁹ The name "Carpentarian" honours nineteenth century English advocate of reformatory schools, Mary Carpenter, who was a powerful influence in New South Wales from about 1860 until well into the twentieth century.

A description of farming activities at Brush Farm were published during 1911:

At the present time, then, these 100 boys are taught farming in all its branches, so far as this is possible in the 37 acres available. Crops of all kinds – wheat, maize [sic], rye, oats, and so forth – are raised by them in due season. They learn how to handle horses and cows and pigs, and are taught by competent men what to do and how to do it. Naturally ... there is an orchard - an orchard, too, that compares favourably in appearance and results with some of the best in the district. Here the boys learn the care of fruit trees, the best way to cultivate different kinds of fruit, how to war against insect pests, and the plucking and packing of fruit for home consumption or for export. Incidentally they are initiated into the mysteries of jam making and fruit preserving. Hard by is a carpenter's shop where they learn how to make the cases in which the fruit is packed for transport.⁴⁰

Brush Farm Reformatory was operated by the Department of Public Instruction from 1908. It was closed in 1912 when the boys were moved to the Gosford Farm Home for Boys at Mount Penang. Brush Farm House housed girls and was eventually used as an administration centre for a school for handicapped children before its sale to the City of Ryde in 1990. Brush Farm is listed as a heritage item in the State Heritage Inventory and by the City of Ryde.



72 Brush Farm, photographed around 1910.
Source: City of Ryde Library

4.5 Berry Training Farm

Berry Training Farm was established in 1934 by the Department of Child Welfare on the former Berry Experiment Farm, which was established in 1899. It initially received non-delinquent boys aged between 14 and 18 from several other institutions. By the 1950s it mostly housed children who were state wards and defined as intellectually disabled. Berry Training Farm was organised on the cottage system. In the mid-1960s there was a large-scale building program at Berry, by which time there were two houses accommodating a total of 60 boys, who were thought by the Department to be incapable of proceeding to school certificate level. There was an internal school for the younger boys. According to the 1965 Annual Report of the Child Welfare Department, 40 of these boys were between 12 and 15, and 'the remainder [were] receiving dairy and farm training in preparation for rural placement'. In 1977 the Berry Training Farm,

⁴⁰ "Good Citizens in the Making", *The Sun*, 21 December 1911, p.12.

by then known as the Berry Boys Home, closed. The site was converted to the Berry Sport and Recreation Centre.⁴¹ It is not heritage listed.



73 View of the Berry Training Farm
Source: NSWSA Number NRS-12932-1-[X2448]-8-121



74 The Home at Berry Training Farm, August 1938
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 1 – 32189.

⁴¹ "Berry Training Farm (1934-1977)" at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00404b.htm>, accessed 30 July 2019



75 Silos at Berry Training Farm, August 1938.
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 1 – 32204.

4.6 Farm Home for Boys, Narara

The short-lived Farm Home for Boys at Narara, to the north of Gosford, was established in 1927 by the Child Welfare Department as an annexe of Gosford Training School. It made use of a former Forestry Training School site. Boys were engaged in land clearing and vegetable cultivation for children's homes in Gosford and Sydney. Some worked timber for the Forestry Commission. In 1934 boys were transferred back to Gosford Training School and Narara became a state ward institution.⁴² The site is not listed as a heritage item

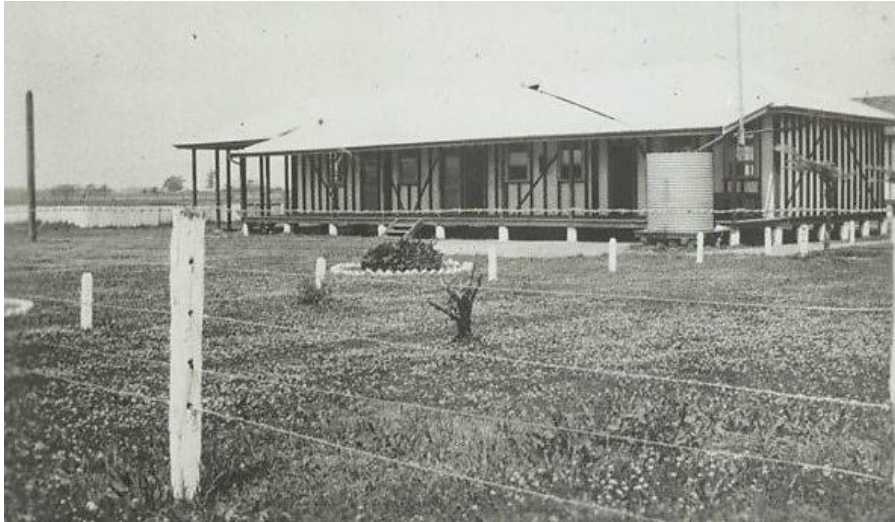
4.7 Kinchela Training Home

Kinchela Training Home near Kempsey was built in 1923 by the Aborigines' Protection Board. It was intended to offer training in farm labouring to older boys who had been removed from their families under the Protection Board's policies of apprenticing Aboriginal youths. It was modelled on Cootamundra Aboriginal Girls' Training Home, which was established in 1911. The property included a dairy and farm, and boys provided all of the labour. There was a school at the Home, but farm training was the main focus of activities. There were many investigations into Kinchela Home during the 1920s and 1930s. Kinchela subsequently became a home for school-aged boys who had been removed from their families by the Aborigines Protection Board, the Aborigines Welfare Board or the Child Welfare Department. There were between 30 and 50 boys at the home at any given time.

From the 1940s, when the Aborigines Welfare Board was interested in assimilating Aboriginal children into the wider community, boys were sent out to Kempsey Public School. In the 1950s and 1960s some boys were admitted to Kempsey High School and boys were allowed to engage in recreational activities. The

⁴² "Farm Home for Boys, Narara (1927-1934)" at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE01315b.htm>, accessed 30 July 2019.

home was transferred to the Child Welfare Department when the Aborigines Welfare Board was shut down in 1969. It closed in 1970. The Kinchela site was returned to the Kempsey Local Aboriginal Land Council.⁴³



76 One of the buildings at Kinchela Training Home, photographed in the 1930s.
Source: NSWSA.



77 A group of boys at Kinchela, photographed during the 1930s.
Source: NSWSA.

According to the State Heritage Register database entry for Mount Penang Parklands, a large proportion of detainees at Mount Penang were men and boys of Aboriginal identity. There is a close association between Mount Penang and Kinchela because Mount Penang was often used as a place for immediately housing Aboriginal children removed from their families before they were assigned and relocated to other institutions. Kinchela is listed as an Aboriginal Place under the National Parks and Wildlife Act, and listed as a heritage item in the State Heritage Register and by Kempsey Council.

⁴³ Kinchela Training Home for Aboriginal Boys (1923-1970)" at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00955b.htm>, accessed 30 July 2019.

4.8 Mittagong Farm Home for Boys

The history of the Mittagong Farm Home for Boys is closely linked to that of the Mittagong Cottage Homes, which were established around 1885 by the State Children's Relief Board. The Mittagong area was thought an ideal place for unwell children, as it provided "a wholesome country environment." The cottages housed 20 children, ranging in age from infancy to adolescence. Children at Mittagong received a fortified diet to strengthen them and help overcome diseases and ailments they may have suffered. Those who were well enough attended the local school. Once children had convalesced in the Mittagong Cottages, they were sent off to placements with foster families. In 1896 the State Children's Relief Department leased 100 acres of the Southwood Estate. The farm was worked by old men from the Government Asylum, and a number of cottages were built on it, while surrounding houses were converted to hold children. In 1902 the NSW Government bought the land and the cottages on the site commenced their dual role as cottages for sick or disabled children, as well as a Farm Home for 'delinquent boys'.

Mittagong Farm Home for Boys was established at Mittagong in 1906. It was proclaimed as an Industrial School and Probationary Training Home for boys aged 8 to 17 on 5 June 1906 and was the first to be established after the passage of the Act. Boys were sent to Mittagong from the Children's Courts, after being convicted of offences such as truanting, being uncontrollable, being neglected and wandering, breaching probation, stealing, and breaking and entering. The Farm Home was situated on the same site as the Mittagong Cottage Homes, but some distance away from it. Although Mount Penang was notable for the amount of construction undertaken by its inmates, boys at Mittagong had erected two cottages and worked a small brickmaking plant associated with their construction some years before Mount Penang was established.⁴⁴

In 1908 the Industrial School consisted of two cottages. Numbers at the Farm Home expanded rapidly considerably, from 35 boys in 1907 to 99 boys in 1908. When Mount Penang Farm Home opened in 1912, Mittagong Farm Home was then reserved for younger boys, up to the age of 13. By 1914, the Farm Home comprised five cottages. During that year the Catholic Archbishop, Dr Kelly, likened the Farm Home to a prison, which prompted a swift response from the Department. In 1918, there were six cottages and boys were classified according to age and to religion (Protestant or Roman Catholic), and given what was considered appropriate religious instruction. In addition to working in the farm, the dairy and the orchard, the boys also received training in boot making, tailoring and carpentry. They were generally kept at Mittagong several months and when discharged from the institution, they were on probation which lasted until they turned 18. However, the absconding rate from Mittagong was high, at 16% per month of the boys who lived at the institution.

⁴⁴ "Boys' Reformatory", *Sun*, 20 May 1912, p.7.



78 One of the cottages at the Mittagong Farm Home, photographed in 1938.
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 1-27712.



79 Boys at Mittagong ploughing a field (right). The photograph was taken in 1938.
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 1-32177.

Between 1938 and 1946 the Farm Home included the Turner Cottage Special School for Truants. There was also a school on the site, known as the Lower Mittagong School (later renamed Toombong). Parents were permitted arranged visits to their boys at the Farm Home.

By 1941 Farm Home boys occupied ten cottages. In 1943, a new “cottage” opened. It was a two-storey structure containing 3 dormitories upstairs, and downstairs were a dining room, common room and locker room. All of the bricks and timber used in its construction came from the Farm Home, and boys assisted in

brick laying and erecting timber frames as part of learning a trade. By 1946, the Farm Home comprised 10 cottages, a nursing home and an administrative building. The following year the institution became known as Mittagong Training School for Boys.⁴⁵ It accommodated boys aged 8 to 17 who had been convicted in the Children's Courts. The Mittagong Training School was closed in August 1976. At this time, the entire complex of cottages at Mittagong was renamed Renwick, which had originally only been the name of one of the individual buildings. It became a home for dependent children.⁴⁶

Challoner, Hassall and Jefferis Cottages are listed as heritage items in the State Heritage Register. Challoner Cottage is listed as a heritage item by Wingecarribee Shire Council.

4.9 Riverina Farm Home for Boys

The Yanco Experiment Farm was founded in 1908 after the NSW Department of Agriculture purchased 323 acres of North Yanco Station from Sir Samuel MacCaughy. More land was acquired between 1911 and 1920. Accommodation for 18 apprentices was constructed soon after Yanco Experiment Farm was established.⁴⁷

The Riverina Welfare Farm for Boys was established at the Yanco Experiment Farm in July 1928 by the Child Welfare Department. It was intended to ease conditions at Gosford, taking boys nearing the end of their sentence at Gosford, who had responded to the training programme there and had their parents' permission. The goal was to provide a 12 month period of farm training and prepare boys for integration into rural communities. From 1932 some boys from Mittagong and Royleston Depot at Glebe were sent to Yanco. The Welfare Farm held up to 128 boys. The New South Wales Department of Agriculture trained the boys and conducted crop trials and sheep breeding on the site during its use as a boys' home. In 1934 a special government inquiry was held and condemned the home because of harsh conditions and physical abuse.

From 1933 to 1936 new dormitory buildings were constructed, largely by the boys. The boys worked under a foreman and two skilled carpenters. As at Gosford, buildings were constructed of concrete. They were designed in the Government Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works. The ambitious scheme included four dormitories, two located on either side of a quadrangle. The third side of the quadrangle was to be defined by officers' quarters, administration block and hospital. On its fourth side was to be a manual training room, assembly hall, dining hall and kitchen, bakery, "cool chambers", a boiler room and laundry⁴⁸. It has not been determined how much was actually built.

⁴⁵ <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00066b.htm>

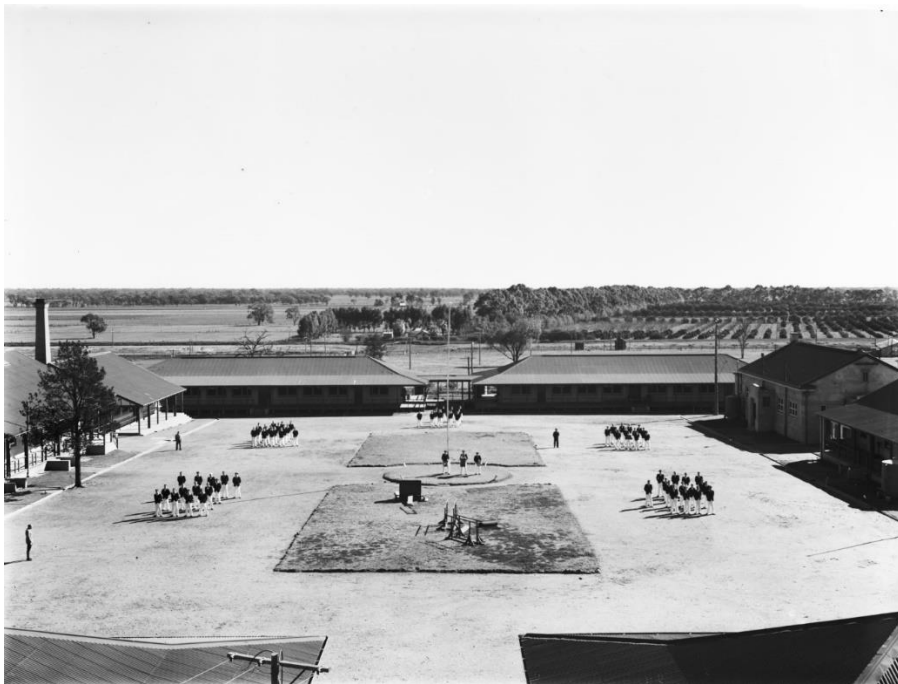
⁴⁶ <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00496b.htm>

⁴⁷ "Yanco Agricultural Institute" at <https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/about-us/science-and-research/centres/yanco>, accessed 10 October 2019.

⁴⁸ "Yanco Welfare Farm. Constructing Its Permanent Home", *Murrumbidgee Irrigator*, 10 October 1933, p.3.



80 General view of the Riverina Welfare Farm for Boys, August 1938.
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 1 – 32227.



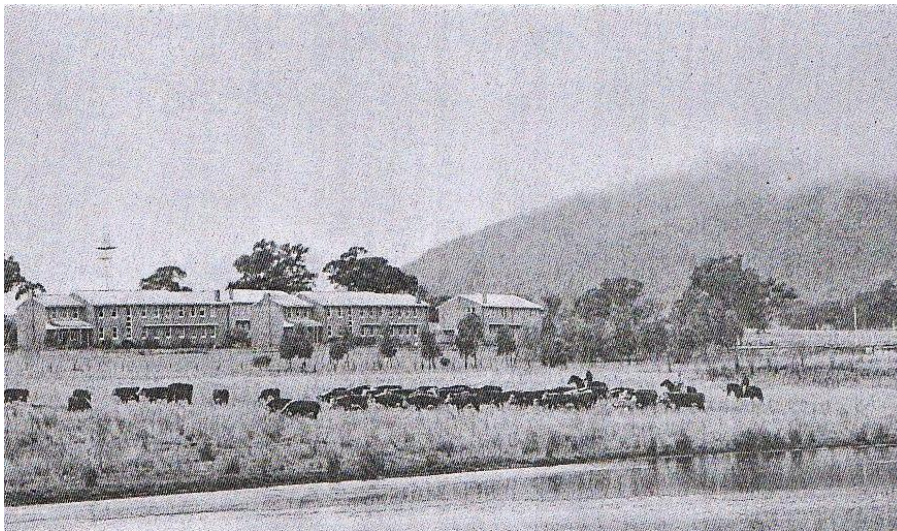
81 Another view of the Riverina Welfare Farm for Boys, August 1938.
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 1 – 32230.

A gaol was also constructed by the Child Welfare Department, consisting of three cells and a separate solitary confinement cell at the rear for the worst offenders. When World War II started the farm became a major producer of vegetables for the armed forces. Yanco was resumed by the military in 1942 and the boys were transferred to Gosford Home. The site became a prisoner of war camp, housing 750 Italian POWs. The site remains in the ownership of the New South Wales Government, and has functioned as an agricultural facility and college. In 2013 it was known as the Murrumbidgee Rural Studies Centre. The site is included in the s170 Register of the NSW Department of Primary Industries.

4.10 St Heliers Farm Home

St Heliers was part of the original St Heliers estate to the north of Muswellbrook, which was settled by Lieutenant Colonel Henry Dumaresq. The property changed hands several times before it was acquired by the State Government in August 1945 specifically for a farm home for boys.⁴⁹ The home established by the Child Welfare Department was organised on the cottage system and occupied 700 acres. It initially catered for boys between the ages of 14 and 18 years.

There were initially two, and later five, cottages at St Heliers, each run by a married couple. The training regime included: practical work in agriculture, farm machinery and cropping; instruction in dairying, pig raising and poultrying; and instruction in the care of sheep and cattle. It was a working farm with a Guernsey herd and dairy, Corriedale sheep, a piggery, poultry run, and several acres under cultivation, which provided occupational training in many aspects of rural work. In November 1973 St Heliers was converted to a care facility for boys and girls following changes in ideas about working with 'delinquent' boys, and the growing need for accommodation for state wards. The property was purchased by Corrective Services from the Department of Youth and Community Services in 1988 and opened as an adult low security Correctional Centre in September 1989.⁵⁰ The site is listed as a heritage item in Muswellbrook LEP and is included in the Department of Corrective Services' s.170 register.



82 Mustering the beef herd at St Heliers.

Source: reproduced at

<https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/objects/ND0000626.htm>.

4.10.1 Daruk

Daruk was established at South Windsor by the Department of Community Services as an annexe to Mount Penang Training School, to relieve the pressure of numbers at the older establishment. The 550 acre (20.23 hectare) site was acquired from the Forestry Commission and the facility was opened by the Minister for Community Services in May 1960. Daruk was described as a half-way institution between Mittagong, which by that time housed state wards with physical and intellectual disabilities, and Mount Penang. Although the first inmates were transferred from Mount Penang, subsequent admissions came directly from Yasmar Children's Court. The establishment was variously known as Daruk Boys' Home, Daruk Training School, Dharruk Boys Training School and Daruk Training Farm.

⁴⁹ "St Heliers' Estate", *The Muswellbrook Chronicle*, 24 August 1945, p.1.

⁵⁰ "St Heliers" at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00433b.htm>, accessed 29 August 2019.

There were four houses each accommodating 50 boys, most of whom were 14 or 15 years old. The houses incorporated recreation rooms and shower sections, a dormitory and locker room. Educational facilities included classrooms, metalwork rooms, woodwork rooms, craft rooms, a science room and a library. In the early 1960s, if not later, a departmental psychiatrist visited the institution each week. Life for both boys and staff was tightly regimented.

Before a swimming pool was built at Daruk in 1965, boys made use of the pool at the RAAF base at Richmond, which was quite close to the institution. The RAAF provided a physical training instructor two afternoons a week for sport and gymnastics. There appears to have been a good relationship between the Training Farm and the surrounding community. Daruk had its own radio station (2DA) and the boys would exchange programs with the boys at Yawarra at Kurri Kurri (refer to Section 4.3.11), who also had their own radio station. Like Mount Penang, Daruk had a Privilege Cottage in what had been a laundry, with room for 12 boys. This group was taken camping at weekends, which involved pitching tents at the far end of the Daruk grounds. Daruk was transferred to the Education Department in 1981 but closed at the end of 1984.⁵¹

The establishment has a notorious reputation because of child abuse that took place there, although this is a common feature of very many child care institutions. It has not been listed as a heritage item.



83 Some of the facilities at Daruk Boys' Home/Training Farm, June 1976.

Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 3-30946.

⁵¹ "Daruk (1960-1985)" at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/nsw/NE00411>, accessed 9 August 2019.



84 Views across Daruk Boys' Home/Training Farm, June 1976.
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 3-30997.

4.11 Yawarra Training School

Although not a Farm Home, Yawarra at Kurri Kurri, in the Hunter Valley, made use of vocational education as a means of rehabilitation. Yawarra, also known as the Kurri Boys Training School, was purpose-built by the Child Welfare Department and gazetted in May 1969 under the Child Welfare Act as a school for the reception, detention, maintenance, discipline, education and training of children and young persons.

It accommodated 200 boys aged between 16 and 18 in four separate homes and contained a privilege cottage for boys being prepared for return to the community. The facility offered vocational education in semiskilled and technical trades, including radio and television repair and maintenance. Yawarra had its own radio station, 2YA, and exchanged programs with 2DA the radio station at Daruk Boys' Training School. School education was also available - boys were prepared for the School Certificate or took technical courses by correspondence. There was also an emphasis on sporting activities. Yawarra closed in 1979 and was converted to a unit for males aged 18 to 21 for a year. It then became a Coal Training College.⁵² The site has not been listed as a heritage item.

⁵² "Yawarra Training School (1969-1979) at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00442b.htm>, accessed 28 August 2019.



85 Two views of Yawarra Training School
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 3 – 31454 and 3 – 31393.

4.12 Emu Plains Prison Farm

Apart from the reformation and education of boys and youths, 'Afforestation' and Agricultural Training Camps accompanied the modernisation of the corrective system in NSW before and after World War I. This followed a British committee of inquiry into prisons in 1894, which recommended more flexible systems and encouraged productive labour aimed at rehabilitation. The commission influenced prison reform in NSW. This was driven particularly by chief administrator of NSW prisons Captain Frederick Neitenstein and resulted in major changes to the prison system. Agricultural and horticultural training was already a feature of principal gaols in NSW but it was constrained by enclosures intended to confine prisoners.

The first Afforestation Camp for low security prisoners was opened at Tuncurry in October 1913. Emu Plains Prison Farm, occupying 107 acres (43 hectares) began operating in December 1914, the first prisoners arriving in April 1915. They were first offenders under the age of 25, relocated from other prisons and away from the influence of hardened offenders. Rehabilitation was to be achieved by general farm work and growing vegetables and farm produce for other government institutions. It was arranged on similar lines to Tuncurry with each prisoner occupying a separate hut. From an initial batch of 10 huts, by 1933 there were

78 huts in place. The huts were arranged around a quadrangle that doubled as a drill square. Detainees ate by themselves in their huts at a small table. Recreation included outdoor sports and visitors were allowed on Sundays. The Farm was not enclosed by walls and fencing, although warders performed guard duty. However, attempted escapes were uncommon.⁵³

An adjacent dairy farm was acquired in October 1936, followed by an additional 93 acres (37.6 hectares) in 1938. The timber huts were rebuilt between 1954 and 1957, and four dormitories were constructed in 1977. Redevelopment in 1999 converted the Prison Farm into a minimum to medium security facility for women. It continued to function as a dairy farm. The Emu Plains Correctional Centre is listed as a heritage item by Penrith Council.



86 Detainees huts forming the sides of the quadrangle at Emu Plains Prison Farm, 1933.

Source: NLA nla.obj-160876273-1.

⁵³ John Ramsland, "Prisons to 1920" at https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/prisons_to_1920 , accessed 14 August 2019.



87 Detainees huts forming the sides of the quadrangle at Emu Plains Prison Farm, 1933.

Source: NLA nla.obj-161039219-1.

4.13 Government Agricultural Farm, Scheyville

The Government Agricultural Farm, located at Pitt Town, had a chequered history. Scheyville began in the 1890s as a labour co-operative known as the Pitt Town Co-operative Labour Settlement, which failed. It was then taken over by the New South Wales Government. In 1905 the State Labour Bureau set up a training farm to alleviate unemployment amongst city youths. Boys, mostly aged between 14 and 16, spent one month attending the Labour Depot in Randwick, then were sent to the Training Farm for City Lads, on the Pitt Town property. It was shared with a Casual Labour Farm for men. By 1910 both farms were known as the Government Agricultural Training Farm. In 1911 the government entered into an agreement with the Dreadnought Trust to migrate 20 English youths a fortnight to meet the demand for trained agricultural workers in New South Wales. The first 12 arrived in April 1911 and were sent to the Government Agricultural Farm.

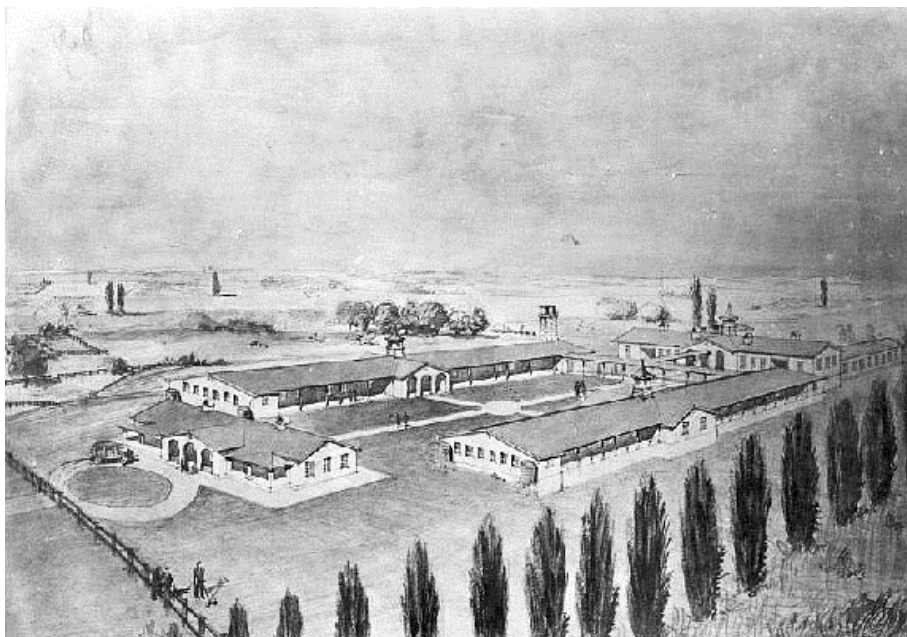
In 1913 the site was proclaimed as the Government Agricultural Farm, Scheyville. It was named in honour of William Francis Schey (1857-1913) who, while director of labour for the State Labour Bureau, established the Government Agricultural Training Farm. Scheyville spread across 2,150 acres and included residential facilities for the young men, Farm Manager's residence, a killing room, butchers shop and a post office. The farm was divided into paddocks for different purposes and consisted of a dairy, piggery, sheep section, farm section, orchard, vegetable garden, millet broom making plant, sawmill, blacksmiths, saddlers, wheelwrights, carpenter's and tinsmith's shops.

Youth training ceased on the duration of World War I but resumed in 1919. During the War it became a site where World War I German detainees were held and a camp where women were trained in agricultural skills. In 1920 some ex-servicemen were sent to the farm for training. From 1925 the Commonwealth Government undertook to pay half the costs of the Training Farm operation, while the British Government agreed to pay one third of maintenance expenditure. This allowed a building programme to start in 1929.

During the 1930s migrant boys continued to come to the farm for training through the Dreadnought Scheme and the Big Brother Movement, as well as the Anglican Church. In 1932 the home housed 116 boys, with around nine new boys arriving each week. Most were from the city and their average age was 18. Scheyville ceased being used as a training farm in 1940.

Scheyville was then used by the military for artillery training until 1945. In 1949 the New South Wales Government transferred the property to the Commonwealth Government, who used it as a hostel for migrants, mostly from Scandinavia and Eastern Europe. Scheyville Migrant Hostel was closed in 1964 and the place became the Officer Training Unit for National Service conscripts, and new officers. This continued until 1973. From 1978 to 1983 Scheyville was a campus of Hawkesbury Agricultural College. In the late 1980s it was used by the New South Wales Police Tactical Response Group. In 1996 Scheyville National Park, which covers 920 hectares, was created. It takes in the old farm training school and hostel.

Scheyville National Park is listed on the SHR.



88 Sketch by architect B Wiltshire of the Scheyville Training Farm, 1926
Source: NSWSA Number NRS-5529.

4.14 Probationary Farm Homes

Probationary Farm Homes were established at Rydalmere, Branxton, Dora Creek, Toronto and Raymond Terrace.

- The Probationary Farm Home, Rydalmere was established in 1891 by the State Children's Relief Board. It was a home for boys who were defined as being too 'vicious' or 'too old' to stay at the Mittagong Cottage Homes or in the boarding out system. The Probationary Farm Home, Rydalmere was closed in 1894 and the boys were sent to the Carpentarian Reformatory.
- The Probationary Farm Home at Branxton was established in the 1890s by the State Children's Relief Board. It also accommodated boys who were considered too 'vicious' or 'too old' to be kept at the Mittagong Cottage Homes, or in the boarding out system. Rather than being placed in a traditional institution, boys were sent to private farms. The farmers received payment for supervising the boys. The Home was closed around 1915.

- The Probationary Farm Home at Dora Creek in 1900 was established by the State Children's Relief Department as an institution for boys whose behaviour was such that they might otherwise have been committed to the Newcastle Hospital for the Insane. It was a farm home under the supervision of a private farmer, who provided individual guidance to the boys. The Farm Home closed in 1913 and was replaced by the Raymond Terrace Home for Feeble-Minded Boys.
- The Probationary Farm Home at Toronto, on the Central Coast, was established by the State Children's Relief Department in 1909. It was a home for boys who were defined as having extremely serious problems of a moral, sexual or psychological nature, and who, it was thought, should not be placed with other children. As at Branxton, the boys were sent to private farms. It was closed around 1912. It was not an institution; instead boys were sent to live with private farmers, who received payment for supervising them.
- The Raymond Terrace Home was established by the State Children's Relief Department in October 1913, replacing the Probationary Home at Dora Creek. It also included boys who, for various reasons, were considered unable to be placed with other children. It was a cottage home, where some 30 boys worked and lived with an individual farmer. It was intended for boys who were considered 'of feeble intellect' and included children who were described as truants or "habitual wanderers", or "moral degenerates." Like the Probationary Farm Home at Toronto, Raymond Terrace also took boys who had extremely serious problems of a moral, sexual or psychological nature, and who could not be placed with other children. The Raymond Terrace Home is thought to have closed around 1930.

4.15 Non-government Farm Homes

There were a number of farm homes established by religious and charitable groups during the late nineteenth century and twentieth century, not all of which endured for very long. Several were interconnected. They included the following institutions.

Our Boys' Farm Home at Camden was an initiative of George Edward Ardill's Society for Providing Homes for Neglected Children and was officially opened by the Minister for Public Instruction, Joseph Carruthers, in February 1890. Its establishment was financed by a gift of land from W H Paling, of Paling's Music Store in Sydney. It was intended as a farm training home and, like other institutions run by George Edward Ardill, such as the Home of Hope for Friendless and Fallen Women, arranged 'apprenticeships' for boys once they had left the home. Older boys were given training on nearby farms, rather than on the Home's site. The Home closed in 1945 and the building was sold in 1946.⁵⁴ The principal building is now a private residence known as Macquarie House and is listed in Camden Local Environmental Plan.

⁵⁴ Christine Robinson, *Our Boys Home* (2008) at <http://www.camdenhistory.org.au/Our%20Boys%20Home.pdf>, accessed 6 September 2019.



89 Our Boys' Home, Camden, 1903.
Source: Camden Museum, reproduced at
<http://www.camdenhistory.org.au/Our%20Boys%20Home.pdf>

The institution known as **Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes**, at North Parramatta was founded in 1911 by philanthropist Sir James Burns. Burnside is credited with pioneering cottage care in Australia, although the Mittagong Cottage Homes were established around 1885 by the State Children's Relief Board. The first cottage home was opened on 17 June 1911 by Lady Dudley, wife of the Governor General. Within 12 years, there were 14 cottage homes on the North Parramatta site, caring for more than 500 children. Burnside was a functioning village - apart from the cottages there was a farm, hospital, school, hall, gymnasium, playing fields and swimming pool. The farm was operational by the mid 1920s, if not before, and agricultural and farm work was mostly undertaken by the boys. By the early 1930s there were around 35 hectares under cultivation a herd of 35 cows⁵⁵ and poultry farm was established in this period. It would appear that the Minister for Education was so impressed by the boys' farm work that he appointed a temporary and then permanent Agricultural Science Teacher to the home.⁵⁶

Burnside's 1935 Annual Report suggested that "so great has been the success of the Burnside training scheme that it is impossible to cope with the demand for boys for farms and for girls to assist in household duties."⁵⁷ In 1955 the name of the institution was changed to Burnside Presbyterian Homes for Children. Although Burnside Homes were called 'orphan homes', few of the children were actually orphans, in the sense of having lost both parents. Children were usually committed to the homes because of poverty, family breakdown, illness and hardship. Parents were expected to pay fees to maintain their children and were allowed to maintain contact, although this was limited to set visiting hours, on rare Sundays.⁵⁸

In the 1960s the capacity of the homes, originally designed for 30 children, was reduced to house 12-15 children. In the 1970s, a comprehensive and successful system of foster care was established by Burnside social workers and from the late 1970s the children's cottages on the Burnside site were progressively closed down. In the 1980s Burnside Homes for Children began leasing properties in Fairfield and

⁵⁵ Susan Keen, *Burnside: 75 Years of Caring*, pp.67-68, 127.

⁵⁶ "Farm Work by Boys", *Daily Telegraph*, 22 September 1933, p.11.

⁵⁷ "Burnside Boys. Country Demand", *Sun*, 26 May 1936, p.23.

⁵⁸ "Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes (1911-1955)" at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00251b.htm#related>, accessed 9 September 2019.

Cabramatta to provide accommodation for refugee children from Cambodia. Other family group homes were also established in this period. In the 1980s the need to raise funds to support Burnside's programmes prompted the sale of a large part of the site. Cottages were leased by Redeemer Baptist School in 1986 then sold to the school in 1994. Land was subdivided and sold, and a shopping centre was built to support new housing on the site. From 1986 Burnside Homes for Children stopped running children's homes on the North Parramatta site. It became known simply as Burnside.⁵⁹ Burnside was a Uniting Church Agency that ran foster care, family group homes and outreach programmes from 1986 until 2000.⁶⁰ Burnside Homes is listed as a heritage item by The Hills Council. Reid Home – Burnside Homes Group is listed by Parramatta City Council.



90 Aerial photograph of Burnside Homes prior to 1950 - the farm occupied extensive acreage behind the row of cottages.
Source: SLNSW ON 447/Box 062 - Milton Kent photograph.

The **Windsor Farm Home for Boys** at Freemans Reach was established by the Anglican Homes for Children Association in 1923 on an existing farm purchased by or for the Association. It was a training farm for older boys from the Milleewa Boys Home at Ashfield, an Anglican home established in 1919 that provided vocational but not agricultural training, and other children's homes. The Home accommodated 15 boys, who were 13 or 14 when they entered it and stayed until they reached the age of 18. Boys attended school or worked while they lived at the farm. The decision to close the Windsor Farm Home for Boys because of "adverse seasons and other factors" was made at the end of 1929.⁶¹

St George's Training Farm Home for Boys was another Anglican initiative. It was opened at Oakhampton, to the north of Maitland, in 1927. An existing 32 acre (12.95 hectares) farm that was acquired by the Church, it was run by the Anglican Diocese of Newcastle and took boys aged 13 and over who had been in Morpeth Home for Boys (St Alban's). The Farm Home was short-lived, closing in 1930. In 1942 St Alban's Home for Boys relocated to Murrurundi, which does not appear to have been a Farm Home.

⁵⁹ "Burnside Presbyterian Homes for Children (1955-1978)" at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00252b.htm#related> and "Burnside Homes for Children (1978-1986)" at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00253b.htm#related>, accessed 9 September 2019.

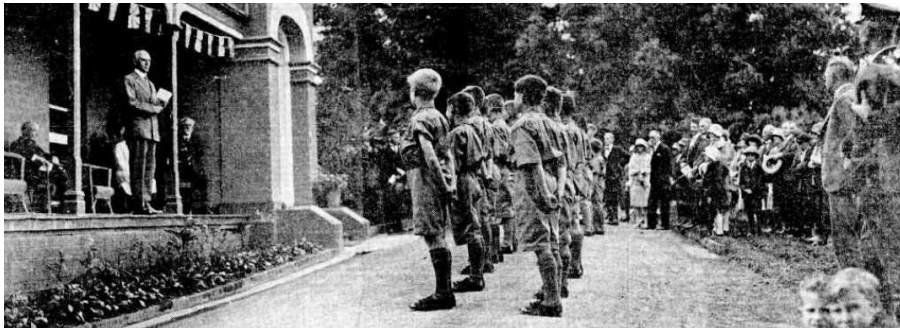
⁶⁰ "Burnside (1986-2000)" at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/guide/nsw/NE00254>, accessed 1 November 2019.

⁶¹ "Milleewa Boys Home. Annual Meeting", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 16 December 1929, p.5.

Mowbray Park was a farm training school for child and youth migrants run by Dr Barnardo's Homes (Australia Branch) at Picton. The property had been acquired by Sydney solicitor William Barker in the 1870s. A homestead was built in the 1880s and eventually the property became a repatriation hospital during and after World War I. It was acquired by Barnardo's in 1928 and the farm school was officially opened in November 1929. The school was initially for boys and girls aged six to fifteen years, but was later used only for boys. Around 200 children could be accommodated within the 6 cottages that were built at Mowbray Park. It closed in 1959, and was replaced by a smaller farm school at Scone on the Upper Hunter River.

Scone Farm School, also known as Tooloogan Vale, a former horse stud farm, trained boys aged 15 to 16 years in farming skills. The school took migrant children and later admitted Australian-born children. They participated in a comprehensive farm training course before Barnardo's assisted most of them in finding employment on farms. The Farm School submitted items in to shows, including the Royal Easter Show, and won many ribbons. Scone Farm School's programme ended in December 1981 because the farm had operated at a loss for over a year because of drought in the Hunter Valley. The farm was sold in 1982.

Mowbray Park is listed as a heritage item in Wollondilly Local Environmental Plan.



91 The Governor of NSW, Sir Dudley de Chair, opening Mowbray Park on 15 November 1929.

Source: *Sydney Morning Herald*, 16 November 1929.

Sunnylands was a Farm Home for boys located at Wollongbar, about 15 kilometres east of Lismore. It was established in 1949 by Thomas Agst, a local politician, Protestant organiser and founder of the United Protestant Association of New South Wales following the purchase of an existing dairy farm. It remained in use as a dairy farm until building started and the first purpose-designed building was completed in 1955. Sunnylands was the first Home set up by the Association, which by 1953 had opened 13 homes across the state. Shortly after it opened the Home received a contingent of British child migrant boys. It closed in 1997. The United Protestant Association of New South Wales also opened a Farm Home known as **Gumleigh** in Wagga Wagga, which was acquired in the early 1950s and opened during 1956. It closed in 1983, then operated for about two years as two group homes. It is now a private residence.

The Wollongbar Agricultural Institute was also associated with the education of boys, but not as a reformatory. Established in 1893, its focus was on dairying. Early in the station's history it also became a practical agricultural training centre for young Australians to gain training and experience in agriculture. Apparently this was a common feature of Experiment or Demonstration Farms. The first students were enrolled in March 1902. The numbers of students remained small, sometimes down to two or three in

residence but by 1914 the situation had improved with 24 apprentices in residence, most being boys brought out from England under the auspices of the Dreadnought Farm Scheme.⁶²

The Anglican Diocese of Canberra and Goulburn established **Bungarimbil** Farm Home at Tumbarumba in 1957. The property, a 404.68 hectare sheep station, was bequeathed to the Church in 1951 by Mrs Jean McLeod for the purposes of establishing a children's home. A further 445 hectares were acquired by mid-1958, and an additional residential building was built to cope with demand around 1961. It was less a home for orphans than for boys from disadvantaged or broken homes. The Home was initially managed by the Reverend John Brain. It closed in 1983 and the buildings were taken over by Wagga Community Services. By 2013 Bungarimbil was a private residence.⁶³

4.16 Conclusions

The following table provides an overview of farm homes in NSW. None of the state-managed or non-government farm homes that were established from the end of the nineteenth century in NSW fulfils the function for which it was originally established.

Table 3: Farm homes in NSW

Name	Dates	Site	Typology	Later use	Significance
Government Farm Homes					
Gosford Farm Home	1912-1999	Greenfield	Dormitory	Community, special needs and educational	State
Berry Training Farm	1934-1977	Berry Experiment Farm	Cottage	Berry Sport and Recreation Centre	
Narara Farm Home	1927-1934	Forestry training school		State ward institution	
Kinchela Training Home, Kempsey	1923-1970	Greenfield	Dormitory	Property of Kempsey LALC	State/Local
Mittagong Farm Home	1906-1976	Existing farm	Cottage	Renwick home for dependent children	State (Challoner, Hassall and Jefferis Cottages) Local (Challoner Cottage)
Riverina Farm Home	1928-1942	Yanco Experimental Farm	Dormitory	Murrumbidgee Rural Studies Centre	State (s.170 register)

⁶² State Heritage Inventory database entry for Wollongbar Agricultural Institute at <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=3040088>, accessed 21 May 2020.

⁶³ "Bungarimbil Boys' Home (1957-1983)" at <https://www.findandconnect.gov.au/ref/nsw/biogs/NE00089b.htm>, accessed 10 September 2019; "Urgent Need For Boys' Home To Be Expanded", *Canberra Times*, 14 August 1958, p.5.

Name	Dates	Site	Typology	Later use	Significance
St Heliers Farm Home	1945-1973	Greenfield	Cottage	Adult correctional centre	State (s.170 register/Local
Daruk Training Farm	1960-1984	Greenfield	Multi-purpose buildings	John Moroney Correctional Complex	
Yawarra	1969-1979	Greenfield	Dormitory	Coal training college	
Emu Plains Prison Farm	1914-1998	Greenfield	Individual huts	Emu Plains Correctional Centre	Local
Government Agricultural Farm, Scheyville	1913-1940	Former casual labour farm (1896)	Dormitories	Part of Scheyville National Park	State
Non-government farm homes					
Our Boys' Farm Home, Camden	1890-1946	Greenfield	Purpose-built two storey house	Private residence, Macquarie House	Local
Burnside Presbyterian Orphan Homes, North Parramatta	1911-1986	Greenfield	Cottage	Foster care, family group homes and outreach programs 1986 – 2000; parts in private ownership	Local
Windsor Farm Home for Boys, Freemans Reach	1923-1929	Existing farm	Existing residence	Property sold – subsequent use not ascertained	
St George's Training Farm Home for Boys, Oakhampton	1927-1930	Existing farm	Not ascertained	Not ascertained.	
Mowbray Park, Picton.	1929-1959	Existing farm	Dormitory	Working farm and farm stay.	Local
Scone Farm School (Tooloogan Vale)	1959-1982	Existing farm	Not ascertained	Understood to have reverted to a horse stud farm.	
Sunnylands, Wollongbar	1949-1997	Dairy farm	Purpose-built accommodation	Not ascertained.	
Gumleigh, Wagga Wagga	1956-1983	Farm	Existing residence	Two group homes to 1985; private residence	

Name	Dates	Site	Typology	Later use	Significance
Bungarimbil Farm Home, Tumbarumba	1957-1983	Sheep station	Existing residence; dormitory	Wagga Community Services; private residence	

Mount Penang is unique because it is part of a continuous chain of boys' reformatories starting in 1867 with the Nautical School Ship *Vernon*, followed by the *Sobraon*, Brush Farm and the establishment of Mount Penang on a greenfield site in 1912. This facility evolved and functioned until 1999, making it the longest running establishment in NSW, with significant and direct historical links to the first reformatory for boys in NSW. It is also reputed to have been the largest farm home, and was the site for innovations such as the privilege cottages, which then spread to other establishments. Although it is notable for the fact that boys constructed the buildings, this had previously taken place at Mittagong and subsequently took place at the Riverina Farm Home.

Mount Penang is also distinguished by the several institutions it generated – Narara Farm Home, Daruk Training Farm and Tamworth. There were also links to other homes, such as Kinchela Training Home at Kempsey, which received Aboriginal boys from Mount Penang.

5 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Introduction

The concept of “cultural significance” embraces the values of places or items to the community, which cannot be expressed in financial terms alone. Assessment of cultural significance endeavours to establish why a place or item is considered important and valued by the community. Significance, therefore, is embodied in the fabric of the place, including the setting, the records associated with the place and the response that the place evokes in the community.

5.2 Previous assessments

The following statement of heritage significance has been extracted from the State Heritage Register (SHR) database entry for Mount Penang Parklands (database number 5053898). It is the official gazetted statement of significance for this site:

The Mount Penang Juvenile Justice Centre has been the most important juvenile detention centre in NSW for most of the twentieth century and is a direct continuation of the nineteenth-century system of reformatory training ships. The design of the early buildings, their configuration and the layout of the site itself, as well as its agricultural and pastoral features, its remnant dairy and its landscaping collectively and individually illustrate juvenile penal philosophies and practices of the period and their subsequent evolution over eighty-five years of operation. The location of the Centre is a feature in the historical expansion of the city of Sydney into its rural hinterland and its operations are an element in the development of Gosford and the Central Coast.

Mount Penang also has significance for the local Aboriginal people both pre and post-contact, and during the time when Mount Penang was used as a juvenile detention centre and accommodated a number of Aboriginal detainees for whom the site would have profound associations.

The Centre has notable aesthetic qualities associated with its site and the available views, and layout of the low-scale buildings and the landscaping. The earlier buildings are attractive, human-scaled structures, which, while of an institutional character, utilise colonial homestead architecture appropriate to their setting and construction techniques of particular interest. The earlier buildings reproduce these forms to reinforce the characteristic appearance of the complex, whilst the McCabe Cottages group is an excellent example of the Inter-War Functionalist architectural style.

The siting and relationship of buildings to each other and to the sports fields, paddocks and vistas are all components of the operational requirements and practices of the Centre. These provide technical information regarding juvenile detention and reformatory practices. Mount Penang is very important to the many boys and young men who were detained there over the course of nearly a century. For most detainees, Mount Penang is a place where the unforgettable occurred - experiences that strongly influenced the course of their lives. The place is significant to the many men and women who lived and worked at the former detention centre. For many of these people, it is a place of substantial personal and professional achievement. Mount Penang is also important to the local community as a landmark of historical and aesthetic importance. The place has functioned as a community meeting point, with many links between the wider community and the detainees and staff.

(Source: Mount Penang CMP 2001. Godden Mackay Logan).

5.3 Assessment of significance

The heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands has been assessed in previous CMPs, most notably the GML CMP (2001). This assessment was included in the Extent CMP (2018). The assessment of heritage significance in this CMP revises previous assessments to take into account additional research and the landscape and archaeological assessments.

The assessment of heritage significance uses the framework for the assessment of significance advocated by the Heritage Council of NSW in the guidelines included in the NSW Heritage Manual. In this framework places are assessed in accordance with the defined criteria set out below.

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).

Mount Penang is one of the most significant juvenile reformatories to have operated in NSW during the twentieth century. As the Mount Penang Farm Home/Training School it has historical associations with nineteenth-century reformatories and industrial schools, most notably the training ships *Vernon* and *Sobraon*, and Brush Farm, of which it was the immediate successor. The Mount Penang Farm Home consolidated the practice of growing fresh produce, which made the Home self-sufficient and provided vocational training for boys who were sent to it.

Although not the first juvenile farm home to utilize the labour of inmates for the construction of its buildings, Mount Penang is an early example of this, and notable for the scale of buildings constructed in this way. The subsequent development across the site reflects changes in the juvenile penal philosophies and practices over the course of the twentieth century, are reflected in the development of the site and its features and have influenced the character of the place. Its formerly rural location, its agricultural and pastoral features and the cultural landscape demonstrate the work and recreational activities undertaken by the juveniles at Mount Penang over eighty-five years of operation.

Mount Penang is notable for the innovative methods of juvenile reform that were introduced there. The most tangible evidence of this is the McCabe Centre, initially constructed as a sub-institution in 1944 and then adapted for use as a Privilege Cottage in 1948.

The location of the institution reflects the increasing urbanisation of the metropolitan area that put pressure on the land needed for institutions of this type. It also reflects a philosophy of isolating juvenile offenders away from urban centres as a precondition of their reform.

According to the SHR inventory for Mount Penang Parklands, the place is considered to be very significant in the Aboriginal history of NSW during the 20th century, being a major place of incarceration and detention of Aboriginal boys and men from all over the state, and a place for temporarily housing removed Aboriginal children before their relocation to other institutions such as Kinchela Training Home near Kempsey.

Mount Penang Parklands is significant at State and Local levels.

Criterion B An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance to NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The design and construction of the early dormitories was supervised by the prominent architect James Nangle, OBE, an early supporter of the use of concrete and steel in building. He was the secretary and testing architect of the Institute of Architects and was a member of the Mount Penang Building Committee.

Buildings designed and constructed at Mount Penang from the 1940s through to the 1970s are associated with the Government Architect's Branch. Of these the most noteworthy are the buildings making up the McCabe Cottage complex.

The Dance College (Building 32) constructed for NAISDA is associated with the prominent architectural firm of Jackson Teece.

Due to the minimal archaeological potential of the site and the late date of the site's establishment it is unlikely that the site will contain "relics" and remains which may illustrate a significant pattern in State or local history. The site is likely to have associations with former occupants, but personal or physical evidence is unlikely to be evident in any potential archaeological resource of the site.⁶⁴

Mount Penang Parklands is significant at Local level.

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).

Mount Penang Parklands is aesthetically significant for its distinctive integration of buildings, cultural landscape, natural landscape and views within the site. The layout of the original buildings associated with the Farm Home along The Avenue, which rise as the road curves to the north to overlook the Cricket Oval, is particularly noteworthy.

The early surviving buildings are aesthetically significant because of their consistent human scale, simple domestic form and restrained palette of materials, which unifies their presence on the site and underscores their coherence as a group. The functional layout of the early section of the site reflects then-current attitudes towards the planning of public institutions. The buildings are of technical interest because of the extensive use of concrete in their construction.

The siting and topography have been utilised in the design and evolving development of the place. The sense of open space created by views out from within the Parklands, the enclosure provided by uncleared surrounding bushland and the unfolding of vistas along the curving entrance road into the site are essential elements of its character.

The McCabe Cottage complex is an excellent example of the Inter-War Functionalist architectural style. Its physical isolation from the main complex allows this building and the architectural character of the main complex to coexist without visual inconsistencies.

Later buildings, particularly those designed during the 1970s and after, echo the predominant architectural character of the early buildings to create a uniform appearance across the complex.

Apart from the existing views and layout of the site, the potential archaeological resource is unlikely to have aesthetic value.⁶⁵

Mount Penang Parklands is significant at State and Local levels.

⁶⁴ Historical Archaeological Assessment, p.13.

⁶⁵ Historical Archaeological Assessment, p.13.

Criterion D An item has strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Mount Penang is of profound significance to the people, both Aboriginal and European, who were detained there over its long history and also their families. For these people, Mount Penang is a place that reflects formative life experiences – both positive and painful. It is a place where the detention of thousands of boys and young men can be acknowledged.

The place is of very strong significance to the many people who worked there over many decades. For these people, Mount Penang is a place of personal and professional growth and achievement, as well as the site of experiences that have strongly influenced their lives and outlooks.

The site is a significant and recognised physical, social, and historical landmark for the local communities of Gosford, Kariong and Somersby. In a wide variety of ways, it has functioned as a community meeting place and a resource which has supported local community needs. Mount Penang has had a substantial historical and social influence on the development of the local community.

Mount Penang is a place where many progressive innovations were introduced into the operation of juvenile detention services. It is, therefore, a place of personal pride and achievement for staff members.

Mount Penang is a place where many staff lived, raised their families, socialised, and formed life-long friendships and tight-knit communities. It is a place where some interaction between detainees, the families of staff and the wider community was possible.

The site is valued as a landmark and community meeting place for its social, community service and aesthetic qualities.

An assessment has not been made of the social significance of the place as an adjunct to the assessment that formed part of the Godden Mackay Logan 2000 CMP.

Mount Penang Parklands is significant at State and Local levels.

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 complex of buildings and cultural landscape at Mount Penang Parklands was a component of the overall system and practice of justice in NSW. The siting and relationship of buildings to each other and to the sports fields, paddocks and vistas were all components of the operational requirements and practices of the facility. The core of original buildings, augmented by subsequent institutional development across the site are evidence of a body of experience in the operation of a juvenile detention and reformatory facility that is not obtainable from other sources.

Mount Penang Parklands has significant natural heritage value. The western portion of the study area is characterized by open grassland and paddocks with sporadic remnant and planted trees. A large dam is located in the centre of the study area that provides habitat for several water birds. The east of the Bushland Precinct contains a large area of intact, remnant vegetation characterized by the underlying Hawkesbury sandstone geology and steep, rocky landform. The vegetation is highly diverse, with several communities present ranging from heathlands to dry sclerophyll forest and small patches of temperate rainforest. The vegetation provides habitat for a range of threatened flora and fauna species listed at a state and federal level.

Aboriginal archaeological assessment

The Mount Penang Parklands are located within a region of archaeological sensitivity, due to the abundance of sandstone outcroppings, creek lines and relatively undisturbed landscapes in the surrounding area. The eastern Bushland Precinct of Mount Penang is considered part of this archaeologically sensitive landscape, due to the low levels of disturbance and the presence of archaeologically sensitive features in this precinct. However, the remainder of the Mount Penang Parklands precincts are considered to possess low potential for further Aboriginal sites, due to historical disturbance of the landscape including land clearance, construction and bulk earthworks.

This interpretation of the remaining Mount Penang precincts extends to the small sections of bushland where AHIMS #45-3-4004 and #45-3-1289 are located, as vegetation in these areas appears to be regrowth rather than mature growth. Therefore, with the exception of the Bushland Precinct, the Mount Penang Parklands are considered to possess low potential and low significance for tangible Aboriginal heritage. The Bushland Precinct however is considered to possess moderate to high potential for tangible Aboriginal heritage.⁶⁶

Historical archaeological assessment

It is not anticipated that the site will yield important historical or research based information that could not be derived from any other source concerning the use of the site as a centre for juvenile detention and education. Valerie Rubie's detailed account of the history and development of the site and the various Annual Reports available for the site's use detail all manner of information including expenditure, food, educational resources, building materials and day to day operations of the school.

While the nature of the site is rare and representative as a centre for juvenile detention and education, the history of the site is well-documented and any archaeological features and deposits that may be located on the site are highly unlikely to reflect juvenile detention. Due to the late date of the use of the site, any archaeological features and deposits are likely to duplicate the data set for schools or institutions of a similar date.

It is highly unlikely that the site will contain well-preserved or rare examples of technologies or occupations which are particular to the site or of particular significance.

The buildings on the site reflect the development of the place over time but it is unlikely that the limited potential archaeological resource will demonstrate continuity or change.

The limited potential archaeological resource is unlikely to be intact, however features such as the quarrying around the oval can be interpreted.⁶⁷

Mount Penang Parklands is significant at State and Local levels.

⁶⁶ Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment, pp.24-25.

⁶⁷ Historical Archaeological Assessment, pp.13-14.

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).

There are few, if any, comparable surviving juvenile detention centres of this period in Australia so that Mount Penang has rarity value. It was the most important juvenile detention centre in NSW for most of the twentieth century and it is suggested it was the largest centre of its type in the Southern Hemisphere (SHR).

The Bushland Precinct has had three threatened flora species previously recorded (*Hibbertia procumbens*, *Callistemon linearifolius* and *Prosenathera junoris*), one of which (*H. procumbens*) was confirmed during the field survey undertaken during the preparation of this CMP. One Threatened Ecological Community (TEC), Lowland Forest in the NSW North Coast and Sydney Basin Bioregions, is known to occur in the Eastern Bushland. One additional TEC, Coastal Upland Swamp, may also potentially occur in the Bushland Precinct in small patches where impeded drainage over the sandstone geology creates these unique swamps. Several threatened fauna species are also likely to occur within the Bushland Precinct such as (but not limited to) Eastern Pygmy Possum, Red-crowned Toadlet and Powerful Owl. The wide variety of threatened species and communities demonstrates that the Bushland Precinct possesses rare and endangered aspects of NSW's natural history that is important to protect.⁶⁸

Two groups of *Eucalyptus haemastoma* (Scribbly Gums) are present within the study area, which consists of <very large, old remnant scribbly gums. These scribbly gums are in contrast to the landscape in the vicinity of these trees, which has largely been modified and contains planted species such as poplar or pine trees. The scribbly gums are remnant from the original vegetation community. In addition to the aesthetic value of these trees, given their old age, the majority of the remnant trees contain hollows ranging from very small (<5cm) to very large (>30cm), which provides potential habitat for several fauna species such as microchiropteran bats, birds, mammals and reptiles. Several hollows were in use by Rainbow Lorikeets and Galahs at the time of survey. The groups of scribbly gums are therefor considered important to the natural history of the study area.

Mount Penang Parklands is significant at State and Local levels.

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.

Mount Penang Parklands was an important component of the juvenile justice system in NSW during the twentieth century. It is representative of juvenile and adult detention centres that included farming as a means of corrective discipline and training. Several of these institutions were a direct outcome of conditions at Mount Penang.

The considered early layout and grouping of the Farm Home buildings is representative of the typical design of large institutions and, at Mount Penang, demonstrating centralised design and planning associated with early twentieth century government institutions.

The following assessment of Mount Penang Parklands' archaeological research potential has been written by Eco Logical Australia:

It is not anticipated that the site will yield important historical or research-based information that could not be derived from any other source concerning the use of the site as a centre for juvenile detention and education. Rubie's detailed account of the history and development of the site and

⁶⁸ Natural Heritage Assessment, p.24.

the various Annual Reports available for the site's use detail all manner of information including expenditure, food, educational resources, building materials and day to day operations of the school.

While the nature of the site is rare and representative as a centre for juvenile detention and education, the history and use of the site is well-documented and any archaeological features and deposits that may be located on the site are highly unlikely to reflect juvenile detention. Due to the late date of the use of the site, any archaeological features and deposits are likely to duplicate the data set for schools or institutions of a similar date.⁶⁹

Mount Penang Parklands is significant at State and Local levels.

5.4 Alternate statement of cultural significance

This alternate statement of cultural significance is based on the additional research and information provided for this updated CMP.

Mount Penang Parklands, as the Mount Penang Juvenile Justice Centre, was the most important juvenile detention centre in NSW for most of the twentieth century and is a direct continuation of the nineteenth-century system of reformatory training ships and the early Farm Home at Brush Farm, Eastwood.

The design of the early buildings, their configuration and the layout of the site and its landscaping, collectively and individually illustrate juvenile penal philosophies and practices of the period and their subsequent evolution over eighty-five years of operation. The location of Mount Penang Parklands demonstrates the historical expansion of metropolitan Sydney into its rural hinterland and its operations are an element in the development of Gosford and the Central Coast.

Mount Penang Parklands has notable aesthetic qualities associated with its site and available views, the layout of low-scaled buildings and landscaping. The earlier buildings are attractive, human-scaled structures which, while of an institutional character, utilise simple and direct domestic architectural forms appropriate to their setting and demonstrate construction techniques of particular interest. The most recent buildings emulate these forms to reinforce the characteristic appearance of the complex, whilst the McCabe Cottages group is an excellent example of the Inter-War Functionalist architectural style and is evidence of the innovative practices in juvenile reform that took place at Mount Penang.

The siting and relationship of buildings to each other and to the sports fields, paddocks and vistas are all components of the operational requirements and practices of the Centre. These relationships provide technical information regarding juvenile detention and reformatory practices. As well, the vistas across the site, which embrace natural and cultural landscape features and significant built elements, are an important component of Mount Penang Parklands' aesthetic significance.

The Bushland Precinct of Mount Penang Parklands is significant because it is an intact natural landscape that provides habitat for rare and endangered species of flora and fauna and provides a record of previous Aboriginal occupation of the place. It has aesthetic significance because of its topography and integrity. Scribbly gums in other parts of the site are also significant remnants of the original flora across the site.

Mount Penang is very important to the many Aboriginal and European boys and young men who were detained there over the course of nearly a century. For most detainees, Mount Penang is a place where

⁶⁹ *Historical Archaeological Assessment*, p.13.

unforgettable experiences occurred - experiences which strongly influenced the course of their lives. The place is also important to the many men and women who lived and worked at the former detention centre. For many of these people, it is a place of substantial personal and professional achievement. Mount Penang is also important to the local community as a landmark of historical and aesthetic importance. The place has functioned as a community meeting point, with many links between the wider community and the detainees and staff.

Mount Penang also has significance for the local Aboriginal people both pre and post contact, and during the time when Mount Penang was used as a juvenile detention centre and accommodated a number of Aboriginal detainees for whom the site would have profound associations.

Because of the levels of disturbance across much of Mount Penang, there is Low Aboriginal archaeological potential apart from the eastern Bushland Precinct, which has Moderate to High archaeological potential. Mount Penang has a Low historical archaeological potential.

5.5 Significance of site components

The key elements of a place may make a different relative contribution to its heritage significance. Loss of integrity or poor condition may diminish relative significance. Understanding the importance that the contribution of key elements makes to the heritage significance of a place assists in the determination of appropriate future actions.

The Heritage Council of NSW has formulated gradings of significance to facilitate this process. The following table sets out these gradings, which have been adjusted to suit Mount Penang Parklands.

Table 4: Gradings of heritage significance

Grading of Significance	Justification for Grading
Exceptional	<p>Element that makes a direct and irreplaceable contribution to the overall heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands. It will exhibit a high degree of integrity with any alterations of a minor nature and generally reversible.</p> <p>Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration would substantially diminish the heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands.</p>
High	<p>Element that makes a substantial contribution to the overall heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands. It has alterations that do not detract from its significance.</p> <p>Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration would diminish the heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands.</p>
Moderate	<p>Element that makes a moderate contribution to the overall heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands. It has undergone alteration that detracts from its heritage significance but still contributes to the overall significance of the place.</p> <p>Demolition/removal or inappropriate alteration may diminish the heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands.</p>
Little	<p>Element that makes only a minor contribution to the overall heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands. It has undergone substantial and irreversible alteration and is difficult to interpret.</p> <p>Demolition/removal would not diminish the heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands.</p>

Grading of Significance	Justification for Grading
Intrusive	Element (or component of an element) that adversely impacts on the overall heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands. Demolition/removal would enhance the heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands.

5.5.1 Built items

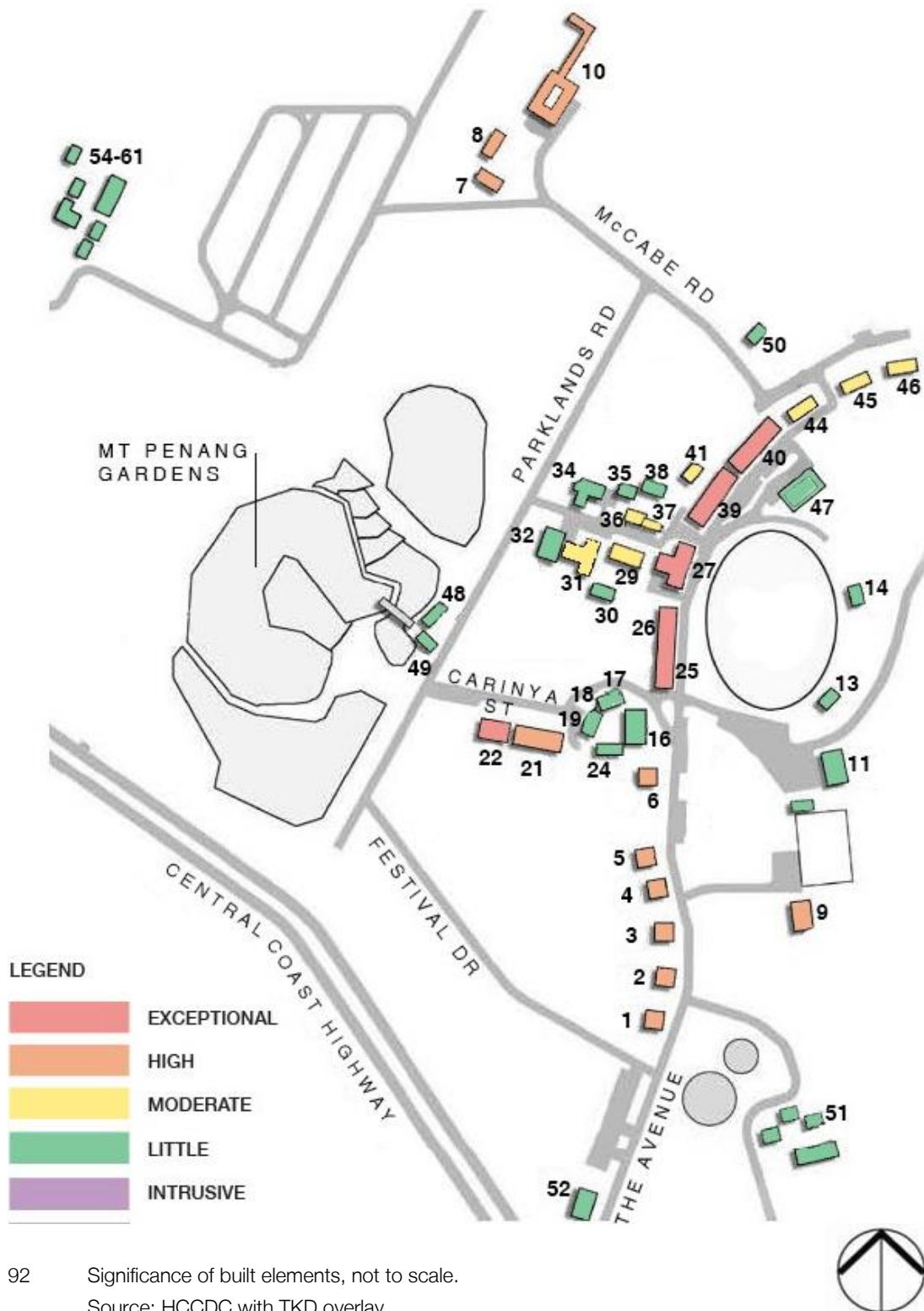
The following table lists the assessed level of heritage significance for the built items at Mount Penang Parklands.

Table 5: Built items assessed significance levels

Exceptional	High	Moderate	Little	Intrusive
Building 22	Building 1	Building 29	Building 11	No built items have been identified as Intrusive
Building 25	Building 2	Building 31	Building 13	
Building 26	Building 3	Building 36	Building 14	
Building 27	Building 4	Building 37	Building 16	
Building 39	Building 5	Building 41	Building 17	
Building 40	Building 6	Building 44	Building 18	
	Building 7	Building 45	Building 19	
	Building 8	Building 46	Building 24	
	Building 9	Shelter to the west of Building 25	Building 30	
	Building 10		Building 32	
	Building 21		Building 34	
			Building 35	
			Building 38	
			Building 47	
			Building 50	
			Building 51	
			Building 52	
			Buildings 54-61	
		Greenhouse to the north of Building 50		
	Garages to the north of Building 2 and south of Building 9			
	Carport to the south-east of Building 19			
	The tennis courts			
	Barbecues;			
	The old bowling green;			
The lower dam, to the south of Mt Penang Gardens.				

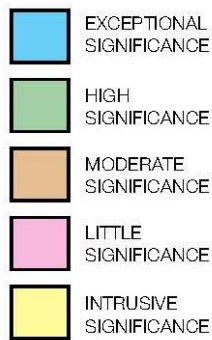
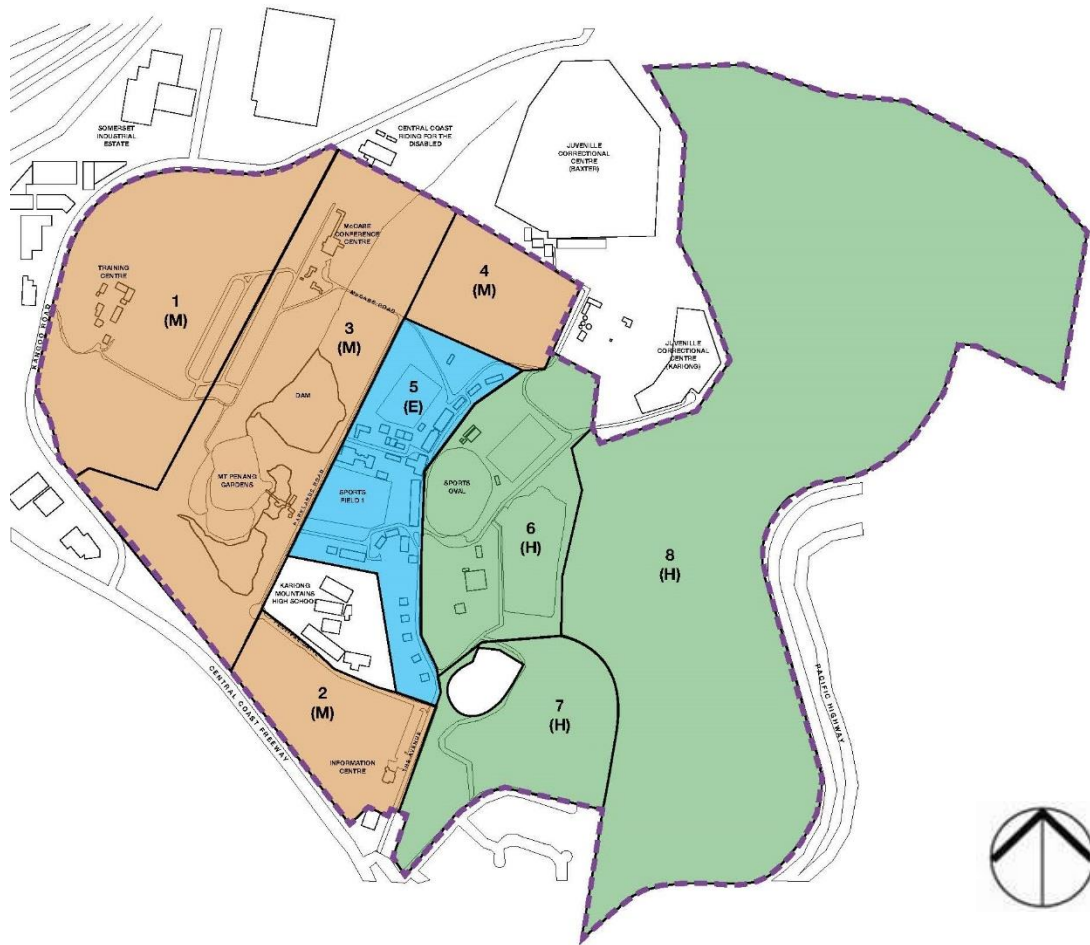
Note:

- Buildings 25, 26, 27, 39 and 40 are significant individually as original buildings constructed during the initial phase of development and as a defining group element in the curve of The Avenue above the Cricket Oval. The group has Exceptional significance.
- Buildings 1 to 6 are significant individually as dwellings constructed during the initial phase of development and as a coherent group of similarly scaled residential buildings along The Avenue. The group has High heritage significance.
- Buildings 7, 8 and 10 are significant individually as examples of Inter War Functionalist style buildings and as a group of buildings that has historical significance when converted to a Privilege Cottage. This represented an important shift in Governmental policy in child welfare policies during the 1940s. The group has High heritage significance.



5.5.2 Landscape items

The following diagrams indicate the relative heritage significance of landscape precincts 1 to 8 and the heritage significance of individual landscape elements in the Parklands.



PRECINCT 1: KANGOO ROAD COMMERCIAL PRECINCT

PRECINCT 2: HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL PRECINCT

PRECINCT 3: FESTIVALS/GARDENS PRECINCT

PRECINCT 4: BAXTERS TRACK MIXED-USE PRECINCT

PRECINCT 5: HERITAGE PRECINCT

PRECINCT 6: SPORTS PRECINCT

PRECINCT 7: PHILIP HOUSE MIXED-USE PRECINCT

PRECINCT 8: BUSHLAND PRECINCT

93 Significance of landscape precincts.
Source: Taylor Brammer



94

Significance of landscape items.

Source: Taylor Brammer.

L1:	OLD PINE TREE GROUP	HIGH
L2:	SCRIBBLY GUM GROUP	HIGH
L3:	POPLAR & BRUSHBOX AVENUE	MODERATE
L4:	SPORTS FIELD 1 PERIMETER BRUSH BOX & EUCALYPT PLANTINGS	MODERATE
L5:	MATURE CULTURAL PLANTINGS ALONG WESTERN EDGE OF SCHOOL	HIGH
L6:	MATURE CULTURAL PLANTINGS INCLUDING CORAL TREES, BRUSH BOX, CAMPHOR LAURELS, POPLARS, HOOP PINES, AN OAK AND A LARCH	HIGH
L7:	SCRIBBLY GUM GROUP	HIGH
L8:	EASTERN BUSHLAND	MODERATE
L9:	ENTRY DRIVE WITH PERIMETER BRUSH BOX & EUCALYPT PLANTINGS	MODERATE

5.6 Heritage curtilage

5.6.1 Definitions

Heritage curtilage is defined in the Heritage Council of NSW publication *Heritage Curtilages* as:

The area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding an item or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance.

It can apply to either:

- land which is integral to the heritage significance of items of the built heritage; or
- a precinct which includes buildings, works, relics, trees or places and their setting.

The term “heritage curtilage” is also used by the Heritage Council of NSW to describe the area listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) or on a local environmental plan.

The heritage curtilage should contain all elements contributing to the heritage significance, conservation and interpretation of a place including (but not limited to):

- historic site boundaries;
- buildings and structures and their settings;
- functional and visual relationships between buildings and structures;
- important views to and from the place;
- any identified archaeological resources;
- historic and visual spatial relationships between buildings, structures and grounds.

The Heritage Council of NSW guidelines describe three different types of heritage curtilages that could be applicable to Mount Penang Parklands:

- Lot Boundary Heritage Curtilage, where the lot would adequately contain the heritage significance of the place, including buildings, gardens and other significant features such as walls, fences and driveways that contribute to the heritage significance of the place.
- Reduced Heritage Curtilage, where the significance of the place does not necessarily relate to the total lot area but to a lesser area of land.
- Expanded Heritage Curtilage, where an area larger than the lot boundary is required to retain the heritage significance of the place, including its landscape setting or visual catchment.
- Composite Heritage Curtilage, which applies to conservation areas.

The concept of heritage curtilages recognises that the heritage significance of a place can be adversely affected, even if no significant fabric is altered. The establishment of a heritage curtilage does not preclude careful and considered development within its boundaries.

5.6.2 Curtilage for Mount Penang Parklands

The State Heritage Register (SHR) boundaries for Mount Penang Parklands are similar but not identical to the site boundaries because they include Kariong Mountains High School and the tanks and the facilities occupied by Central Coast Family Support (Building 51) in the south-eastern corner of the Parklands. This curtilage includes all of the significant heritage buildings and cultural landscape features, including roads, playing fields and plantings, and natural heritage elements including remnant scribbly gums and the Bushland Precinct. An expanded heritage curtilage would assist in the preservation of significant views from within the site and views that are available from the site into the surrounding environs.

Although the SHR boundaries define a curtilage for the entire Mount Penang Parklands site, an appropriate supplementary curtilage for the significant development associated with the role of the site as a Farm Home and juvenile reformatory is recommended. This supplementary heritage curtilage includes the buildings and village greens in Precinct 5 (Heritage Precinct), Precinct 6 (Sports Precinct) and the McCabe complex. It also includes the open space between the Heritage Precinct and McCabe complex. The supplementary heritage curtilage contains development and open spaces associated with the establishment and consolidation of Mount Penang between 1912 and 1930, and the construction and establishment of the Privilege Cottage group (McCabe Complex) in the 1940s. It is intended to provide a curtilage so that the historic relationship between the two sections of the site can be understood and interpreted.



95 Curtilage diagram showing the Lot Boundary Heritage Curtilage (SHR) and the recommended Supplementary Heritage Curtilage.

Source: SIX Maps with TKD overlay



Legend

- Lot Boundary (SHR) Heritage Curtilage for Mount Penang Parklands
- Supplementary Heritage Curtilage

5.7 Ability to represent historic themes

The following table identifies the relevant Australian and New South Wales historic themes represented at the site.

Table 6: Australian and New South Wales historic themes

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historic Themes	Representation of Historic Themes at Mount Penang Parklands
2. Peopling Australia	Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures	Archaeological evidence in the Bushland Precinct. Associations with Aboriginal boys and youths who were inmates. NAISDA Dance College.
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Agriculture	Open spaces formerly used for agricultural activities. Buildings formerly used for agricultural activities.
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape	The cultural landscape of Mount Penang, including open spaces, vegetation and building groups.
7. Governing	Law and order	Continuous management by government departments and statutory authorities from 1912 to the present time. Buildings across the site. The cultural landscape, which is institutional in character.
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Social institutions	The presence of local charities across the site.
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	Playing fields, facilities and buildings associated with sporting activities
9. Marking the phases of life	Persons	The various buildings across the site, which are architect designed and include staff residences

6 INFORMATION FOR CONSERVATION POLICY

6.1 Introduction

Conservation policies and recommendations for their implementation develop from an understanding of:

- the tangible and intangible heritage values of Mount Penang Parklands and its components including natural heritage values, Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage, cultural landscapes, buildings and structures, historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology and movable elements;
- the nature and level of significance of the buildings and of their contextual relationship with their surroundings;
- the condition and integrity of the physical components that make a significant contribution to the heritage values of the place;
- the owner's requirements;
- uses which are both feasible and compatible with the retention of major aspects of significance;
- development constraints and opportunities in relation to the retention of the significance of the place;
- the statutory obligations such as Commonwealth, State and Local environmental planning instruments, the National Construction Code (incorporating the Building Code of Australia) and the Disability Discrimination Act 1992; and
- other non-statutory considerations.

Each of these parameters (constraints and opportunities) is discussed in the following sections.

6.2 Heritage significance

Mount Penang Parklands is a place of State heritage significance requiring that it be managed in accordance with accepted best-practice conservation principles, including The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013 and associated guidelines.

The following should be addressed as part of the management of Mount Penang Parklands to ensure that their tangible values (such as native flora and fauna, Aboriginal archaeology, historic cultural landscapes, buildings and structures and their settings, views and vistas, historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology, moveable elements) and intangible values (meanings and associations etc.) are appropriately identified, retained, conserved, enhanced, researched and interpreted:

- Mount Penang Parklands has significance to the local and wider Aboriginal community and will therefore need to be managed consistent with best-practice management Aboriginal cultural heritage management guidelines;
- Mount Penang Parklands has potential to contain Aboriginal archaeological deposits that will need to be managed in accordance with relevant legislation and requirements;
- Mount Penang Parklands has been in continuous institutional use since establishment of the Gosford Farm Home for Boys in 1912. Although that use has ceased, it is important that the significant contribution that the current and former institutional uses make to the heritage values of the place continue to be understood and appreciated;
- Mount Penang Parklands has a distinctive cultural landscape that demonstrates the historical development of the place and changing community attitudes and Government policy relating to public welfare and social reform. It is important that evidence of this layering is retained;

- Further interpretation of the history and heritage significance Mount Penang Parklands should be undertaken so that the local and wider community can appreciate the site's importance to the people of the Central Coast and NSW;
- New development is possible provided that it retains the heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands and their significant components and enhances the significant cultural landscapes, key buildings and structures within their setting and their potential archaeological values.

A detailed examination of the place indicates that there is the opportunity to:

- Find new uses that are consistent and compatible with the heritage significance of the place and that ensures it is appropriately maintained into the future;
- Interpret its history and heritage significance to visitors and the general community.

The following opportunities and constraints arise from the heritage significance of the place:

- Conserve and manage the bushland in Precinct 8 (Bushland Precinct);
- Retain, conserve and enhance the heritage significance of the place in accordance with accepted conservation principles and practices, including spaces, elements and fabric of the cultural landscape, significant buildings and structures, landscape features, archaeological deposits and moveable heritage;
- Regain and interpret aspects of the place that once contributed to the heritage significance of the place including spaces, elements and fabric;
- Conservation of buildings should be accompanied by adaptive re-use, which should conserve cultural significance and not detract from it;
- Any moveable heritage items should be retained and conserved on the site. Removal should only be considered for conservation or security purposes;
- Ensure that new works, such as alterations and additions and the construction of new buildings, and upgrading of the cultural landscape, retain the heritage significance of the place.

6.3 Physical condition

The buildings at Mount Penang Parklands have all been well maintained and are generally in good condition.

The condition of landscaping and open space in all of the Precincts are generally good. However, much of the fencing within the Baxter's Track Mixed-use Precinct (Precinct 4) needs to be repaired or replaced.

6.4 Owner's requirements

Mount Penang is owned and managed by HCCDC, which is charged with promoting, co-ordinating, managing and securing the economic development of growth centres, including Mount Penang, in the Central Coast. HCCDC require a CMP that will provide comprehensive guidance for the conservation of Mount Penang Parklands and for appropriate adaptive reuse of the place.

HCCDC are currently in the process of developing a new Masterplan for Mount Penang Parklands, which will result in the proposal of new DCP controls and rezoning to support the future development of the Kangaroo Road and Highway Commercial Precincts, and other potential development in the other precincts. The CMP is an important component of this process.

6.5 Retention of integrated cultural and natural significance

The importance of Mount Penang Parklands is intimately related to its integrated cultural and natural significance, which is acknowledged by its inclusion in the NSW Heritage Council's State Heritage Register.

The significance of Mount Penang Parklands means that it is subject to several different statutory and agency requirements, which impose different legislative and regulatory obligations and constraints on the conservation management of the place. These are discussed in Sections 5.7 and 5.8 of the CMP. The heritage significance of the place also means that it is the subject of obligations under the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter and the Australian Natural Heritage Charter, both of which are discussed below.

6.6 Development opportunities and constraints

There is the opportunity to continue and manage the development and future use of Mount Penang Parklands in an integrated and holistic way.

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 defines development as:

- the use of land;
- the subdivision of land;
- the erection of a building;
- the carrying out of a work;
- the demolition of a building or work; and
- any other act, matter or thing that may be controlled by an environmental planning instrument.

There are several categories of development under the Act:

- exempt development, which is exempt from the assessment and consent or approval requirements of the Act;
- development requiring development consent under Part 4 of the Act, including the following:
 - complying development, which is development that complies with pre-determined development standards and requires consent in the form of a complying development certificate by a consent authority or accredited certifier;
 - development that requires consent by a council or other public authority specified as the consent authority (including by a local planning panel or delegated council staff on behalf of a council);
 - regionally significant development (development that requires consent by a Sydney district or regional planning panel);
 - State significant development (development that requires consent by the Independent Planning Commission or the Minister);
 - designated development (development, other than State significant development, that requires an environmental impact statement for an application for consent);
 - integrated development (development that also requires approvals under other legislation that are integrated under general terms of approval);
- development that is an activity requiring environmental assessment under Division 5.1 of the Act before it is carried out by a public authority or before a public authority gives approval for the carrying out of the activity; and
- State significant infrastructure (including critical State significant infrastructure) requiring approval under Division 5.2 of the Act by the Minister.

Mount Penang Parklands provide opportunities for future development:

- Developing a clear and separate identity for the Heritage Precinct (Precinct 5) founded on the historical significance and former uses of the site. This Precinct contains the buildings associated with the establishment and early operations of the Mount Penang Farm Home and has a distinctive character

resulting from the siting of the buildings along the The Avenue and other streets, their relationship to the topography of this part of the site, the cultural landscape and views across open space within the Precinct and from other parts of the site;

- Enhancing and improving infrastructure to support increased visitor use;
- The heritage significance and character of Mount Penang Parklands – its buildings and cultural landscape – should inform complementary future tenant use;
- Increasing public leisure activities so long as these do not increase impacts on the place and its heritage;
- Undertaking new staged amenity tree planting and asset management programs;
- Erecting new buildings in carefully selected locations;
- Improving security across the site;
- Implementing an Interpretation Strategy. There is the opportunity to initiate self-guided, technology-based interpretation devices;
- Facilitating increased awareness and access to the Bushland Precinct (Precinct 8);
- Formalising a plan for cyclic maintenance; and
- Developing a program of prioritised building, services and infrastructure maintenance.

Constraints that may apply to future development at Mount Penang may include:

- Conserving, protecting and managing the natural and cultural heritage of Mount Penang Parklands in a holistic manner, as a single entity;
- Carrying out management tasks and implementation of opportunities within the constraints of funding;
- Although there is the opportunity to construct new buildings, their design and placement will be constrained by the cultural landscape and the heritage significance of many buildings;
- Staging of works will ease capital funding requirements and allow thorough planning before works proceed;
- New uses for Mount Penang Parklands that are compatible with its heritage significance would provide opportunities to retain and conserve the place and assist with ensuring that it is appropriately maintained into the future;
- Constraints on development across the site are included in the zoning provisions in Part 2.3 of GLEP. The provisions outline the types of development that are permitted without consent and those that are permitted only with consent. Prohibited uses are also defined. The current LEP zoning provisions offer a limited number of permissible uses – refer to Section 5.8.5;
- Any new uses associated with the Bushland Precinct must recognise its significance and fragility. New uses must not impact on endangered or vulnerable flora and fauna and the important ecological features contained in the Reserve;
- New uses will include the cultural landscape, which has a relatively simple and robust open character. Care will need to be taken to ensure that the character of the landscape is not impaired by new uses;
- There is the opportunity to improve and enhance visitor access to Mount Penang Parklands and movement through the site, encouraging greater use and awareness of the place. However, the cultural and natural significance of the place will place a constraint on the types of movement so that impacts of increased visitation are minimised.

6.7 Statutory context – Commonwealth

6.7.1 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC) is the Australian Government's central piece of environmental legislation. It is intended to protect Matters of National Environmental Significance (MNES), which include (but are not limited to) wetlands of international significance, threatened species and communities, and listed migratory species. Any action that may or is likely to have a significant impact on MNES should be referred to the Commonwealth to determine if it is a Controlled Action that requires its approval.

There is the potential for MNES to occur at Mount Penang Parklands. The Mount Penang Parklands Natural Heritage Assessment 2019 (Eco Logical Australia) concludes that development on the site is not likely to have a significant impact on MNES.

The following threatened species listed under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) were identified as having potential habitat within the study area:

- *Acacia bynoeana* (Bynoe's Wattle);
- *Cryptostylis hunteriana* (Leafless tongue-orchid);
- *Darwinia glaucophylla*;
- *Eucalyptus camfieldii* (Camfield's Stringybark);
- *Melaleuca deanei* (Deane's Paperbark);
- *Prostanthera askania* (Tranquillity Mintbush);
- *Prostanthera junonis* (Somersby Mintbush);
- *Heleioporus australiacus* (Giant Burrowing Frog);
- *Litoria aurea* (Green and Golden Bell Frog);
- *Anthochaera phrygia* (Regent Honeyeater);
- *Lathamus discolor* (Swift Parrot);
- *Chalinolobus dwyeri* (Large-eared Pied Bat);
- *Dasyurus maculatus* (Spotted-tailed Quoll);
- *Potorous tridactylus tridactylus* (Long-nosed Potoroo);
- *Phascolarctos cinereus* (Koala);
- *Pteropus poliocephalus* (Grey-headed Flying-fox);
- *Hoplocephalus bungaroides* (Broad-headed Snake).

It is understood that parts of the west and north of the study area are to be developed in the future, however, no development plan or impact footprint has been provided. Overall, vegetation and habitat in these areas are more degraded than the east of the site where there is a large intact area of native vegetation. If cleared/highly degraded areas are developed in the future, it is not considered likely that there would be a significant impact on a Commonwealth listed threatened species. However, once a development footprint has been provided, a significance assessment on Commonwealth listed threatened species and communities in accordance with the Significant Impact Guidelines 1.1 - Matters of National Environmental Significance must be undertaken for future development.

6.8 Statutory context - State

6.8.1 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) establishes the system for environmental planning and assessment in NSW. It sets out the requirements needed to obtain consent and approval for development and infrastructure activities. The EP&A Act also specifies the nature of the environmental impact assessment and public consultation requirements needed to obtain consent and approvals.

6.8.2 Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016

The Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016 (BC Act) is the primary legislation for the protection and management of biodiversity in NSW. The BC Act outlines the NSW threatened species and ecological communities and provides a framework for the assessment of developments with impacts on biodiversity. Future development of the study area may result in the requirement for assessment under the BC Act, which may include a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) and associated offsetting or Flora and Fauna Assessment (FFA).⁷⁰

6.8.3 Biosecurity Act 2015

The Central Coast local government area is within the Greater Sydney Local Land Services region of NSW and is subject to the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022. The plan outlines the priority weeds for the region and required management action in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 and additional weeds of regional concern. Priority weeds, regional weeds and Weeds of National Significance have been recorded in the Parklands.⁷¹

6.8.4 National Parks and Wildlife Act (NSW) 1974

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 provides statutory protection for all Aboriginal objects and places within NSW regardless of their significance or where they are located. The Chief Executive of the Office of Environment and Heritage (OEH) is the consent authority. The Act is administered by OEH, which is responsible for managing any Aboriginal objects and places within areas under its care, control and management but also provides a role in the identification, assessment and management of other Aboriginal places throughout NSW. Part 6 of the Act provides for protection of all 'Aboriginal objects' and 'Aboriginal places' (see s86 of the Act). Some exemptions apply (see s87(A) and s87(B) of the Act). 'Aboriginal objects' are defined as:

any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non-Aboriginal extraction and includes Aboriginal remains.

'Aboriginal places' are defined as any place declared by the Minister responsible for the NPW Act to be an Aboriginal place under section 84 of the Act. Aboriginal places may not have any physical evidence of Aboriginal occupation or use but contain spiritual significance or are referred to as anthropological sites — they were or are places of 'special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture'. An area can have spiritual, natural resource usage, historical, social, educational or other type of significance.

⁷⁰ Eco Logical Australia, *Mt Penang Parklands Natural Heritage Assessment*, p.6.

⁷¹ *Mt Penang Parklands Natural Heritage Assessment*, p.27.

NPW Act Approvals

Under Section 90 of the Act, an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required to excavate, disturb, damage, move or otherwise harm an Aboriginal object or place. To obtain an AHIP, the following must be undertaken:

- Consultation with the Aboriginal community in accordance with OEH's Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010. Such consultation requires advertising of the project, writing to stakeholders, holding a meeting, preparing an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Report for review by the Aboriginal stakeholders.
- Testing in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW is often required or recommended to confirm the presence of Aboriginal objects and the research potential of a location. This testing must be undertaken prior to applying for an AHIP and once consultation has been completed. The aim of testing is to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological deposit and inform an AHIP application. A research design must be prepared which clearly outlines the proposed methodology for the testing. This research design must be prepared in association with the Aboriginal community during the consultation detailed above.
- If the site contains evidence of contact archaeology, then the above testing cannot be undertaken without an AHIP.

6.8.5 Heritage Act 1977

The Heritage Act 1977 (NSW) aims to conserve the environmental heritage of New South Wales. Environmental heritage is broadly defined under Section 4 of the Act as consisting of "those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or local heritage significance." The Act established the SHR to protect places with particular importance to the people of New South Wales. Mount Penang Parklands is listed in the SHR. Refer to Figure 30 in Section 4.8 for the SHR listing boundaries.

Standard exemptions apply to the site, as described below.

Management of Archaeology under the Heritage Act

There is the possibility that archaeological remains have survived on the site and may be uncovered in the future. The Heritage Act includes provisions to protect historical archaeological relics. The Act defines a 'relic' as 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
- is of State or local heritage significance.

Under the provisions of the Act, Heritage Council of NSW approval is required to excavate or disturb land included on the SHR and where there is reasonable knowledge or likelihood of relics being disturbed. To gain approval, an application must be made to the Heritage Council under Section 60 of the Act. Excavation Permits are issued in accordance with Heritage Council policies which ensure that disturbance of sites and relics occur in accordance with appropriate professional assessment, standards and procedures. If it is determined that excavation will not adversely affect potential archaeological relics, then an application for Exemption from the s60 process can be made under s57(2) of the Act. Archaeology may be dealt with under Standard Exemption No. 4.



State Heritage Register - SHR: 01667 - Plan: 1928

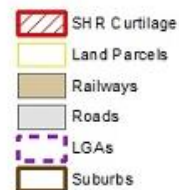
Mount Penang Parklands
Pacific Highway, Somersby

Gazettal Date: 01 August 2003

0 150 300 450 600
Metres

Scale: 1:13,000 @A4

Datum/Projection: GCS GDA 1994



96 SHR boundaries for the listing of Mount Penang Parklands.

Source: State Heritage Register database entry for Mount Penang Parklands.

Heritage Act approvals

Under Section 57(1) of the Act, Heritage Council of NSW approval is required to undertake any works to an SHR place, including subdivision, new works to the grounds or structures, or disturbance of archaeological remains ('relics' or 'works') (that is, excavation). A number of Standard and Site-specific exemptions apply—

see separate discussion below. To gain approval for any works, an application must be made to the Heritage Council of NSW under Section 60 of the Act. (This is in addition to the approval requirements of Gosford Local Environmental Plan 2014—see separate discussion at 6.8.6 below.)

A Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) or Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI) will need to accompany any Section 60 application. The HIS will need to assess how the proposal would affect the heritage significance of the place and what alternatives have been considered to avoid, minimise or mitigate adverse heritage impacts. The HIS should be prepared by a heritage professional consistent with current assessment guidelines.

Modification of approvals are granted under section 65a of the Heritage Act. Proposals to modify an existing approved works application require a Modification of Approval request to be submitted. This can only be done by the original applicant of the works application.

Standard and Site-Specific Exemptions

Under the Heritage Act, the Minister may make exemptions from approval otherwise required under the Act for works to SHR places. There are two types of exemptions:

- Standard exemptions for all SHR places. Typical exempted activities include building maintenance, minor repairs, alterations to certain interiors or areas or change of use; and
- Site specific exemptions for a particular SHR place that can be approved by the Minister on the recommendation of the Heritage Council.

The Heritage Council of NSW has prepared guidelines to inform owners and managers of SHR places about the standard exemptions. Additional details of the standard exemptions can be obtained from the Heritage Council of NSW.

Site specific exemptions relate to the particular requirements of an individual SHR place and can only be for works which would not materially affect the significance of the place. Site specific exemptions are only applicable if the works are identified as exempt development in a CMP endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW. Refer to Appendix G for the proposed Site Specific Exemptions.

Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair

The Heritage Act provides for minimum standards for maintenance and repair of all SHR places. These standards apply to weatherproofing, fire protection, security measures and essential maintenance and repair. Under the Act, inspection to ensure compliance with the minimum standards must be conducted at least once a year (or at least once every three years for essential maintenance and repair).

6.8.6 Central Coast Council

Gosford Local Environmental Plan 2014

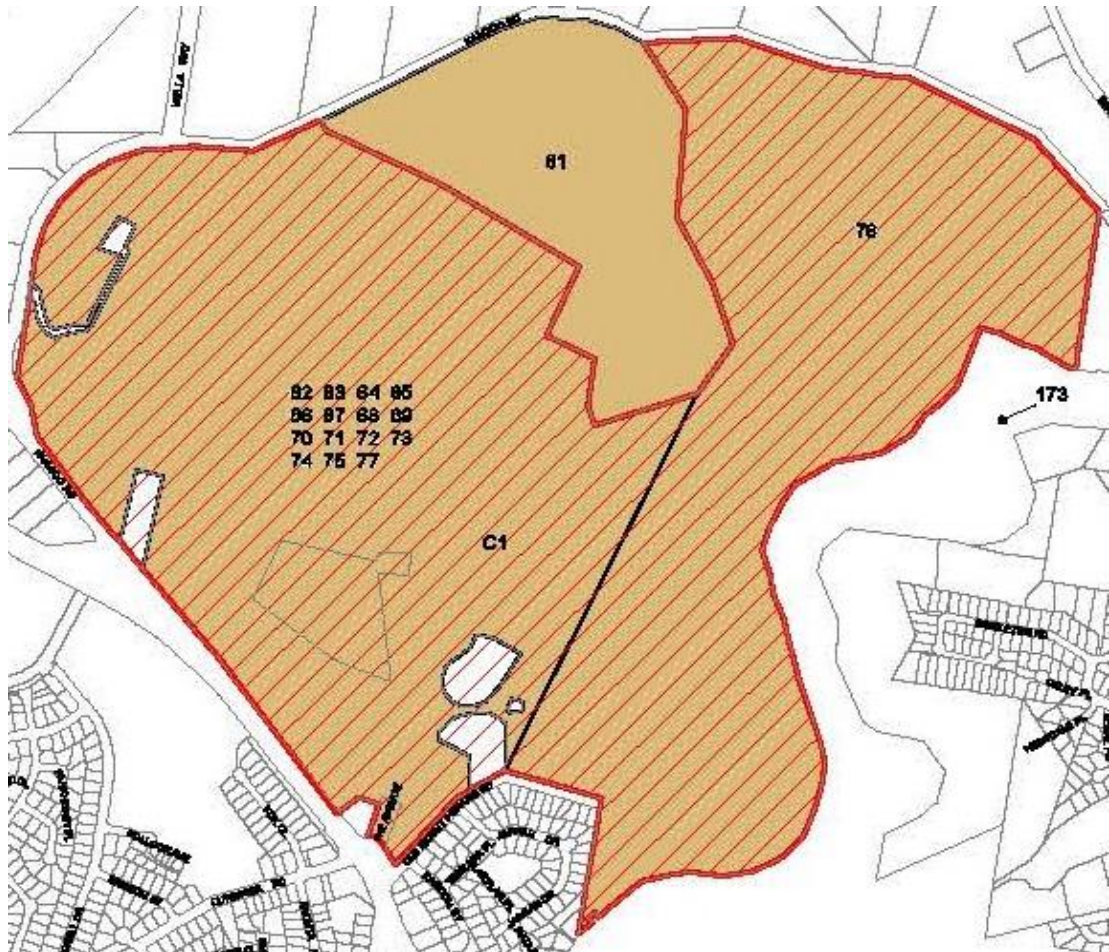
In 2016, Gosford Council merged with Wyong Council to form the Central Coast Council, however the Gosford Local Environmental Plan 2014 (GLEP) is still relevant for the Mount Penang Parklands Conservation Area and the individual items identified within the Mount Penang Parklands. The following are included in Schedule 5 Part 1 of GLEP:

- I062 - Dormitories – Carinya, Sobroan, Walpole, Vernon, and The Wood Building;
- I063 - Administration and Service Buildings – maintenance store, cultural centre, admissions and operations annexe and theatre, school house, Girrakool House, occasional child care, and flats;

- I064 - Residential Buildings – six cottages and the Deputy Superintendent's cottage;
- I065 - Service and Amenity Buildings – art room, ablutions block, former officers' dining room, dining room, main kitchen, and laundry;
- I066 - McCabe Complex – two cottages and the McCabe Conference Centre;
- I067 - Sports Fields – three sports fields and a sports oval;
- I068 - Built Landscape Elements – gazebo, stone walls, and sculpture park;
- I069 - Pine Tree Group;
- I070 - Dam;
- I071 - White Poplar Avenue;
- I072 - Mature Cultural Plantings;
- I073 - Mature Cultural Plantings – coral trees, brush box, camphor laurels, white poplars, hoop pines, an oak, and a larch;
- I074 - Scribbly Gum Groups;
- I075 - Sports Field Perimeter – brush box and eucalypt plantings;
- I076 - Eastern Bushland; and
- I077 - Entry Drive Perimeter – brush box and eucalypt plantings.

The Remnant Farm Buildings, including the barn, a storage shed, and the dairy are not included in the Mount Penang Parklands group (SHR 01667) and are listed as a separate item under Gosford LEP 2014 as item I061. Mount Penang Parklands Heritage Conservation Area is included in Schedule 5 Part 2 of the GLEP, and it has a grading of State significance.





As the opportunity arises the discrepancies between the SHR and LEP listings could be addressed.



97 Boundaries of the Mount Penang Parklands Heritage Conservation Area and location of items listed in Schedule 5 Part 1 of GLEP (Heritage Map Sheet HER_15A).

Source: <https://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/maps/>

Heritage

-  Conservation Area - General
-  Item - General
-  Item - Archaeological
-  SEPP (Gosford City Centre) 2015

Mount Penang Parklands is zoned SP1: Special Activities. Objectives and permissible development are described in the Land Use Table attached to Part 2.3 of the LEP. The objectives of this zoning are:

- To provide for special land uses that are not provided for in other zones;
- To provide for sites with special natural characteristics that are not provided for in other zones and
- To facilitate development that is in keeping with the special characteristics of the site or its existing or intended special use, and that minimises any adverse impacts on surrounding land.

Environmental facilities, environmental protection works and recreation areas are permitted without consent. The following uses are permitted with consent: bulky goods premises, business premises, other than medical centres, child care centres, community facilities, educational establishments, function centres, heliports, kiosks, landscape and gardening supplies, markets, offices, recreation facilities, retail premises, restaurants, tourist and visitor accommodation.

Any development other than those permitted with or without consent above are prohibited. It should be noted that this only applies to the process associated with Gosford LEP 2014. State Heritage Register listed sites are managed under the Heritage Act 1977 approval processes.

Gosford Development Control Plan 2013

The Central Coast Council has two operational Development Control Plans. The one specific to the old Gosford Local Government Area (LGA) is Gosford Development Control Plan 2013 (GDCP)

Gosford Development Control Plan 2014. This plan establishes eight precincts within the Site, with specific characteristics and development potential.

Chapter 5.3 of GDCP contains comprehensive guidelines for Mount Penang Parklands

The objectives of Chapter 5.3 are:

- Provide a comprehensive approach to the development of Mount Penang;
- Accommodate a mix of uses that generate employment opportunities for the region and broaden its economic base;
- Conserve significant bushland, archaeological, cultural and other natural features;
- Provide an area of the site for open space which will preserve, enhance and link to regional open spaces and provide for the needs of the local community;
- Provide design principles and controls to encourage development that responds to its natural context and contributes to the quality of the built environment, the future character and the cultural significance of the site;
- Encourage development that respects, enhances and contributes to the heritage significances of the site and its cultural setting;
- Provide for efficient movement of traffic and all modes of transport including pedestrians and cyclists to, from and within the site;
- Plan all development in accordance with ecologically sustainable development principles, preventing damage to the environment, and where possible, ensures that development is planned in a way that enhances the environment; and
- Achieve maximum energy efficiency through such measures as building location, design, use of materials and the selection of energy and water efficient building services, equipment and appliances.

Chapter 5.3 contains planning principles that address the following: Land Form; Conservation Area (Historic Precincts) and Built Elements; Conservation Area and Landscape Setting; Land Use; Street Hierarchy; Pedestrian and Cycle Circulation; Parking; Public Transport and Events Transport; Landscape and Open Space; Flora and Fauna; Built Form, Character and Scale; Aboriginal Archaeology; and Bushfire.

Section 5.3.2.9 of the DCP contains an illustrative Concept Master Plan. The intention of the plan is to convey the character and suggested development that may occur within the parameters of the Gosford LEP 2014 and the Gosford DCP 2013. It does not represent the only scenario for the site nor should it be used to limit alternative scenarios that may be consistent with the objectives and controls of the planning instruments.

As the opportunity arises the discrepancies between the SHR and LEP heritage listings and Gosford Development Control Policy (DCP) should be updated to consider the findings and assessment in this CMP.



1.2 Concept Master Plan

	Kangaroo Road Commercial Precinct		Public Roads
	Highway Commercial Precinct		Secondary Roads
	Festival / Cardena Precinct		Vehicle Access
	Baxters Track Precinct		Temporary access to events area
	Heritage Precinct		Pedestrian Access
	Sports Precinct		Site Access
	Philip House Precinct		Site Boundary
	Bushland Precinct		Proposed Heritage Register Boundary

98 Concept Master Plan in Section 5.3.2.9 of Gosford DCP 2013.
Source: Gosford DCP 2013.

Draft Somersby to Erina Corridor Strategy

The draft Somersby to Erina Corridor Strategy relates to six centres connected by the Central Coast Highway and has been prepared by Central Coast Council to guide growth and investment. The Strategy is regarded as an important step towards the implementation of the directions of the NSW Government's Central Coast Regional Plan 2036 (CCRP). The six centres are Somersby, Mount Penang and Kariong, West Gosford, Gosford City Centre, East Gosford and Point Frederick, and Erina.

Mount Penang is described as an education, recreation and employment destination, with potential for ecologically sustainable development that compliments its existing heritage character. Potential activities

include those relating to employment, recreation, education, business, speciality retail, accommodation and events. Section E of the Strategy has specific provisions for Mount Penang and Kariong.

6.8.7 State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007

State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) (Infrastructure) 2007 aims to facilitate the effective delivery of infrastructure across the State by:

- improving regulatory certainty and efficiency through a consistent planning regime for infrastructure and the provision of services;
- providing greater flexibility in the location of infrastructure and service facilities;
- allowing for the efficient development, redevelopment or disposal of surplus government owned land;
- identifying the environmental assessment category into which different types of infrastructure and services development fall (including identifying certain development of minimal environmental impact as exempt development);
- identifying matters to be considered in the assessment of development adjacent to particular types of infrastructure development; and
- providing for consultation with relevant public authorities about certain development during the assessment process or prior to development commencing.

6.9 Other statutory considerations

6.9.1 Building Code of Australia

The *Building Code of Australia* (BCA) establishes nationally consistent, minimum necessary standards of relevant, health, safety (including structural safety and safety from fire), amenity and sustainability objectives. The BCA contains technical provisions for the design and construction of buildings and other structures, covering such matters as structure, fire resistance, access and egress, services and equipment, and energy efficiency as well as certain aspects of health and amenity.

Upgrading to comply with BCA standards will need to be undertaken in such a way as to avoid, minimise or mitigate any potential adverse impact on the heritage significance of the place. For example, in relation to fire safety, a fire engineering approach should be taken in the development of a fire safety strategy to avoid damage to significant spaces, elements and fabric while still ensuring occupant evacuation can be achieved.

6.9.2 Disability Discrimination Act

The *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* provides protection to members of the community with a limited ability/disability and ensures that reasonable access is provided to both public and private buildings and places. As a compliance-based Act it has the ability to require the construction of additional access arrangements to buildings and may therefore impact fabric and setting. Alternate solutions may apply.

6.9.3 Work, Health and Safety Act 2011

The *Work, Health and Safety Act 2011* provides a framework to protect the health, safety and welfare of all workers at work (and of other people who might be affected by the work) by eliminating or minimising risks arising from work or workplaces. The Act covers all people who carry out work in any capacity for a person conducting a business or undertaking including employees, contractors, subcontractors, self-employed persons, outworkers, apprentices and trainees, work experience students and volunteers who carry out work. It also includes other people at a workplace like visitors and customers.

6.10 Non-statutory heritage considerations

6.10.1 The Burra Charter

The significance assessment in this CMP confirms that Mount Penang Parklands is a place of State heritage significance because of its historical, aesthetic, associational and social importance.

The heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands requires that it be managed in accordance with accepted best-practice heritage conservation principles, including the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 1999 (*The Burra Charter*). The Burra Charter is widely acknowledged as the principal guiding document for managing places of cultural significance — it defines the basic principles and procedures that should be followed in the conservation of places of heritage significance. The Burra Charter has been adopted as the standard for best practice conservation of heritage places in Australia.

6.10.2 National Trust of Australia (NSW)

The Register lists those buildings, sites, items and areas which, in the Trust's opinion, fall within the following definition:

Those places which are components of the natural or the cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historical, architectural, archaeological, scientific, or social significance, or other special value for future generations, as well as for the present community

Inclusion of a place in the Register does not have any legal effect, but it is widely recognised as an authoritative statement on the significance of the place.

The purpose of the Register is to alert responsible authorities, property owners and the public so that those concerned may adopt measures to preserve the special qualities which prompted the listing.

When the significance of a place is under threat, the Trust will take whatever action is deemed appropriate to ensure its protection, including giving advice to the property owner and seeking the use of state heritage legislation or the planning powers of the local government authority. For the purposes of such action, the Trust makes no differentiation between classified and recorded listings in its Register.

Mount Penang Parklands is not classified in the Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW). Consultation with the National Trust is not required.

6.10.3 Australian Institute of Architects Register

The Register of Significant Architecture in NSW is prepared by the Heritage Committee of the Australian Institute of Architects - New South Wales Chapter.

A place is included in this List where it is an example which is representative of architectural excellence during the twentieth century, and may include:

- the most significant examples of the work of leading architects;
- those buildings which are recognised as important landmarks in the development of architecture, and
- those buildings which, because of their quality and siting, make a significant contribution to the environment.

Inclusion of a place in the List does not have any legal effect, but it is widely recognised as an authoritative statement on the significance of the place.

Mount Penang Parklands is not included in the Register of Significant Architecture in NSW. Consultation with the Australian Institute of Architects is not required.

6.10.4 Australian Heritage Database

The Australian Heritage Database is maintained by the Australian Government's Department of the Environment contains information about more than 20,000 natural, historic and Indigenous places. The database includes places included on several statutory and non-statutory registers:

- World Heritage List;
- National Heritage List;
- Commonwealth Heritage list;
- Register of the National Estate (a non-statutory archive);
- List of Overseas Places of Historic Significance to Australia; and
- Places under consideration, or that may have been considered for, any one of these lists.

Mount Penang Parklands is not included in any of these listings. It is not currently under consideration for inclusion on any of the lists. An indigenous place at Kariong is included in the Register of the National Estate. Its exact location is not included in the Australian Heritage Database entry for the place. The Register of the National Estate does not have any legal effect. Consultation with the Department of the Environment is not required.

7 CONSERVATION POLICY

7.1 Information for conservation policies

Conservation can be regarded as a process of managing change in ways that will best retain and protect the heritage significance of the place while recognising opportunities to reveal or enhance its values for present and future generations.

Striking a balance between often-conflicting needs requires the development of a range of conservation principles, policies and guidelines that will define the limits of acceptable change and ways of managing change while retaining and interpreting significance. They are intended to manage change rather than prohibit it.

Conservation of the heritage values of Mount Penang Parklands is dependent on establishing appropriate and sustainable new uses for the site that will facilitate its ongoing conservation into the future. To assist with adaptation and with managing change it is essential that sound heritage management principles are established.

The Policies and Guidelines in this section of the CMP aim to assist with ensuring that conservation actions and proposals for change are consistent with the Heritage Management Principles and best-practice conservation guidelines. If a particular action is not covered by a policy or guideline then reference is to be made to the Heritage Management Principles.

The Policies and Guidelines have been formulated to address the likely heritage management considerations that apply to the site. The policies have been presented under various headings to assist with identifying which policies are relevant to a particular conservation action or proposal for change. Where appropriate, each Policy is supported by explanatory text and Guidelines that aim to ensure that future decisions about the place are made in an informed manner.

7.2 Heritage management principles

The following heritage management principles provide the essential guiding aims for the management of the heritage significance of Mount Penang Parklands. They will be adopted by the owner and relevant approval authorities:

1. The gazetted Statement of Cultural Significance (Section 5.2) and this CMP provide the basis for future planning and decision-making.
2. The future conservation and development of the place will be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (*Burra Charter*).
3. The approach and options recommended for the conservation of specific fabrics, spaces, elements and qualities of the place will be endorsed as a guide to future work, the recommendations having been related to the principles of the *Burra Charter*.
4. Uses for areas of high significance will not compromise the character and significance of those areas.
5. Care will be taken in any future development to minimise any adverse impacts on the setting of significant built and landscape elements.
6. The approvals process still applies to any work that is outside of what is specially listed as exempt in the policies included in Sections 7.3, 7.4 and 7.5.

7.3 General management policies

7.3.1 Plan implementation and review

Background

The CMP identifies why the Mount Penang Parklands site and its key components are significant. The Heritage Management Principles, Policies and Guidelines contained within this Plan have been prepared to ensure that heritage significance of the site is appropriately retained and conserved. It is intended to be of practical use to current and future site owners, managers and other site users enabling them to make decisions about the site having due regards to its heritage significance.

A management plan is only effective when its principles, policies and guidelines are implemented. Therefore, an effective management structure is required to ensure that the principles, policies and guidelines are integrated fully into the management of the place.

It is intended that the CMP has a ten-year life span. A ten-year life span will provide reasonable opportunity for its implementation and for additional information to be investigated and integrated into a revised plan. Review of the Plan is essential to ensure that it continues to provide relevant guidance for conservation and adaptive re-use of the site and its buildings.

Policy 1 This Conservation Management Plan will provide the basis for the future conservation and adaptive reuse of the site.

Policy 2 Review the Statement of Heritage Significance in the State Heritage Register listing for Mount Penang Parklands, based on the Statement of Significance contained in this CMP.

Guidelines

The CMP will be adopted by the owners of the place as the basis for its future heritage management.

The Heritage Management Principles, Policies and Guidelines within this CMP will be integrated into the current and future management structure(s) of the site to ensure that:

- they provide for the long-term conservation of the heritage values of the site and its significant components, spaces, elements and fabric;
- employees, contractors and other site users are made aware of the heritage significance of the site and its key components and the objectives for heritage management;
- management roles and responsibilities are clearly established; and
- an appropriate balance is achieved between the functional requirements of the site and the heritage imperatives applying to the significant components of the site.

The CMP, in particular the Policies and Guidelines within it, may need adjustment from time to time to take into account discrepancies and unforeseen circumstances or new proposals, to clarify intentions or as a result of uncovered evidence. It will therefore be reviewed every five to ten years, or as circumstances relating to the place change.

The CMP should be made publicly accessible. Copies should be lodged with the local history section of Gosford Library and the Heritage NSW Library.

7.3.2 Achieving best-practice conservation

Background

Mount Penang Parklands is an item of State heritage significance that requires best-practice heritage management.

Caring for historic places effectively requires technical knowledge, skills and expertise that are available from a range of specialist disciplines. The skills and experience required, and creative approaches undertaken in the context of a conservation project are quite different to those applied to the design and construction of new buildings.

There is a diverse range of activities that require the skills of specialists including conservation architects, structural engineers, building code compliance advisors, archaeologists and materials conservation specialists. Co-ordination and briefing of these specialists is a task that will be performed by suitably qualified people with experience in heritage conservation. Under no circumstances will decisions relating to conservation be left to a contractor alone. In addition, once decisions have been made requiring intervention into significant fabric only experienced craftspeople and conservators will be employed to carry them out.

To prevent the gradual loss of cultural significance through incremental change, a mechanism for controlling any modifications undertaken by future tenants or managers to the significant fabric needs to be implemented.

Policy 3 Management of the heritage values will be in accordance with the principles, policies and guidelines in this CMP and in other best-practice heritage principles and guidelines including:

- The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013 (the Burra Charter);*
- The guidelines produced by the Heritage Council of NSW.*

Policy 4 Individuals with appropriate conservation skills and experience will be employed to undertake any conservation or new works.

Guidelines

Ensure that all conservation works are overseen or undertaken in consultation with qualified and experienced conservation professionals acting within the principles, policies and guidelines established in the CMP.

A clear process will be established for engaging suitably qualified consultants, building contractors, project managers and tradespeople that have experience with working on significant historic sites, buildings and structures.

7.3.3 Additional research and assessment

Background

While the overall history and heritage values of Mount Penang Parklands and its significant components have been documented within this CMP, additional research and assessment may be required to better inform decisions regarding the detail and impact of conservation or development works. The purpose of additional research and assessment is to assist in determining the impact of conservation works on significant components, spaces, fabric and features. It is also to assess the suitability of specific adaptive works required to accommodate a new use or the upgrading of facilities for an existing function.

Community consultation was undertaken as part of the 2000 CMP. This requires updating to take into account the past two decades, to confirm the ongoing importance of the place to stakeholders and the wider community.

Policy 5 Additional research and assessment of the component spaces and fabric will be undertaken to inform decision-making in relation to the detailed design of conservation, adaptive re-use and alterations and additions to the site and its significant components

Policy 6 Undertake further community consultation to determine the significance of Mount Penang Parklands to stakeholders and the wider community.

Guidelines

Proposals for conservation or new works within the site will include any necessary further investigation, recording and assessment of the documentary and physical evidence associated with site and its significant components including:

- significance and condition of buildings, spaces and fabric;
- significance and condition of natural and cultural plantings;
- locations, extent and condition of significant built landscape components;
- ability of the significant buildings, structures and road and pathway networks to meet current building code and equitable access requirements;
- location, extent, survival and integrity of the historical archaeology of the site; and
- Aboriginal community values.

This research and assessment will be undertaken to:

- confirm the appropriate conservation approach;
- provide a basis for understanding the impact of the proposed works: and
- set out a comprehensive schedule of conservation actions or new works, based on the accepted conservation approach.

Undertake a community consultation for Mount Penang Parklands to determine its significance to present-day communities. This is to include stakeholders including NAISDA, Options Disability Support, Central Coast Sports College, Sunnyfield Community Services and Gosford family Support Services. Members of the community should also be consulted, including Mount Kariong residents of Kariong and members of the wider Central Coast community.

Policy 7 The physical condition and integrity of significant components of the site will be monitored on a regular and ongoing basis to document physical deterioration and identify urgent repairs

Guidelines

The physical condition and integrity of the significant components of the site will be monitored as part of regular site/building inspections. Where damage or deterioration of significant components is identified then it will be recorded and incorporated into the scheduled maintenance and repair regime.

7.3.4 Assessing heritage impacts

Background

Proposals for conservation or new works will need to be assessed to ensure that they are consistent with the Principles, Policies and Guidelines in the CMP. A Statement of Heritage Impact will also need to form part of any development application submissions or Section applications to the Heritage Council.

Policy 8 Proposed works will be assessed for their potential to impact (both positive and negative) on the heritage significance of the site and its components.

Guidelines

Undertake heritage impact assessments consistent with the Heritage Council of NSW guidelines and using appropriate heritage management expertise.

The assessment will include an evaluation of the potential impacts of the proposed change on the heritage significance of the place and on any other heritage items or heritage conservation areas in the vicinity.

7.3.5 Records of maintenance and change

Background

Site components, elements and fabric can reveal important information about the historical development of the site. As the site will be subject to change from time to time it is important to create a visual and/or written record of the place before change occurs. It is also important to record any fabric or elements uncovered during the works. This will not only assist researchers but allow for full re-instatement of an earlier space or fabric in the future.

Policy 9 A recording of the condition of significant fabric and key features will be undertaken before, during and after repair works or as part of any new works.

Guidelines

Record all works, including demolition and changes, particularly unavoidable changes to significant elements, spaces or fabric in a manner that is consistent with the following guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW:

- *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Digital Film Capture* (revised 2006);
- *How to Prepare Archival Recordings of Heritage Items* (revised 1998); and
- *Maintenance series 1.2: Documenting Maintenance and Repair* (1998).

Archival recoding prior to the demolition or modification of buildings or structures of Moderate or Little Significance and items of Local heritage significance will comprise measured floor plans and an archival photographic record only. A complete detailed survey of these buildings or structures is not required.

Archival recoding prior to the demolition or modification of Intrusive buildings or structures will comprise an archival photographic record of the exterior only. A complete detailed survey of these buildings or structures is not required.

A hardcopy and digital copy of the recording will be lodged with the Heritage Council of NSW.

7.3.6 Compliance with statutory requirements

Background

Mount Penang Parklands is a place of State heritage significance. It is subject to the requirements of several State and local statutory instruments and regulations.

Generally, any proposed works within the site will require approval from the Heritage Council of NSW under the provisions of the LEP, although some exemptions for minor works with little or no adverse heritage impacts may apply. Other works may be exempt under the provisions of *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008*.

There is potential for some legislative requirements to require works that are inconsistent with the heritage values of the place and are contrary to the aims and objectives of the heritage provisions of the LEP — any such inconsistencies will need to be addressed as part of any proposals for new work.

Policy 10 The site will be managed in ways that are consistent with applicable heritage legislative requirements. Works required to comply with building code and other legislative requirements are to avoid or minimise impacts on the site's heritage significance.

Guidelines

Mount Penang Parklands is included in the State Heritage Register (SHR) and is also listed as a heritage item in the Gosford Local Environmental Plan (LEP). The site is therefore subject to the provisions of the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW) and heritage provisions in and Gosford LEP. It will therefore be necessary to submit an Integrated Development Application (IDA) to Central Coast Council for any proposal which alters the place—Central Coast Council must include the Heritage Council of NSW in the approval process. Site specific exemptions have been developed for this site and are included in Appendix G of this CMP, to be endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW.

For an item listed on the State Heritage Register the following activities require application to the Heritage Council:

- any demolition;
- damage to any part of the item;
- movement of a movable object or archaeological relic;
- excavation for the purpose of exposing or moving a relic;
- development of land on which the building, work or relic is situated, including intangible development such as subdivision or change of use;
- alteration of a building, work, relic or movable object;
- display of any notice or advertisement on the place, building, work, relic, movable object or land, or in the precinct;
- damage, destruction or removal of any tree or other vegetation from the place, precinct or land.

Where the proposed works will have a minimal impact on the heritage significance of the item, approval can be given by the Director of the Heritage Office under delegation from the Heritage Council.

Works required to achieve compliance with the Building Code of Australia and State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004 will be undertaken in a manner that does not damage the cultural significance of the site or its significant built and landscape components. Alternate solutions may be required.

As the opportunity arises the discrepancies between the SHR and LEP heritage listings and Gosford Development Control Policy (DCP) will be updated to consider the findings and assessment in this CMP.

7.4 Heritage conservation

7.4.1 General

Background

The Assessment of Heritage Significance in Section 5 of this CMP sets out why the place is of heritage significance. The CMP aims to guide retention and conservation of key components, significant spaces, elements and fabric while allowing its ongoing use.

The following policy provides general guidance for the conservation of significant built and landscape components, elements, spaces and fabric. The best means of conserving the site is for it to have ongoing and appropriate use, which does not preclude considered and sympathetic change.

Policy 11 Heritage conservation will:

Adopt a holistic approach and extend to all significant aspects of the place, including cultural landscape features, buildings and structures, collections, records, traditions, practices, memories, meanings and associations;

Retain significant components, spaces, elements and fabric of the place consistent with their assessed level of significance and in accordance with specific actions identified within this CMP;

Make use of all expertise and knowledge, and adopt an evidence-based approach to materials conservation; and

Ensure that the authenticity of original elements and fabric is maintained.

Guidelines

Retention, conservation and interpretation of the key phases of development will form the focus for heritage management.

Components, elements, spaces and fabric of the place will be managed according to the contribution that they make to the heritage significance of the place – refer to the following table.

Table 7: Management recommendations

Level of Significance	Recommendations for Management
Exceptional	Retain, conserve (restore/reconstruct) and maintain. Intrusive elements and fabric will be removed. Adaptation is appropriate provided that it is in accordance with Burra Charter principles and with the specific guidance provided in this CMP.
High	Retain, conserve (restore/reconstruct) and maintain. Intrusive elements and fabric will be removed. Adaptation is appropriate provided that it is in

Level of Significance	Recommendations for Management
	accordance with Burra Charter principles and with the specific guidelines provided in this CMP. There is generally more scope for change than for components of exceptional significance.
Moderate	Retain, adapt and maintain. Retention in some cases may depend on factors other than assessed values, including physical condition and functionality.
Little	Retain, alter or demolish/remove as required provided that there are no adverse impact on the heritage significance of the place. Sensitive alteration or demolition/removal may assist with enhancing the heritage significance of components of greater heritage significance.
Intrusive	Demolish/remove when the opportunity arises while ensuring there are no adverse impacts on the significance of other more significant components. Components that are actively contributing to the physical deterioration of components of higher significance will be removed as a matter of priority.

Make use of all available expertise and knowledge and adopt an evidence-based approach to materials conservation. A clear process for engaging suitably qualified consultants, building contractors, project managers and trades people that have experience with working on historic sites having cultural and heritage significance and buildings will be established.

In the case of components of high heritage significance, ensure that the authenticity of original elements and fabric is maintained.

7.4.2 Natural heritage values

Background

Although much of the land associated with Mount Penang Parklands has been cleared and developed for a variety of uses, there is a disturbed patch of remnant native bushland in the western section of the site and a largely undisturbed area of native vegetation is located in the eastern section of the Parklands (Precinct 8 – Bushland Precinct). There are also two patches of remnant scribbly gums in the south and north of the Parklands. The Parklands provide habitat for a diverse array of fauna. It has a small number of threatened flora species and is likely to harbour several threatened fauna species.

The ecological values of the Bushland Precinct, remnant plant communities and fauna will be conserved and enhanced in a manner that accounts for the conservation of natural heritage.

<i>Policy 12</i>	<i>The Bushland Precinct will be protected in perpetuity from any development.</i>
<i>Policy 13</i>	<i>A Vegetation Management Plan for the Bushland Precinct of Mount Penang Parkland will be prepared.</i>
<i>Policy 14</i>	<i>Any activities conducted in Mount Penang Parklands will minimise disturbance to wildlife in the natural areas of the Parklands.</i>

Guidelines

The Eastern Bushland heritage area (Bushland Precinct) contains diverse and locally significant biodiversity values including threatened flora species, threatened ecological communities and habitat for several threatened fauna species. This area is a significant natural heritage feature and will be protected in perpetuity from any development.

A Vegetation Management Plan (VMP) will be prepared for the study area to control weeds and improve the quality of vegetation and threatened species habitat in the Eastern Bushland. Several Weeds of National Significance, State and other regional priority and environmental weeds are present in the study area which have resulted in degradation of native vegetation. In particular, Lantana and Radiata Pine infestations have degraded parts of the native bushland in the east and west of the study area. It is noted that a previous record for *Hibbertia procumbens* in the west of the study area could not be located as the area had been impacted by pine and Lantana infestations which has resulted in the loss of a threatened species. Revegetation, where appropriate within the scope of the plans for the parklands, will be undertaken using locally native species to expand of the areas of native vegetation.

Future development of the study area will require more detailed biodiversity assessment including the preparation of a Flora and Fauna Assessment (FFA) or Biodiversity Development Assessment Report (BDAR) depending on the assessment pathway and level of impact. More detailed site-specific surveys will be required for these assessments.

The southern-most group of scribbly gums is located within an area proposed as the “Highway Commercial Precinct”. The scribbly gums are of state and local heritage item as they are included in the SHR listing as well as being listed in Schedule 5 of Gosford LEP 2014 - they are a local heritage item due to their importance in the landscape. Furthermore, these trees contain several hollows which provide habitat for a variety of fauna species. Proposed development within this precinct will be designed with consideration to the scribbly gums and retain where possible. Consideration will be given to the long-term management of the northern group of scribbly gums with measures in place to ensure they are not damaged through any works or activity within the vicinity of these trees and to regularly undertake removal of dead wood whilst retaining tree hollows.⁷²

7.4.3 Aboriginal archaeology and cultural heritage

Background

Mount Penang Parklands, with the exception of the Bushland Precinct, are considered to possess low potential and significance for tangible Aboriginal heritage. The Bushland Precinct is considered to possess moderate to high potential for tangible Aboriginal heritage. As well, the place has significance for Aboriginal people both before and after European contact, primarily because the Mount Penang reformatory accommodated Aboriginal people during the years it was in operation.

⁷² Natural Heritage Assessment, pp.28-29.

Policy 15 Conserve Aboriginal objects and sites within Mount Penang Parklands consistent with the principles and practices contained in the following documents:

- Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales. OEH 2010;*
- Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal cultural heritage in NSW. OEH 2011.*
- The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013.*
- Ask First: a guide to respecting indigenous heritage places and values. Australian Heritage Commission 2002.*

Guidelines

A comprehensive site survey designed to relocate, reassess and rerecord Aboriginal sites located in the Mount Penang Parklands will be undertaken. This survey will include the updating of AHIMS site cards to reflect the current condition and location of AHIMS sites within the study area and eliminate recording errors. Additionally, the two Aboriginal sites identified during the 2000 AMBS study (PN-GG-1; PN-PAD-1) will be registered on the AHIMS database.

AHIMS #45-3-4044 has been assessed by ELA archaeologists as not being a scarred tree site. Therefore, the site will be delisted from the AHIMS database or the site card updated to reflect the tree not being an Aboriginal site. Until the site has been delisted from AHIMS, it is recommended that development within or near to the location of the tree be avoided.

Due to the archaeological significance and sensitivity of the eastern Bushland Precinct, the current development restrictions in this area will be maintained in any future planning instruments for Mount Penang Parklands.

Development within or near to the currently registered locations for AHIMS #45-3-0037 and #45-3-1289 will be avoided until the exact location and condition of these two sites has been identified and confirmed during the recommended site survey.

7.4.4 The cultural landscape

Background

The cultural landscape of Mount Penang Parklands demonstrates the evolution of the place from the inception of the Farm Home to the present time. The core complex of mature trees and building forms demonstrate the key heritage values of the site. The former pasture, remnant native trees on the periphery and within the site, and a building complex that is effectively screened from adjacent land uses provides a unique understanding of the intent behind the institution. The cultural landscape is a crucial component of this.

Policy 16 A Landscape Management Plan for the site will be prepared to guide the care and management the significant plantings and individual trees and to guide new planting.

Policy 17 New landscaping works will be designed and implemented to retain and enhance the significant built and landscape components of the site.

Guidelines

The Landscape Management Plan for the site will:

- Incorporate the Eco Logical Australia recommendations for the management of the significant trees and plantings;
- provide guidance for the care and maintenance of significant trees and planting;
- aim to enhance the heritage significance of the cultural landscape;
- be based on the principles of the Burra Charter and have regard for the conservation policies and guidelines contained within this CMP;
- provide recommendations based on historical and physical evidence;
- guide interpretation of the historic cultural landscape using appropriate plantings and ground works;
- include species and planting schedules;
- provide maintenance schedules to guide the appropriate management of the cultural landscape — the schedules will include guidelines to prevent any damage to significant fabric or landscape features; and
- be prepared by a professional landscape consultant with experience in historic landscapes.

The open character of the site is to be retained and conserved. The intrinsic visual and physical character of the site is not to be compromised by future use. Significant plantings will be maintained in accordance with the recommendations of the commissioned Landscape Management Plan and the policies in this CMP.

Significant views and vistas

Policy 18 Significant views, as identified in this CMP, are to be retained and respected. Vegetation growth in those areas will be managed appropriately so as to maintain the existing sense of open space and character.

Guidelines

Any new proposal is to consider any impacts on significant views and is not to interrupt or marginalise significant views across the site and its relationship with the broader quasi rural setting.

The visual corridor along the entry road to the staff cottage row is to be maintained.

The visual catchment from the eastern ridge of the site when viewing to the Brisbane Waters is to be maintained in its current character of a cultural landscape reflecting the role of physical activities in the life of Mount Penang in a natural landscape background. Any proposal within this catchment is to be carefully considered in relation to its potential visual impact, in particular the scale, form and character.

Policy 19 The recommendations of Eco Logical Australia in relation to the management the significant trees and vegetation within the site will be incorporated into the overall management strategy of the place.

Guidelines

Mature historic plantings, as identified in this CMP, are to be retained and maintained, particularly the avenue plantings along the entry roads and around the edges of the playing fields as these tree groups are key identifiers of the site and provide a substantial contribution to the character and form of the site.

Where possible, original planting schemes are to be maintained and replanted to replace dying or decaying vegetation. A formal approach to plantings will continue and a forward planting strategy be implemented to maintain the landscape amenity of the place

Roads are to be maintained with their current width so as to retain the mature tree planting along the road verges. Existing road profiles and drainage patterns are to be maintained to ensure that the moisture regime of the existing trees is not changed.

Sports Fields (Oval, Sports Field 1, Sports Field 2, Sports Field 3)

Policy 20 The sports fields are to be managed in accordance with their levels of significance.

Guidelines

The siting and character of the sports fields form an integral part of the existing spatial relationships that contribute to the overall structure, layout and appearance of the site is be maintained.

The existing sandstone blocks to Sports Field 1 are to be removed as they are a discordant element to the heritage values of place. Should control of vehicular access be required to the Field, a more visually discrete element is to be considered so that the overall character and form of the Sports Field is maintained.

Should new buildings or structures be required within the setting of the sports fields, their scale, form and purpose will be carefully considered so as not to detract from the visual relationships established with the historic core buildings or their contribution to the open landscape character of the site.

Guidelines for built landscape elements (stone retaining walls, sculpture parks)

The stone retaining walls will be conserved to retain their existing form, character and appearance.

Items in the sculpture park are not specifically significant to Mount Penang and can be appropriately relocated if required.

Future management of the sculpture park will be subject to advice from input of a suitably qualified conservator.

The Entry Driveway. The configuration of the driveway and its avenue brush box plantings is to be conserved and maintained. Consideration will be made not to widen the existing driveway further and prioritise a broader site access strategy if required to the periphery of the site.

Landscape Precincts

Policy 21 The landscape precincts, as identified in Section 3.3.2, will be managed in accordance with their assessed cultural significance and the following guidelines.

Precinct 1: Kangaroo Road Commercial Precinct

Change of use or development in this precinct may be considered subject to potential visual impact to the broader quasi rural landscape setting of heritage precinct of the Mount Penang complex. The bushland has been substantially modified however it provides a vegetated background the Mount Penang complex as it did not contribute significantly to the operation of the former Mount Penang Juvenile Justice Centre. Any future proposal in this precinct will be carefully considered in relation to visual impact on the Mount Penang complex, particularly the broader landscape context. Any proposal will be positioned behind a suitable setback to ensure the site maintains a bushland presence to both Kangaroo Road and Mount Penang.

Precinct 2: Highway Commercial Precinct

The configuration of the driveway and its avenue brush box plantings are to be conserved and maintained. Consideration will be made not to widen the existing driveway further and prioritise a broader site access strategy if required to the periphery of the site.

Retain existing native planting to Pacific Highway as a screen to the site. The car park to the centre of precinct will be maintained, consider overall values of place.

Precinct 3: Festivals/Gardens Precinct.

The open space character of this precinct, with perimeter plantings, will remain. The area containing Piles Creek ideally demonstrates the former open space character of the site and will be retained. There is potential scope for change in the remaining eastern area of this precinct, provided the scale, form and spatial characteristics are appropriately managed and having regard for any adverse impact on the identified heritage precinct adjacent. Continue to manage the Mt Penang Gardens. Consider further planting to the northern and eastern margins to ameliorate the visual impact of the built elements of the gardens when viewed from the areas of heritage core. The south eastern corner of this precinct may be suitable for appropriate future development. In relation to McCabe Cottage, the post-1950 shrub plantings adjacent to, or within the grounds of, the visitor's cottages will be conserved and integrated into a landscape plan. Ensure that setbacks and landscape elements protect the curtilage of the complex. Maintain the relationship of the McCabe Cottage complex with its surrounding open space to the east. Ensure that new built forms to the west do not dominate the complex.

Precinct 4: Baxter's Track Mixed-Use Precinct

Conserve remnants of the former avenue of mature trees along the western boundary and group of scribbly gums. Appropriate modification of this precinct may be considered with respect to the heritage values of place and heritage landscape items are included in any proposal.

Precinct 5: Heritage Precinct

This precinct is to be maintained intact. No new buildings will be located on its eastern edge that would obscure or diminish the important views over the Eastern Playing Field and bushland to the Brisbane Waters. The active open space character defined by a cultural landscape and low built form is to be maintained. If any new buildings are considered the careful assessment of the existing character is to be undertaken so as not to diminish the heritage values of place. Visual connection to the adjacent precincts is to be carefully considered in relation to the open space character of these precincts and the cultural and built form character of Sports Field 1. The mid to late 20th century planting to the garden and landscaped spaces to the west of these core buildings will be acknowledged as part of the evolution of the use of the site.

Precinct 6: Sports Precinct

The central sports oval is to be conserved with its existing form and character. Other elements within this precinct are more recent and could be upgraded to meet contemporary standards while considering the heritage values of place and the importance of the playing fields in the heritage values of place. Any proposal is to consider the character of the existing visual catchment and the broader landscape setting and be complementary to the current recreational use of the precinct. The partial remnant terracing of the former bowling green, now overlaid by the swimming pool, may be interpreted.

Precinct 7: Philip House Mixed-Use Precinct

Conserve existing vegetation around both water tank and Philip House as an inner landscape curtilage.

Precinct 8: Eastern Bushland.

Conserve and maintain the bushland in this precinct. Protect, conserve and maintain the native bushland edge along the lower playing field (Precinct 6)

7.4.5 Buildings and structures

Background

Buildings and structures on the site provide tangible evidence of the history and development of the site. Individual elements make differing contributions to the heritage values of the place.

Policy 22 The conservation and adaptive reuse of the building and structures will be undertaken in a manner that is consistent with their assessed levels of heritage significance and in accordance with the guidelines included in this CMP.

Guidelines

Conservation and adaptive reuse of buildings and structures will be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidelines including the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013, the NSW Government's publication Better Placed Design Guide for Heritage, 2019 and other guidelines published by Heritage NSW.

Retain and conserve all buildings and structures of Exceptional or High heritage significance as well as their important historical and visual relationships with their immediate settings and with other built and landscape elements.

Internal spaces of buildings of Exceptional or High heritage significance will be retained and conserved. Subdivision of these spaces will be avoided.

Buildings and structures of Moderate heritage significance will be retained and adapted to appropriate new uses.

Buildings and structures of Little heritage significance may be retained and adapted or demolished. Demolition is preferred where it would enhance the heritage significance of other buildings and structures of higher heritage significance or the site as a whole.

Items that are intrusive should be removed when the opportunity arises. Removal will ensure that buildings and structures of other higher heritage significance are not damaged.

Sensitive adaptive re-use of significant items is encouraged provided that adaptation is consistent with the guidelines contained in this CMP and with other best-practice guidelines.

Guidelines for Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 (Residential Cottages Type A, Type B and Type C)

- All buildings in this group are of High significance and will be actively retained and conserved through adaptive re-use.
- The existing single-storey scale, form and appearance of the cottages will be retained.

- Alterations or outbuildings (garages) which detract from their cohesive appearance will, where practicable, be removed.
- Original or early fabric will be conserved and the predominant timber and masonry character will be retained.
- Where new materials are introduced, they will be traditional. For example, timber balustrades or windows,
- There will be no new additions to the sides of the cottages.
- Reconstruction of existing verandahs and balustrades would be acceptable, where based on historical information.
- Previously unpainted surfaces will not be painted, while previously painted surfaces will be repainted in traditional colours, with reference to paint scrapes, if possible.
- The original internal layout of the cottages will, where possible, be retained.
- The 'names' of the cottages will be retained through interpretation in some manner (that is, the association of some cottages with particular staff positions at Mount Penang).

Guidelines for Buildings 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 39 and 40

- These buildings remain as evidence of the first phase of site development and are to be retained, maintained, reconstructed and conserved, in accordance with elements of Exceptional and High significance, as demonstrating the primary significance values of the site. Conservation resources will be prioritised to these structures.
- The external form and appearance of the buildings will not be altered. The existing single-storey scale, form and facade configuration of the group is to be retained.
- The bell cast roof form, incorporating corrugated-steel roof sheeting and gable vents, is significance. Appropriate conservation processes include preservation, restoration (including removal of intrusive elements) and reconstruction.
- Retain and conserve original verandahs, including preservation, restoration and reconstruction.
- Internal original features and fittings are to be retained and conserved. If they require replacement due to excessive deterioration or instability, this will be subject to specialist heritage advice prior to work commencing.
- Non-original/non-significant internal features and fittings can undergo sympathetic replacement, provided this does not impact on significant fabric.
- Future development and adaptive reuse of these buildings will not detract from their heritage significance.

Guidelines for Buildings 7, 8 and 10

- Buildings in this group are of High significance and will be retained and conserved by means of adaptive re-use.
- The existing single-storey scale, form and appearance of the original complex will be retained.
- The external form will retain the architectural integrity of the group and the manner to which the buildings relate to the site and each other.
- Any new development will enhance the understanding of original architecture by referencing from the scale of the existing buildings without mimicking the style.
- The interiors will be retained in their existing configuration for interpretation purposes, although new fit-out elements can be accommodated provided they contribute to the appreciation of the buildings and their interiors.

Guidelines for Buildings 41, 44, 45 and 46

- All buildings in this group are of Moderate significance and will be actively re-used, retained and conserved. Development that enhances their adaptive re-use and retention is encouraged.
- The key significance of this group is their historical association with the early development of the site, their functional and spatial relationship with the dormitories and their external appearance. This will form the base principles of development and re-use.
- The approach to the conservation of these buildings will be similar to that of the dormitories. However, their interiors are generally less significant than the dormitories and there is scope for a greater range of uses, services, adaptation and their relationship to new development in close proximity to them.
- They will only be extended or altered externally in a manner so that they continue to relate to the site and other 'core buildings' and that their heritage significance can continue to be interpreted.
- The single-storey scale, form and facade configuration of the former Cultural Centre will be retained. It will not be altered or extended in any way that changes its relationship to the dormitories.
- Prior to any substantial changes to the former Culture Centre, consultation with the Indigenous community will occur along with further understanding of its social significance.

Buildings 28, 31, 36 and 37

- Buildings in this group are of Moderate significance and will be actively retained and conserved by means of adaptive re-use.
- The existing single-storey scale, form and appearance of the amenities buildings will be retained.
- Their predominant masonry character will be retained, not altered by inappropriate painting and bagging.
- Alteration to the size of existing window and door openings will be avoided.
- Due to their limited aesthetic significance, there is scope in most cases for greater adaptation of these buildings. New additions and development can be encouraged to enhance the viable economic use of the buildings and site.
- The internal spaces of the Detention Block will be retained. It will be used and presented as part of the interpretation of the history and social significance of the site.
- New openings may be introduced provided they are of a size and proportion which relates to the existing structure and does not detract from the scale, form and aesthetic attributes of individual buildings.
- Previously unpainted surfaces will not be painted, while previously painted surfaces will be repainted in traditional colours, with reference to paint scrapes, if possible.
- Where new materials are introduced, they will be traditional; for example, brick wall, timber windows and metal roofing.
- New additions will be secondary in scale or enhance the original building and allow the original form to be understood.
- Modifications to the interiors may also be considered, provided they retain the integrity of significant spaces. Retention of the internal spaces of the former dining rooms is highly desirable.

7.4.6 Movable heritage

Background

It is possible that artefacts, furniture and fit-out items may remain on site from the previous institutional use of the place.

Policy 23 A comprehensive survey of the Mount Penang Parklands site will be undertaken to determine if any movable items of potential heritage significance have been retained. Any identified items of potential movable heritage significance will be retained in a weathertight and secure location and be subject to a heritage significance assessment.

Guidelines

Undertake a survey of movable heritage items within two years of the endorsement of this CMP. It will include a thorough analysis of existing inventories and previously stored items of movable heritage housed by current and previous custodians of the site.

Any items of potential moveable heritage will be subject to a heritage significance assessment and retained for potential incorporation into future site interpretation and as an important record of the history of the site. Items are to be securely stored in Building 36 and protectively wrapped if required.

Items of movable heritage will be managed in a manner that is consistent with the following documents and guidelines:

- *Movable Heritage Principles*, Heritage Council of NSW and the Ministry for the Arts, 2000; and
- *Objects in Their Place: An Introduction to Movable Heritage*, Heritage Council of NSW, 1999.

7.4.7 Historical archaeology

Background

Mount Penang has been subject to European occupation since 1912 and may retain sub-surface remains of buildings or artefacts ('relics'). Future works may include excavation for construction of new buildings and site infrastructure, installation of services and new landscaping that has the potential to adversely impact archaeological relics. Archaeological relics are protected under the Heritage Act, 1977. Relics are defined in the Act as any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that relates to the settlement of New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and is of State or local heritage significance.

Policy 24 The Historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology of the site will be managed in accordance with its assessed significance and with the requirements of the Heritage Act NSW (1977).

Guidelines

Archaeological features and deposits are afforded statutory protection by the 'relics provision' under Section 4 (1) of the Heritage Act (as amended 2009). An archaeological excavation permit issued by the Heritage Council under Sections 57(1) and 60 of the NSW Heritage Act is required for any ground disturbance works that have the potential to disturb or destroy relics.

Archaeological impacts can be managed and mitigated by a series of procedures that will vary according to the degree of impact and the significance of the feature. In the case of Mount Penang Parklands where the site has been assessed as having low to no archaeological potential and any archaeological remains are unlikely to be significant, general mitigation procedures that would apply to all work within the study area would include:

- Suitable clauses will be included in all contractor and subcontractor contracts to ensure that on-site personnel are aware of their obligations and requirements in relation to the archaeological provisions

of the NSW Heritage Act and in regard to the unexpected finds strategy. A heritage induction will be provided to all personnel working on the site.

- Some unrecorded and unidentified features may be present and provisions for unexpected finds will be followed during the proposed works (see section 5.2.2). Liaise with the appropriate staff who manage statutory process for management Aboriginal heritage in Department of Planning Industry and Environment.

Standard exemptions apply to all items listed on the State Heritage Register. The purpose of the standard exemptions is to clarify what kind of maintenance and minor works can be undertaken without needing Heritage Council approval. This ensures that owners are not required to make unnecessary applications for minor maintenance and repair. Due to the lack of archaeological potential and significance across the site, Standard Exemption 4 will apply to ground disturbance works within the site as follows:

Standard Exemption 4: Excavation

1. Excavation or disturbance of land of the kind specified below does not require approval under subsection 57(1) of the Act, provided that the Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate is satisfied that the criteria in (a), (b) or (c) have been met and the person proposing to undertake the excavation or disturbance of land has received a notice advising that the Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate is satisfied that:
 - (a) an archaeological assessment, zoning plan or management plan has been prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW which indicates that any relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance; or
 - (b) the excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on archaeological relics including the testing of land to verify the existence of relics without destroying or removing them; or
 - (c) a statement describing the proposed excavation demonstrates that evidence relating to the history or nature of the site, such as its level of disturbance, indicates that the site has little or no archaeological research potential.

Unexpected finds

An 'unexpected heritage find' can be defined as any unanticipated archaeological discovery, that has not been previously assessed or is not covered by an existing approval under the Heritage Act 1977 (Heritage Act) or National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act). These discoveries are categorised as either:

- Historic (non-Aboriginal) heritage items (archaeological remains (that is, artefacts) or movable objects); and
- Human skeletal remains.

Should any unexpected archaeology be uncovered during any future excavation works, the following procedure must be adhered to:

- Stop all work in the immediate area of the item and notify the Project Manager
- Establish a 'no-go zone' around the item. Use high visibility fencing, where practical. Inform all site personnel about the no-go zone.
- No work is to be undertaken within this zone until further investigations are completed.
- Engage a suitably qualified and experienced Archaeologist to assess the finds.

- The Heritage Council must be notified if the finds are of local or state significance. Additional approvals will be required before works can recommence on site.
- If the item is assessed as not a 'relic' or a 'heritage item' by the Archaeologist, work can proceed with advice provided in writing.

7.4.8 Interpretation

Background

Interpretation uses a range of methods and techniques to present and deliver information to visitors and site users. It is intended to assist people in gaining an understanding and appreciation of the history and heritage significance of the place, using narratives based on key themes and messages to organise the information. Interpretation of tangible items, including artefacts, buildings, structures, archaeological remains and landscape may be delivered through signage, objects and art works. It can be integrated into the design of new built and landscape elements or presented in a published format including brochures, pamphlets, books and multimedia. Interpretation can also present and explore intangible aspects of social significance.

Policy 25 Prepare an Interpretation Plan to assist with enhancing visitor appreciation and understanding of its history and heritage significance. Implementation of preferred options will be undertaken when the opportunity arises.

Guidelines

An Interpretation Strategy has been prepared as a component of this CMP and can be located in Appendix F. An interpretation plan will be based on the recommendations set out in the Strategy.

Development and management of interpretation will also be cognisant of the guidelines provided in the document *Heritage Interpretation Policy and Interpreting Heritage Places and Items Guidelines* (2005), prepared by the NSW Heritage Division (then Heritage Office).

Interpretation of the site will adopt 'best practice' methods to deliver key themes and messages that connect places to stories, using methods and techniques that are relevant to the site, engaging and respond to the target audiences.

Interpretation will address tangible and intangible evidence and values of the site, including Aboriginal and historical (non-Aboriginal) archaeology, buildings and structures, natural and cultural landscape and the people associated with the site.

Retain and conserve any original building signage as a means of enhancing interpretation.

Interpretation will be informed by historical research using authoritative sources and up-to-date assessments of the heritage significance of the site to present authentic and accurate information and analysis.

Interpretation will identify opportunities to incorporate and integrate the interpretation of the heritage significance into conservation planning and functional infrastructure and incorporated into any future proposals for change, new uses and/or redevelopment on the site.

Interpretation will seek to communicate with a wide variety of people through a range of communication methods, responsive to the needs of potential audiences within the local and wider community.

7.5 Proposed actions

7.5.1 Introduction

The following policies are intended to provide guidance for future development to ensure that the heritage significance of the place is maintained in the future.

7.5.2 Cleaning, maintenance and repair

Background

The nature of any place is that its fabric will deteriorate because of age, weathering and use. Ongoing routine maintenance and repair are required to offset damage and deterioration. This is best achieved by preparing and implementing a program of planned maintenance — inspection, condition assessment, routine and scheduled maintenance — and having a strategy for planned maintenance and repairs.

Policy 26 Buildings are to be subject to regular physical inspection, assessment, cleaning, maintenance and repair to avoid deterioration of significant elements and building fabric.

Policy 27 Cleaning, maintenance and repairs will only be undertaken by tradespeople with relevant qualifications and experience in working with historic fabric under the supervision of suitably qualified and experienced personnel.

Policy 28 Ensure the adequate funding for planned priority maintenance management.

Guidelines

Cleaning, maintenance and repair will be undertaken on a regular basis and will:

- aim to protect fabric from further deterioration and retain as much as possible the integrity of significant fabric and construction methods;
- be consistent with The Burra Charter principles and aim to do ‘as much as necessary but as little as possible’ — this would include retaining significant fabric where possible rather than replacing elements in full; and
- be undertaken by staff or contractors experienced in working with historic fabric and using appropriate techniques.

Adequate funding and other necessary resources will be incorporated into annual budgets for the property for ongoing cleaning, maintenance and repair.

A cyclical maintenance program will be prepared and implemented to provide the basis for the ongoing care of the site and to retain and enhance the heritage significance of its components. The program will be consistent with the guidelines in the Heritage Council of NSW publication *The Maintenance of Heritage Assets: A practical guide*.

Repairs will be undertaken regularly to maintain the condition of significant fabric between maintenance cycles. Minor repairs will be undertaken promptly.

Repairs involving new work will take care to retain (through restoration and/or reconstruction) original and/or early detailing and features of particular interest.

All maintenance and repair will be recorded in a manner that is consistent with the guidelines contained elsewhere in this document.

Deteriorating building fabric will wherever possible be repaired rather than replaced. Where replacement is unavoidable, new work will be based on existing or historical evidence. Conservation works will not reconstruct inappropriate building detailing or poor repairs.

Materials such as face brick, stone, metal roof linings and slate that were not originally painted will remain unpainted. Materials such as timber or metal that were originally painted and rely on an effective paint system for their preservation will remain painted.

Missing or damaged masonry will be repaired or reconstructed to match the original and a suitable mortar and/or render type must be used that is similar in composition to original mortar within the masonry wall and/or existing cement render. All visible new surfaces must visually match the existing/original in colour and texture.

Retain and repair window and door joinery in preference to replacement. Replacement will only be considered where repair is no longer feasible.

Repairs of significant roofing materials will involve removal of as little fabric as necessary. Damaged roofing will be repaired where possible by replacing missing or damaged elements individually. The colour, texture and form of significant roofs must be replicated if major replacement is required.

Repairs to metal flashings and guttering/downpipes will replicate original material, colour and profile of guttering and downpipes where known.

Undertake regular inspections of gutters and downpipes to ensure that gutters are clear of debris and downpipes are not blocked. Undertake immediate action as required. Also ensure that downpipes are connected to the stormwater dispersal system.

Ironwork will be protected against corrosion by regular applications of fish oil or other compatible preservative.

Policy 29 Ensure adequate funding is available for planned priority maintenance management.

7.5.3 Removal of hazardous building materials

Background

There is the possibility that the site may contain a range of hazardous materials including asbestos, polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), lead-based paint and synthetic mineral fibres (SMFs). Management of hazardous materials is essential to ensure that all associated health risks are appropriately considered but will need to be undertaken to avoid, minimise or mitigate impacts on significant fabric and features.

Policy 30 Removal of hazardous materials will ensure that physical impacts on the heritage significance of the place are avoided, minimised or appropriately mitigated.

Guidelines

Undertake a survey to confirm the type, location and extent of hazardous materials. High-risk materials will be removed as a matter of urgency. Other materials will be removed when the opportunity arises.

Hazardous materials removal will be preceded by an assessment of its potential to impact the heritage significance of the affected building or structure.

Avoid destructive investigation as much as possible when investigating the buildings. Consult previously compiled registers to confirm the presence of hazardous materials such as asbestos. Destructive investigation will only be undertaken where there is no viable alternative. Its impact will be mitigated by minimising as much as possible the extent of fabric that is opened up and by selecting the least visible area.

Where possible, hazardous materials that retain evidence of significant earlier uses of a building that cannot be found elsewhere will be encapsulated rather than removed. This approach will only be used, however, if the method of encapsulation would not result in more substantial heritage impacts.

Hazardous materials removed and areas damaged by destructive investigation will be replaced with new fabric of the same size, shape and detail as the original using the “like for like” principle and using the same method of installation.

Should any other significant materials or elements be affected to allow for hazardous materials removal then they will be carefully removed and reinstalled on completion of the works.

The works will be recorded by photographs taken before, during and on completion. The recording will be consistent with the recommendations for archival recording contained in Section 7.3.5 of this CMP. The recording will document any significant fabric or evidence of earlier uses of the building that may be uncovered.

7.5.4 Services upgrade

Background

The existing services and services infrastructure at the site is of varying age and condition. Services are also subject to improvements in technology. Replacement and upgrading of existing services will need to occur from time to time.

Policy 31 Upgrading of existing services and the installation of new services will avoid physical and visual impacts on significant buildings, trees and other landscape elements.

Guidelines

Existing services will be upgraded as required to facilitate ongoing use of significant buildings, to support temporary events and activities and to maintain fire-fighting capabilities.

The provision of new or upgraded services will not damage significant building fabric or disrupt spaces. New services will be installed underground wherever possible to avoid impacting negatively on important historic views to and from and within the site.

Existing or old service paths will be used in preference to forming new paths.

Services will be grouped where possible to minimise intrusion on significant spaces or fabric.

The introduction of new services and associated fittings will be carried out with the minimum of disruption to significant fabric and spaces. Any intervention into significant building fabric will respect its integrity and

be limited to that required by the proposed works. Areas that have been previously modified for services will be reused where possible.

No externally mounted air-conditioning, ventilation equipment, water heaters or service components will be visible or impact negatively on the exteriors of significant buildings.

7.5.5 Ground disturbance/excavation

Background

Re-grading of ground levels may be required to improve surface drainage, to meet equitable access requirements and to implement landscaping works (such as paving, retaining walls and garden beds and the like). More substantial excavation may be required for ground remediation, stabilisation of building footings, demolition of buildings/structures, construction of new buildings/structures, installation of new services and provision of road infrastructure. These works have potential to adversely impact significant aspects of the site including significant buildings, trees, Aboriginal and historical archaeological items and other landscape elements. Ground disturbance/excavation must therefore be managed to avoid, minimise or mitigate any adverse impacts.

Policy 32 Ground disturbance or more substantial excavation will avoid or minimise as much as possible impacts on significant site components including buildings, trees, Aboriginal and historical archaeological items, and other significant components.

Guidelines

Proposals for new works within the site will be formulated to minimise ground disturbance/excavation as much as practicable.

Ground disturbance/excavation will be limited to only what is necessary to implement approved works.

Significant elements within the vicinity of proposed ground disturbance/excavation will be protected from damage during the works.

Should ground disturbance/excavation works uncover potential Aboriginal objects or historical (non-Aboriginal) relics then all work must cease immediately, and the Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate will be informed.

Should unexpected archaeology (Aboriginal or Historic) be uncovered, an archaeologist must be called in to undertake an assessment of the find. In the case of Aboriginal archaeology the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment must be informed.

7.5.6 Ground remediation

Background

Although the necessity for ground remediation is considered to be low, there is potential for the site to contain contaminated soil as a result of previous actions such as the use of hazardous building materials in existing and now demolished structures, the use of pest control chemicals and the importation of contaminated fill.

Remediation may be required to ensure that the site is suitable for its proposed uses. Suitable options for remediation will need to be selected based on their ability to achieve the desired remediation outcome and

avoid or minimise impacts on significant site components including buildings, trees and other landscape elements.

Policy 33 Should it be necessary to undertake ground remediation, options to remediate contaminated soil will be selected on the basis that they avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the site and its significant components.

Guidelines

Undertake sufficient site investigations to determine as much as possible the location and extent of contamination to assist with developing remediation options that would avoid or minimise adverse physical impacts.

The amount of excavation and/or ground disturbance will be minimised as much as possible. Removal of large areas of soil will only be undertaken where there is no viable alternative.

Significant landscape features such as paths, stairs and retaining walls unavoidably and adversely impacted by ground remediation works will be repaired or reconstructed in their original locations and to their original detail.

7.5.7 Masterplanning

Background

Any new buildings or works proposed for the site will be considered in the context of the entire site and the broader environs. The purpose of master planning is to provide consistent and integrated development that ensures that the significance of the place is not eroded by incremental or piecemeal change. A master plan will be reviewed regularly or whenever significant change to the functional needs of the site is proposed.

Policy 34 Masterplanning will be undertaken for the whole of the site to guide future development in the short to longer term.

Guidelines

Masterplanning will:

- retain the significant built form and landscape elements of the site;
- guide the removal of intrusive elements and fabric;
- propose new development that is consistent with the policies and guidelines in this CMP; and
- provide for the cyclical maintenance of the significant buildings and landscape components of the site, including important views and vistas.



99 Recommended locations for future development at Mount Penang.



Retain open space



Area of low density development



Area of low to medium density development



Location of buildings to augment existing buildings

7.5.8 Selecting appropriate new uses

Background

Due to the significance of the Mount Penang Parklands site, finding compatible new uses that have minimal impacts on the cultural landscape and built fabric is a preferred outcome for activation and improved utilisation of the site. The following policy and guidelines will be considered when changes are proposed for the Mount Penang Parklands site.

Policy 35 *The adaptive reuse of the site is encouraged. New uses will be selected on the basis that they will enhance the appreciation of the history and heritage significance of the place and ensure conservation of significant buildings and landscape components.*

Guidelines

The long-term management of the site, including its adaptation to new uses, will take into account its heritage significance. All decisions will consider and seek to retain the heritage values of the place.

The adaptive reuse that has taken place in buildings across the site for a range of educational and welfare facilities is appropriate and because in the majority of cases the new uses have not necessitated extensive or inappropriate change to buildings, for example, those occupied by NAISDA, Central Coast Sports College, Options and Sunnyfield. Where buildings have undergone a greater level of change, such as Building 31 (NAISDA) and Building 2 (Options), the relative heritage significance of these buildings has not been obscured.

New uses for the site and its buildings must be compliant with Central Coast Council's SP1 zoning of the site for Special Activities.

New uses for buildings may be compatible provided that the following criteria are met:

- the cultural significance of the building and its extant internal spaces and detailing are not compromised;
- the proposed new use does not detract from original uses and does not diminish the cultural significance or setting of the building;
- the detailed requirements of the new uses do not generate undue changes to the existing significant spaces and fabric that cannot be reversed in the long term, or which do not respect and work within the existing architectural framework; and
- works associated with new uses are clearly identifiable and detailed in a contemporary manner rather than replicating the original detailing of the affected building.

Future uses for the site will also be consistent with the following:

- new uses will be selected on the basis that they "fit" existing spaces
- Substantial alterations and/or removal of significant fabric to suit the requirements of a new use will be avoided;
- future adaptation of the interiors will ensure that original spaces, elements and fabric are retained and conserved;
- future subdivision of internal spaces, where appropriate, will be undertaken in a "subservient" manner, using partitions that can be easily removed and would not impact on existing significant wall, ceiling and floor finishes;
- external alterations to meet new uses must avoid adverse visual and physical impact. Minor changes to meet access and other functional requirements are likely to be permissible provided that these are subservient to the primary architectural features of the building.

Further Reading

New Uses for Heritage Places, prepared by Heritage Council of NSW and the Australian Institute of Architects NSW Chapter, 2008.

7.5.9 Alterations and additions

Background

The best way to ensure that buildings are retained and conserved is to provide them with an appropriate ongoing use. To achieve this, it is highly likely that the site will require some degree of alteration, and possibly additions. Alterations and additions are permissible provided they respond to the heritage significance of the site and significant building fabric.

Policy 36 Alterations and additions will be designed to minimise adverse impacts and on the heritage significance of the site as a whole.

Guidelines

Alterations will:

- Retain and conserve original internal wall, ceiling and floor finishes where possible. Damaged or removed finishes will be re-instated to match existing;
- Retain and conserve internal spaces of high heritage significance. Subdivision of these spaces will be reversible and have minimal impact on the fabric of the building.

Consider applying or interpreting original paint colours where documentary evidence exists.

The cultural significance of internal spaces, fabric and detailing of high heritage significance will not be compromised or irreversibly altered. Adaptation of these interiors will ensure that the original fabric or significant architectural and spatial features are retained and interpreted as far as possible;

New building works and fabric will be clearly identifiable as such. There is no requirement to reproduce or imitate historic building fabric in new works;

Repair rather than replace deteriorating significant building fabric. Where replacement is unavoidable, new work is to be based on existing or historical evidence. Conservation works are not to reconstruct faulty building detailing or poor repairs;

Additions will:

- facilitate the ongoing use of the buildings rather than render them obsolete;
- have sufficient setback to allow appreciation of significant elevations and envelopes and ensure that there is a sense of separation or connection;
- retain and enhance significant views;
- retain the building's structural integrity;
- be of contemporary architectural design, detailing and materials—creating imitations of the existing building is generally not preferred; and
- have architectural resolution, detailing and materials of as high a standard as the existing building.

7.5.10 Providing equitable access

Background

Public access to heritage places is an important aspect of their conservation, contributing to their adaptation and appreciation. However, some heritage places have fabric, spaces and features that are not easy to upgrade to meet occupation requirements without resulting in substantial heritage impacts. Equitable access is likely to be required across the site, however, modifications needed to comply with the requirements of the *Disability Discrimination Act 1992* will need to be carefully designed to avoid or minimise adverse heritage impacts as much as possible.

Policy 37 Equitable access is to be provided to all publicly accessible places on the site where practicable and where it will not have an adverse impact on the heritage significance of the item.

Guidelines

Provision of equitable access to the site will be provided only where it can be accomplished without adverse impact on the significance of the site, its key elements and their settings.

Pedestrian access and movement within the site will be enhanced and upgraded to improve the sense of entry to the place from key locations.

Temporary access facilities, such as removable ramps may be preferable to permanent facilities that have the potential to impact significant fabric.

A fire and life safety strategy for the site will be developed and implemented, which preserves its cultural heritage significance while at the same time providing safe egress in the event of natural or human-induced disasters (for example, severe storms and fire).

7.5.11 Design and construction of new buildings

Background

Depending on the eventual new uses of the Mount Penang site, the construction of additions or new buildings may alleviate pressures and potential adverse physical impacts on significant buildings, enhance viable and sympathetic adaptive reuse of the place and provide opportunities to achieve successful conservation outcomes.

Policy 38 The design of new buildings will be consistent with the principles and guidelines established in this CMP.

Guidelines

Adopt the heritage curtilage recommended in Section 5.6.2 of this CMP to determine the location of future development:

- The siting of new buildings will recognise the heritage significance of the place and aim to retain existing significant views and vistas.
- New development will ensure that the visual prominence of existing buildings is maintained and enhanced.
- New development will be of a scale and modulation that is equivalent to existing buildings;
- The footprint of new development will be broken up as much as possible to ensure that new buildings do not appear as large monolithic structures.
- An appropriate curtilage will be provided for significant buildings to enable an understanding of their physical form and heritage significance.
- The design of new buildings will acknowledge the scale, design and materials of existing buildings.
- The overall form, scale and design of any new buildings will respect the existing significant buildings. Architectural forms will be simple and direct. Heights of buildings will be determined by their location on the site and views from other parts of the site;
- The siting and form of new buildings will be respectful of the grounds and will impact minimally on those trees identified as having significance.

Further Reading

Design in Context: Guidelines for Infill Development in the Historic Environment, prepared by the Heritage Office and RAIA (NSW Chapter), 2000.

7.5.12 Temporary/Portable Buildings

Background

Temporary/portable buildings such as classrooms, lavatories and canteens may be required to accommodate the expansion of facilities on the site prior to the construction of new buildings. Despite their temporary nature, care must be taken to avoid adversely impacting significant fabric, the setting of significant buildings and structures as well as erosion of grassed areas, damage to trees, soil compaction and general degradation of the landscape.

Community and other events within the public domain may require temporary structures such as marquees, kiosks, stages, safety barriers, seating, ticketing booths, toilets, large format screens, services and plant/machinery. They may also include sculpture and art installations and large inflatable structures such as jumping castles, construction compounds and children's play equipment. In addition to the structures themselves there are associated impacts of connections to services such as electricity and water.

Policy 39 The introduction of temporary/portable buildings will be consistent with the principles and guidelines established in this CMP.

Guidelines

The policy and guidelines below relate to temporary/portable buildings to be introduced to the site for a maximum period of five years:

- The siting of temporary/portable buildings will recognise the heritage significance of the place and aim to retain existing significant views and vistas.
- The siting and form of temporary/portable buildings will be respectful of the grounds and will impact minimally on those trees identified as having significance.
- The overall form, scale and design of any new buildings will respect the existing significant buildings. Architectural forms will be simple and direct. Heights of buildings will be determined by their location on the site and views from other parts of the site; and
- The temporary/portable buildings will be removed when the permanent buildings are completed.

7.5.13 Temporary Events

Background

Mount Penang Parklands, particularly the Festival/Gardens Precinct, is the setting for a number of popular annual events such as the Central Coast's Christmas fair, the Giralakool Blues Festival and Barbecue, the Mountain Sounds music festival, Narara Music Festival and the Food and Wine Festival.

Temporary events within the Mount Penang Parklands such as these and fundraisers, fetes, fairs etc. will continue to be an important aspect of their ongoing use and provide opportunities for interpretation of their history and heritage significance. Providing for regular community events within the open space areas will ensure that the community is able to maintain their connection with the site and therefore maintain their significance to the local and wider community.

Despite their temporary nature, care must be taken to avoid adversely impacting significant fabric, the setting of significant buildings and structures as well as erosion of grassed areas, damage to trees, soil compaction and general degradation of the landscape. The cumulative impact of temporary structures and services resulting from multiple or repeated events will also be considered as it can be much greater than structures

and services for one-off events. As places of State and local heritage significance, approval is usually required from the Heritage Council of New South Wales and Central Coast Council to erect temporary structures. However, a standard exemption from the need to obtain approval under the provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Standard Exemption 11–Temporary Structures) may apply.

The policy and guidelines below relate to temporary events, whether one-off or recurring. They apply to short-term events (that is, for a period of days or weeks), such as concerts, outdoor theatres, fairs, rallies, horse trials, circuses, festivals, weddings and charity events and events of longer duration (for a period of months) such as outdoor art installations and seasonal events. They aim to assist event organisers, leaseholders, and other site users to avoid, minimise and/or mitigate adverse impacts.

Policy 40 Planning and implementation of temporary events will avoid adverse short and long-term impacts on the heritage values of the site and its significant built and landscape components and archaeology.

Guidelines

General

- Works associated with temporary uses will be designed to minimise physical and visual impacts on significant buildings and structures and their immediate setting. Temporary works will be constructed in such a way as to avoid adversely impacting significant fabric, fixtures and fittings.
- Ensure that there is sufficient recovery time between events and avoid over-intensive uses or seasonal peaks of demand.
- Ensure that sufficient funds are put aside to cover the cost of repairing damage and re-instating the place following an event. Alternatively, sufficient insurance will be put in place to cover unforeseen impacts.
- Limit temporary events to a maximum of seven days.

Temporary Building Uses

- Temporary uses of significant buildings and structures will be consistent with their assessed heritage significance and will be designed and implemented to avoid adversely impacting significant fabric.

Temporary Structures

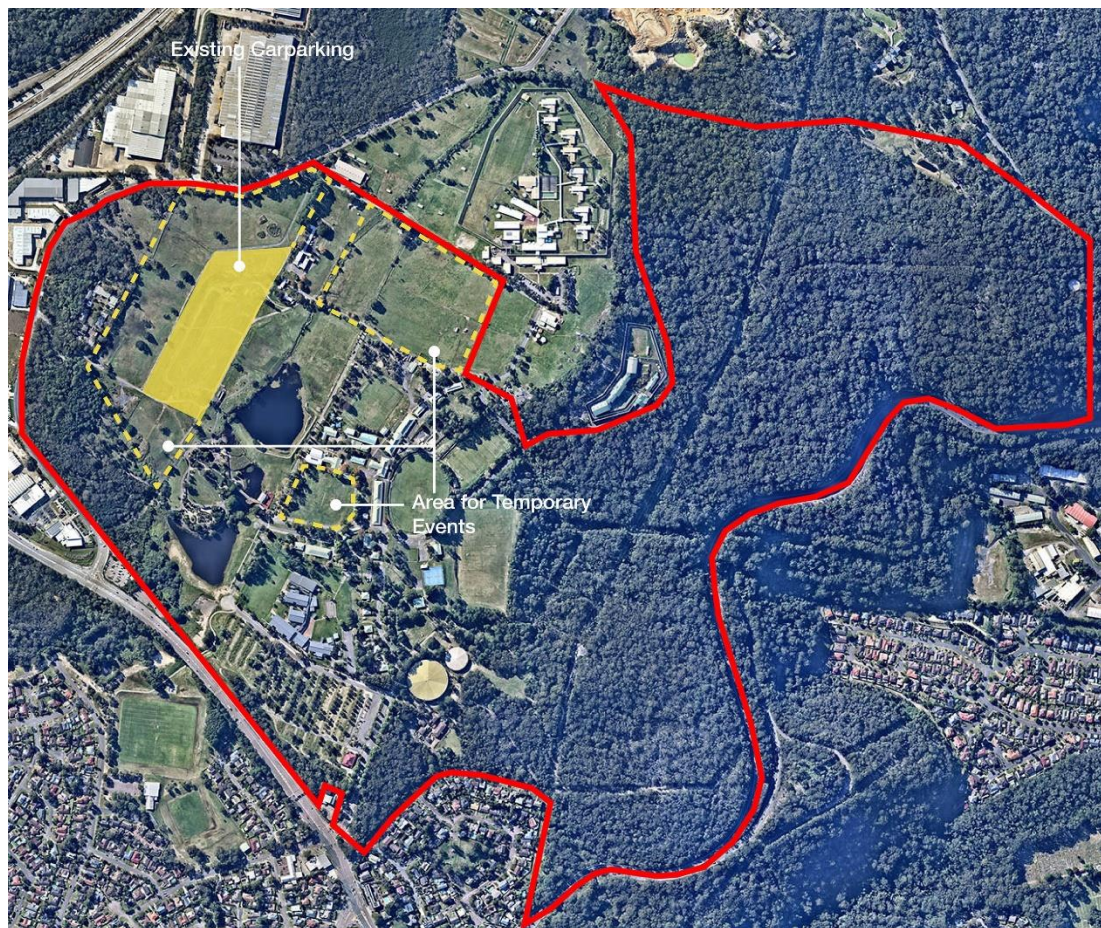
- Avoid locating temporary structures; in particular toilets and other services infrastructure, in key views.
- Avoid visual impacts associated with temporary services. Locate temporary services in discreet locations where possible—consider temporary screening to conceal toilets, rubbish bins, generators and storage in more prominent locations.
- Do not fix temporary services to significant buildings and structures.
- Prevent damage to trees and landscape features—support vehicles will be excluded from such areas.
- Avoid damage to tree roots and potential archaeological relics by:
 - locating temporary structures outside tree root zones and areas with recognised potential for archaeological relics; and
 - using weights rather to restrain temporary structures such as marquees—this is subject to ensuring that the temporary structure will remain stable in high winds.
- Maintain grassed areas affected by high pedestrian traffic by:
 - using temporary flooring to protect lawn areas for short-term events;
 - spreading the wear pattern by varying access routes from time to time; and
 - replacing or re-seeding heavily damaged lawn areas at the completion of an event.

Temporary Parking

- Parking within the site will generally be limited to designated parking areas only. However, additional parking required to assist with the establishment, service and removal of temporary infrastructure may be permissible provided that it does not result in physical damage to significant built and landscape components.
- Parking of vehicles will ensure that views and the curtilage of significant buildings are protected. Parking will be restricted to designated areas. Temporary car parking is permissible to provide access for disabled persons, tenancies and for authorised visitors associated with special events or programs and activities.
- Temporary parking will be located in areas associated with approved cultural events and activities where parking outside the site is not appropriate. Access and parking is only available provided that the movement or parking of any vehicle or equipment does not occur on areas not designed for that use.

Temporary Signs

- Temporary signs will be consistent with Policy 41 (Section 7.5.14 Signs).



100 Recommended locations for temporary events.
Source: TKD Architects.

7.5.14 Signs

Background

Signage is important for identity and management but if it is not carefully controlled and designed can impact negatively on the heritage significance of the place. The location, size and character of the signs will need

to be carefully considered to avoid adverse impacts on the site's significant components and key views into the site.

Proposals for wayfinding signage provide an opportunity to enhance an understanding and appreciation of the significant history and heritage values of the site. Poorly developed wayfinding can detract from site interpretation and from the character of the significant cultural landscapes within the site.

Policy 41 Proposals for new signs will be formulated with the aim of avoiding or minimising adverse impacts on the significant built and landscape components of the site.

Guidelines

All new and temporary signs will be designed and located in accordance with a purpose-written sign strategy for the place. The sign strategy will ensure that all signs are consistent and well-designed and will ensure that a high standard of graphics is achieved.

The location of any new signs will not detract from the site's character or on the contributions of its significant built and landscape components.

New entry signs will not detract from important views into the site, in particular to significant built and landscape components.

All new directional signage will maintain a high standard of design and reflect the historical institutional character of the place.

Consider carefully any additional signage and its placement within the landscape so as not to intrude into the open cultural landscape character.

8 IMPLEMENTATION

This section of the CMP has been extracted from the 2018 Extent Heritage Conservation Management Plan.

8.1 Minimum standards of maintenance and repair

Sites listed on the State heritage register are required to be maintained in accordance with the Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair under section 118 of the Heritage Act. The Minimum Standards are set out in the Heritage Regulation and set out basic standards for key maintenance activities such as weatherproofing, fireproofing and site security. The table below sets out any non-compliance issues noted at Mount Penang Parklands.

Compliance with the Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair			
Standard	Requirement	Complies (y/n)	Work required
Inspection	Inspect annually	Y	
Weather protection	Maintain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsurface drainage • Roof & guttering • Damp proofing • Ventilation • Lightning conductors 	Y	Monitor and address any potential for damp in buildings
Fire protection	Remove rubbish & vegetation Maintain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire control systems • Safe storage of inflammables • Building services 	Y	
Additional fire protection for unoccupied buildings	If unoccupied for more than 60 days: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disconnect oil/gas services • Install monitored fire protection system 	Y	
Security	Install: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate fencing & security systems • Repair or board up openings 	Y	
Additional security measures for unoccupied buildings	If unoccupied for more than 60 days: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install monitored security alarm, or • Undertake regular surveillance 	Y	
Essential maintenance and repair	Maintain and/or repair: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest control measures • Structural defects • Significant finishes and fittings 	Y	

Works required to comply with the Minimum Standards Policy 30 should be undertaken within six months of the date of this document, unless the particular Standard specifies a shorter period.

8.2 Urgent and structural works

Works that are considered urgent are those which may compromise the safety of the public, workers on the site or the operation or structural integrity of the heritage item. Where this relates to a building element, the element may have failed or be likely to fail within the next six months. Any such works should be investigated without delay and stabilised while a permanent solution is developed.

Stabilisation works should be reversible and should not involve the removal of fabric of considerable or exceptional significance unless no alternatives exist. Any elements of high or moderate significance that are removed during repair works should be safely stored on site and reinstated during permanent repair works. Permanent repair works should reflect the intentions of the policies in this document and be designed to be sympathetic to the site.

No urgent works have been identified for Mount Penang Parklands at this time.

8.3 Conservation works

Conservation works are those works required to conserve, protect or enhance building fabric of significance where that fabric is in less than optimal condition. This may include works to key building elements such as walls and roofs which are damaged, or work to decorative or redundant elements and fittings which contribute to the significance of the place.

Conservation works may also include recommendations to remove fabric which has been assessed as being of little significance which is intrusive to the site, where that fabric is damaging or obscuring fabric of a higher level of significance. It may also include minor repair works to building services which are recommended to enhance the functionality of the site.

Conservation works do not include major new works, extensions or refits. Any works of that nature need to be developed with consideration of the policies in this document and assessed for heritage impacts.

Conservation works are, in general, not urgent but should be undertaken in the next 1-3 years, or as and when sufficient funds become available.

The following scope of works describes, in broad terms, the maintenance works and the extent of conservation works required and appropriate, as a minimum, to conserve significant fabric, prior or in addition to any other works deemed to be appropriate under conservation policies.

Abbreviations and terms used in this report include the following:

ABS - As before scheduled or specified;

UOS - Unless otherwise scheduled or specified; and

Patch - Repair existing fabric to match original adjacent fabric in all respects.

All Buildings of Exceptional and High Significance - External Works Generally

- Have a structural engineer check over the entire structure and advise of any supplementary works necessary UOS. In particular, inspect all subfloor areas and roof spaces.

- Allow to repaint all previously painted surfaces and corroded iron products UOS, implementing a colour scheme prepared by an experienced heritage consultant.
- Undertake pest inspections of all buildings and undertake necessary treatment. Allow to remove all non-significant and redundant services, patch fabric following their removal.
- Rationalise all external services to reduce impact on fabric and aesthetic significance as much as possible.
- Put all sewers, stormwater and subsoil drainage in sound working order. Ensure all roof works result in a weather-tight envelope.
- Check over all flashings and abutments with adjacent structure and ensure all flashings are in sound operating order. Repair as required.
- Ensure all gutters and downpipes are free of leaf matter.
- Refix loose guttering and downpipes.
- UOS, replace missing or cracked window panes and door glazing to match original.
- UOS, check over and patch all windows cases.
- Ease all window sashes and replace sash cord as required.
- UOS, check over and patch all door cases.
- Check over thresholds to door openings and patch to match original detail.
- Allow to remove all non-significant debris from subfloor areas and under verandahs.

All Buildings of High and Moderate Significance - Internal Works Generally

- Clean-down surfaces as for exterior works generally.
- Undertake pest inspection and treatment as for exterior works generally,
- Patch all internal floor, wall and ceiling linings to match existing, UOS.
- Undertake works to all window and door openings to ensure correct operation and weathertight seal as for exterior works.
- Ensure all internal drainage lines are in sound operating order.
- Remove all debris and rubbish from within roof spaces.
- Patch existing fabric in subfloor areas, ensure structural soundness, put drainage lines in correct working order and undertake works to prevent adverse subsoil drainage impacts on the fabric.

Buildings 21, 22, 25-27, 39, 40 and 44 - External Works Generally

- Repair corroded verandah railings and repaint.
- Replace missing sections of verandah railings and refix loose railings.
- All downpipes currently discharging onto ground are to be connected to a subsoil stormwater drainage system.
- Ensure all services are in sound working order.
- Exposed services, such as fire hose reels, electrical sub-boards/metres, etc. should be enclosed within appropriately designed enclosures.
- Remove infill walls (brick, stone, cement block, etc.) below verandahs.
- Clean-down and oil verandah timber flooring.
- Replace well-worn, severely weathered or defective verandah flooring with new sections to match existing.
- Carefully remove all verandah-post skirting and inspect condition of posts. Patch as required lower sections of weathered verandah posts by carefully removing weathered/damaged fabric and splicing on new timber to match existing timber species, size and profile. Refix skirting.
- Replace all missing verandah-post skirting with new fabric to match existing.
- Replace defective or missing verandah quad timber skirting at floor wall junction.
- UOS, refix any loose structure, masonry, framing, linings, floorboards and fabric generally to match original details.

- Check over exposed rafters and patch as necessary.
- Check over verandah floor framing; pack and prop as necessary.
- Replace torn and defective security screen fabric.
- Replace existing fluorescent lighting with more sympathetic fabric. Rationalise wiring with minimal visual impact.

Buildings 21, 22, 25-27, 39 and 40 - Internal Works Generally

- Fabric of Little significance or Intrusive fabric may be removed, including plasterboard partitions, recent services, linings, floor coverings, fixtures, fittings and screens, plant and equipment.
- Patch resultant damage following removal.
- Remove ferrous fixings creating damage to significant fabric and patch following removal UOS.
- Preserve existing rendered concrete surface finishes UOS; patch where broken down to match existing.
- Preserve existing ceiling linings, patch previous service penetrations as necessary and paint.
- Paint all previously painted surfaces, implementing a colour scheme prepared by an experienced heritage consultant.
- Patch masonry walls following rectification of moisture problems.
- Patch floorboards; sand and polish UOS.
- Patch existing quad skirting and replace where missing UOS.
- Patch window and door architrave and replace where missing UOS.

Buildings 1-6 and 9 - External Works Generally

- Consider removing recent infill walls below perimeter of verandahs and replacing with appropriately designed timber battens. Alternatively, allow to install brick vents to improve subfloor ventilation.
- Replace well-worn, severely weathered or defective verandah flooring with new fabric to match existing.
- Clean-down and oil verandah timber flooring.
- Check over all verandah posts and patch as necessary. Particular attention should be paid to the base of posts which are in contact with flooring.
- Rationalise all external window and door fly-screens. Allow to progressively replace recent Colorbond screens with a traditional timber design.
- Allow to locate all future antenna, satellite dishes and other service installations in areas not within view of the public.
- Allow to locate all future carports and garages in areas not in public view.
- Replace missing terracotta chimney pots to match original on Item 9.

Building 2 and 4 -External Works Generally

- Install damp-proof course to perimeter walls at rear of house and patch fabric affected by the work.
- Check over rendered surfaces, patch repairing where necessary (that is, where damaged or mutilated).
- Check over timber fascia on front gables and patch as necessarily.
- Reconstruct decorative timbers on front gables.
- Check over exposed rafters and timber sarking boards and patch as necessary.

Building 9

- Install damp-proof course to internal walls in the lounge room and laundry and perimeter wall at rear of house. Patch fabric affected by the works.

Buildings 7, 8 and 10

- Check over all roof flashings with particular attention to abutments with dissimilar materials, that is, brick walls, chimneys and other abutments.
- Check over membranes and sheet coverings to roof areas.
- Clean-down soiled brickwork.
- Check over all face brick. Rake and re-point weathered mortar joints to match existing. Check over steel frame windows. Patch corroded sections and paint ABS.
- Check over window and door lintels. Patch or replace as necessary and repair adjacent fabric affected by the works.
- Check over external decorative concrete elements. Patch as necessary and repair adjacent fabric affected by the works.

8.4 Reconstruction

The significance of buildings can be enhanced/recovered by reconstructing some elements lost or now obscured that relate to key phases of site development. If upgrade works are contemplated for an item of significance, specific reconstruction opportunities, while not mandatory, include the following elements.

Buildings 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 39 and 40

- The gable vents, which provided ventilation for roof spaces, should be conserved by removing later fabric to reveal original vents. However, if the vents have been removed, they should be reconstructed to match those on Item 21. Alternatively, uncovered original fabric may be restored.
- The roof sheeting, which was traditionally supplied in short lengths, should, in any future renewal works, be supplied in short sheet lengths in preference to long lengths as per existing. There is good photographic evidence to support this action. In addition, corrugated-steel roof sheeting was supplied galvanised and then painted in situ. Whilst this is desirable, it is not essential.
- The downpipe, which was traditionally supplied in circular sections, should in the future be supplied in round sections, in preference to rectangular sections.
- The concrete floors to the verandahs can be reconstructed in timber as per the original detailing. Whilst this action is desirable, it is acknowledged that the constructional constraints associated with minimal subfloor clearances (air circulation) and excessive damp would be very difficult to overcome in addition to the cost of removing concrete.
- Reconstruction of the flag poles behind Building 27 and reinstatement of the earlier quadrangle surface should be considered as part of the interpretation of this significant space.

Building 44

- The gable vents, short roof sheeting and timber windows should be maintained.
- Timber floorboards should if possible be reinstated to the verandah.

Buildings 45 and 46

- There is strong physical and documentary evidence for reconstruction of the verandahs. While this action is desirable, it is acknowledged that the current functional requirements for these buildings depend on the modified layout of the former verandahs, thus making reconstruction impractical. The minimum conservation action should be to remove external fabric of Little significance and replace it with more sympathetic material.

Buildings 2 and 4

- There is strong physical evidence to assist in the reconstruction of the decorative timbers to the front gable.

Buildings 1, 3, 5 and 6

- Gable vents and short roof sheeting should be conserved.

Building 9

- The replacement of the recent timber balustrade and reconstruction of vertical balusters and handrail for which there is good photographic evidence.
- Gable vents and short roof sheeting should be conserved.

8.5 Maintenance schedule

Element	Sub-element	Element description	Maintenance
Roof	Corrugated sheeting	Zincalume steel	7 yearly - Inspect for loose fixings and surface corrosion
	Ridge capping	Zincalume steel	2 yearly - Check for loose fixings and surface corrosion
	Flashing	Zincalume steel	2 yearly - Check for loose or raised fixings and surface corrosion
Drainage	Guttering	Steel	6 Monthly - Check gutters are clear of debris 2 Yearly - Inspect gutter for cracks
	Downpipe	Steel	2 Yearly - Inspect downpipe for cracks
Eaves & Verandahs	Exposed rafters	Timber – paint finish	7 Yearly - Repaint
Eaves & Verandahs	Eaves linings	Sheeting – paint finish	12 Monthly – Check for cobwebs and wasp nests for removal
			2 Yearly – Inspect for damaged sheets and loose or missing trim and cover strips
			7 Yearly – Repaint
	Barge board	Timber – paint finish	7 Yearly – Repaint
Verandah	Posts	Timber – paint finish	2 Yearly – Check for loose fixings and decayed cover mouldings
			7 Yearly – Repaint
	Pipe railings	Galvanised steel – paint finish	2 Yearly – Check for loose connections and corrosion 7 Yearly – Repaint
	Decking	Timber – oil finish	2 Yearly – Check for wear 7 Yearly – Clean and apply Tung oil

Element	Sub-element	Element description	Maintenance
Walls	Rendered concrete	Lime plaster over concrete	2 Yearly – Inspect plaster finish for grime and surface cracks; clean and patch if required 5 Yearly – Inspect for rising damp
	Brickwork	Face brick	12 Monthly – Check for grime, growth from joints 5 Yearly – Inspect for missing mortar; surface salts; surface cracks; clean brickwork if required
Sub-Floor Ventilation	Vents	Terracotta	2 Yearly – Check that vents are clear and free from any build-up of surrounding ground
Windows	Frames	Timber framed double- hung	12 Monthly – Inspect for loose or decayed elements; weathered sills 7 Yearly – Repaint
	Glazing	Some original existing glazing	4-12 Monthly – Inspect for broken glazing, replace cracked glazing; clean glazing 2 Yearly – Inspect soundness of window putty
	Hardware	Sash lifts, finger pulls, sash locks	2 Yearly – Check that hardware operates smoothly
	Sills	Brick	5 Yearly – Inspect for loose bricks and condition of mortar joints
Doors	Frames	Timber framed	2 Yearly – Inspect for loose elements, check that door operates satisfactorily. 7 Yearly – Repaint
	Glazing	Fixed glazing	2 Yearly – inspect for broken glazing, replace cracked glazing only if unsafe. If replacement necessary, use appropriate glazing to match existing 2 Yearly – Inspect for soundness of window putty
	Hardware	Various	2 Yearly – Inspect that hardware operates satisfactorily. Inspect adequacy, condition and missing items.
	Threshold	Various	5 Yearly – Check if threshold is secure, damaged or excessively worn
	Paint finish		12 Monthly – Thoroughly clean and remove grime from surfaces. Inspect

Element	Sub-element	Element description	Maintenance
			<p>paint condition and touch-up as required.</p> <p>2 Yearly – Inspect paint condition and touch-up if required</p> <p>7 Yearly – Repaint after careful surface preparation</p>
Ceiling	Lining	Plasterboard – paint finish	7 Yearly – Repaint
	Exposed trusses and ceiling joists	Timber – paint finish	10 Yearly – Repaint
Window Joinery	Frames	Timber – paint finish	7 Yearly – Repaint
Door Joinery	Frames	Timber – paint finish	7 Yearly – Repaint
Floor	Sub-floor space	Clear all debris from sub-floor area and ensure adequate depth of space	
	Finish	Timber	5 Yearly – Polish
Partition	Partition	Timber-framed stud wall with plasterboard	10 Yearly – Repaint
Painting	Timberwork and iron	Paint finish	<p>12 Monthly – Thoroughly clean and remove grime from surfaces. Inspect paint condition and touch up as required.</p> <p>2 Yearly – Inspect paint condition and touch up if required</p> <p>7 Yearly – Repaint after careful surface preparation</p>

Recommended routine inspections

- Heritage Advisor: A suitably qualified professional should oversee, and co-ordinate works required as a result of the routine maintenance inspections.
- Structural: If routine maintenance inspections detect any sign of structural distress in the fabric then a structural engineer should be engaged to inspect the building.
- Termites: A termite inspection of buildings should be made on an annual basis.
- Rainwater Goods: An annual inspection should be undertaken to check the capacity of stormwater drains and to ensure that rainwater goods are connected to stormwater systems and, if so, whether the downpipe joints are sound. Dissimilar roofing materials should not be used which will react with each other and cause corrosion of original fabric.
- Gas and Water: These services should be checked annually for leakage.
- Security and Electrical: Electrical wiring, fuses, security systems and fire extinguishers should be inspected annually by a suitably qualified professional.

- Paint: The condition of the paintwork should be inspected annually and touched up as necessary. General repainting should be scheduled every seven years for exterior fabric and every ten years for interior fabric (or sooner) as required.

8.6 General conservation guidelines

The following general conservation guidelines can be applied to structures of Exceptional and High heritage significance.

Brickwork

- When patching existing brickwork, select bricks that are similar in size, colour and texture to the original fabric.
- Use a lime mortar for repointing, not a cement mortar. Rake joints out to a minimum of 25 millimetres to receive new mortar mix.
- Remove metal insertions in the face brickwork and ensure face brickwork is cleaned throughout the works.

Joinery/Carpentry

- Minor maintenance repairs to the joinery may be undertaken on site. However, if major repairs are required, then the work should be carried out in the workshop of an experienced heritage joinery shop.
- Traditional hardware, where existing, should be preserved and repaired by a locksmith familiar with traditional work, if in poor condition.
- Ensure hardware is correctly fitted so that damage is not caused to the original fabric.

Plasterwork

- When patching render, use lime plaster not cement render. Patching should match the existing surface quality of the original finish and should be invisible after painting.

Paint

- As paintwork is vulnerable to damage, regular short-term patching is a necessity, followed by regular medium-term complete repainting.
- Prepare surface thoroughly before repainting. Remove lead-based paints in accordance with appropriate codes.
- Prior to repainting, metal work should have any rust removed and be treated with an anticorrosion agent using a metal primer.
- An undercoat should be applied before the final coat. The paint thickness should be as recommended by the paint manufacturer.
- New paint systems which require different approaches may be used, if appropriate and providing the manufacturer's application methods are followed.
- Avoid painting surfaces never intended for a paint finish, such as face brickwork. Remove overpainting on joinery hardware and glazing. Protect the fabric of the building not intended for repainting from paint drips during works and remove any drips if they occur, immediately and with care.
- Seek advice from a Heritage Advisor for an appropriate colour scheme.
- Records of the colour scheme and adequate quantities of each paint colour should be retained for regular maintenance.

9 SOURCES

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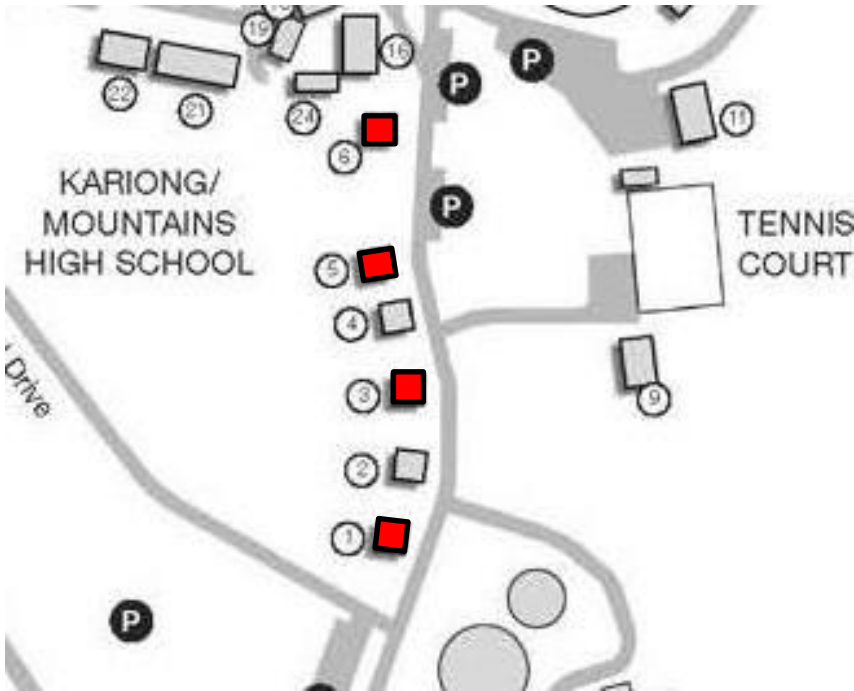
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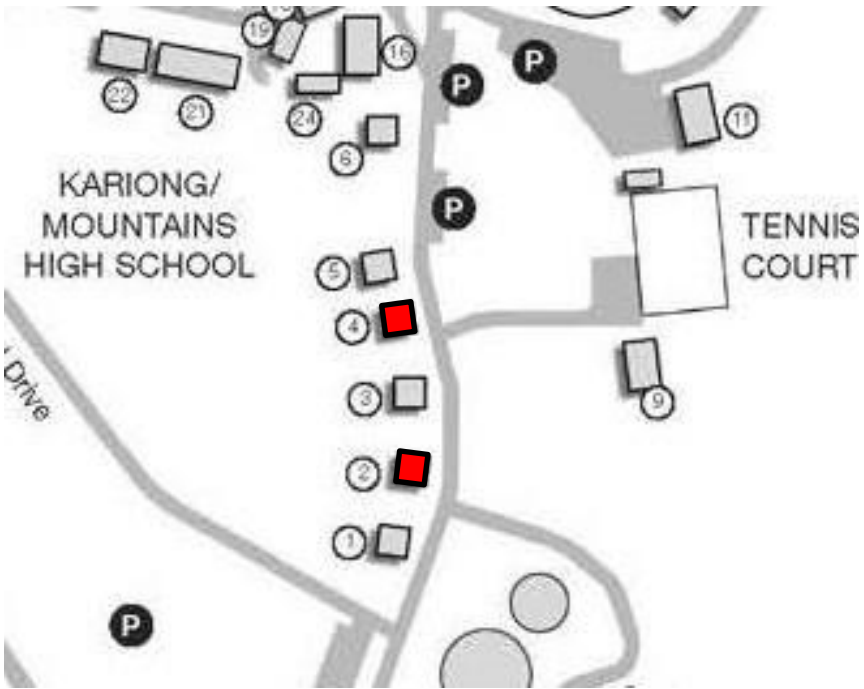
State Heritage Register database entry for Mount Penang Parklands.




APPENDIX A BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES AND PRECINCT INVENTORIES


RESIDENTIAL COTTAGES TYPE A	
Item number	Buildings 1, 3, 5 and 6
Current use	Student residences
Former use	Residential – staff accommodation
Dates	1912-1913
Location	
History	<p>The Residential Cottages were built in 1912-1913. The Cottages and their layout are credited to James Nangle (Rubie, p.18). They are typical of modest government staff accommodation buildings. These weatherboard buildings were constructed before the intermediate concrete cottages (Buildings 2 and 4).</p>
Description	<p>Four similar timber-framed bungalows with timber weatherboard external wall linings and hipped roofs covered by corrugated steel. The buildings originally had verandahs on all four sides but the rear verandahs and parts of side verandahs have since been enclosed with fibro sheet or weatherboards. The roofs of the buildings have small gablets at either end of the ridge and are bellcast over the verandahs. Verandahs are constructed with timber posts with bracketed at beams, timber beams, exposed rafters and, except for Building No. 5, timber balustrades. The balustrades appear to be a later modification. Windows and doors are of timber.</p> <p>Planning consists of a central corridor flanked by a room on either side at the front of the house. The corridor opens into a living area with, a room on one side. The rear of the buildings have been modified to incorporate a large open area with a kitchen at one end. Enclosed sections of verandahs include a bathroom, laundry and living/bedroom spaces. Early internal walls are of lightweight construction and lined with plaster. Pressed metal ceilings have survived in a number of rooms in the Cottages while later ceilings are flush finished plasterboard or similar and have cavetto profile cornices. Ceilings are pierced by ventilation grilles.</p>

RESIDENTIAL COTTAGES TYPE A	
	<p>Apart from the modifications noted above, other changes include the following:</p> <p>Building No. 1: a large verandah and performance area has been installed at the rear of the Cottage. The verandah floor on its north side is concrete over a brick footing wall.</p> <p>Building No. 3: the verandah floor is a concrete slab on brick footing walls. Some verandah posts have been cut off and supported on metal stirrups.</p> <p>Building No. 5: the verandah floor is concrete over a brick base. Brackets to verandah posts are missing and posts are supported on stirrups.</p> <p>Building No. 6: this is the only building in the group to have two masonry chimneys, one of which has a chimney pot. The verandah floor is supported on brick piers. Two new timber verandah posts have been introduced at the front entrance. An additional window has been installed in the northern side of the building.</p>
Building 1	 
Building 3	 
Building 5	 

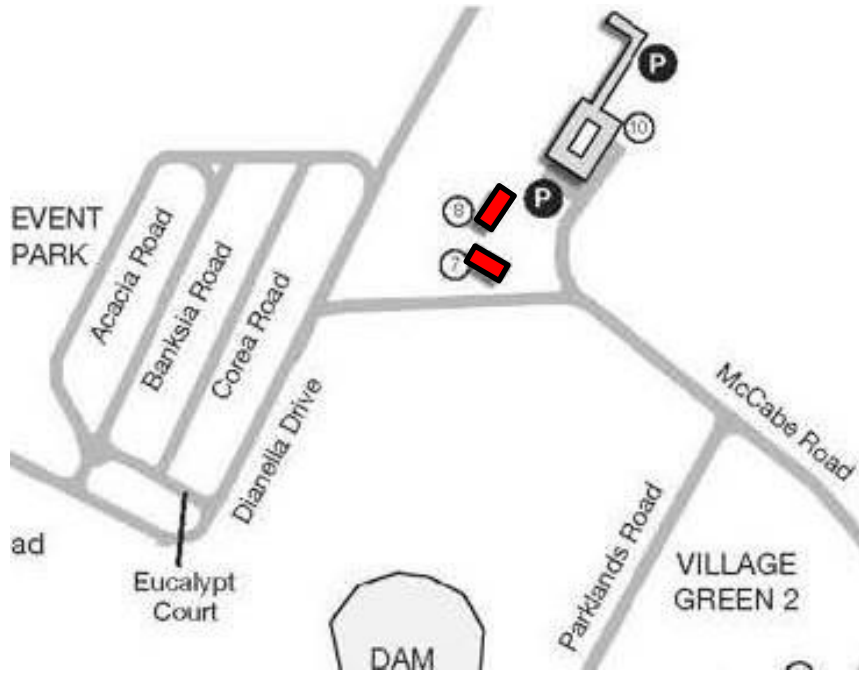
RESIDENTIAL COTTAGES TYPE A	
Building 6	
Condition	The buildings are in good condition and have been well maintained.
Significance	Buildings 1, 3, 5 and 6 are of State heritage significance. They are historically significant as original built components of Mount Penang and provide evidence of working conditions and staffing at Mount Penang during its operation as a child welfare institution. Their construction is associated with the early training activities of boys and youths at Mount Penang. The buildings are examples of modest Federation Bungalow style dwellings and an important part of the group comprising Buildings 1 to 6. Their placement along the western side of the entrance road is an important early design element on the site.
Guidelines	Retain and conserve the buildings. Continue to use for residential use or for an appropriate new use that does not require insensitive modifications that obscure their planning or overall form and fabric. Alterations and additions should not impact on the original form of the buildings or their relationships with other buildings in the group comprising Buildings 1 to 6.





RESIDENTIAL COTTAGES TYPE B	
Item number	Buildings 2 and 4
Current use	Building 2: Disability support services Building 4: Student residence.
Former use	Residential – staff accommodation
Date	After 1928.
Location	
History	Buildings 2 and 4 are understood to have been constructed after 1928 – they do not show on a 1928 site drawing of the site (Department of Finance Plan Services drawing 8732). The cottages were built by the inmates of Mount Penang under trained supervision as part of their activities and skills training. The Cottages and their layout are credited to James Nangle (Rubie, p.18)
Description	<p>Buildings 2 and 4 are constructed of cement rendered concrete. They demonstrate characteristics of the Federation Bungalow style. The buildings are asymmetrically massed, with a projecting front room that has a bay window. The roofs of the buildings are hipped, with small gablets at either end of the ridge and are bellcast over the verandahs, while the roofs of the projecting room and the bay window are gabled. All roofs are covered with corrugated steel. The buildings have verandahs on their northern and eastern sides. Windows on the north-eastern corners of the buildings are mounted on the external wall faces with brackets below the sills. The cottages have timber framed windows.</p> <p>The verandah of Building 2 has timber verandah posts and lattice balustrade. The whole of the rear verandah and half of the north verandah have been enclosed in fibrous cement sheeting with aluminium and timber framed windows. The original entrance door has been replaced. Internally ceilings are lined with plasterboard. A large shade structure has been constructed at the rear of the building. An institutional kitchen has been installed at the rear of the cottage. Inspection of the building's interior was restricted because of the activities taking place at the time.</p>

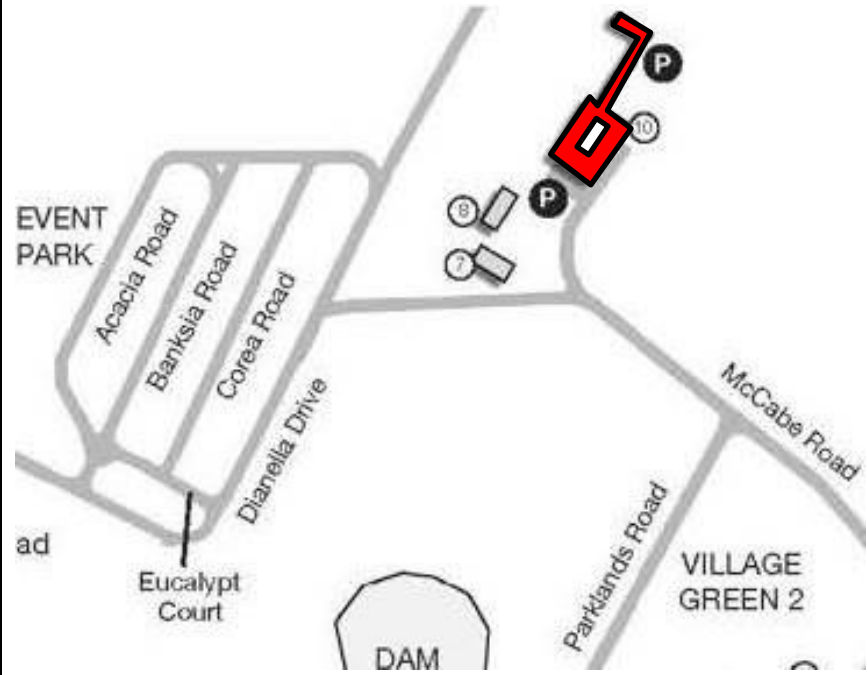
RESIDENTIAL COTTAGES TYPE B		
	<p>The verandah of Building 4 has solid masonry balustrades between brick piers supporting pairs of timber posts. The rear verandah has been enclosed and a new brick paved area and barbeque have been built at the rear of the house. The original entrance door has been replaced. Planning consists of a central corridor flanked by a room on either side at the front of the house. The corridor opens into a living area with, a room on one side. The rear of the buildings have been modified to incorporate a large open area with a kitchen at one end. The bathroom is on the northern side of the house, accessed by a hallway shared by a small bedroom. Bedrooms on the northern side of the building have doors giving access to the verandah. Enclosed sections of verandahs include a laundry and living/bedroom spaces. Ceilings are flush finished plasterboard or similar.</p>	
Building 2		
Building 4		
Condition	The buildings are in good condition and have been well maintained.	
Significance	<p>Buildings 2 and 4 are of State heritage significance. They are historically significant as original built components of Mount Penang and provide evidence of working conditions and staffing at Mount Penang during its operation as a child welfare institution. Their construction is associated with the early training activities of boys and youths at Mount Penang. The buildings are examples of modest Federation Bungalow style dwellings and an important part of the group comprising Buildings 1 to 6. Their placement along the western side of the entrance road is an important early design element on the site.</p>	
Guidelines	<p>Retain and conserve the buildings. Continue to use for residential use or for an appropriate new use that does not require insensitive modifications that obscure their planning or overall form and fabric. Alterations and additions should not impact on the original form of the buildings or their relationships with other buildings in the group comprising Buildings 1 to 6.</p>	





RESIDENTIAL COTTAGE TYPE C	
Item number	Building 9
Current use	Student residence
Former use	Assistant Superintendent's Residence, Superintendent's Residence
Dates	Constructed in 1912
Location	
History	<p>The Deputy Superintendent's Residence was the first of the residential buildings to be completed at Mount Penang. It was originally surrounded on three sides by verandahs. Evidence provided by an archival photograph of the building suggests that another verandah was added to the rear of the building.</p>
Description	<p>Building 9 is situated on the east side of the main entry road and enclosed on the western side by a high timber paling fence. The symmetrical building demonstrates characteristics of the Federation Bungalow style and has walls of painted, cement-rendered concrete and timber verandahs on all four sides, although the side verandahs have been totally enclosed and the rear verandah is partially enclosed. The hipped roof is covered with corrugated steel and is bellcast over the verandahs. There are small gablets at the eastern and western ends of the ridge. There is a chimney on the south and north sides of the building, each with two chimney pots. Windows are a mix of timber and aluminium.</p> <p>The front entrance door and sidelights and the adjacent French doors to their south are original but the opening to their north has been enlarged and inappropriate door and sidelights cut in. The timber verandah framing may be original but original balustrading has been replaced. The verandah floor is timber and is supported on the eastern side by a brick wall and brick piers on the northern and southern sides of the building; openings between the piers have been filled in with breeze blocks.</p> <p>The interior has retained original fabric that includes decorative pressed metal ceiling linings and ceiling roses, and timber skirting boards and architraves. One fireplace has an elaborate timber chimneypiece and there is a timber fretwork arch in the hallway.</p>

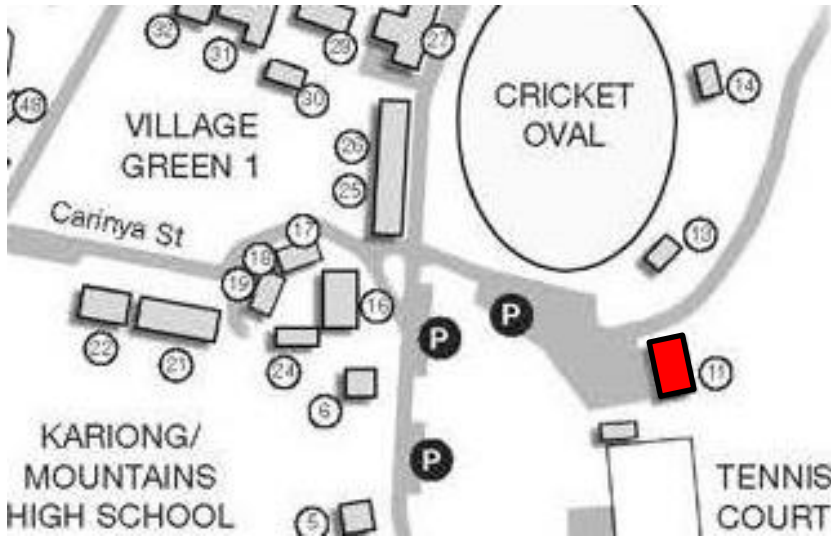

RESIDENTIAL COTTAGE TYPE C	
	<p>The building's plan is symmetrical, with a central corridor and rooms on either side opening off it. Not all of the rooms were accessible, but of those inspected most have access to verandah spaces, the openings of which contain French doors. The hall is wider at the main entrance, then narrows and terminates at the bathroom at the rear of the house. The kitchen, at the south-western corner, is not original and is part of a large unencumbered space.</p> <p>To the south-east of the cottage is a garage which has poured concrete walls, a concrete floor, and a gabled roof with exposed rafters and unlined eaves covered by corrugated steel. It has a roller shutter door with timber door frames and two small timber windows in the east and west elevations.</p>
	 
	  
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	<p>Building 9 is of State heritage significance. It is historically significant as a component of Mount Penang's original layout. It is amongst the earliest extant buildings on the site and provides evidence of the working conditions, social status and level of staff associated with Mount Penang during the time it operated as a corrective facility.</p> <p>The building demonstrates characteristics of the Federation Bungalow style and has retained a large amount of original external in internal fabric, although its integrity has been compromised by later modifications. It is an important component of the group of early staff residences on either side of The Avenue.</p>
Guidelines	<p>Retain and conserve Building 9. Continue to use for residential use or for an appropriate new use that does not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its planning or overall form and fabric. Alterations and additions should not impact on the original form of the building. Consider removing later accretions such as verandah infills and reinstate original detailing such as verandah balustrades based on available documentary evidence.</p>

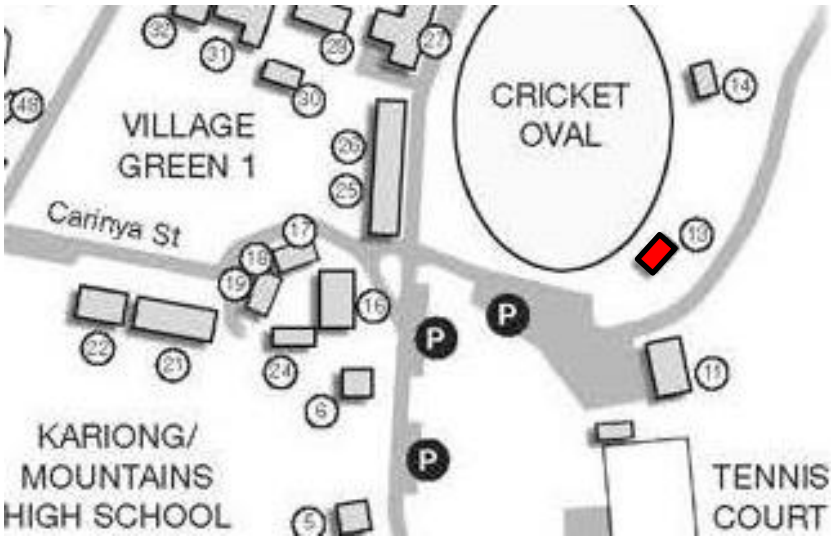

McCABE PRECINCT	
Item number	Building 7 and 8
Current use	Residential
Former use	Staff residences, temporary accommodation for families of inmates.
Dates	Completed in 1944.
Location	
History	<p>The McCabe Complex was documented by the Government Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works in the first half of 1943 and officially opened on 14 May 1944 by the then Minister for Education and Child Welfare, Clive Evatt as a specialist isolation unit for Mount Penang. Four years later it was converted in 'privilege' accommodation for boys soon to be discharged from the institution, and was officially opened by the Minister for Education, Robert Heffron, in May 1948.</p> <p>Buildings 7 and 8 were originally designed for staff accommodation. A Respite Cottage for disabled children was established in October 1980 in Building 8. It was set up for parents of children with disabilities who were unable to attend community functions because of the difficulty they had obtaining suitable babysitters or carers for their children. It closed when a new full-time facility opened at Narara in 1991 (Rubie, pp.162-163)</p> <p>In more recent times the McCabe Precinct Complex was utilised as a low-key government conference centre. Buildings 7 and 8 are now a residential unit for disability support services.</p>
Description	<p>Buildings 7 and 8 are similar although not identical in appearance and planning. They use the same architectural elements as the McCabe Centre, including face brick walls, painted concrete and skillion roofs covered with corrugated steel. Both buildings have timber framed double-hung windows. Windows are generally timber and include corner units; those in brick walls are mounted in the external skin of brickwork. The two cottages are distinctive examples of the Inter War Functionalist style showing a pronounced Modernist influence.</p>

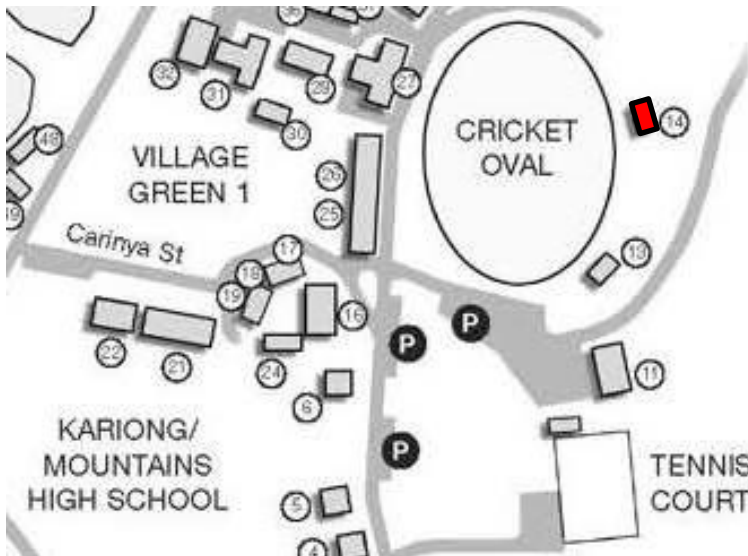

McCABE PRECINCT	
	<p>The cottages have an efficient L-shaped plan, with the principal entrance located at the internal angle of the junction of the two wings. The entrance in both is protected by a timber framed canopy supported off a timber post and enhanced by low brick planter boxes. The entry opens into a hall that separates bedrooms from living areas. The smaller of the wings contains a living room. Chimneys and fireplaces in the living rooms of the cottages are in different locations. Verandahs on one side of the living rooms have been enclosed (although this may have been done when the buildings were constructed). At the rear of the living room are a dining area opening off it, a kitchen and a laundry. The larger of the wings contains a linear arrangement of three bedrooms, along with a bathroom, all served by a shared passage. Doors are unusual, consisting of three panels containing vertical boards. Kitchens have been modified. Floors are polished timber boards.</p> <p>Both buildings have attached garages.</p>
Building 7	 
Building 8	 
Condition	Both buildings are in good condition
Significance	<p>Buildings 7 and 8 are of State heritage significance. They are integral components of the McCabe complex, which is historically significant because of its role as a specialist isolation unit and then as 'privilege' accommodation from which many boys and youths were prepared for release into the outside world. The two buildings have a high level of aesthetic significance as examples of early Modernist dwellings in NSW and have retained a relatively high level of integrity. Buildings 7, 8 and 10 form a cohesive and attractive group. The cottages have associations with the Government Architect's Branch and demonstrate the progressive buildings that it was designing during the late 1930s and 1940s.</p>
Guidelines	<p>Retain and conserve Building 7 and Building 8. Continue to use for residential use or for an appropriate new use that does not require insensitive modifications that would obscure their planning or overall form and fabric. Alterations and additions should not impact on the original form of the buildings.</p>

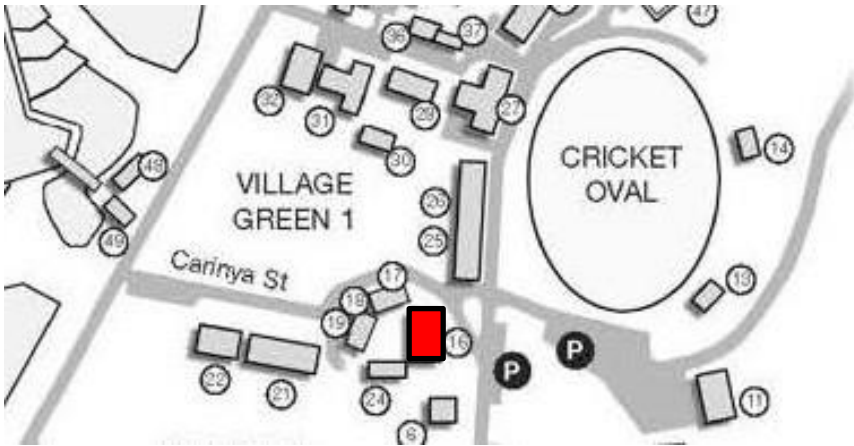

McCABE PRECINCT	
Item number	Building 10
Current use	Disability support services
Former use	Sub- institutional facility, privilege cottage, McCabe Conference Centre.
Construction dates	1944 Original documentation 1943 Minor alterations documented in 1951.
Location	
History	<p>The McCabe Complex was documented by the Government Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works in the first half of 1943 and officially opened on 14 May 1944 by the then Minister for Education and Child Welfare, Clive Evatt as a specialist isolation unit for Mount Penang. Four years later it was converted to 'privilege' accommodation for boys soon to be discharged from the institution, and was officially opened by the Minister for Education, Robert Heffron, in May 1948. Minor alterations to what had been designed as detention cells was undertaken in 1951.</p> <p>The building became a pre-discharge unit in 1976, at which time it was named McCabe Cottage, honouring highly regarded company officer Arthur McCabe, a highly regarded company officer. In more recent times the McCabe Precinct Complex was utilised as a low-key government conference centre. Building 10 underwent a further change of use when a Community Services Hub was officially opened on 10 June 2014 by the Hon John Ajaka MLC.</p>
Description	<p>Building 10 is a fine example of the Inter War Functionalist style with a pronounced Modernist influence. The building has brick walls and skillion roofs covered by corrugated steel. The building consists of two main components, a rectangular block organised around a central courtyard that contains administrative spaces, communal spaces and a kitchen on three sides of the court and individual rooms, originally termed "cabins" that served as bedrooms for the boys occupying the Privilege section of Mount Penang. A semi-circular glazed bay, originally the dining room, projects from the south-eastern section of the block. A series of three rooms</p>



McCABE PRECINCT	
	<p>accessed by a verandah, which were originally detention cells, extends from the north-eastern corner of the block. A long row of “cabins” extends from the north-western corner of the block, terminating in what was a communal ablutions block and accessed from an external verandah sheltered by a cantilevered extension of the building’s roof. Flat hoods provide protection to windows and entrances. Externally and internally the building appears to have undergone relatively little change since it was completed, although the kitchen has been refurbished and the courtyard and verandahs have been finished in exposed aggregate topping.</p>
	 
	 
Condition	The building is in good condition and has been well maintained.
Significance	<p>Building 10 is of State significance.</p> <p>The McCabe complex of the Mount Penang Centre has historical significance as a specialist facility within the overall operation of Mount Penang, evidence of governmental initiatives associated with the conduct of Mount Penang in the middle of the century. It is historically significant as the place from which many of the boys from Mount Penang were prepared for release into the outside world. The isolation of the group from the main Centre illustrates its special operational relationship to the main Centre. Building 10 has a high level of aesthetic significance as a Modernist institutional building and has retained a relatively high level of integrity. Buildings 7, 8 and 10 form a cohesive and attractive group. The building has associations with the Government Architect's Branch and is evidence of the progressive buildings that it was designing during the late 1930s and 1940s.</p>
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 10. Continue to use for institutional purposes or for an appropriate new use that does not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its planning or overall form and fabric. Alterations and additions should not impact on the original form of the buildings.

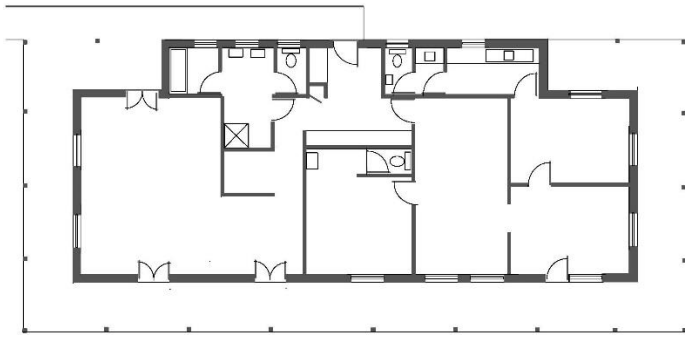
CAFETERIA	
Item number	Building 11
Current use	Education
Former use	Recreation centre (community clubhouse)
Dates	Completed in 1976
Location	
History	Built by Mount Penang residents as a clubhouse for the Kariong Sports and Recreation Club, which was established to encourage inmates' integration into the wider community (Rubie, p.151).
Description	Building 11 is a single storey brick structure with a gabled roof covered by corrugated steel. The building is on a sloping site overlooking the eastern sports field. The building has large metal framed windows on its western side, flanking the main entrance, narrow double hung windows in side elevations and a series of wide sliding door and window sets on its eastern side that open onto a deck supported on brick piers overlooking the sporting field. Air conditioning units have been mounted on the southern side of the building.
	
Condition	Building 11 is in good condition.
Significance	Building 11 has little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.

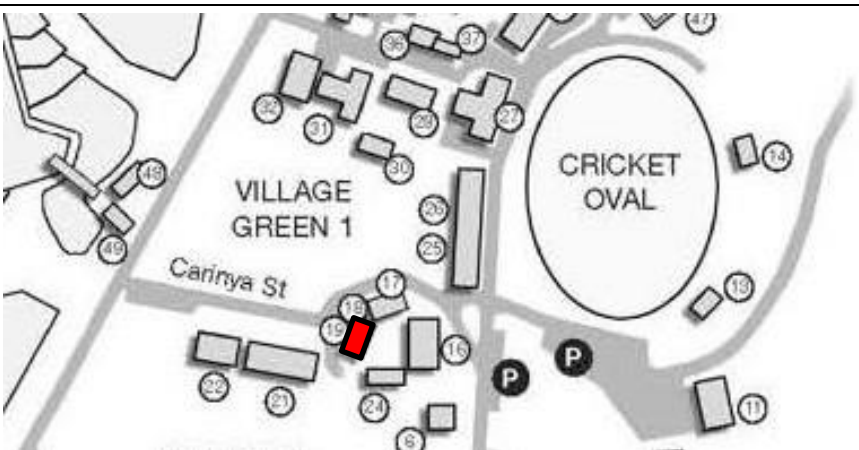
THE SHED	
Item number	Building 13
Current use	Education
Former use	
Construction dates	
Location	
History	
Description	Single storey metal clad structure with a gabled roof. Large opening in its southern elevation.
	
Condition	Building 13 is in good condition.
Significance	Building 13 has little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.


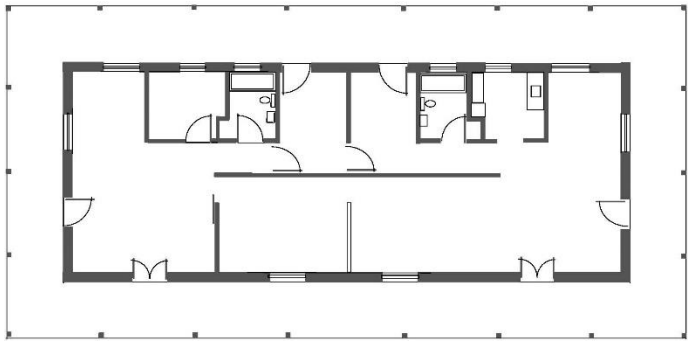
AMENITIES BLOCK	
Item number	Building 14
Current use	Changing facilities and lavatories
Former use	
Dates	
Location	
History	
Description	Used by Central Coast Sports College students when making use of the playing fields, the amenities block is a single storey brick building with a shallow pitched skillion roof.
	
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 14 has Little heritage significance
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.

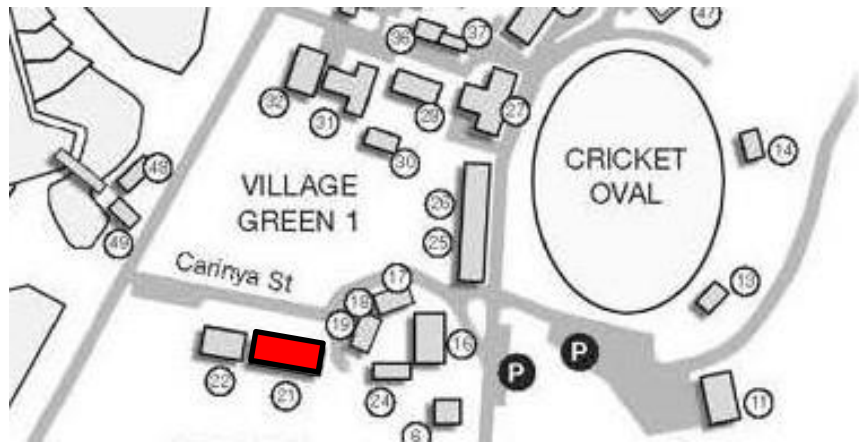
FORMER ADMINISTRATION BLOCK	
Item number	Building 16
Current use	Education
Former use	Administration building
Dates	Documented by the Government Architect's Branch in 1978 (Department of Finance Plan Services drawing CW2/96).
Location	
History	Constructed as a new office and administration block in the late 1970s. It originally contained offices for the superintendent, four deputy superintendents and a salaries clerk, a general office area, police interview room and conference room. The executive staff relocated from the old administration building (Rubie, p.134).
Description	Designed to be in keeping with the style of the original dormitories (Buildings 25 and 26), the single storey brick building has a hipped roof that is bellcast over the verandahs that surround it. The verandah is supported off square timber posts. Windows are aluminium framed.
	
Condition	The building is in good condition
Significance	Building 16 has Little heritage significance
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Any future development on the site should maintain the scale and general form of the existing building. Archival record prior to demolition.



FORMER HOSPITAL	
Item number	Building 17
Current use	Education
Former use	Hospital
dates	Construction drawings dated 1977 (Department of Finance Plan Services drawing CW2/106).
Location	
History	Building 17 is constructed on the site of the original timber hospital building and matrons' flats. At the rear of the building are the sites of the first isolated detention block and the first rural school building. The building was designed in the Government Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works and constructed at the end of the 1970s. It originally contained a general ward and isolation ward, a waiting room, surgery and doctor's office, a dental clinic and ancillary spaces.
Description	Single storey brick building designed to harmonise with the original buildings on the site. The hipped roof has gablets at either end of the ridge and is bellcast over the verandahs that surround it. Windows are aluminium framed, verandah posts are timber. There are skylights on the northern and southern sides of the roof. The plan of the building is essentially unchanged.
	

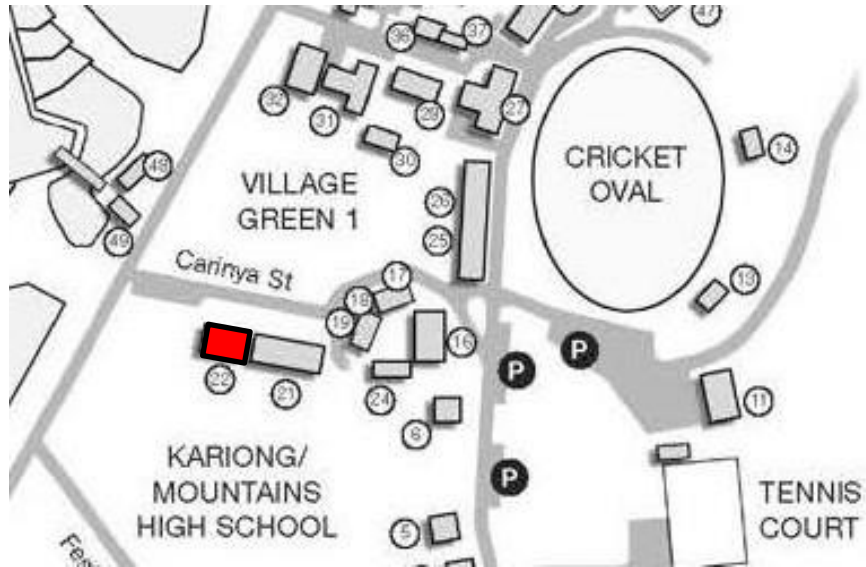

FORMER HOSPITAL	
	
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 17 has little heritage significance
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Any future development on the site should maintain the scale and general form of the existing building. Archival record prior to demolition.

FORMER NURSING STAFF FLATS	
Item number	Building 18/19
Current use	Education
Former use	Nurses' accommodation.
Dates	Documented by the Government Architect's Branch of the Department of Public Works in 1977 (Department of Finance Plan Services drawing number CW2/113).
Location	
History	Constructed in the late 1970s as two flats for nursing staff were built near the new hospital building. These replaced the two flats which were in the old hospital building and which were formerly used by the matron and deputy matron (Rubie, p.134). The building contained two flats with identical reversed plans containing a living/dining area, a bedroom, office, kitchen and bathroom. The building no longer serves a residential function and the plan has been modified to suit later uses.
Description	Single storey brick building designed to harmonise with the original buildings on the site. The hipped roof has gables at either end of the ridge and is bellcast over the surrounding verandahs. Windows are aluminium framed, timber verandah posts.

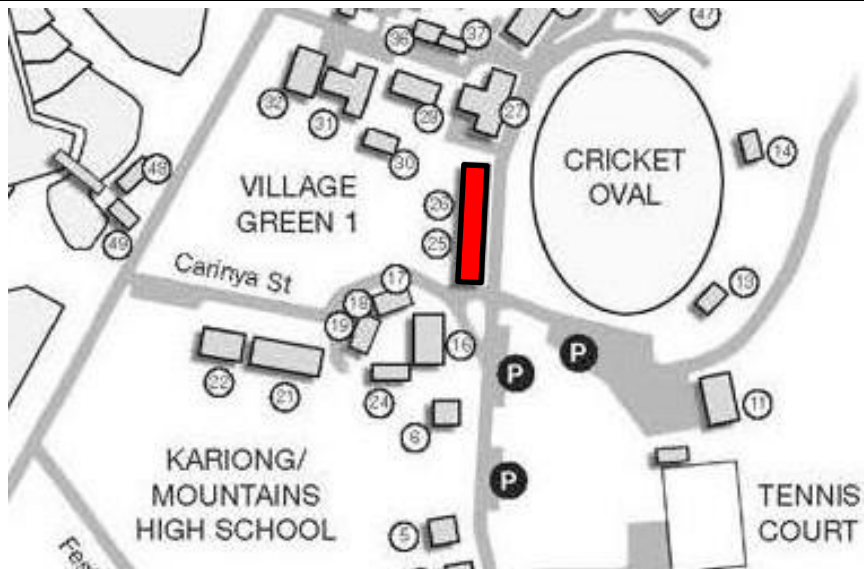
FORMER NURSING STAFF FLATS	
	
	
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 18/19 has little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Any future development on the site should maintain the scale and general form of the existing building. Archival record prior to demolition.




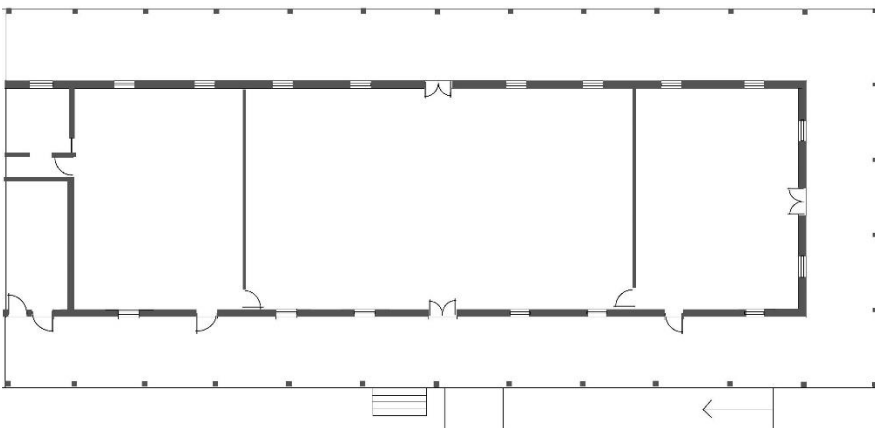
CARINYA	
Item number	Building 21
Current use	Education
Former use	<p>Dormitory, dining room, Four Company.</p> <p>Eastern section of building - maintenance and storage room; formerly dentist;</p> <p>Western section of building - kitchenette for Carinya detainees, office and storage rooms; formerly shelter.</p>
Dates	Constructed circa 1913. The lower section at the western end of the building is understood to be a later addition.
Location	
History	<p>Building 21 is one of five dormitories built between 1911 and the mid-1920s by the inmates of Mount Penang under trained supervision. Construction of these and other buildings formed part of their and skills training. The building is understood to have been designed by James Nangle, lecturer-in charge of Sydney Technical College's department of architecture and a member of the Advisory Committee for the construction of the new facility.</p> <p>The building is associated with the establishment in 1978 of a first committal unit, (sometimes referred to as the first offenders unit) at Mount Penang, which was intended 'to separate boys of low delinquent values from their more sophisticated delinquent peers'. The building was chosen because of its relative isolation from other dormitories. The unit was known as Four Company and the boys were Kept separate from other boys at Mount Penang other than for football and school classes. Several years later the name 'Four Company' was changed to 'Carinya', an Aboriginal word meaning 'happy home'. The name was selected by the staff and boys (Rubie, p.140).</p> <p>In 1976 a children's shelter for the Central Coast area was established at Mount Penang In September 1986 the shelter was transferred to a renovated section of Carinya. It was also made available to remanded residents who could not be accommodated in Sydney and to temporarily house young boys and girls who were apprehended by police for being intoxicated by alcohol. The shelter closed in the early 1990s. (Rubie, p.161).</p>
Description	Building 21 is one of the original dormitories at Mount Penang and is located at some distance from the other dormitories to the east, ranged along The Avenue. The building, which is aligned with Carinya Street, is oriented towards Village Green 1. It

CARINYA	
	<p>has two components – the eastern section (Block A), which served as a dormitory, and the lower western section (Block B), which houses amenities and storage spaces. Both sections are constructed of unreinforced mass concrete that has been cement rendered externally. Block A has a hipped roof that is gabled at the western end where Block B, which also has a hipped roof, abuts. The roofs have gablets at ridge ends and are bellcast over the verandahs on the north and south sides of both blocks and along the western side of Block B, part of which has been infilled. Roofs are covered by corrugated steel. Windows, which consist of double hung timber framed sashes with six lights per sash, and doors are regularly spaced. The verandah roofs are supported by timber posts and beams. Rafters are exposed. Verandah floors are a mix of timber and concrete on the south side and concrete on the north side.</p> <p>Originally Block A consisted of one large room. Its interior has been subdivided to some extent and amenities have been added at one end. In common with other early dormitories, roof framing consists of a type of hammer beam truss with tie rods. The tie rods have turnbuckles; sag rods have hooked lower ends. Ceiling linings follow the rake of roof at the sides and are flat over the central section. Wall surfaces are painted. Flooring is of timber, as are architraves to windows and doors. Tape and other material inscribed with graffiti relating to the last years of the Juvenile Justice Centre is located at the eastern end of the building. The interior of Block B has been modified and little early fabric remains.</p>
	 
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 21 is of State heritage significance. It has High heritage significance. It is one of five dormitory buildings that form the historic and operational core of Mount Penang. The buildings are historically significant as evidence of boys' reformatory establishments in NSW and are aesthetically significant because of their proportions, scale, relationship to the site and structural expression internally, particularly the use of hammer beams and the volumes of former dormitory spaces. The buildings are associated with significant architect James Nangle. Their construction methodology reflects the historical constraints of the site and labour provided by the boys.
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 21. Continue to use for institutional purposes or for an appropriate new use that does not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its planning or overall form and fabric. Alterations and additions should not impact on the original form of the buildings.

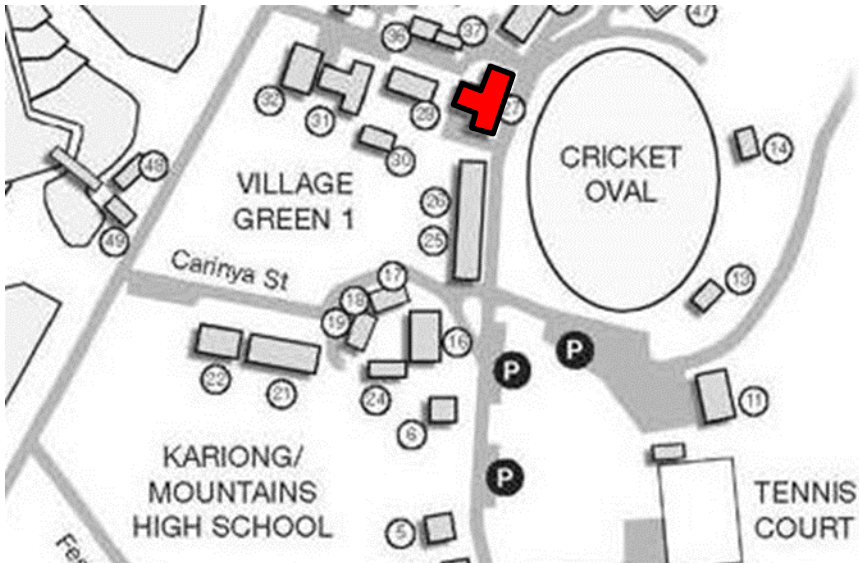
HCCDC	
Item number	Building 22
Current use	Offices
Former use	Maintenance store, offices, ablutions, possibly kitchen
Dates	Constructed between 1912 and 1915.
Location	
History	<p>Understood to have been built as a maintenance and storage building, descriptions of the work completed by 1915 suggest that this building may be one of the very oldest in the complex and was possibly built as the kitchen at the time that the original group of boys were housed in tents nearby. In the 1940s, it appears to have housed showers and the laundry. At some undetermined period after 2000 the building was adapted for use as office space</p>
Description	<p>Building 22 is a relatively small rectangular building with a verandah on the north side only. The verandah has a concrete floor. The walls are of mass concrete, plastered internally and externally. The building has a hipped roof with gablets at either end of the ridge and is covered by corrugated steel. The original northern elevation was symmetrical, since lost because of an extension on the eastern side of the building. There is evidence of openings being relocated on the south elevation. Eaves are lined with timber boarding above rafters. Windows are double with horizontal glazing bars. Internally, floors are concrete. Marks on exposed timber ceiling joists indicate that a plaster ceiling has been removed. The interior has been refurbished to suit contemporary needs</p>
	

HCCDC	
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 22 is of State heritage significance. It has historical significance as one of the earliest permanent buildings on the site and aesthetic significance because of its visual relationships to other early buildings, including dormitories and the administrative building.
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 22. Continue to use for institutional purposes or for an appropriate new use that does not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its planning or overall form and fabric. Alterations and additions should not impact on the original form of the buildings.

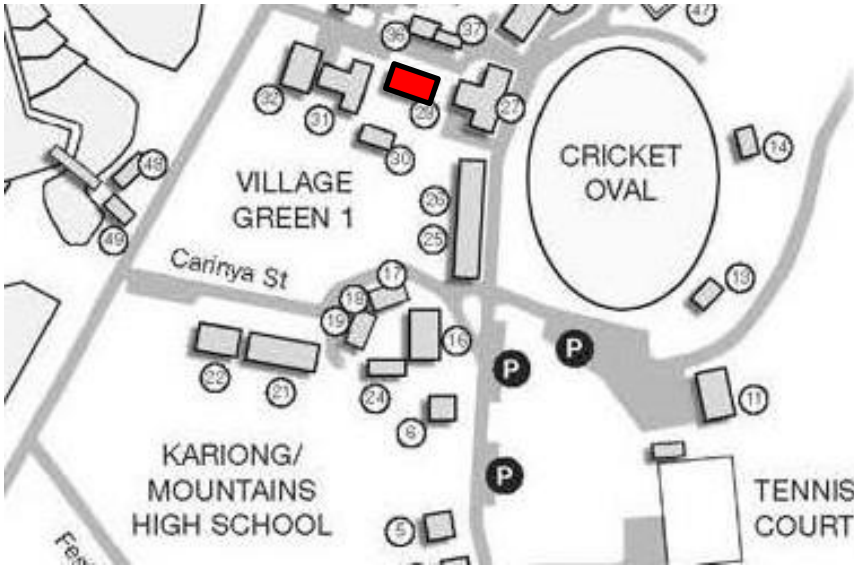

SOBRAON and WALPOLE	
Item number	Building 25 (Sobraon) and 26 (Walpole)
Current use	Education
Former use	Dormitories
Dates	1912 - 1922
Location	
History	Building 26 was the first dormitory to have been completed at Mount Penang. Building 25 was completed during the 1920s. They are two of the five dormitories that were built between 1911 and the mid-1920s by the inmates of Mount Penang under trained supervision as part of their activities and skills training. The buildings are understood to have been designed by lecturer-in charge of Sydney Technical College's department of architecture and a member of the Advisory Committee for the construction of the new facility at Gosford
Description	Buildings 25 and 26 are located along the top of the ridge on the western side of The Avenue. The buildings are simple rectangular structures surrounded by wide verandahs. They have hipped roofs with gablets at the ends of ridges that are bellcast over verandahs and covered with corrugated steel. Verandah roofs are supported off timber posts and beams. Walls are constructed of mass concrete and their surfaces


SOBRAON and WALPOLE	
	<p>plastered and painted. Verandah floors are timber, although in some places concrete has been installed (Building 25). Timber steps connect the verandahs to the ground. Window and door openings are regularly spaced. Windows consist of timber framed double hung sashes with six lights per sash. Doors are generally of solid timber. Later French doors are half glazed and embellished with applied mouldings. A foundation stone laid by the Minister for Public Instruction, the Hon Campbell Carmichael, on 9 December 1912 is mounted on the northern elevation of Building 26. Both buildings are linked by a later amenities block.</p> <p>Internally both buildings were essentially one large room, but interiors have been subdivided and amenities areas installed. Floors are timber. Hammer beam roof trusses are exposed; ceiling linings are raked on either side of spaces and flush over the centre of the buildings. Windows have retained original architraves and mouldings.</p>
Building 25	 
Building 26	 
Building 25 - plan	

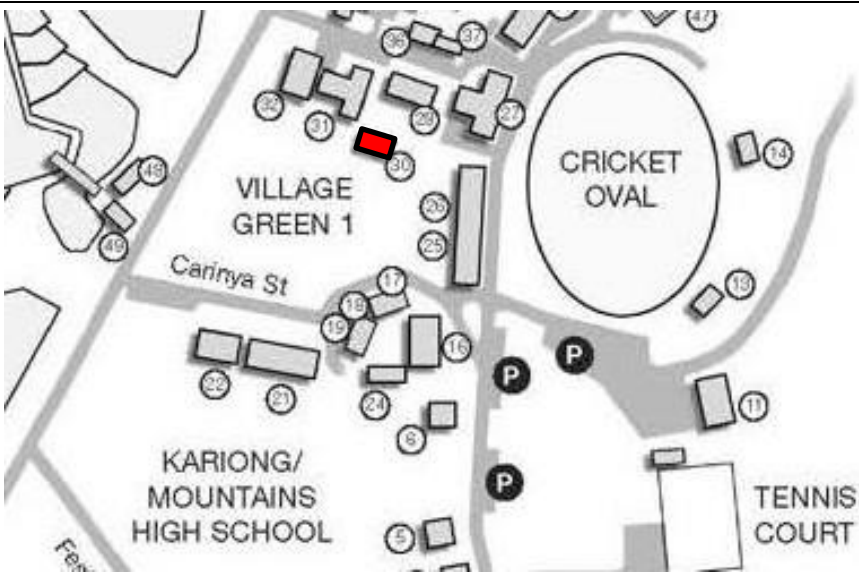
SOBRAON and WALPOLE	
Building 26 - plan	
Condition	The buildings are in good condition, with many intact original elements.
Significance	Buildings 25 and 26 are of State heritage significance. Building 25 has particular significance as the first dormitory building at Mount Penang. Both have aesthetic significance because of its visual relationships to other early buildings, including dormitories and the administrative building. Building 25 and 26 are significant components of the group of buildings along The Avenue overlooking the cricket oval
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 25 and Building 26. Continue to use for institutional purposes or for an appropriate new use that does not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its planning or overall form and fabric. Alterations and additions should not impact on the original form of the buildings.


QUARTERDECK	
Item number	Building 27
Current use	Education
Former use	Theatrette/Recreation Hall (Recreation Hall. Operations Centre; holding rooms and admissions (Household block), 1913; administration and store.
Dates	1913 - circa 1928
Location	
History	<p>Building 27 was built in two stages. The western wing was constructed in 1913 and initially used as an admissions block, becoming known as the “household block”. The eastern component was completed by 1928 and contained the institution’s recreational hall. Internal modifications and new external steps and planting boxes on the southern side of the building were undertaken in the early 1950s (Department of Finance Plan Services drawing number CW2/4 dated 9 January 1950). The recreation hall was converted into a theatrette during the second half of the 1980s to be used by a local drama group (Rubie).</p>
Description	<p>Building 27 is a single storey brick building with a T-shaped footprint. L-shaped building. It is generally similar in appearance to the dormitory buildings (Buildings 25, 26, 39 and 40), with mass concrete walls and hipped roofs covered by corrugated steel, and encircling verandahs. However, the roof over verandahs on the western wing is a continuation of the main roof plane and is not bellcast. There is a gabled porch in the centre of the east wing. Windows in the west elevation of the west wing are protected by a canopy supported off timber brackets, which appears to be a later addition. Many windows in the west wing have been altered.</p> <p>Internally there is a raised hardwood stage at the north end of the east wing. Much of the original space is still in place, with exposed hammer beam trusses and ceiling linings that follow the rake of the roof at the sides and are flush in the centre of the wing. By contrast, the ceilings in the west wing are flush-finished plasterboard with cavetto cornices. Pressed metal ceilings are still in place above the new ceilings.</p>

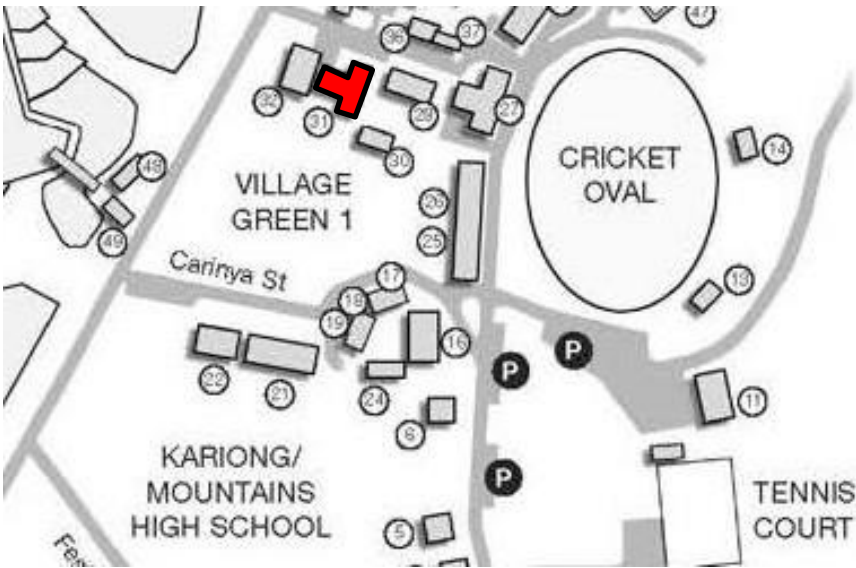
QUARTERDECK	
	 
	
	
Condition	The building is in good condition, with many intact original elements.
Significance	Building 27 is of State heritage significance. It is an important building from the first phase of development at Mount Penang and evidence of the nature and extent of the facilities originally provided for the establishment. The building has strong visual associations with the early dormitories and is an important component of the building group on The Avenue overlooking the cricket oval.
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 27. Continue to use for institutional purposes or for an appropriate new use that does not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its planning or overall form and fabric. Alterations and additions should not impact on the original form of the buildings.


QUARTERDECK	
BUILDING 28	
Item number	Building 28
Current use	Education
Former use	Designed as day toilets and stores; main ablutions block/tool house and craft room.
Dates	Construction drawings dated 1945.
Location	
History	Building 28 was designed and documented in the Government Architect's Branch during 1945. It was extensively modified after 1999.
Description	<p>Building 28 is a single storey brick building with a hipped roof covered by corrugated steel. External wall surfaces have been cement rendered and painted. A verandah supported off timber posts has been added to the southern side of the building, which has a concrete floor at the east end and a timber floor over brick piers at the western end. The building has timber framed double hung windows, the sashes of which are divided horizontally by a slender glazing bar.</p> <p>The interior of the building consists of two unequally sized rooms and a suite of lavatories and airlock served by a short corridor.</p>
	

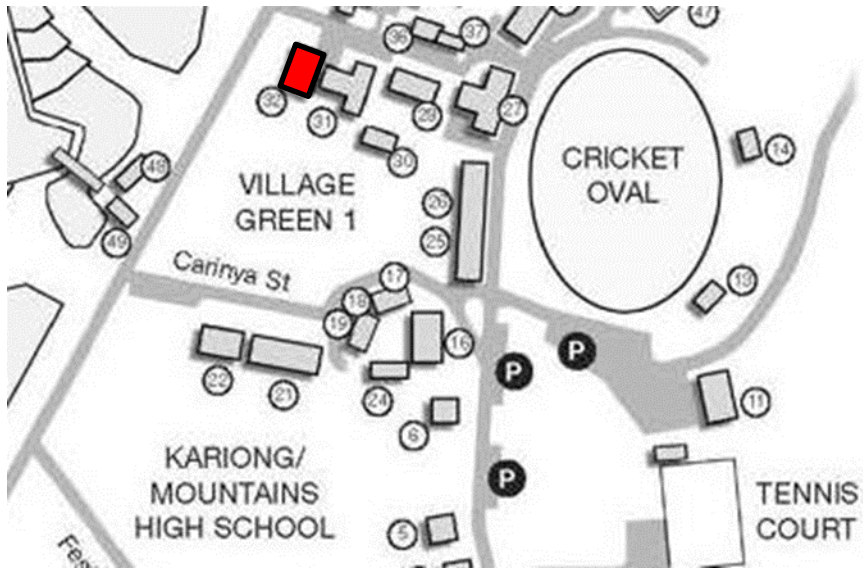
QUARTERDECK	
	
Condition	The building is in good condition
Significance	Building 28 has Moderate heritage significance, notwithstanding its interior has been extensively modified. It provides evidence of the consolidation of the correctional facility during the 1940s.
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 28. Future uses should be appropriate to the building and not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its overall form and external fabric. Any additions should not impact on the original form of the building or on neighbouring buildings.


BUILDING 30	
Item number	Building 30
Current use	Education
Former use	Officers dining room, stores and amenities
Dates	Circa 1976
Location	
History	Designed as a stores and amenities building by the Government Architect's Branch in 1976 (Department of Finance Plan Services CW2/49).
Description	Building 30 is a single storey brick building with a gabled roof covered by corrugated steel. Windows and glazed doors are timber framed. External brick surfaces have been painted.

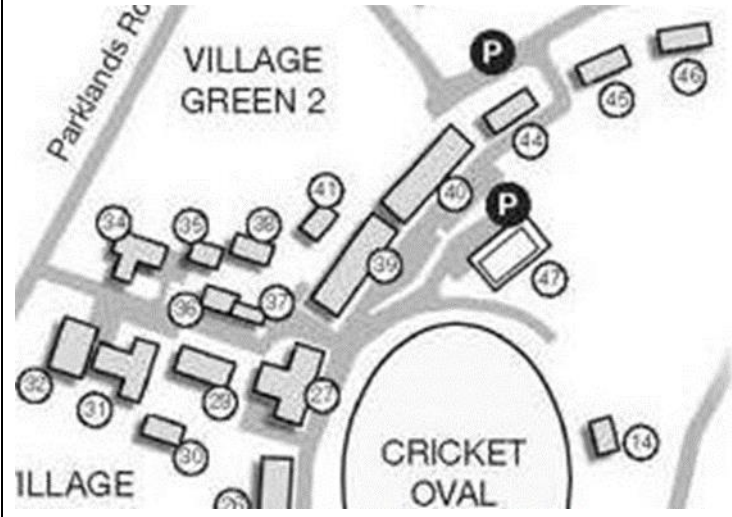
	
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 30 has Little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.


NAISDA DANCE COLLEGE	
Item number	Building 31
Current use	Education
Former use	Detainees' dining room and kitchen.
Dates	Circa 1950.
Location	
History	Former dining room and main kitchen that were documented by the Government Architect's Branch in 1950 (Department of Finance Plan Services CW2/10). The original north-western section of the building has been demolished
Description	Two storey brick building with a T-shaped footprint. The building has a gabled roof covered by corrugated steel. Windows consist of timber framed double hung sashes. Verandahs added to the northern and eastern sides of the building. External wall surfaces have been cement rendered.

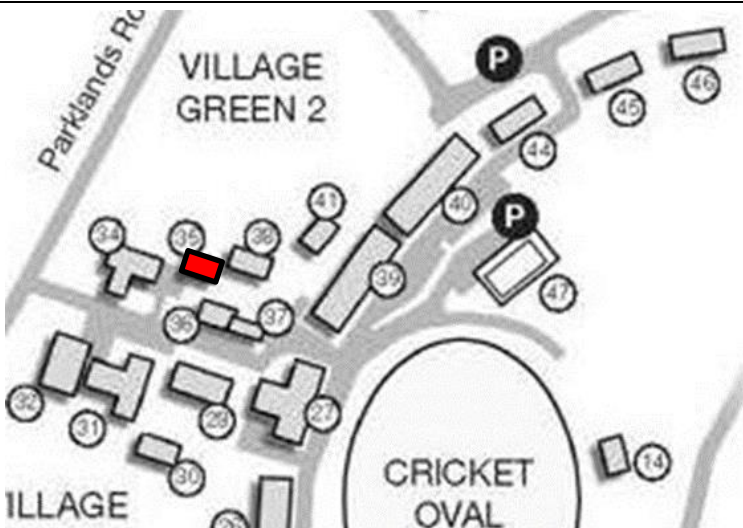
NAISDA DANCE COLLEGE	
	A plaque commemorating the official opening of the College in 2007 is situated on the eastern wall of the building.
	
Condition	Building 31 is in good condition.
Significance	Building 31 has Moderate heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 28. Future uses should be appropriate to the building and not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its overall form and external fabric. Any additions should not impact on the original form of the building or on neighbouring buildings.


NAISDA DANCE COLLEGE	
Item number	Building 32
Current use	Education
Former use	
Dates	Completed in 2011
Location	
History	Building 32 was designed by the prominent architectural firm Jackson Teece for the National Aboriginal and Islander Skills Development Association. It is located on the site of a gymnasium and assembly hall that was built circa 1960.

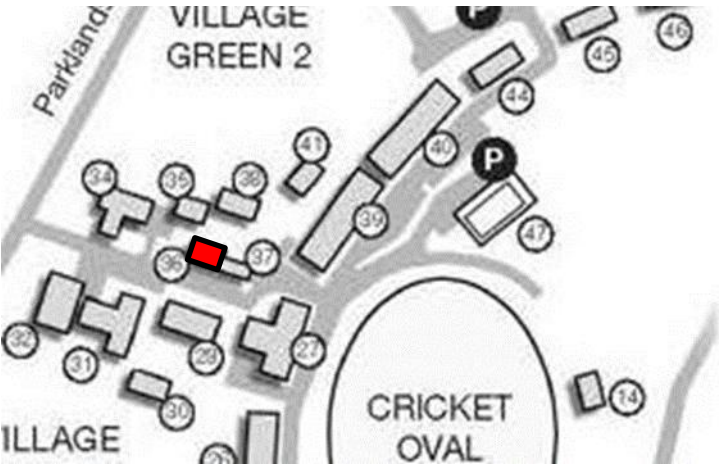
NAISDA DANCE COLLEGE	
Description	Building 32 consists of two linked pavilions with gabled roofs. The roofs, which are clad in corrugated steel, are extended down the sides of the pavilions. The end (eastern and western) walls are lined with timber. A verandah extends along the northern side of the northern pavilion. The southern pavilion incorporates a raised roof section containing ventilation grilles.
	
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 32 has Little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.



KARIONG COMMUNITY PRE-SCHOOL	
Item number	Building 34
Current use	Child care centre
Former use	Laundry
Dates	Documented by the Government Architect's Branch in 1950 (CW2/12)
Location	
History	The laundry block was constructed in the early 1950s. It was adapted to its present use after 1999.

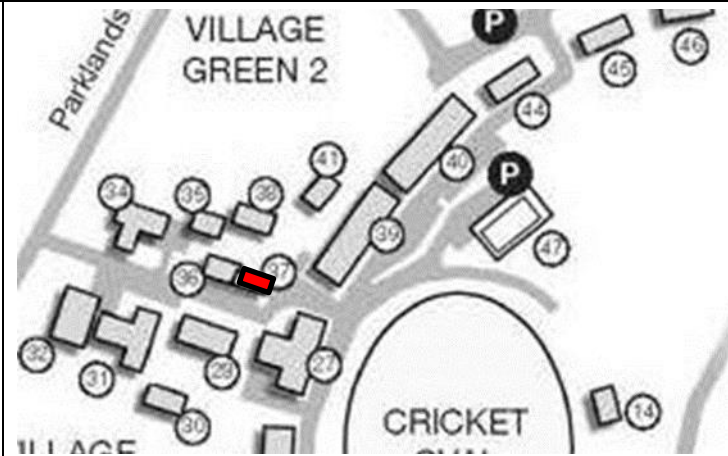
KARIONG COMMUNITY PRE-SCHOOL	
Description	<p>Building 34 is a single storey building with an L-shaped footprint. It is constructed of brick and has gabled roofs covered by corrugated steel. External brick surfaces have been painted. Verandahs have been added to three sides. A number of double hung windows appear to have been retained.</p> <p>There is a small concrete block utilities shed with a gabled roof to the north of the building.</p>
	
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 34 has Little heritage significance. It has been modified and there is little apparent evidence of its early use.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.


STORES BUILDING	
Item number	Building 35
Current use	Used by NAISDA
Former use	Stores
Dates	Documented by the Government Architect's Branch during 1976 CW2/58
Location	
History	Constructed as the main stores building at Mount Penang during the second half of the 1970s.

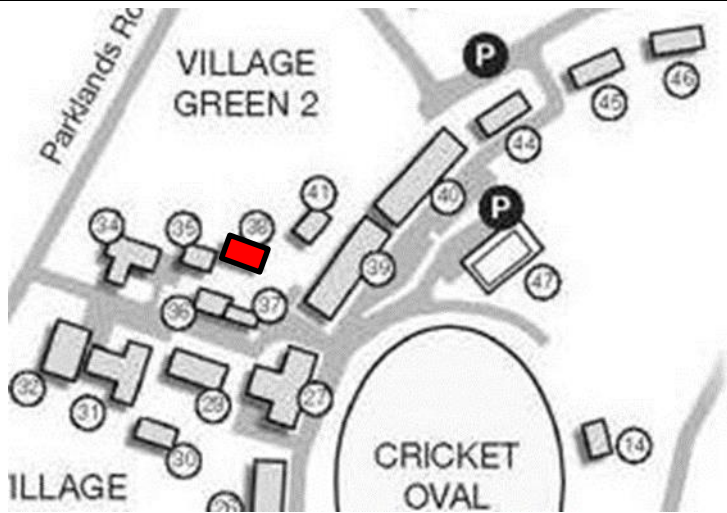
STORES BUILDING	
Description	Single storey brick building with steeply pitched skillion roofs covered by corrugated steel. External brickwork has been painted. The clerestory on the southern side of the northern roof, which was designed with fixed panes of glass and glass louvres for ventilation, is c=screened by closely spaced timber battens.
	
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 35 has Little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.

FORMER DETENTION BLOCK	
Item number	Building 36
Current use	Storage
Former use	Detention block
Dates	Circa 1950.
Location	
History	Designed in the Government Architect's Branch during 1950- (Department of Finance Plan Services CW2/13). The original plan describes it as a detention block and auxiliary bunker. It replaced another detention block to the immediate south. The building originally contained six cells ("cabins") a store room, central corridor and lavatory facilities with a shower. It was used to place offenders in solitary confinement.

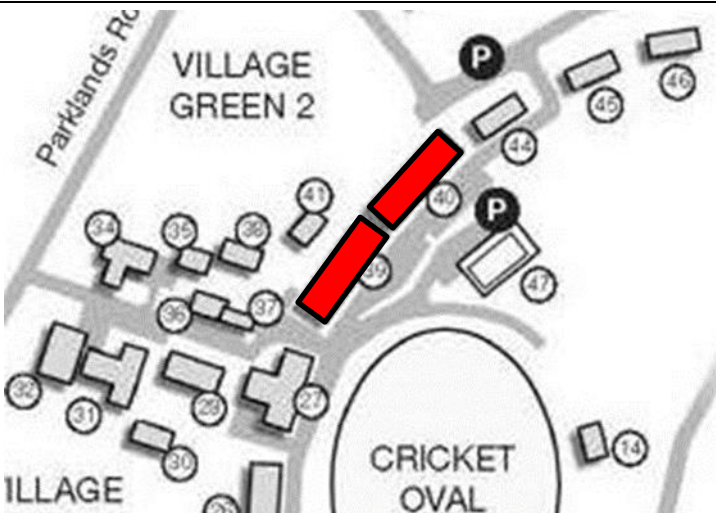
FORMER DETENTION BLOCK	
Description	Rectangular face brick building, with a gabled roof covered by corrugated steel. A small porch, lined with painted cement render, is situated on the north-eastern corner of the building. Individual spaces in the building are lit and ventilated by high windows on its northern and southern sides. The building is intact internally.
	 
Condition	Building 36 is in good condition.
Significance	Building 36 has Moderate heritage significance. It provides evidence of the consolidation of the correctional facility during the 1950s and of disciplinary procedures at the institution.
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 36. Future uses should be appropriate to the building and not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its overall form and external fabric. Any additions should not impact on the original form of the building or on neighbouring buildings.





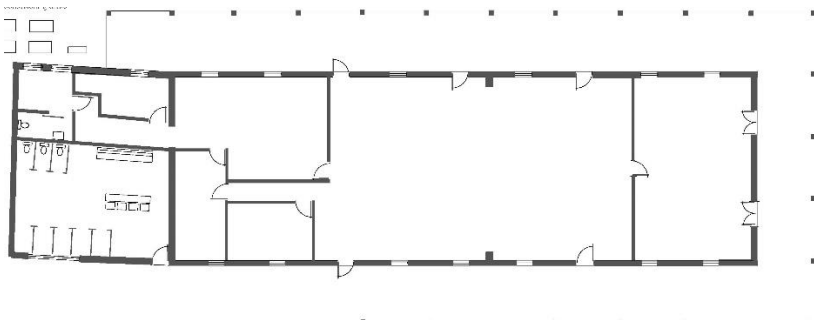
FORMER WORKSHOP AND STORE	
Item number	Building 37
Current use	Office tenancy
Former use	Workshop, storage
Dates	Circa 1950
Location	
History	Originally used as a mechanical workshop and as a store for smaller equipment. It was later used as a tool store and small motors workshop.
Description	Building 37 consists of two sections. The east end was the mechanical workshop and the west end was used as a store. It is a single storey brick building with a

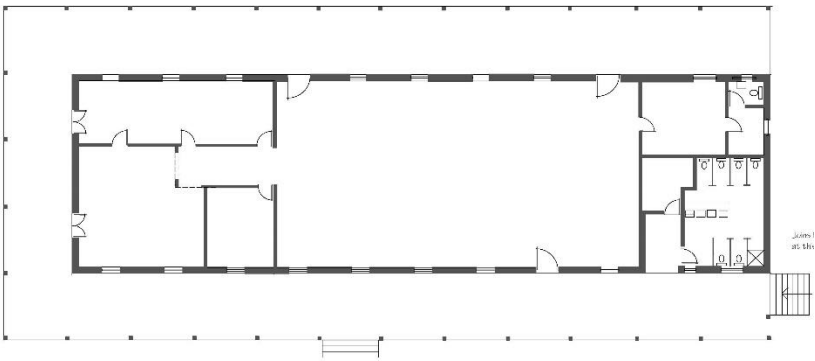
FORMER WORKSHOP AND STORE	
	hipped roof covered by corrugated steel. A verandah has been added to its northern side. Windows consist of timber framed double hung sashes. The building has been refitted internally as offices and the large door opening at the western end infilled.
	
Condition	Building 37 is in good condition.
Significance	Building 37 has Moderate heritage significance. It provides evidence of a key period of consolidation and upgrading of facilities at Mount Penang after World War II.
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 37. Future uses should be appropriate to the building and not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its overall form and external fabric. Any additions should not impact on the original form of the building or on neighbouring buildings.

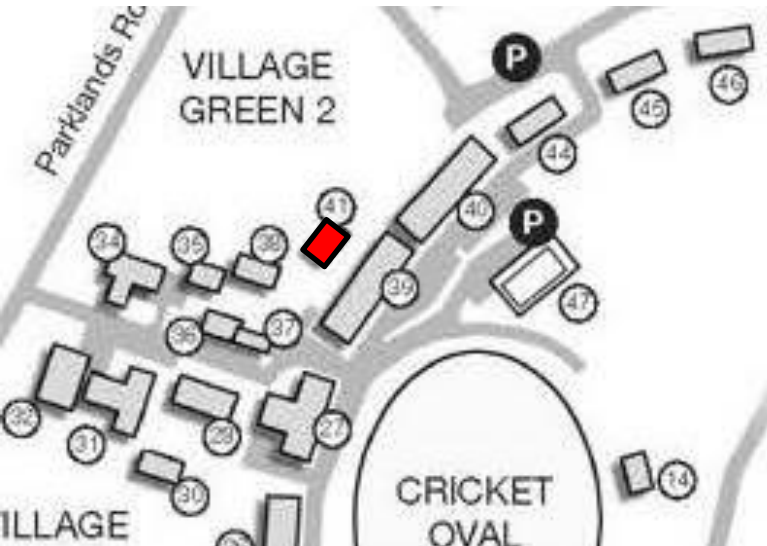
BUILDING 38	
Item number	Building 38
Current use	Office tenancy
Former use	Stores and amenities
Dates	Early 2000s
Location	

BUILDING 38	
History	Building 38 was constructed by the Festival Development Corporation.
Description	Long single storey building with painted brick walls and steeply pitched gabled roof covered by corrugated steel.
	
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 38 has Little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.

VERNON HOUSE, WOOD HOUSE	
Item number	Building 39 (Vernon House) and Building 40 (Wood House)
Current use	Education
Former use	Vernon House - dormitory Wood House - dormitory; later Senior School; metalwork, woodwork, fibreglass rooms.
Dates	1912- circa 1925
Location	
History	Building 39 and Building 40 are two of five dormitories built between 1911 and the mid-1920s by the inmates of Mount Penang under trained supervision. Construction of these and other buildings formed part of their and skills training.

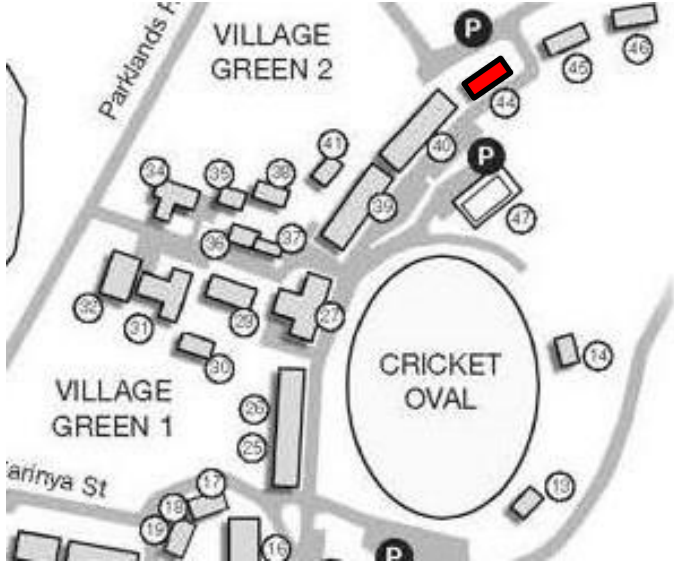
VERNON HOUSE, WOOD HOUSE		
	<p>The building is understood to have been designed by James Nangle, lecturer-in charge of Sydney Technical College's department of architecture and a member of the Advisory Committee for the construction of the new facility. Dormitory use was succeeded by use for teaching. Building 40 was a trades vocational training centre until the mid-1980s.</p>	
Description	<p>Buildings 39 and 40 are long rectilinear buildings surrounded by verandahs on three sides, with hipped roofs that are bellcast over the verandahs. Walls are constructed of mass concrete, roofs have small gablets at ridge ends and are covered by corrugated steel. The two buildings are linked by a later amenities block, which resulted in the loss of the verandahs at the end of each building.</p> <p>Internally the original form of the buildings is still very evident. The hammer beam trusses are exposed and ceiling linings are raked with a flat section over the middle of the building.</p>	
Building 39 (left) Building 40 (right)		
Link between Building 39 and Building 40 (left) Interior of Building 40 (right)		
Building 39 - plan		


VERNON HOUSE, WOOD HOUSE	
Building 40 - plan	
Condition	The buildings are in good condition.
Significance	Building 39 and Building 40 are of State heritage significance. Building 39 has historical significance as one of the earliest permanent buildings on the site and both have aesthetic significance because of their visual relationships to other early buildings, including dormitories and the administrative building.
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 39 and Building 40. Continue to use for institutional purposes or for an appropriate new use that does not require insensitive modifications that would obscure their planning or overall form and fabric. Alterations and additions should not impact on the original form of the buildings.

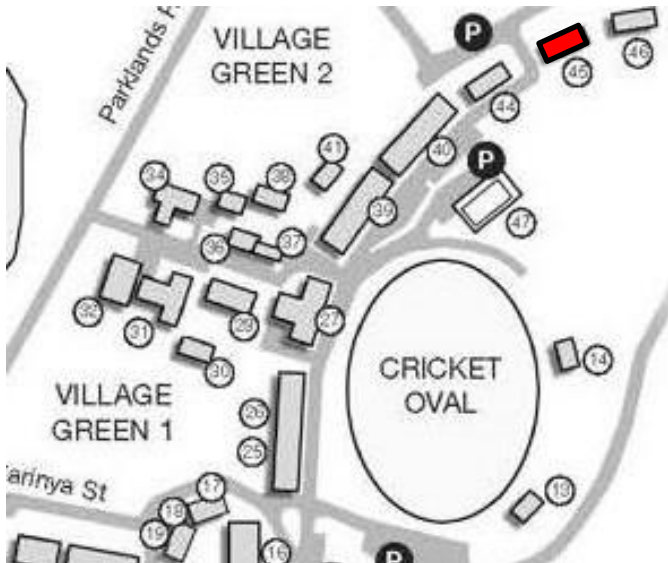
CLASSROOM	
Item number	Building 41
Current use	Central Coast Sports College
Former use	Originally used for manual and vocational instruction Has served as a manual arts room and arts and crafts room, a schoolroom and the Mount Penang/Girrakool Koori Culture Room (Girrakool library).
Dates	Documentation prepared in the Government Architect's Branch during 1947.
Location	

CLASSROOM	
History	<p>Built as a purpose-designed manual and vocational instruction training room during the late 1940s (Department of Finance Plan Services drawing number CW2/1). It later became a school classroom. In December 1980 responsibility for the educational program at Mount Penang was transferred to the Department of Education. The school, which at the time had 36 students, became known as Mount Penang School for Specific Purpose (Rubie p.144).</p> <p>On 13 August 1991 Mount Penang School for Specific Purposes was renamed Girkakool school for Specific Purposes. 'Girkakool' is an Aboriginal word meaning 'place of waters'. In late 1999 the school became known as Girkakool Education and Training Unit. In October 1999 Girkakool no longer had responsibility for the operation of the school at the Kariang centre. It became a separate unit known as George Anderson Walpole Education and Training Unit, named after the first schoolmaster of Gosford Farm Home. (Rubie, pp.185 187)</p>
Description	<p>Building 41 is a single storey building with a gabled roof covered by corrugated steel. There are no eaves overhangs to the roof. Walls are lined externally with timber weatherboards over a brick base. There are vents in gable ends. The building has multi-paned timber framed double hung window sashes, although one window on the eastern side of the building has single pane sashes. A verandah has been added to the western side of the building. It has timber posts and simple horizontal balustrading. A ramp at its northern end gives access to the ground, while one window opening has been enlarged for a door to give access to the verandah from inside the building. The verandah has a translucent corrugated pvc roofing.</p> <p>The plan consists of a single room with two small storage and amenity rooms at the northern end and a recessed porch at the north-eastern corner. Internally walls and ceiling are lined with fibro or similar, joints are expressed by timber battens. Timber roof trusses are exposed</p>
	 
	
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 41 has Moderate heritage significance.

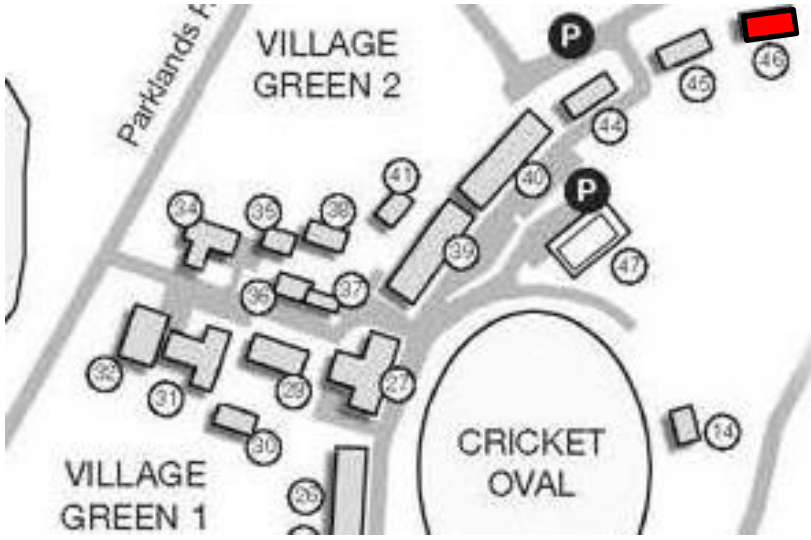
CLASSROOM	
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 41. Future uses should be appropriate to the building and not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its overall form and external fabric. Any additions should not impact on the original form of the building or on neighbouring buildings.



KINDERGARTEN UNION CHILDREN'S SERVICES	
Item number	Building 44
Current use	Education
Former use	Single men's quarters; later bowling club clubhouse; teachers' staffroom Gिरrakool School reception and principal's office (southern section) and classroom (northern section).
Dates	1912-1922
Location	
History	<p>Building 44 was constructed at some period between 1912 and 1922 by boys at Mount Penang. It initially served as single men's quarters, and it has been suggested that it was later used as a clubhouse for a bowling club and a teachers' staff room (Rubie).</p> <p>In December 1980 responsibility for the educational program at Mount Penang was transferred to the Department of Education. The school became known as Mount Penang School for Specific Purposes (Rubie, p.144). In August 1991 Mount Penang School for Specific Purposes was renamed Gिरrakool School for Specific Purposes. Building 44 became the School's reception, and principal's office in one part and a classroom in the other. In late 1999 the school became known as Gिरrakool Education and Training Unit. In October 1999 Gिरrakool no longer had responsibility for the operation of the school at the Kariong centre. It became a separate unit known as George Anderson Walpole Education and Training Unit, named after the first schoolmaster of Gosford Farm Home. (Rubie, pp.185, 187).</p>
Description	Building 46 is a single storey building constructed with concrete walls. It has a hipped roof that is bellcast over the verandahs encircling the building and is covered by

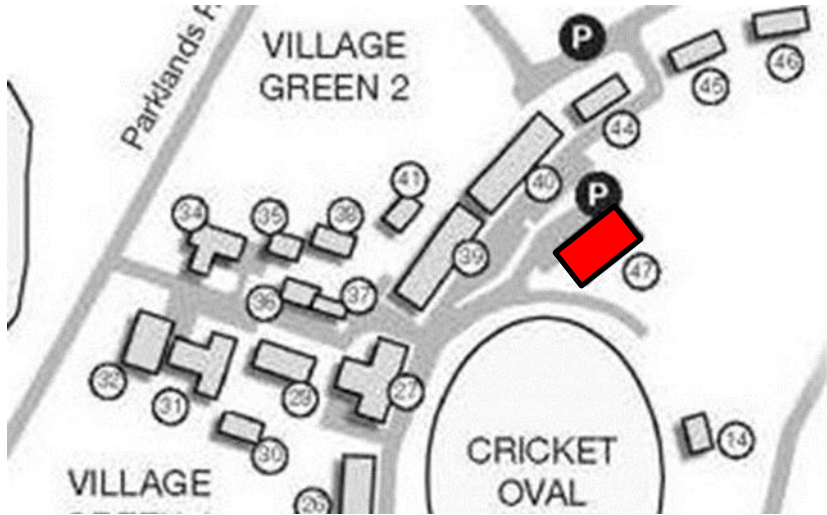
KINDERGARTEN UNION CHILDREN'S SERVICES	
	corrugated steel. Verandah floors are concrete on the northern and western sides of the building, timber on the southern and eastern sides. Original windows are timber framed double-hung sashes in four lights with vertical glazing bars. Larger windows have been cut into the south end of the east elevation. Windows at north end of the east elevation are not original and are understood to have replaced French doors.
	
Condition	Building 44 is in good condition.
Significance	Building 44 has Moderate heritage significance. It, along with other remaining buildings constructed during the first two decades of the Gosford Farm Home, provides important evidence of the nature and extent of the facilities originally provided for the establishment. The building has strong visual associations with the arc of buildings consisting of Buildings 25-27, 39-40 and 44-46, which as a group organised along The Avenue have historical and aesthetic significance
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 44. Future uses should be appropriate to the building and not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its overall form and external fabric. Any additions should not impact on the original form of the building or on neighbouring buildings. Consider reconstruction of verandahs should the opportunity to do this arise.

OPTIONS DISABILITY SUPPORT	
Item number	Building 45
Current use	Disability support services
Former use	Single men's quarters; Girkakool School staffroom
Dates	1912-1922
Location	
History	<p>Building 45 was constructed at some period between 1920 and 1925 by boys at Mount Penang. The building subsequently served as staff quarters, a use it was still fulfilling during the early 1970s.</p> <p>In December 1980 responsibility for the educational program at Mount Penang was transferred to the Department of Education. The school became known as Mount Penang School for Specific Purposes (Rubie, p.144). In August 1991 Mount Penang School for Specific Purposes was renamed Girkakool School for Specific Purposes. Building 45 became staff facilities for the school. In late 1999 the school became known as Girkakool Education and Training Unit. In October 1999 Girkakool no longer had responsibility for the operation of the school at the Kariong centre. It became a separate unit known as George Anderson Walpole Education and Training Unit, named after the first schoolmaster of Gosford Farm Home. (Rubie, pp.185, 187).</p>
Description	Building 45 is a rectangular building with a hipped roof that is bellcast around what were originally verandahs. The roof has been covered with corrugated steel, while verandahs have been enclosed.

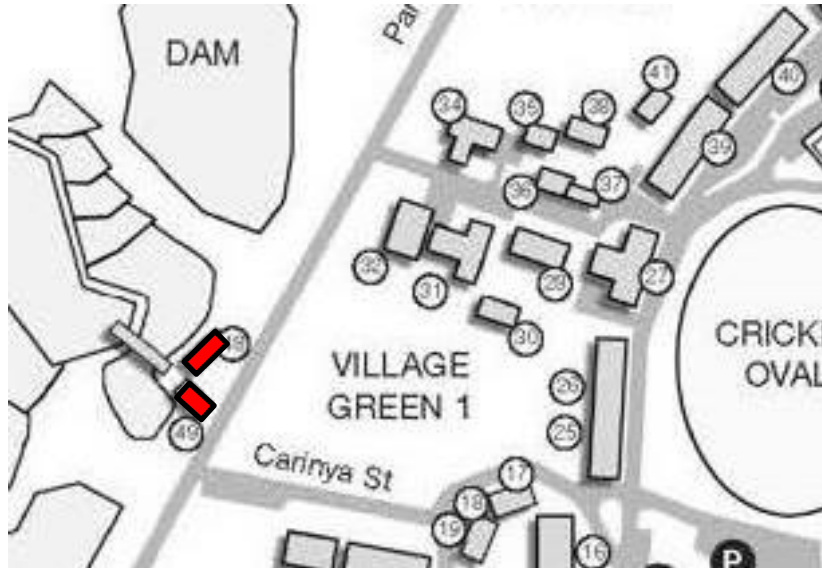


OPTIONS DISABILITY SUPPORT	
	
Condition	Building 45 is in good condition.
Significance	Building 45 has Moderate heritage significance. It, along with other remaining buildings constructed during the first two decades of the Gosford Farm Home, provides important evidence of the nature and extent of the facilities originally provided for the establishment. The building has strong visual associations with the arc of buildings consisting of Buildings 25-27, 39-40 and 44-46, which as a group organised along The Avenue have historical and aesthetic significance
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 45. Future uses should be appropriate to the building and not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its overall form and external fabric. Any additions should not impact on the original form of the building or on neighbouring buildings. Consider reconstruction of verandahs should the opportunity to do this arise.


OPTIONS DISABILITY SUPPORT	
Item number	Building 46
Current use	Disability support services
Former use	Single men's quartets; flats for staff and their families; Mountain View Stayner Pre-Discharge Unit; Stayner Drug and Alcohol Unit; Mount Penang/Girrakool Stayner Program.
Dates	Constructed circa 1912-1925
Location	
History	<p>Building 46 was constructed at some period between 1912 and 1925 by boys at Mount Penang. The building subsequently served as staff quarters, a use it was fulfilling during the early 1970s. At some period the building was named Stayner Cottage after Frederick Stayner, the first superintendent of the Gosford farm Home for Boys. It was used as a Pre-discharge Unit.</p> <p>A drug and alcohol unit, funded by the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse, was established in mid-1990 in Stayner Cottage. This unit supported the already established drug and alcohol program and the voluntary work of Alcoholics Anonymous. The boys in this unit were required to stay for a period of three months in Stayner Cottage. The program ran successfully for about a year; it closed when funding was discontinued. Stayner Cottage was refurbished during 1992 and 1993 and re-opened on 25 January 1994 as the venue for a new residential program. The aim of the Stayner Program was to provide a supportive environment for those detainees who were enrolled in full-time educational, technical and/or vocational programs. It was to be an 'open' environment that would offer opportunities for residents to develop independent living skills, recreational and leisure skills. The program also aimed to help its participants achieve 'stability and growth', which would ultimately lead to successful re-integration into the community. The unit closed in 1998 (Rubie, pp.185-187).</p>
Description	Building 46 is a single storey building constructed with concrete walls. It has a hipped roof that is bellcast over the original verandahs and is covered by corrugated steel. Verandahs have been enclosed on all but part of the north end with light-weight walls, which are lined externally by timber weatherboards and fibre cement


OPTIONS DISABILITY SUPPORT	
	weatherboards. Internally the building has been subdivided into a series of small rooms accessed off the enclosed eastern verandah. There are toilets and showers at the north end and a kitchen and common room at the south end.
	 
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 46 has Moderate heritage significance. It, along with other remaining buildings constructed during the first two decades of the Gosford Farm Home, provides important evidence of the nature and extent of the facilities originally provided for the establishment. The building has strong visual associations with the arc of buildings consisting of Buildings 25-27, 39-40 and 44-46, which as a group organised along The Avenue have historical and aesthetic significance
Guidelines	Retain and conserve Building 46. Future uses should be appropriate to the building and not require insensitive modifications that would obscure its overall form and external fabric. Any additions should not impact on the original form of the building or on neighbouring buildings. Consider reconstruction of verandahs should the opportunity to do this arise.


SWIMMING POOL	
Item number	Building 47
Current use	
Former use	Swimming pool
Dates	Constructed in 1978
Location	

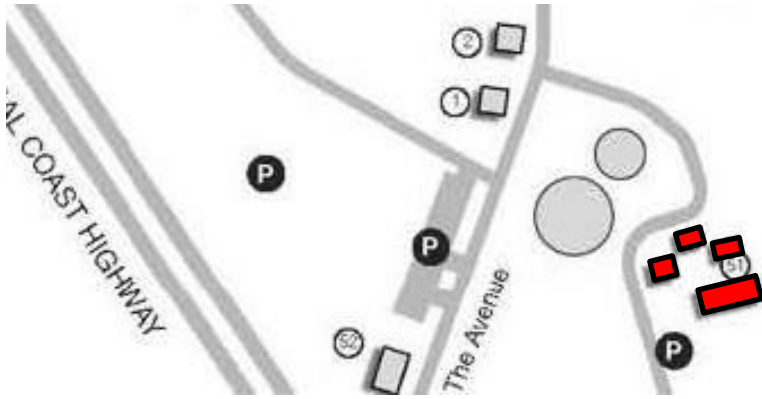
History	<p>The original 1914 dam at Mount Penang was used for many years from the early 1930s onwards by the boys for swimming. Located on the site of a disused bowling green, the 25 metre swimming pool replaced the old dam, which had become contaminated. The swimming pool was heated and provided amenity for residents, and staff. It was also used by children from local schools, who used it for carnivals and learn-to-swim programs. However, the pool was closed to the public in the 1990s (Rubie, pp.134, 174).</p>	
Description	<p>The swimming pool is a rectangular reinforced concrete structure with a margin of pale blue tiles around the upper section of its walls. It is surrounded by a concrete concourse. The small rectangular brick buildings to its south west have flat roofs covered by metal decking.</p>	
		
Condition	<p>The swimming pool and adjacent structures are in fair condition.</p>	
Significance	<p>The swimming pool and brick structures to its south-west have Little heritage significance.</p>	
Guidelines	<p>Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.</p>	

WATERFALL CAFE	
Item number	Building 48/49
Current use	Cafeteria, amenities and storage
Former use	
Dates	Constructed 2002-2003
Location	
History	Constructed as ancillary structures to Mt Penang Gardens. The buildings are understood to have been designed by Anton James, the designer of Mt Penang Gardens.
Description	<p>Rectangular lightweight flat roofed buildings. Building 48 contains a café. It is extensively glazed on its northern, eastern and western sides and has verandahs on its eastern and western sides.</p> <p>Building 49 consists of two pavilions – the northern pavilion provides storage space and the southern pavilion contains lavatories. The pavilions are framed in steel; some external walls are lined with enlarged photographs; southern walls are reflective. Vertical timber battens provide screening.</p>
Building 48	 

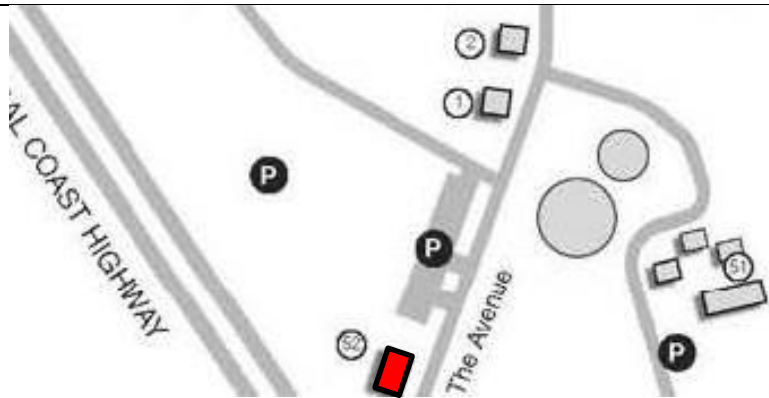
WATERFALL CAFE	
Building 49	 
Condition	The buildings are in good condition.
Significance	Building 48 and Building 49 have Little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.


FORMER BOOTSHOP	
Item number	Building 50
Current use	Central Coast Sports College – workshops, vehicle depot
Former use	Boot manufacture, teaching.
Dates	1948
Location	
History	Purpose built as a bootshop in 1948, the building subsequently served as a small motors and bricklayers' classroom, was refurbished in the late 1970s or early 1980s for use as a craft room (Rubie, pp.xi, 85, 136).
Description	Building 50 is a utilitarian single storey brick building with a gabled roof covered with corrugated steel. External brick surfaces have been painted. There are timber framed and aluminium framed windows in its eastern and western elevations. An open covered structure has been constructed on its western side.


FORMER BOOTSHOP	
	
Condition	The building is in good condition.
Significance	Building 50 has Little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.


CENTRAL COAST FAMILY SUPPORT/PHILLIP HOUSE	
Item number	Building 51
Current use	Community services. The Rotary Club of Kariong Somersby meets at Phillip House weekly.
Former use	Phillip House, a residential facility for school-age wards.
Dates	Built 1976-1977
Location	
History	Phillip House was named after Governor Arthur Phillip and officially opened by the Honourable Rex Jackson, MLA, on 18 February 1977. It was built as a residential facility for wards, and catered for up to twenty-four school-age boys and girls. The children attended primary and secondary schools in the area and were cared for in family groups. Numbers at Phillip House were gradually reduced in the early 1980s, and by 1983 there were only eleven young people in residence. In the mid-1980s long-term wards were placed with families or in small group homes. Only those children in need of short term residential care were then accommodated there. Phillip House closed in about 1988 and remained vacant for a period until Gosford City Family Support Service began to use it.

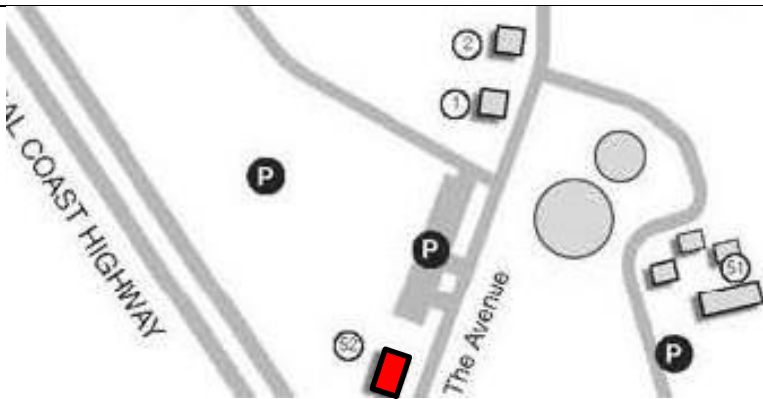


CENTRAL COAST FAMILY SUPPORT/PHILLIP HOUSE	
	as its base. This service had been using one of Mount Penang's staff cottages since 1985. It has continued at Phillip House to the present. (Rubie, p.161).
Description	Cluster of five brick pavilions organised around a paved court. Four of the pavilions are square and have pyramidal tiled roofs. The fifth pavilion is rectangular and has a tiled hipped roof. The buildings share a common appearance, with exposed rafter ends, brick wall planes and bays of timber framed windows with timber spandrels.
	
Condition	The buildings comprising the group are in good condition.
Significance	Building 51 has Little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.

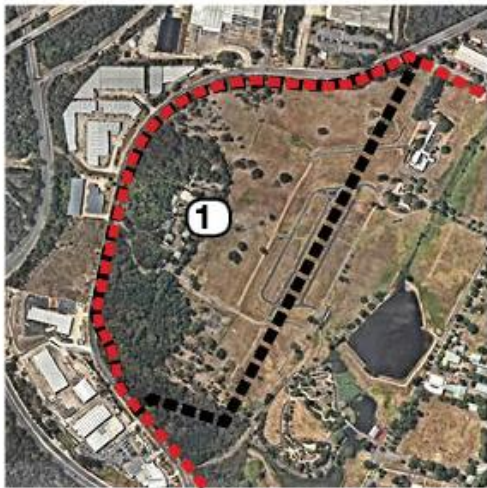


CENTRAL COAST VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE	
Item number	Building 52
Current use	Disused
Former use	Tourist information centre
Dates	Circa 2005
Location	
History	
Description	Single storey building with a hipped roof that has ventilated gablets at ridge ends. The roof is bellcast to cover verandahs on three sides of the building. There is a hexagonal wing at the north-western corner of the building. All roofs are covered in corrugated steel. There is a recessed verandah on the western side of the building. External wall linings consist of flush fibre cement sheet or similar, or horizontal weatherboards. Doors are timber, windows are framed in aluminium.

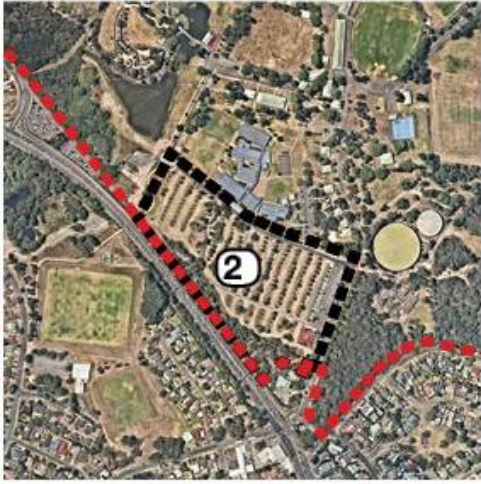

CENTRAL COAST VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE	
	
Condition	The building is in fair condition overall, with some damage or deterioration to external wall linings on its western side.
Significance	Building 52 has Little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.



GREEN CENTRAL	
Item number	Building 54 - 61
Current use	Disabled youth services – Youth Connections
Former use	Vocational training unit
Dates	1989-1991
Location	
History	<p>In 1989 buildings constructed on Mount Penang's property by the Roads and Traffic Authority around 1986 were purchased by the department and vocational classes and workshops were relocated into them. Additions were built and renovations made to the buildings to better accommodate the new vocational programs. In 1991 facilities for vocational training and opportunities for apprenticeships were improved with the construction of new buildings adjacent to the renovated RTA buildings. The complex of buildings formed the first vocational training unit in juvenile justice in New South Wales. On 29 May 1991 the Minister for Family and Community Services and Minister for Administrative Services, Robert Webster, officially opened the unit.</p>


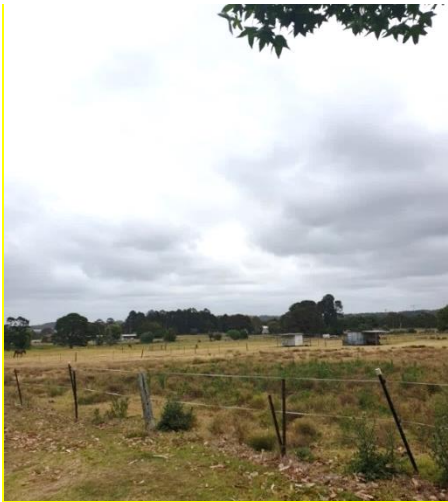
GREEN CENTRAL	
	<p>The Vocational Training Unit provided training facilities for up to seventy detainees and made it possible for apprenticeships to be offered at Mount Penang to detainees who were on longer periods of detention. The work of the unit was known as 'Penang Industries'. (Rubie, pp.177-178).</p> <p>The buildings were taken over by Youth Connections (YC Group), which was formed in 1995. It is the YC Group's main home.</p>
Description	Group of lightweight detached buildings organised around a central court.
	 <p>SIX Maps</p>
Condition	The buildings appear to be in good condition.
Significance	Buildings 54-61 have Little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.

CENTRAL COAST VISITOR INFORMATION CENTRE	
Item number	Building 52
Current use	Disused
Former use	Tourist information centre
Dates	Circa 2005
Location	
History	
Description	Single storey building with a hipped roof that has ventilated gablets at ridge ends. The roof is bellcast to cover verandahs on three sides of the building. There is a hexagonal wing at the north-western corner of the building. All roofs are covered in corrugated steel. There is a recessed verandah on the western side of the building. External wall linings consist of flush fibre cement sheet or similar, or horizontal weatherboards. Doors are timber, windows are framed in aluminium.
	 
Condition	The building is in fair condition overall, with some damage or deterioration to external wall linings on its western side.
Significance	Building 52 has Little heritage significance.
Guidelines	Retain, recycle, replace or demolish as required. Archival record prior to demolition.



PRECINCT 1 KANGOO ROAD COMMERICAL	
Item number	
Current use	Vegetation buffer and overflow car parking for festival use.
Construction Dates	Establishment phase from 1912, 2009.
Location	
History	This area was cleared as part of the establishment phase of the site and has been formerly used as areas for grazing of cattle and milking cows. The vegetated buffer is remnant bushland that has some incursions for vehicular access. The area was developed as unmarked overflow car parking and service area for events
Description	This precinct is characterised by an extensive, relatively flat, open grassed landscape and is a central zone for the Festival activities with substantial areas marked out for car parking. The precinct is located on a minor ridge to the west of the central Heritage Precinct with regional views gained to the east, west and south to vegetated hills. To the western boundary is established bushland that provides an enclosing vegetated element.
Images	 
Condition	The condition of the precinct is good with well-maintained grassed areas and bushland
Significance	Moderate
Guidelines	Maintain as is, regular mowing to grassed areas to ensure suppression of weeds and reduction of fuel load, maintain bushland in a healthy and sustainable state using bush care principles as per Ecological Australia guidelines.


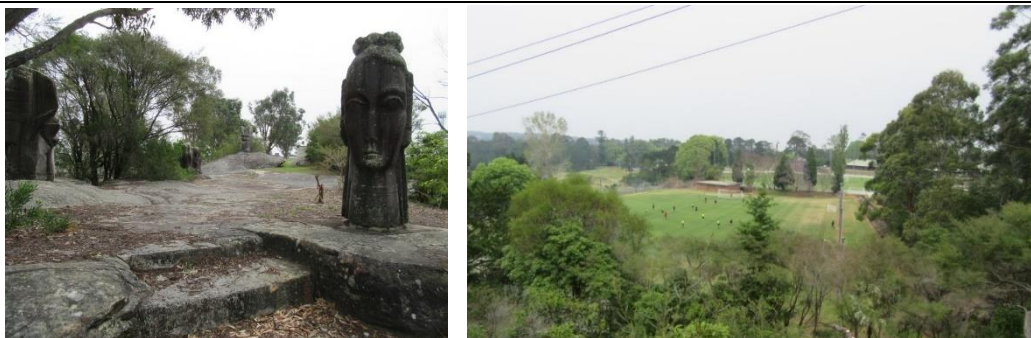
PRECINCT 2 HIGHWAY COMMERCIAL	
Item number	
Current use	Car parking for festivals and major events
Construction Dates	2009
Location	
History	This area was developed as a festival carpark in 2009. Prior to that period, it consisted of semi cleared bushland.
Description	Occupying an area to the entry portion of the southern portion of the overall site, this precinct is characterised by an extensive gravel car park with native plantings between car parking bays. To the eastern boundary of the precinct is an established avenue of Brushbox trees with Eucalypt trees interspersed in between. These landscape elements define the entry driveway. To the northern portion of the precinct, Festival Drive forms the intermediate boundary between the school and the car park. These works formed part of the Mt Penang Gardens in early 2000. To the southern boundary is established bushland that screens the site from the Pacific Highway.
Images	
Condition	The condition of the precinct is good with appropriately maintained carpark, gravel surfaces and native planting.
Significance	Moderate
Guidelines	Maintain as overflow parking, ensure suppression of weeds and maintenance of remnant bushland using bush care methods as per Ecological Australia guidelines.

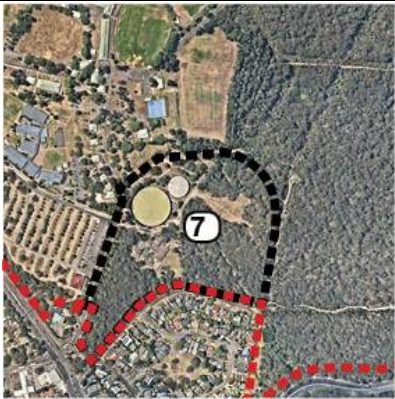

PRECINCT 3 FESTIVALS/GARDENS	
Item number	
Current use	This precinct is used for the Mt Penang Gardens, dam, McCabe House and open space associated with the intermittent creek that lies to the centre of the precinct.
Construction Dates	Establishment period from 1912, McCabe Centre, 1930s, 2001.
Location	
History	Prior to 2001, this precinct formed part of the open pasture of the facility. In 2001, the Mt Penang Gardens were instigated and the precinct developed with further water bodies, café and visitors centre.
Description	This precinct is broadly defined as a broad open area between the minor ridges of the Heritage Precinct and the Kangaroo Commercial Precinct. The landscape character consists of open former pasture, gravel surfaced car parking, Mt Penang Gardens, the McCabe Centre and a substantial dam. This precinct was the site for both productive purposes (vegetable beds and the like) and pasture for dairy cattle. There is no evidence of these former activities.
Image	
Condition	Condition of the precinct is good with well-maintained grounds and horticultural expression of the gardens.
Significance	Moderate
Guidelines	Maintain precinct as is, ensuring waterbody health, management of gardens clearly highlighting the horticultural expression and design intent. Check on landscape structures on a yearly basis for integrity.



PRECINCT 4 BAXTERS TRACK MIXED USE	
Item number	
Current use	Open unimproved pasture.
Construction Dates	Establishment from 1912.
Location	
History	This precinct forms part of the open pasture and paddocks that were created for the use of farm animals and produce.
Description	This precinct continues the landscape theme of a broad open grassed area of Precinct 1. It is defined by a perimeter road with the Baxter Juvenile Correctional Centre to the north. The landscape character of the former pasture area has not been modified by car parking and other Festival functional requirements.
Image	
Condition	Unimproved pasture, condition of rural fencing varies, in need of replacement and/or repair
Significance	Moderate
Guidelines	Maintain as pasture either through the use of livestock or mowing to ensure that fuel levels are maintained to acceptable levels.

PRECINCT 5 HERITAGE

Item number	
Current use	Core building group and open spaces are used for administration and educational purposes including sporting fields.
Construction Dates	Establishment 1912, 1923-1940, 1960-1999.
Location	
History	Core precinct with establishment of housing, dormitories, halls and associated open space and structured plantings. Further supplementary garden beds and plantings from the 1970s.
Description	This precinct is characterised by a mature landscape curtilage of cultural plantings that reflect the development of the site over the last hundred years. Mature plantings of Radiata Pine, Brushbox, Camphor Laurel, Hoop Pine and Eucalypts reflect the evolution of landscape design over the 20th century. These plantings are aligned with the built form creating an institutional environment that reflects the purposes and outcomes of government educational policy over time. The sports field that forms part of the Heritage Precinct is typical of the integrated character of the place, defined by perimeter roads with mature planting mainly of Brushbox and Eucalypts and one and two storey form of built elements to the periphery of this precinct. A series of rectangular sandstone blocks are located adjacent to the road so as control vehicular access to the field. These form a discordant element.
Images	
Condition	Condition is good with well-maintained grounds
Significance	Exceptional
Guidelines	Maintain existing structured landscape of mature tree rows and avenues. Consider forward plantings adjacent to mature plantings to ensure continuum of landscape character and form.

PRECINCT 6 SPORTS	
Item number	
Current use	Active recreation and sculpture park on rock outcrop to the north of the sports fields.
Construction Dates	Establishment 1912, 1970s
Location	
History	This precinct formed part of the original layout of Mount Penang with the forming of the sporting fields and open space. Has been continually used as an active sporting precinct. The second Wondabyne sculpture symposium elements were relocated on the rock outcrop in the 1988.
Description	The Sports Precinct forms a well-used open space that is used for active recreation. It is located between the Heritage Precinct and the Bushland Precinct. This precinct is formal in nature with developed sports turf, nettings and other elements associated with active and formal recreational purposes. The area is defined by a substantial cut into the sandstone ridge that forms the edge of the Heritage Precinct and the extent of the formal fields to the bushland to the east.
Images	
Condition	Condition is good with well-maintained sports ovals and ancillary structures and spaces.
Significance	High
Guidelines	Maintain as sports fields and existing landscape framework.

PRECINCT 7 PHILIP HOUSE MIXED USE	
Item number	
Current use	Philip House is located within a semi bushland and cultural landscape setting.
Construction Dates	1980s
Location	
History	This precinct has formed an essential part of the infrastructure for Mount Penang as the location of the main potable water supply for the complex. Much of the precinct was cleared of vegetation as evidenced by the aerial photograph of the 1970s (Fig 39) in the establishment period of the complex. The existing vegetation is essentially regrowth of native vegetation with selected and random cultural plantings established with the building of Philip House in the 1980s.
Description	Located on the minor ridge adjacent to the entry drive, this precinct has a major water reservoir that is screened by the trees that form part of the cultural plantings to the site. Philip House is situated in a more immediate cultural landscape within the broader context of this precinct.
Images	
Condition	Generally, the precinct is stable with both cultural landscape and regrowth of existing flora. There are remnant plantings of the Australian native planting scheme around Philip House. Cultural exotic plantings located to the north western portion of the precinct. Existing weeds are contained in ecotonal areas.
Significance	High
Guidelines	Continue to maintain the bushland as per Ecological Australia guidelines. Assess cultural plantings and remove over time cultural plantings as they decline. Assess new plantings to screen infrastructure and Philip House immediate surrounds.

PRECINCT 8 BUSHLAND	
Item number	
Current use	Landscape buffer
Construction Dates	Existing bushland retained
Location	
History	Precinct has formed a buffer to the surrounding area and has always been undeveloped.
Description	The Bushland Precinct forms the largest precinct on the site. The extensive nature and the broader regional characteristic of the park is an important part of the overall characteristic and landscape buffer to the site. The ecological values are important in informing the overall context of the site.
Image	
Condition	Good
Significance	High
Guidelines	Manage as per guidelines by Ecological Australia.

APPENDIX B ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX C HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX D NATURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX E PRELIMINARY TREE ASSESSMENT

**APPENDIX F SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE VALUES & HERITAGE INTERPRETATION
STRATEGY**

APPENDIX G SITE SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS

The following site specific exemptions could be included in the revised Mount Penang CMP, subject to agreement with Heritage Council of NSW:

Type of Exemption	Description/comments
1. All Standard Exemptions	Refer attached Standard Exemption Guidelines
2. Excavation	Excavation or disturbance of land identified within the endorsed Conservation Management Plan as having No or Low archaeological potential where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the works are undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the Heritage Council endorsed CMP; there are no associated works that require consent of the Heritage Council of NSW under Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977; and The Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate has been notified in writing of the works proposed to be undertaken under this exemption prior to commencement of works, including details of the works and their location.
3. Removal of intrusive elements	Removal of elements (buildings or parts of buildings) that have been identified as Intrusive in a Conservation Management Plan endorsed by the Heritage Council where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed works would not incrementally or materially impact significant elements or characteristics of Mount Penang, such as (but not limited to) its setting, tree canopy, curtilage, remnant significant fabric, relics, landscape and natural features, current and historic access routes to significant elements, views to and from the item and its significant features, and the capacity for interpretation of its significance; and The proposed works are consistent with the conservation guidelines contained in an endorsed CMP; and The Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate has been notified in writing of the works proposed to be undertaken under this exemption prior to commencement of works, including details of the works and their location.
4. Works to buildings of Little Significance	Minor works to buildings of Little significance where: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Internal and external works comprise activities such as façade and roof repairs, repair/replacement of doors and windows, new external and internal openings, refurbishment of kitchens, bathrooms and floor finishes and installation of new services; The proposed works would not incrementally or materially impact significant elements or characteristics of Mount Penang, such as (but not limited to) its setting, tree canopy, curtilage, remnant significant fabric, relics, landscape and natural features, current and historic access routes to significant elements, views to and from the item and its significant features, and the capacity for interpretation of its significance; and The proposed works are consistent with the conservation guidelines contained in an endorsed CMP.

Type of Exemption	Description/comments
5. Repairs to buildings and elements of Exceptional, High and Moderate Significance	<p>Repair/replacement of internal and external fabric including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – failed roofing, roof elements and rainwater goods provided that the replacement material matches the existing fabric and sound existing materials is salvaged for re-use. – deteriorated brickwork provided that the replacement material matches the existing fabric and that all sound material is conserved insitu. – deteriorated timber structure provided that the replacement material matches the existing fabric and that all sound material is conserved insitu. – deteriorated timber flooring and external and internal timber linings provided that the replacement material matches the existing fabric and that all sound material is conserved insitu. – deteriorated paving provided that the replacement material matches the existing fabric and that all sound material is conserved insitu. – deteriorated plaster and wall and ceiling linings provided that the replacement material matches the existing fabric and that all sound material is conserved insitu. <p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repairs must be based on the principle of doing as little as possible and only as much as is necessary to retain and protect the element. Replacement must only occur as a last resort where the major part of an element has decayed beyond further maintenance. 2. Any new materials used for repair must not exacerbate the decay of existing fabric due to chemical incompatibility, obscure existing fabric or limit access to existing fabric for future maintenance. 3. Repair must maximise protection and retention of fabric and include the conservation of existing detailing, such as vents, capping, chimneys, carving, decoration or glazing. 4. Repair or the replacement of missing, damaged or deteriorated fabric that is beyond further maintenance, which matches the existing fabric in appearance, material and method of affixing and does not involve damage to significant sound fabric
6. Soft Landscape Maintenance	<p>Pruning (to control size, improve shape, flowering or fruiting and the removal of diseased, dead or dangerous material) of the canopy of a tree or removal of dead or dying trees, which are to be replaced by new trees of the same species in the same location where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proposed works would not incrementally or materially impact significant elements or characteristics of Mount Penang, such as (but not limited to) its setting, tree canopy, curtilage, remnant significant fabric, relics, landscape and natural features, current and historic access routes to significant elements, views to and from the item and its significant features, and the capacity for interpretation of its significance; and ii. The proposed works are consistent with the conservation guidelines contained in an endorsed CMP.
7. Hard Landscape Maintenance	<p>Repair and maintenance of paths, paving, garden walls and edging, roads etc where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proposed works would not incrementally or materially impact significant elements or characteristics of Mount Penang, such as (but not limited to) its setting, tree canopy, curtilage, remnant significant fabric, relics, landscape and natural features, current and historic access routes to significant elements, views to and from the item and its significant features, and the capacity for interpretation of its significance; and ii. The proposed works are consistent with the conservation guidelines contained in an endorsed CMP.

Type of Exemption	Description/comments
8. Works to exteriors of new buildings	<p>All works and activities for minor external modifications to buildings erected after the date of the endorsed CMP (or some other date) where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proposed works would not incrementally or materially impact significant elements or characteristics of Mount Penang, such as (but not limited to) its setting, tree canopy, curtilage, remnant significant fabric, relics, landscape and natural features, current and historic access routes to significant elements, views to and from the item and its significant features, and the capacity for interpretation of its significance; and ii. The proposed works are consistent with the conservation guidelines contained in an endorsed CMP.
9. Works to interiors of new buildings	All works and activities for internal modifications to buildings erected after the date of the endorsed CMP.
10. Modification of new landscape works	<p>All works and activities for modifications to landscape works completed after the date of the endorsed CMP where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proposed works would not incrementally or materially impact significant elements or characteristics of Mount Penang, such as (but not limited to) its setting, tree canopy, curtilage, remnant significant fabric, relics, landscape and natural features, current and historic access routes to significant elements, views to and from the item and its significant features, and the capacity for interpretation of its significance; and ii. The proposed works are consistent with the conservation guidelines contained in an endorsed CMP.
11. Safety and Security	<p>Erection of temporary security fencing, scaffolding, hoardings or surveillance systems to prevent unauthorised access or secure public safety which will not adversely affect significant fabric or landscape or archaeological features where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proposed works would not incrementally or materially impact significant elements or characteristics of Mount Penang, such as (but not limited to) its setting, tree canopy, curtilage, remnant significant fabric, relics, landscape and natural features, current and historic access routes to significant elements, views to and from the item and its significant features, and the capacity for interpretation of its significance; and ii. The proposed works are consistent with the conservation guidelines contained in an endorsed CMP.
12. Fire Safety	<p>Installation of passive fire detection and active fire suppression systems for asset protection and public safety which will not adversely affect significant fabric or landscape or archaeological features where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proposed works would not incrementally or materially impact significant elements or characteristics of Mount Penang, such as (but not limited to) its setting, tree canopy, curtilage, remnant significant fabric, relics, landscape and natural features, current and historic access routes to significant elements, views to and from the item and its significant features, and the capacity for interpretation of its significance; and ii. The proposed works are consistent with the conservation guidelines contained in an endorsed CMP.

Type of Exemption	Description/comments
13. Temporary restriction of parking	<p>The erection of temporary barriers to restrict on-site parking where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proposed works would not incrementally or materially impact significant elements or characteristics of Mount Penang, such as (but not limited to) its setting, tree canopy, curtilage, remnant significant fabric, relics, landscape and natural features, current and historic access routes to significant elements, views to and from the item and its significant features, and the capacity for interpretation of its significance; and ii. The proposed works are consistent with the conservation guidelines contained in an endorsed CMP.
14. Temporary Structures	<p>The erection of temporary structures in accordance with the conservation guidelines of a Conservation Management Plan endorsed by the Heritage Council where the structures consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) temporary site offices and other buildings associated with development activity and located within the development zone; or b) small free-standing shade structures; or c) Marquees, stages, fencing, portable lavatories and canteens for a maximum of 4 weeks after which they are removed within a period of 2 days and not erected again within a period of two months; and i. The proposed works would not incrementally or materially impact significant elements or characteristics of Mount Penang, such as (but not limited to) its setting, tree canopy, curtilage, remnant significant fabric, relics, landscape and natural features, current and historic access routes to significant elements, views to and from the item and its significant features, and the capacity for interpretation of its significance; and ii. The proposed works are consistent with the conservation guidelines contained in an endorsed CMP.
15. Temporary signage	<p>The erection of temporary signage such as banners, about site events and initiatives, at the entrance to the site which is displayed for a maximum period of eight weeks.</p>
16. Temporary Parking	<p>The use of open space areas for temporary parking where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proposed parking is related to special events associated with the operations of the site for not more than three consecutive days per event; ii. The proposed works would not incrementally or materially impact significant elements or characteristics of Mount Penang, such as (but not limited to) its setting, tree canopy, curtilage, remnant significant fabric, relics, landscape and natural features, current and historic access routes to significant elements, views to and from the item and its significant features, and the capacity for interpretation of its significance; and iii. The proposed works are consistent with the conservation guidelines contained in an endorsed CMP.
17. Repair and Maintenance of Services	<p>The repair and maintenance of site services (fire, security, hydraulics, electrical, communications, mechanical etc.) including replacement of failed in-ground infrastructure services where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the works are undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of the Heritage Council endorsed Conservation Management Plan; ii. there are no associated works that require consent of the Heritage Council of NSW under Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977.

Type of Exemption	Description/comments
18. Hazard Materials Management	<p>The removal or encapsulation of hazardous materials from the site including the buildings of Exceptional, High or Moderate significance where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The proposed works would not incrementally or materially impact significant elements or characteristics of Mount Penang, such as (but not limited to) its setting, tree canopy, curtilage, remnant significant fabric, relics, landscape and natural features, current and historic access routes to significant elements, views to and from the item and its significant features, and the capacity for interpretation of its significance; and ii. The proposed works are consistent with the conservation guidelines contained in an endorsed CMP.

APPENDIX H PAINT SCHEDULES

