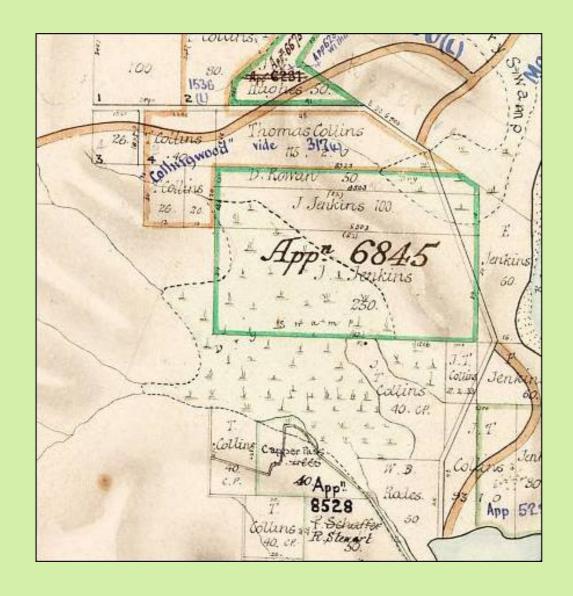
People in glass houses: the disappearance of 'Crystal Valley', Warriewood, NSW and implications for heritage conservation



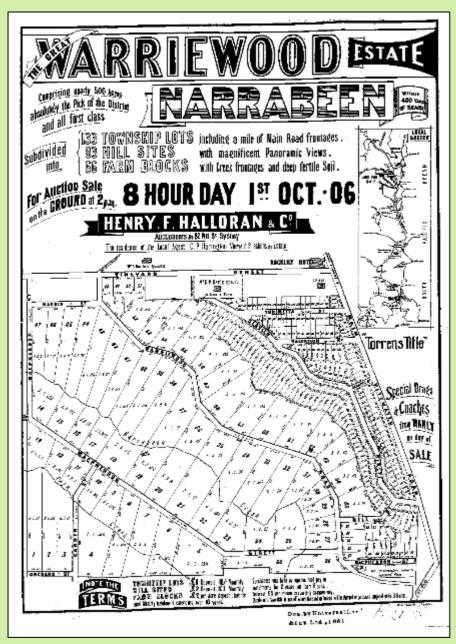
Denis Gojak
Banksia Heritage +
Archaeology

Development history

- 1800s scattered farming
- 1906 "Great Warriewood" subdivision
- 1927 First glasshouses
- 1950s Peak of market gardening
- 1980s Start of industrial / suburban development
- 2010s Completion of redevelopment



An early parish map showing the swampy nature of the land [NSW Dept of Lands Image 14073201]



The Great Warriewood Estate - 1906 [Pittwater Library]

Market gardening

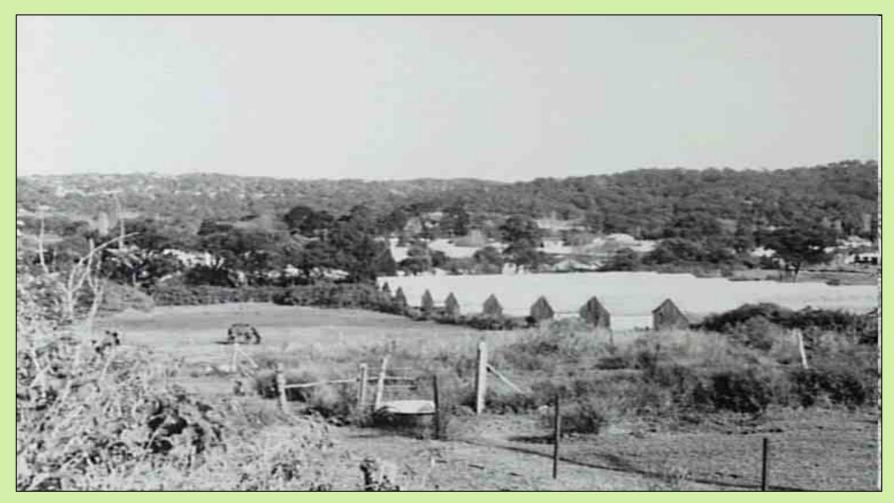
- Initially Anglo-celtic farmers
- Soon multi-ethnic, dominated by Dalmatians and other Yugoslavs
- Primarily glasshouse tomatoes, later cucumbers, flowers
- Open field green vegetables, beans, potatoes
- Co-operative farming, share farming



Air photo of 1940 showing the field systems associated with market gardening [NSW Dept of Lands]



Slavich brothers c.1930s [Warringah Library Services]



Warriewood Valley in the 1960s [Pittwater Library]





A section of the Warriewood Valley 1951 [left] and 1965 [right]
Slid black – glasshouses; hatched areas – open field farming
[Rutherford *et al* 1971, Figures 9 and 10]

Unique glasshouses

- Developed as copies of commercial types - iron frame on brick foundation
- Required to be moved to fresh soil
- Low productive efficiency
- Initiated by glass tariff war in 1920s
- Unique adaptation of technology



Warriewood Valley glasshouses and open field crops in the 1960s [Pittwater Library]



Key heritage issues

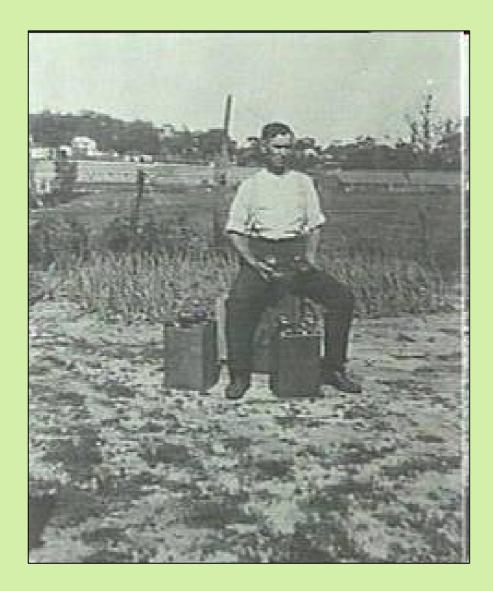
- Uniqueness of vernacular architecture
 - glasshouses
- Conserving fabric vs process
- Finite and now 'lost' ethnic enclave
- Lack of recognition by former farmers
- Is it too late to do anything?







Part of the Warriewood Valley in 2008 [Google Maps]



A tomato grower in the early 1930s [Warringah Library Services]