

# APPENDIX 7

## Addendum Heritage Report



August 2009

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**Barangaroo Concept Plan**  
**Modification to Headland Park and Northern Cove**  
Statement of Heritage Impact - Addendum

Prepared for Barangaroo Delivery Authority

August 2009

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Revision	Date	Description	By	Chk	App
01	Jul 09	Draft Report	GMcD	-	GMcD
02	Aug 09	Final Report	GMcD	<i>ea</i>	<i>H.M.</i>

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Headland Park 75W Modification

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## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

This report, as an Addendum to the Heritage Impact Statement by City Plan Heritage (CPH), was commissioned by the Barangaroo Delivery Authority (BDA) to review and comment on proposed modifications to the Headland Park and Northern Cove of the Barangaroo Concept Plan. The Barangaroo site occupies the northern end of East Darling Harbour and forms the western edge of Millers Point, located on the north west fringe of the city of Sydney central business district (CBD).

The review includes the following documents:

- Headland Park 75W - Heritage Branch Recommendations;
- Barangaroo Delivery Authority Schedule of Commitments;
- Barangaroo Part 3A Modification Report, Headland Park and Northern Cove, Harbour Foreshore Authority. Prepared by Nicola Gibson of MG Planning Pty Ltd. January 2009;
- Addendum to Heritage Impact Statement (Appendix 6), City Plan Heritage. September 2008

Conybeare Morrison - Heritage are working in coordination with Conybeare Morrison International – Urban Design as well as Context Landscape Design.

### 1.2 Author Identification, Acknowledgements and Limitations

Garry McDonald, Senior Heritage Architecture Specialist, prepared the report, which was reviewed by Judith Rintoul, Heritage Associate Director, of Conybeare Morrison International.

The author inspected the area adjacent to the site on the 3 and 11 July, 2009.

Reference is made to the *Barangaroo Public Domain Background Briefing Paper* prepared by Context Landscape Design for the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, May 2009, as well as briefing notes by Craig Burton of CAB Consulting.

Reference to 'Interpretation' in this report is used in the broadest sense of the word to include the utilisation of built, landscape and spatial elements to inform the observer of the cultural background and significance of the place.

This report is generally addressing the proposed Headland Park and Northern Cove and not the Central Public Domain and the area of the site further to the south.

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## 2.0 Physical Evidence of the Site

### 2.1 The Setting

The topography of the region is based on the formation of the Sydney Basin, which is a deposited sedimentary river delta, known as Hawkesbury Sandstone.<sup>1</sup> The *Context Landscape Design* report further outlines the formation of the Sydney region as follows:

*.... rising sea levels have resulted in drowned river valleys, forming the present configuration of Sydney Harbour as an estuarine environment with islands derived from former sandstone ledges.*

*The main harbour is divided into three components: the Outer Harbour, the Inner Harbour and Parramatta "River".*

*Sydney's many harbour islands are remnant landforms that have been resistant to erosion. The Outer Harbour Islands have generally been used as recreation reserves whilst the Inner Harbour Islands have a long history of cultural use, including, maritime uses, storage of ammunition and military uses. The closest intact island to the Barangaroo precinct is Goat Island (its aboriginal 'Mel Mel', meaning Eye of the harbour) which is strategically located at the junction of the Inner Harbour, Outer Harbour and Darling Harbour.*

*The Barangaroo Precinct is located within the Inner Harbour and very little of its indigenous environment remains intact.*

*The creation of public open space on the Harbour edges is a phenomena from the late nineteenth century with further momentum in the twentieth century and as post industrial sites became available. These open spaces have tended to occupy the headlands of the point landforms or in the coves, often by filling in the inter-tidal zone.*

*The headland points generally lend themselves to nature conservation or passive recreation use due to the often steep and rocky landform. The infilling of the heads of coves tended to the creation of level playing fields for active recreation sports such as cricket and football.*

*The parklands close to the Barangaroo Precinct contain passive parkland and reserves as small pockets of open space, the largest of these being Observatory Hill.*

The Inner Harbour in the vicinity of Barangaroo and west of the Bridge, has a number of prominent points of land with open space and comprise:

- Illoura Reserve on the Balmain Peninsula;
- Goat Island and Ballast Point to the west; and
- Balls Head Reserve, Sawmiller Reserve and Blues Point Reserve on the north shore.

These areas provide important points of remaining open space and provided a 'glimpse' of pre-European topographical landscape.

### 2.2 The Site

The Barangaroo site is located along the western edge of the Sydney CBD fronting the Inner Harbour, with the Walsh Bay wharves to the north east and the King Street Wharf to the south.

<sup>1</sup> Barangaroo Briefing Paper, Context Landscape Design, p.6

The immediate eastern boundary of Millers Point presents an impressive sandstone cliff cutting, surmounted with the terrace housing of Merriman Street on the northern edge and High Street further south (Figure 2.1). Clyne Reserve, at the northern end of Merriman Street, is one of the few green areas in the vicinity of the site and consists of grassed landscaped terraces falling down the escarpment to the laneways of Dalgety Terrace and Rodens Lane (Figure 7.3).

The Context report comments:<sup>2</sup>

*The vast concrete deck that comprises the site is in contrast with the urban environment to the south and east. The natural topography has been altered by cutting and filling the steep slopes and exposed sandstone cliffs, some of which were stone quarries in the nineteenth century.*

Currently the Barangaroo site has been cleared of any warehouse structures leaving a vacant concrete platform other than the Passenger Terminal Wharf at the southern end of the site. The straight line of the western wharf edge has been laid over the original foreshore by reclamation.

The other remaining structures on the site are still in use or are items of heritage (refer Section 6.1):

- Moores Wharf (Port Safety Facility) at the north east corner of the site;
- The MWS & DB Substation (referred to in this report as the Pumping Station)
- The Sandstone seawall at the north west corner of the wharf platform;
- The Port Operations and Communication Centre (referred to in this report as the Harbour Control Tower);
- Munn Reserve;
- Dalgety's Bond Store;

Contiguous boundary conditions consist of (from the north):

- On-grade entry from Towns Place;
- Clyne Reserve connecting to Merriman Street;
- Merriman Street, lined with 2 storey terrace houses. Merriman Street is approximately 18 metres above the concrete platform of the site;
- Munn Street Terraces (also Bettington Street);
- Palisade Hotel;
- Argyle Place intersection with Dalgety Road;
- Hickson Road with a backdrop of sandstone cutting surmounted with High Street, and a row of mature trees along the west side of the street.

In terms of vegetation there are no remaining examples of indigenous species as a consequence of the port facility development.<sup>3</sup> The remaining areas of vegetation, either on the site or adjacent, are:<sup>4</sup>

*Hills Weeping Fig (Ficus microcarpa var. 'hillii') were selected in the latter half of the Twentieth century to plant along the western alignment of Hickson Road and a selection of indigenous plants within Clyne Reserve and a mixture of species in Munn Reserve. These plantings remain but are largely adjacent to the Barangaroo Precinct site.*

<sup>2</sup> Context, p.12

<sup>3</sup> ibid, p.32

<sup>4</sup> ibid, p.32



Figure 2.1: Site plan listing items of heritage significance

Courtesy: Context Landscape Design<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Context: Barangaroo Briefing Paper, p.47

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### 3.0 Historical Background

#### 3.1 Formation of the Barangaroo Site and Aboriginal Occupation

A historical outline has been provided in the Heritage Impact Statement by CPH, primarily from European settlement and modification of the site. Given the proposed development of a Headland Park and Northern Cove, this report will look at the topographical, landscape modifications over time and refer to the notes prepared by Craig Burton and the Briefing Paper prepared by Context.<sup>6</sup> Craig Burton, in his notes, describes the site formation in the following terms:

*The geological formation is the sedimentary deposit known as Hawkesbury Sandstone which, when weathered, in an estuarine context following the creation of a drowned river valley in the Post Glacial period, forms a terraced landform with outcropping rocks and steep slopes with intermittent cliff lines. The uppermost layer forms part of a prominent ridgeline with knoll formations and two spurs forming points to the north and south which define a long west facing cove. The natural environment supported an Open Forest vegetation structure dominated by sclerophyllous flora and occupied for millennia by the Darug coastal Nation with the site forming the boundary between the Wangal and Gadigal clans.*

#### 3.2 Colonial Period: 1788 -1854

The Context report summarises the impact of European settlement as follows:<sup>7</sup>

*Following European arrival, the area around Farm Cove was adapted for colonial settlement. High ground was particularly important with the knolls occupied by windmills for grinding grain, fortifications, signal communication (flagstaff) and military uses. Cliff lines and rocky outcrops were the source of many local quarries initiating a process of cutting and filling which transformed the landscape. Foreshore areas were selected for the construction of jetties and wharves.*

*The setout of the settlement was strongly influenced by the local topography with paths following contour and ridge lines. Between 1810 and 1821, improvements of the infrastructure were initiated by Governor Macquarie who also named paths and streets. The northern spur or promontory of the area was first named Cockle Point most probably after the adjacent bay, Cockle Bay, later named Darling Harbour. The southern spur was named Soldiers Point because of its association with the use of the harbour as a bathing place for the military and the location of nearby ammunition stores and barracks. In 1814 Cockle Point was renamed Millers Point after John Leighton or 'Jack the Miller.' The mills were an important landmark for the settlers due to their non-military nature. (refer Figures 3.3 & 3.6)*

*Cockle Bay was identified as the main port facility and associated industrial uses clustered around the northern point and the southern point. In this period the natural vegetation was destroyed by human activity and domestic animals. The precinct evolved into an overcrowded trading port with poor living standards for its inhabitants.*

<sup>6</sup> Craig Burton notes

<sup>7</sup> Context, p.19

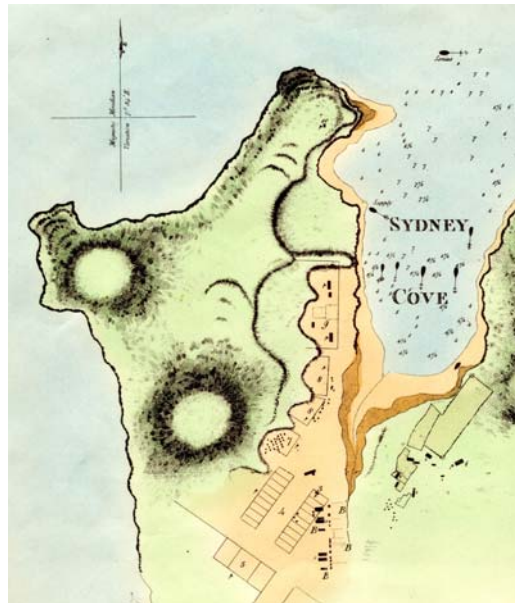


Figure 3.1: 1788 plan with Millers Point on the left

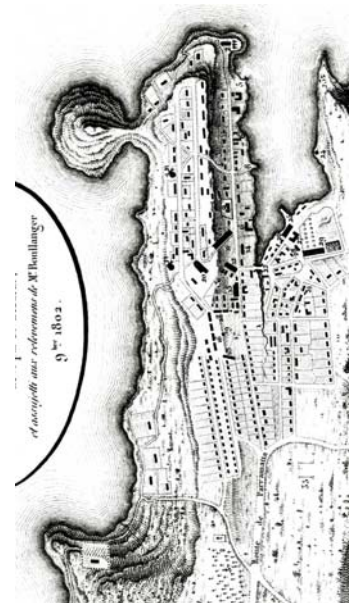


Figure 3.2: 1802 plan with a stylised outline of Millers Point but indicating the nature of the steep topography

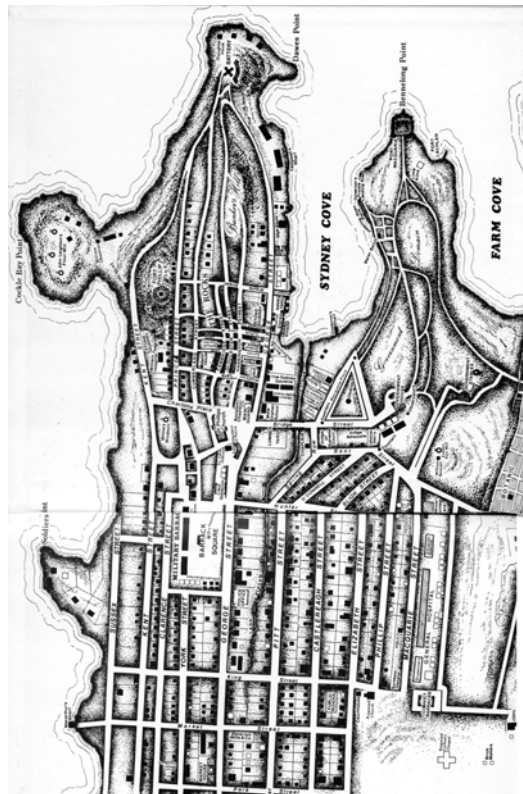


Figure 3.3: 1818 plan showing the flour mill of John Leighton, Soldiers Point to the south of Cockle Bay Point (Millers Point), and notation with "stone quarry"



Figure 3.4: 1822 plan indicating a shoal of rocks around Millers Point



Figure 3.5: c1818 image of Dawes Point looking from the north with Millers Point towards the right and a jetty on the point. Fort Phillip (Observatory Hill) with a flagstaff is in the background



Figure 3.6: c1821 image of the Inner Harbour looking west from Flagstaff Hill (Observatory Hill). Millers Point is the peninsular with John Leighton's windmills. Note the depiction of the relatively steep cliffs and knolls



Figure 3.7: Miller Point in 1845 (on the left) looking towards the east. Note the amount of housing that has appeared since the 1830s plans

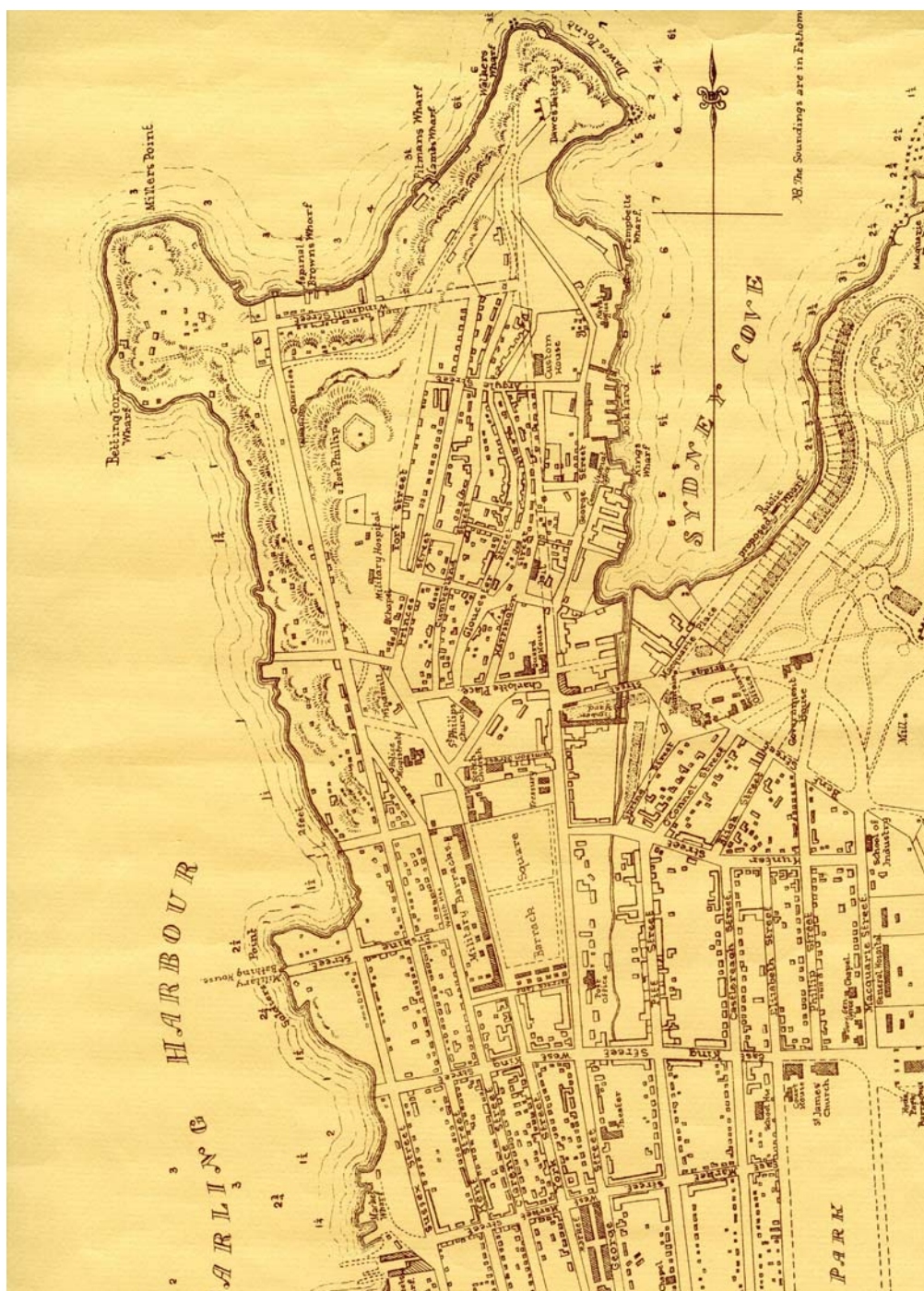


Figure 3.7: 1836 map of Sydney. Note the lack of a street pattern on Millers Point, although Kent Street and Windmill Street are quite clear. At this stage there appears to be no alteration of the foreshore line compared to the 1854 map (Figure 3.8)

### 3.3 Victorian Period: 1855 - 1900

The Context report summarises the impact of European settlement as follows:<sup>8</sup>

*This period is characterised by intensification and expansion of port facilities, particularly in those areas with easier land access, fuelled by the stimulation of the economy as a result of the goldfields' mining wealth located in the Australian hinterland.*

*Additional wharves and storage sheds were constructed during the wool boom of the 1870s. A dependence on water borne transportation to all Australian colonies developed. The establishment of public parks and the intensification of the built environment associated with port functions and centrally located Gas works facility created a largely urban environment.*

*During the depression or the 1890s, living conditions in the area deteriorated rapidly.*

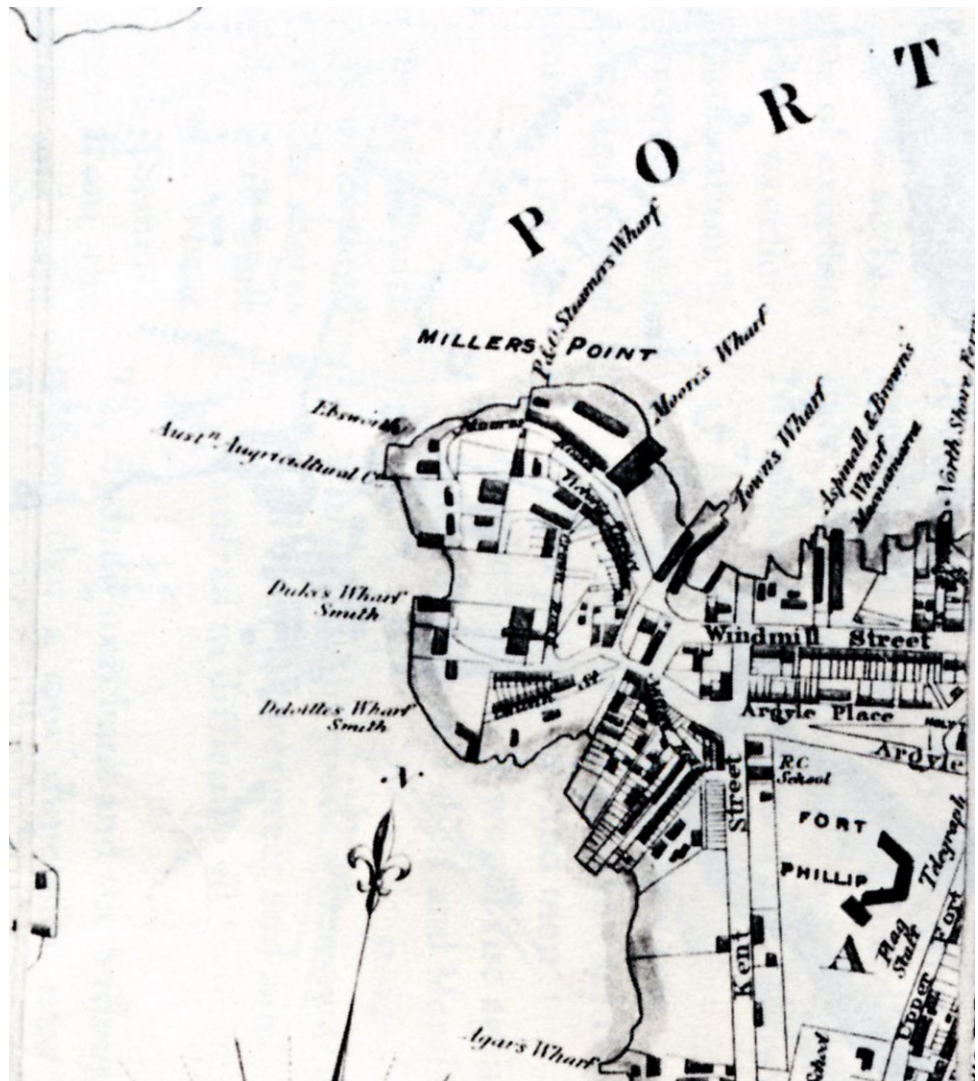


Figure 3.8: Part 1854 map of Sydney indicating the development of a street pattern into Millers Point, including Merriman Street. Note the beginnings of land transformation to accommodate the wharves

<sup>8</sup> Context, p20



Figure 3.9: 1869 image of Millers Point looking towards the east. Note the stores near the shoreline, including Moores Wharf store building in partial view on the left

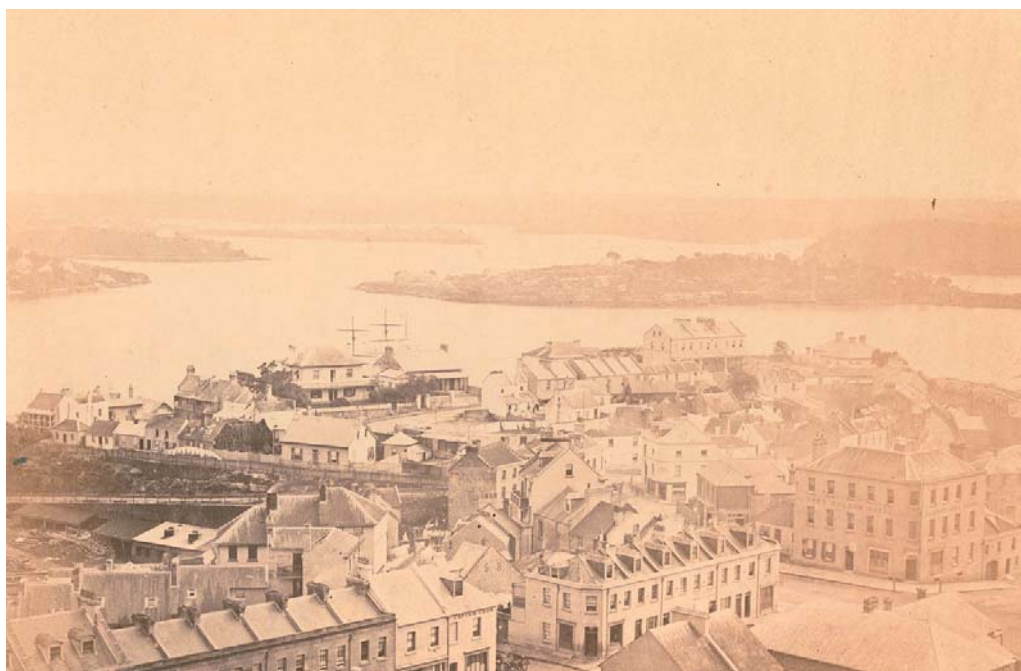


Figure 3.10: c1870 image of Millers Point looking towards the west from Observatory Hill with the Lord Nelson Hotel on the right at the intersection of Kent Street and Argyle Street. Merriman Street can be seen on the ridge and the beginnings of the Munn Street ramp can be seen falling down on the left

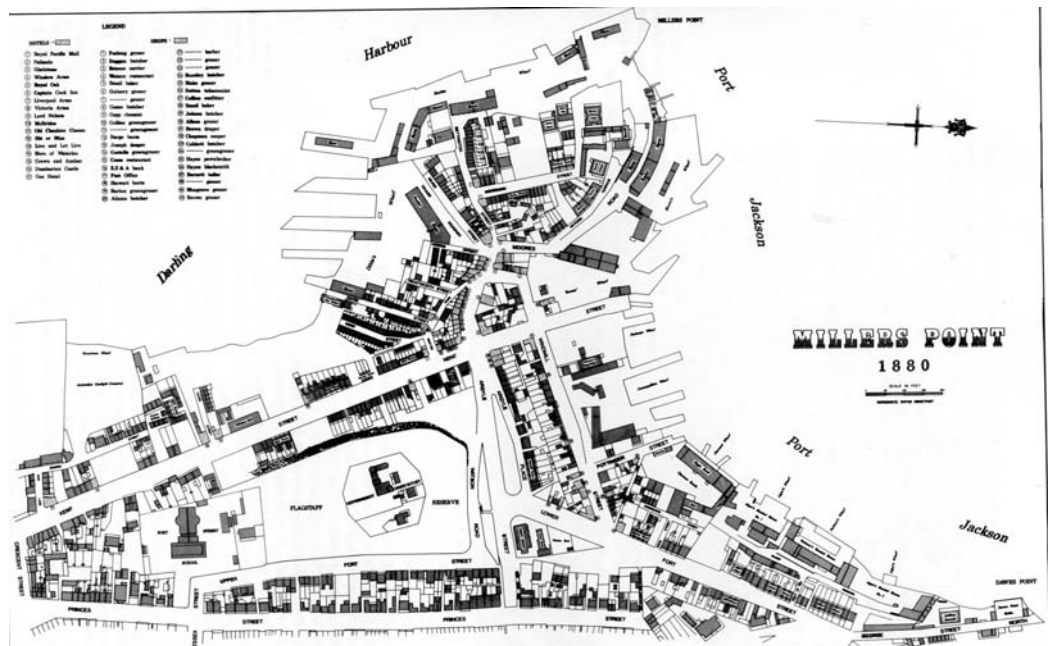


Figure 3.11: 1880 map of Millers Point indicating the extent of land infill and the development of finger wharves  
Courtesy: Fitzgerald & Keating

### 3.4 Sydney Harbour Trust: 1900 - 1960

The turn of the century saw a significant administrative and restructuring of the Millers Point waterfront with the establishment of the Sydney Harbour Trust in 1900. The Resumption Act, partly in response to an outbreak of Bubonic plague in January of 1900, allowed the government to take over the planning of the area, building wharves with integrated buildings, roads and bridges. A consistent development of finger wharves occurred during this time.<sup>9</sup> The Context report further describes the alterations to the topography:<sup>10</sup>

*The streetscape layout in its current form was established during this time. Massive cutting and filling of former steeply sloping land was carried out to achieve reclamation of foreshore margins of Millers Point area and Soldiers Point.*

*By 1910 Millers Point was reconnected to the Rocks via bridges, however the naturalistic landform was lost. Despite building a number of bridges which allowed access to the wharves' sheds, the former strong connection between the land and the water was lost.*

*During the 1930s depression Hickson Road gained notoriety as the 'Hungry Mile' due to the accumulation of wharfies desperately looking for work.*

*The end of the Depression was marked by the construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The bridge and its approach road system created a strong barrier to the city and deepened the isolation of the precinct.*

<sup>9</sup> Context, p.21

<sup>10</sup> ibid

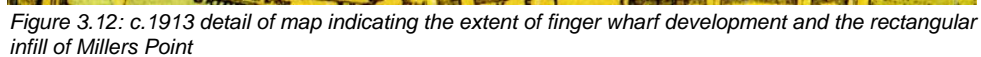




Figure 3.13: c.1904 image of Millers Point looking towards the south west



Figure 3.14: c.1940 image of Millers Point looking towards the north east indicating the transformation of the central area of Millers Point with large warehouses. Note the Munn Street loop road and the Dalgety Road that encircle the point

### 3.5 Reclamation Period: 1961 - 1988

The Context report summarises this period as follows:<sup>11</sup>

*The Reclamation Period saw the elimination of finger wharves and the construction of large dock areas*

*Due to additional cutting, half of the Millers Point knoll was lost during this time. On the remaining ground, a supervised playground was established in the new Clyne Reserve, officially opened in 1953. It was enhanced in 1981 according to the 'Australian native street planting scheme' by the City of Sydney. The same planting scheme was applied to Munn Reserve.*

*In the 1980s, the Moores Wharf building was moved from its location at the foot of the Millers Point cliff to its current location near Walsh Bay.*

*The Soldiers Point area was consumed by orthogonal geometry of the wharfage facilities with an emphasis on accommodating containerisation.*

*Only one central water inlet facility was included in the overall configuration. The upgrading to Roll on/Roll Off shipping had a significant influence on the socioeconomic demographic since very few wharfies could find employment and moved from the area. In 1982 all non-maritime buildings were handed over to the Department of Housing.*



Figure 3.15: 1971 image of Millers Point indicating the reclamation of the site for containerization, the construction of the Harbour Control Tower and the further cutting away of sandstone for the creation of flat dock area

<sup>11</sup> Context, p.22

### 3.6 Period of New Uses: 1989 - present

The Context report summarises this period as follows:<sup>12</sup>

*In its most recent history, the last remaining water inlet in the Barangaroo precinct was decked over to create a continuous surface, with the sandstone sea walls being preserved.*

*The Overseas Passenger Terminal (Wharf 8) was established at the southern end of the site.*

*North of the site, the Walsh Bay redevelopment saw the refurbishment of the old Finger Wharves, and south of the site, the King Street Wharf mixed use development was established.*

*In anticipation of new uses, including ephemeral uses like World Youth Day, the large storage sheds are removed, leaving an empty concrete apron.*

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<sup>12</sup> *ibid*, p.22

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## 4.0 Assessment of Significance

### 4.1 Introduction

Historic cultural significance includes values that are social, spiritual, aesthetic, historic and scientific for past, present or future generations. The cultural significance of a place is embodied in its physical form or fabric, its setting, the contents in associated documents, its uses, or in people's memory and associations with the place. Historical cultural significance can be complex, varied and at times conflicting, a result of diverse communities, values and cultures.

### 4.2 Statement of Significance

The Heritage Impact Statement prepared by City Plan Heritage has provided the following Statement of Significance:

*The East Darling Harbour site consists of a long straight concrete platform constructed upon reclaimed land in the 1960s and 1970s. The most extensive changes to the site occurred during the early stages of the twentieth century when the Sydney Harbour Trust converted resumed foreshore lands into modern wharf facilities. Historically the site demonstrates the reclamation of the harbour foreshore and manipulation of the environment to facilitate shipping and other maritime industrial activities and has been associated with maritime industry since the early nineteenth century. However, the extant fabric on the site demonstrates only the most recent phase of development and use.*

*The site was once socially and physically connected to the working class residential areas of Millers Point which provided labour for the wharf operations during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, although the fabric of the site no longer reflects the historical phase in which this connection existed.*

*The site is associated with several social events of historic significance including the Great Maritime Strike in 1890; several strikes held by the Sydney Wharf Labourer's Union formed by the waterside workers in 1972; and the bubonic plague of 1900 that ultimately caused the resumption and redevelopment of the waterfront and surrounding residential areas.*

*The site has potential archaeological significance although it is not evident how much of the early finger wharves and seawalls survive below the existing concrete wharves but the Archaeological Management Plan of the Rocks and Millers Point prepared by the DPWS assesses the subject site as "mostly and partially disturbed" in regard to its archaeological potential.*

The State Heritage Register listing sheet provides a Statement of Significance for the adjacent *Millers Point and Dawes Point Village Precinct*, which gives an overview of the historical development of the area and places the subject site in the urban context:<sup>13</sup>

*Millers Point & Dawes Point Village Precinct is of state significance for its ability to demonstrate, in its physical forms, historical layering, documentary and archaeological records and social composition, the development of colonial and post-colonial settlement in Sydney and New South Wales.*

*The natural rocky terrain, despite much alteration, remains the dominant physical element in*

<sup>13</sup> Heritage Branch Website, State Heritage Register

*this significant urban cultural landscape in which land and water, nature and culture are intimately connected historically, socially, visually and functionally.*

*The close connections between the local Cadigal people and the place remain evident in the extensive archaeological resources, the historical records and the geographical place names of the area, as well as the continuing esteem of Sydney's Aboriginal communities for the place.*

*Much (but not all) of the colonial-era development was removed in the mass resumptions and demolitions following the bubonic plague outbreak of 1900, but remains substantially represented in the diverse archaeology of the place, its associated historical records, the local place name patterns, some of the remaining merchants villas and terraces, and the walking-scale, low-rise, village-like character of the place with its central 'green' in Argyle Place, and its vistas and glimpses of the harbour along its streets and over rooftops, the sounds of boats, ships and wharf work, and the smells of the sea and harbour waters.*

*The post-colonial phase is well represented by the early 20th century public housing built for waterside workers and their families, the technologically innovative warehousing, the landmark Harbour Bridge approaches on the heights, the parklands marking the edges of the precinct, and the connections to working on the wharves and docklands still evident in the street patterns, the mixing of houses, shops and pubs, and social and family histories of the local residents.*

*Millers Point & Dawes Point Village Precinct has evolved in response to both the physical characteristics of its peninsular location, and to the broader historical patterns and processes that have shaped the development of New South Wales since the 1780s, including the British invasion of the continent; cross-cultural relations; convictism; the defence of Sydney; the spread of maritime industries such as fishing and boat building; transporting and storing goods for export and import; immigration and emigration; astronomical and scientific achievements; small scale manufacturing; wind and gas generated energy production; the growth of controlled and market economies; contested waterfront work practises; the growth of trade unionism; the development of the state's oldest local government authority the City of Sydney; the development of public health, town planning and heritage conservation as roles for colonial and state government; the provision of religious and spiritual guidance; as inspiration for creative and artistic endeavour; and the evolution and regeneration of locally-distinctive and self-sustaining communities.*

## 5.0 Description of Proposed Development

The subject matter of this report is to comment on the heritage impact of proposed modifications of the approved Concept Plan for the subject site. CPH have previously provided an addendum to the original HIS, with commentary on these modifications. The modifications are currently being developed in further detail by the Barangaroo Delivery Authority in consultation with CM+ Urban Design and Context Landscape Design. The Modifications, as outlined in the CPH Addendum, can be summarised as follows:

- Creation of a new Headland Park to extend from the north-south sandstone cutting, generally along Merriman Street, down to a new naturalistic shoreline based on a shape before European intervention;
- The creation of a Northern Cove to provide emphasis to the Headland Park and delineate it from further development to the south;
- Provision of a carpark under the Headland;
- The widening of Merriman Street with a viewing terrace and the removal of the Harbour Control Tower.

This report comments on design development of the above approach, with some variations:

- The reinstated shoreline based on an 1836 plan as well as drawings from that era to provide topographical definition;
- The creation of a visual fissure along the 'faultline' of the sandstone cutting that exposes the sandstone wall.

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## 6.0 Planning Constraints and Opportunities

The subject site is affected and constrained by a number of statutory listings from the City of Sydney, State Government agencies and the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning, as well as Statements of Commitment. Development however, may bring with it opportunities that may enhance the conservation of heritage items and areas, and contribute to community benefit and appreciation.

### 6.1 Heritage Listings

The following table provides a summary of the applicable listings as well as abbreviated CPH recommendations from the Heritage Impact Statement and Addendum.

Item on the subject site	Heritage Listing	City Plan Heritage recommendations
MWS & DB Substation (Pumping station)	Sydney LEP 2005 Sydney Water Section 170 Register Sydney Ports Section 170 Register	Investigate relocation on the site; Current site not appropriate for interpretation
Sandstone seawall (NW of site)	Sydney Ports Section 170 Register	Careful removal and reuse of sandstone blocks
Harbour Control Tower	Sydney Ports Section 170 Register	HIS Addendum allows for demolition
Moore's Wharf Building (north of site)	Sydney Ports Section 170 Register	Adaptive reuse and preparation of a Conservation Management Strategy
Dalgety's Bond Stores	State Heritage Register # 526 NSW Maritime Authority Section 170 Register Sydney LEP 2005	Currently no proposed works, however if future major alterations, a CMP is required to be prepared.
Munn Street Park	Special area of Sydney LEP 2005 Within the Millers Point Conservation area	Retain and conserve the significant landscape
Item in the Vicinity of the subject site	Heritage Listing	City Plan Heritage recommendations
Millers Point Conservation Area and Millers Point & Dawes Point Village Precinct	State Heritage Register NSW Department of Housing Section 170 Register Sydney LEP 2005	The recommendations pertain to the retention of views to and from Millers Point, ensuring the urban landscape can be appreciated with view corridors

The Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) maintains the Register of the National Estate with a number of listed items that are in the vicinity of the subject site and listed below. There is not a statutory requirement for the AHC to be consulted unless there is a direct substantial impact on a listed item.

- The Rocks Conservation Area, which includes the Millers Point area;
- Bettington and Merriman Street Group;
- Merriman Street Precinct, 14-48 Merriman Street;
- Stone Cottage and Adjacent Stone Wall, 14-16 Merriman Street
- Terraces and Retaining Wall, 18-20A Munn Street;
- Palisade Hotel, 35-37 Bettington Street;

- Palisade Hotel and adjoining Terraces, Munn Street;
- Dalgetys Bond Store (former), Munn Street.

## 6.2 NSW Heritage Act 1977

Items of State heritage significance are protected by listing on the State Heritage Register. A search of the Register has revealed a listing of items that have been identified in Section 6.2 above, including listed items in the vicinity of the proposed development, which also require assessment in terms of impact.

### 6.2.1 NSW Heritage Branch Advice

The Heritage Branch has provided advice in the document *Headland Park 75W Modification – Heritage Branch Recommendations*. Comment is provided here in response to the applicable provisions of this document as they apply at this stage of the project:

*4. An Interpretation Strategy is to be prepared for the Barangaroo site, which includes recommendations on site interpretation of:*

- *the historic use of the site;*
- *any historic landforms of the site;*
- *any individual demolished, dismantled or buried heritage items;*
- *historic/significant buildings retained within the precinct; and*
- *the public domain areas of the precinct.*

**Comment:** The approach of this report is to facilitate a future Interpretation Strategy by the recommended incorporation of design and landscape features that interpret the site, including the Pumping Station, Harbour Control Tower, Sandstone seawall and the lost street pattern. Refer to Section 7.0 below.

*5. Further study is to be undertaken that Investigates the following options for the MWS&DD Sewage Pumping Station:*

- *retention of the Pumping Station in situ, albeit buried, as a future archaeological resource; or*
- *its relocation and adaptive reuse within the Barangaroo site (including a recommended methodology for this course of action); or*
- *its relocation to a relevant location (Including a recommended methodology for this course of action); and*
- *recommendations for its interpretation, both within the Barangaroo site and elsewhere, should the study conclude that this is the most appropriate option.*

**Comment:** In the discussion in Section 7.4 below, a number of options for the interpretation of the Pumping Station have been identified, including its relocation and incorporation into the proposed landscape and used for interpretive purposes for visitors to the Headland Park. Alternatively, if the Pumping Station were left insitu, the developed design proposal for a Headland Park would see the structure 'buried' an estimated 6 metres below grade. It could then be regarded as an archaeological resource, suitable for interpretation.

*10. Photographic and archival recording of all affected heritage items, as identified in the specialist reports prepared as part of the Environmental Assessment for the project.*

**Comment:** This is a recommendation of this report with the qualification that the whole site and vicinity is included in a photographic recording.

### 6.3 Statement of Commitments

The approved Concept Plan includes a Statement of Commitments which has been amended by MG Planning Pty Ltd to incorporate the Modification proposals. The applicable provisions under *Heritage* are commented on by CM+ in Appendix A.

### 6.4 Opportunities

The proposed modified development, subject of this report, presents opportunities which can be summarised as follows:

- The reinstatement of a Headland Park that will contribute significantly to the amenity of the city;
- The proposal provides an addition to the greening of the headland points in the Inner Harbour in conjunction with the Balmain peninsula and reserves on the north shore;
- The re-connection of Millers Point and The Rocks with the harbour foreshore;
- The in-filling connection of the harbour foreshore walk from Walsh Bay to King Street Wharf;
- The ability to inform the community with an interpretive display that explains the maritime history of the city, and the colourful history of Millers point in particular.

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## 7.0 Assessment of Heritage Impact

### 7.1 Introduction

The basis of assessing heritage impact is to review and analyse the proposal, and assess the impact that the proposed works will have on the identified heritage significance of the item or conservation area. The assessment will attempt to identify negative impacts and if necessary, recommend methods of mitigation of those impacts.

### 7.2 Exposure of the Sandstone Cutting

Although not a formally listed item, the retention of the sandstone cutting as a visible element in the design is of great importance to the interpretation of the site. The sandstone wall along Merriman Street is a significant marker for the observer to appreciate the extent of previous maritime use and topographical transformation. It will also signify the extent of landscape reinstatement with the Headland Park, without a 'papering over' of the sandstone cutting by the proposed landscape finishing at Merriman Street (Figure 7.1).

The exposure of the sandstone cutting can be read as a 'fissure' across the landscape, ensuring legibility between periods of cultural development over 2 centuries. The exposure of the sandstone wall is also consistent with Millers Point and The Rocks as it is one of the characteristics of the area and reflects the nature of its development. This is particularly the case with the Hickson Road cutting through the Millers Point peninsular and connecting with The Rocks and also reflects the continuation of the High Street wall (Figure 7.2)

The exposure of the sandstone cutting has potential in providing natural light, ventilation and an outlook for any proposed carpark or facility within the headland park. It has potential to provide a dramatic night time effect, with light emanating from the 'fissure'.

With regard to Clyne Reserve, the sandstone cutting exposure does not need to be as high or dramatic as the Merriman Street exposure. As the Reserve consists of a series of retained terraced platforms (Figure 7.3), the cutting only needs to be exposed sufficiently to provide another terrace level (of about a one metre or of varying height). The Reserve can be connected to the new Park with wide steps and ramps. This partial exposure will ensure consistency and definition of the 'fissure' across the Barangaroo site.

### 7.3 Partial Retention of the Sandstone Seawall

A possibility of the proposal is for the partial retention of the north west sandstone seawall (Figure 7.4). This has the potential to retain some fabric in its original location, and is an opportunity to provide a reference point to the observer that:

- Outlines the extent of the former port/container wharf that can be visually extrapolated back to the Central Public Domain to the south and;
- Provides a marker that signifies the extent of removal of reclamation back to the 1836 shoreline.

If there are stone blocks that are to be removed, these can be re-used in the landscape works of the Headland Park. If an amount of sandstone blockwork is to remain, this would be the subject of detailed design to ascertain the level of suitable visibility related to tides and rising sea levels.

### 7.4 Retention of the Pumping Station

The options for the MWS & DB Substation (Sewerage Pumping Station), including those listed in the City Plan Heritage HIS, are:



Figure 7.1: Image of the sandstone cutting along Merriman Street looking towards the south with the Harbour Control Tower on the left .  
Courtesy: MC+

- Retention in its current location, but 'buried' within the new landscape (Figure 7.5);
- Move the building to a location in the vicinity that relates with the new landscape levels;
- Dismantling and relocation to another part of the site;
- Demolition and removal.

The retention of the Pumping Station in its current location presents a problem in that it will be quite a depth below the proposed landscaping level. The developed Headland Park design indicates that the structure will be an estimated 6 metres below proposed ground levels.



Figure 7.2: Image of the sandstone cutting for Hickson Road, Millers Point looking west and with the Windmill Street bridge on the left  
Courtesy: MC+



Figure 7.3: Image of the Clyne Reserve terraced platforms with sandstone block retaining walls, looking towards the south. Note the fall in the land  
Courtesy: MC+

Although this may appear to be considered impractical, it can also be seen as having potential for interpretation in archaeological terms and allowing for public access.

Relocation of the structure to another part of the site however, may not be a satisfactory solution either, as the moving of masonry structures will likely have some impact on the item. If relocation is considered necessary, an alternative is to move the structure forward sufficiently so that it can sit 'comfortably' on the proposed landscape at a similar level to present. Although of a later era to that of the proposed '1836' Headland, the building can be seen from a distance as evocative of a small structure that is often seen in Australian landscape images. It also provides a reference point to the 1836 landscape when there were a few isolated structures on the peninsular (refer Figures 3.5 & 3.6).

Although of a utilitarian use, the Pumping House nevertheless, can be interpreted as a part of necessary infrastructure development, particularly when the history of Millers Point in the 19<sup>th</sup> century is marked by a lack of basic services, which had severe health ramifications. If suitable the pumping equipment can remain on site and used for interpretation. The Pumping Station can also provide a memory link to a similar brick sub-station structure near the Hickson Road/Shelley Street intersection at the southern end of the Barangaroo site.

## 7.5 Interpretation of the Harbour Control Tower

The City Plan Heritage addendum to the Heritage Impact Statement has provided the following conclusion:<sup>14</sup>

*It is clear that the Harbour Control Tower does not stand out within the towers itemised here in terms of historical, technical and aesthetic qualities. Therefore its conservation and retention within the new configuration of the Northern Headland Park where it will be a detracting element in the naturalised landform is not warranted. The historical associations of the Barangaroo site is largely intangible and its future interpretation will not be affected by the demolition of the Control Tower.*

Without further assessment, this report is in agreement with the above CPH conclusion. There is also an argument that the Tower, being in the vicinity of a State Heritage listed conservation area, has at present an intrusive impact on the heritage values of that precinct (refer Figures 7.4 & 7.5). The only qualification to demolition is if an alternative feasible use can be investigated. This however is outside the scope of this report.

If the proposal is to demolish the tower, then it can be incorporated into the interpretation of the site. The base of the tower, in combination with the exposure of the sandstone cutting (refer Section 7.2 above), can be used as an interpretation of the maritime/port facilities in their most recent and final form. The tower can be demolished down to approximate Merriman Street level and used as a focal point viewing platform with the incorporation of interpretive panels, as well as for a point of access from the bottom of the cutting to the top of the headland.

Seen from any proposed underground carpark or facility, the concrete tower provides a dramatic rising structure set against the contrasting mottled colour and texture of the sandstone wall. This will provide a technological juxtaposition of the 19<sup>th</sup> century stone quarry and 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete technology, particularly of the 1970s. This juxtaposition provides an overview of the maritime development of the city. The existing Port Authority exposed aggregate concrete sign and bronze plaque in Merriman Street at the entrance to the tower should remain (Figure 7.6).

<sup>14</sup> City Plan Heritage, p14



Figure 7.4: Image of the Sandstone seawall in the foreground, looking from the west. Note the sandstone cutting in the background in front of Clyne Reserve, the base of the Harbour Control Tower and the Merriman Street terraces on the upper right  
Courtesy: MC+



Figure 7.5: Image of the Barangaroo site looking towards the Sydney CBD. Note the location of the Pumping Station and the relative size of the Harbour Control Tower  
Courtesy: MC+



Figure 7.6: Image of the 'Port Operations and Communications Centre', with the Tower in the background on the left.  
Courtesy: MC+

## 7.6 Interpretation of the Lost Street Pattern

During the transformation of Millers Point, particularly in the early to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, the road pattern was dramatically altered by the indiscriminate creation of the sandstone cutting. The Munn Street loop road, which curved down from Argyle Place to Hickson Road, was cut off adjacent to the Dalgety Bond stores. Bettington Road was also cut off at the Merriman Street alignment and Clyne Park was the result of a similar removal of the northern end of the same street. Dalgety Road was also cut off at the present on-grade entry to the site (refer Figure 3.11 for the original street pattern).

With the proposed Headland reinstatement and the creation of the sandstone 'fissure' along the Merriman Street alignment, there is an opportunity to interpret the lost street pattern in the new landscape by providing pedestrian access points at Munn Street, Bettington Street and from Clyne Reserve, perhaps as an extension of Rodens Lane.

In addition to the Munn Street Reserve providing a point of access to the new Headland Park, a part of the curve of the former loop road can be interpreted in the landscape in the form of a retaining wall or other landscape device.

The City Plan Heritage Modification report refers to the widening of Merriman Street to create a viewing terrace. It is the view of this report that the width of Merriman Street should remain as it is. Further altering the street would contribute to the problem of lost street pattern that is contrary to the recommendations in this report.

## 7.7 Summary of Heritage Impacts

The following table provides a summary of impacts on listed heritage items as well as items that are considered to have heritage significance in the context of the Barangaroo site.

Item	Proposal	Impact/mitigation
MWS & DB Pumping station	Remains in place but 'buried' as archaeological resource	Some negative impact in terms of loss of visibility, but mitigated by retention in original location and opportunity for interpretation
	Relocation	Some impact, if moved and stored temporarily in one piece. Potentially more impact will occur if moved in sections or dismantled and re-built. Mitigation by providing positive imagery in landscape for interpretation, if located along the northern shore of the headland
	Demolition	Major impact
Sandstone seawall	Remains intact but with some reduction in height	Some impact but contributes to the interpretation of the site
	Demolition	Major impact, but mitigated by reuse of sandstone blocks in Headland landscape
Harbour Control Tower	Part demolition and interpret	Considerable but mitigation with interpretation. Positive impact on adjacent Millers Point Conservation area
Moore's Wharf Building	No proposed works	none
Dalgety's Bond Stores	No proposed works	none
Munn Street Reserve	Provision of access to the new Headland Park	Positive impact in the interpretation of the former street pattern
Sandstone cutting	Exposure along Merriman Street and partial exposure along Clyde Reserve	Positive impact for the project in terms of interpretation of historical development

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## 8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The approach of the design proposal has been to ensure the significance of the subject site is maintained for the state, with enhanced amenity for the community. Interpretation of this site should include significant physical reminders and memories of the previous layers of cultural development. This becomes particularly important with the Barangaroo site as it has undergone considerable transformation over two centuries.

The proposed design development of the modification of the Concept Plan is based on the creation of a Headland Park and Northern Cove. The success of this approach is dependent on detailed resolution, and in particular the treatment of the topography of the headland and its interface with the existing sandstone cutting along Merriman Street. This requires a careful and innovative heritage interpretation of the site. In terms of the legibility of historical layers, it is important that a landscape 'fissure' is formed between the existing and proposed landforms.

The concept of a carpark buried beneath the Headland presents an exciting design solution. The clear separation of the proposed new structure from the sandstone face of the cutting will provide clear definition for the site.

In this regard, and based on the interpretation of the site, the design approach should include the following:

- A positive impact will be achieved with the exposure of the sandstone cutting along the line of Merriman Street, from Munn Park, to the Port Tower. The partial exposure of the sandstone cutting to the perimeter of Clyne Reserve, sufficient for the cutting to be read in the proposed landscape as a former line of maritime/residential demarcation.
- The possible partial retention of the north west seawall as a marker of the extent of the former port reclamation and as a signifier of reinstatement of the landscape to the former original shoreline. Although this may involve some minor impact in terms of a loss of original fabric, this is mitigated in terms of interpretation. Preparation of a Statement of Heritage Impact for any proposed alteration.
- The interpretation of the Pumping Station, either retained in its current location as an archaeological resource, or relocated, preferably in the vicinity of its present location, and incorporated in to the proposed landscape. Although there will be some minor impact with either proposal, there will however be mitigation in terms of interpretation. Preparation of a Statement of Heritage Impact for any proposed alteration, including methodology for relocation.
- If the Harbour Control Tower is made redundant and demolished, the base of the tower can remain up to an approximate level with Merriman Street and used for the purpose of interpretation, a viewing platform and as a point of access. This results in considerable impact but demolition is based on an unsubstantiated degree of significance. Mitigation can be achieved with partial retention of the base of the tower for interpretation. Preparation of a Statement of Heritage Impact for any proposed alteration.
- Access to the Headland from city streets through the interpretation of the lost street pattern with pedestrian access from Munn Street Reserve, Bettington Street, Clyne Reserve and Towns Place. This will have a positive impact in terms of creating permeability from the residential area of Millers Point through to the new Headland Park.

- The required Interpretation Strategy should build on the approach recommended in this report, in particular the reference to the items discussed in Section 7.0.

## **Appendices**

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**Appendix I:   Heritage Branch Recommendations  
Headland Park 75W Modification**

## Headland Park 75W Modification - Heritage Branch Recommendations

1. Specialist consultants in heritage, landscape, interpretation, historical archaeology and maritime archaeology are to be nominated for the Barangaroo project. The consultants shall have appropriate qualifications and experience commensurate with the scope of works. The name and experience of the consultant/s shall be submitted to the Director of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, for approval prior to commencement of works. The heritage consultant/s shall advise on the detailed design resolution of new works, undertake site inductions, and shall inspect new works, design and installation of services (to minimise impacts on significant fabric and views) and manage the implementation of the conditions of approval for the project. A report by the principal heritage consultant (illustrated by works' photographs) shall be submitted to the Director of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, for approval within 6 months of the completion of the works which describes the work, any impacts/damage and corrective works carried out.
2. All construction contractors, subcontractors and personnel are to be inducted and informed by the nominated heritage consultant/s prior to commencing work on site as to their obligations and requirements in relation to historical archaeological sites and 'relics' in accordance with existing guidelines issued by the Heritage Council of NSW.
3. Significant heritage items and built elements that are to be retained are to be adequately protected during the works from potential damage. Protection systems must ensure historic fabric is not damaged or removed.
4. An Interpretation Strategy is to be prepared for the Barangaroo site, which includes recommendations on site interpretation of:
  - the historic use of the site;
  - any historic landforms of the site;
  - any individual demolished, dismantled or buried heritage items;
  - historic/significant buildings retained within the precinct; and
  - the public domain areas of the precinct.
5. Further study is to be undertaken that Investigates the following options for the MWS&DD Sewage Pumping Station:
  - retention of the Pumping Station in situ, albeit buried, as a future archaeological resource; or
  - its relocation and adaptive reuse within the Barangaroo site (including a recommended methodology for this course of action); or
  - its relocation to a relevant location (Including a recommended methodology for this course of action); and
  - recommendations for its interpretation, both within the Barangaroo site and elsewhere, should the study conclude that this is the most appropriate option.

6. Commitment No. 48A should be implemented only if further study regarding the appropriate location for the MWS&DB Pumping Station recommends its removal from the Barangaroo site.
7. All affected potential historical archaeological sites or 'relics' of Local and State significance are to be subject to professional Archaeological Assessment in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines. The Assessment must address both terrestrial and maritime archaeological resources and must be prepared by a practitioner (or practitioners) with both terrestrial and maritime experience. The Assessment must consider the desirability and staging or any proposed archaeological excavation and/or recording before construction works commence and also other mitigation, strategies such as archaeological monitoring (or 'watching brief') during construction works. A Research Design including an Archaeological Excavation Methodology must be prepared in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for each site which is to be impacted by the proposal. Those documents should be prepared 'for the approval of the Director of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning. The archaeological Excavation Director must be a qualified archaeologist, and must meet the current Excavation Director Criteria for State significant sites as published by the NSW Heritage Council.
8. After archaeological works are undertaken, a copy of the final excavation report(s) shall be prepared and lodged with the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, to the State Library of NSW and also to the Local Studies Library in the City of Sydney. The proponent shall also be required to nominate a repository for the relics salvaged from any historical archaeological excavations. The information within the final excavation report shall be required to include the following:
  - (a) An executive summary of the archaeological programme;
  - (b) Due credit to the client paying for the excavation, on the title page;
  - (c) An accurate site location and site plan (with scale and north arrow);
  - (d) Historical research, references, and bibliography
  - (e) Detailed information on the excavation including the aim, the context for the excavation, procedures, treatment of artefacts (cleaning, conserving, sorting, cataloguing, labelling, scale photographs and/or drawings, location of repository) and' analysis of the information retrieved;
  - (f) Nominated repository for the items;
  - (g) Detailed response to research questions (at minimum those stated In the Department of Planning approved Research Design);
  - (h) Conclusions from the archaeological programme: This information must include a reassessment of the site's heritage significance, statement(s) on how archaeological investigations at this site have contributed to the community's understanding of the Site and other Comparative Site Types and recommendations for the future management of the site;
  - (i) Details of how this information about the excavations have been publicly disseminated (for example, include copies of press releases, public brochures and information signs produced to explain the archaeological significance of the sites).

9. After the completion of the archaeological fieldwork an Interpretation Strategy and Plan should be prepared to incorporate the findings from the archaeological works. A final interpretation Plan should be submitted for the approval of the Director of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, for approval within 6 months of the completion of the construction works. The Public Domain Interpretation Plan is to be approved Director of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, prior to the release of an occupation certificate for the new buildings in the Barangaroo Project area.
10. Photographic and archival recording of all affected heritage items, as identified in the specialist reports prepared as part of the Environmental Assessment for the project, is to be undertaken prior to the commencement of any construction activity. Recording is to be completed in accordance with the Guidelines Issued by the Heritage Council of NSW. Copies of these photographic recordings should be made available to the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, to the State Library of NSW and also to the Local Studies Library in the City of Sydney.
11. The Director of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning is to be notified in writing within 14 days of the demolition of any heritage item listed on a Section 170 Register by the relevant government agency responsible for that Register. *(NB: This is already a requirement of the Heritage Act – why duplicate?)*

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**Appendix II: Statement of Commitment  
CM<sup>+</sup> Review**

## 1. SYDNEY PORTS

A. Heritage Impact Statements	A. CM+ Response
Heritage Impact Statements should be prepared prior to any decision to remove the MWS&DB Sewage Pumping Station, sandstone seawall and Harbour Control Tower.	Agreed. A HIS should be required for any proposed alteration.
B. Sydney Harbour Control Tower	B. CM+ Response
Sydney Ports are proposing to put this item forward for listing on the State Heritage Register.	As per above comment, an expanded HIS is appropriate to include an assessment of significance using the State Heritage Register criteria for listing, with a recommendation. The City Plan Heritage addendum to the original HIS for the site has made an initial assessment that has concluded that retention of the Tower is not warranted (refer to our report Section 7.5). We also note that the Tower is less than 50 years old; and has not been the recipient of a RAIA award.

## 2. SYDNEY WATER

A. MWS&DB Sewage Pumping Station	A. CM+ Response
There needs to be a thorough investigation of the fabric before demolition. Relocation of pumping station needs careful consideration as its heritage values are associated with its age, location and function.	A HIS is required for any proposed alteration, and in this case, a structural engineer's report included for feasibility and methodology for proposed relocation.

## 3. URBAN ASSESSMENTS, DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

A. MWS&DB Sewage Pumping Station	A. CM+ Response
The sewage pumping station should be retained in situ by constructing retaining walls around the building and covering the top at raised ground level with a traversable steel grid.	As per above, any proposal to alter should be the subject of an HIS and engineer's report.

## 4. HERITAGE BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

A. MWS&DB Sewage Pumping Station	A. CM+ Response
Further investigation should be undertaken to determine whether the pumping station should remain in situ (albeit buried etc), relocated and adaptively reused within Barangaroo site or relocated to a relevant location.	As per above, an HIS is appropriate with engineer's report for relocation.

#### **4B. HERITAGE BRANCH RECOMMENDED CONDITIONS OF CONSENT**

<b>CURRENT STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT</b>	<b>HERITAGE BRANCH PROPOSED CONDITION</b>	<b>CM+ Comment</b>
63. An appropriately qualified and experienced heritage professional is to be engaged to provide advice in the preparation of any proposal and to supervise in the undertaking of approved works to places or structures of heritage significance.	Specialist consultants in heritage, landscape, interpretation, historical archaeology and maritime archaeology are to be nominated for the Barangaroo project. The consultants shall have appropriate qualifications and experience commensurate with the scope of works. The name and experience of the consultant/s shall be submitted to the Director of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, for approval prior to commencement of works. The heritage consultant/s shall advise on the detailed design resolution of new works, undertake site inductions, and shall inspect new works, design and installation of services (to minimise impacts on significant fabric and views) and manage the implementation of the conditions of approval for the project. A report by the principal heritage consultant (illustrated by works' photographs) shall be submitted to the Director of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, for approval within 6 months of the completion of the works which describes the work, any impacts/damage and corrective works carried out.	<p>The proposed condition is essentially the same as that provided in the Statement of Commitments (SoC) but with more detail and therefore should replace the SoC.</p> <p>The Director, Heritage Branch, should have an approval role due to the heritage sensitivity of the site and potential impacts on archaeology and proximity to a Conservation area, including views.</p>
103. An Environmental and Construction Management Plan will be required as part of any future development on the site.	All construction contractors, subcontractors and personnel are to be inducted and informed by the nominated heritage consultant/s prior to commencing work on site as to their obligations and requirements in relation to historical archaeological sites and 'relics' in accordance with existing guidelines issued by the Heritage Council of NSW.	Add the Heritage Branch condition on to the SoC.
As above	Significant heritage items and built elements that are to be retained are to be adequately protected during the works from potential damage. Protection systems must ensure historic fabric is not damaged or removed.	Add the Heritage condition on to the SoC. Details for protection are particularly required for the pumping Station and the Seawall as well as items that are in close proximity to the site such as the Dalgety Stores building.
61. An appropriately experienced and qualified heritage practitioner will be engaged to prepare an Interpretation Plan for the whole Barangaroo site in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office Heritage Interpretation Policy. The Plan will explore various cultural, social and environmental themes related to the site including, but not limited	<p>An Interpretation Strategy is to be prepared for the Barangaroo site, which includes recommendations on site interpretation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the historic use of the site;</li> <li>any historic landforms of the site;</li> <li>any individual demolished, dismantled or buried heritage</li> </ul>	The SoC and proposed new condition are essentially the same. Retain the SoC version but add in the last 3 dot points of the Heritage Branch condition.

CURRENT STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT	HERITAGE BRANCH PROPOSED CONDITION	CM+ Comment
<p>to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The natural landscape</li> <li>▪ Aboriginal history</li> <li>▪ Manipulation of the landscape</li> <li>▪ Maritime industry, trade and commerce</li> <li>▪ Labour, workers and social movements</li> <li>▪ Archaeology</li> </ul> <p>The plan will make recommendations for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public Art</li> <li>▪ Naming</li> <li>▪ Interpretive Signage and Installations</li> <li>▪ Display of Archaeological Deposits</li> <li>▪ Built Form Strategies</li> </ul> <p>The plan will also include strategies for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Staged Implementation</li> <li>▪ Ownership</li> <li>▪ Identification of Responsible Stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Future Maintenance</li> </ul>	<p>items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ historic/significant buildings retained within the precinct; and</li> <li>▪ the public domain areas of the precinct.</li> </ul>	
<p>48. A further study is to be undertaken to examine the potential for relocation and adaptation of the sewer pump station structure on the Barangaroo site. <b>This option will depend on the realistic viability of this action in terms of expense, the building's structure and the existence of a suitable location in relation to its significance</b></p> <p>48A There will be an archival recording of the structure prior to any possible demolition or relocation. The archival recording will be prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office Guidelines.</p> <p><b>48B Removal of the Pumping Station will be carried out carefully in blocks and systematic order as such to allow reconstruction elsewhere rather than disposal of its fabric. An appropriate methodology should be developed to minimise loss of significant fabric during removal.</b></p> <p><i>NB: The above are the proposed amendments to the SoC, as discussed in the HP Modification Report (Jan 09)</i></p>	<p>Further study is to be undertaken that investigates the following options for the MWS&amp;DB Sewage Pumping Station:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ retention of the Pumping Station in situ, albeit buried, as a future archaeological resource; or</li> <li>▪ its relocation and adaptive reuse within the Barangaroo site (including a recommended methodology for this course of action); or</li> <li>▪ its relocation to a relevant location (Including a recommended methodology for this course of action); and</li> <li>▪ recommendations for its interpretation, both within the Barangaroo site and elsewhere, should the study conclude that this is the most appropriate option.</li> </ul> <p>Commitment No. 48A should be implemented only if further study regarding the appropriate location for the MWS&amp;DB Pumping Station recommends its removal from the Barangaroo site.</p>	<p>Agree, the HIS to be prepared in accordance with recommendations. Amend SoC accordingly. SoC clause 48B is superseded by the Heritage Branch recommendations.</p>
<p>60. An appropriately experienced and qualified heritage practitioner or archaeologist will be engaged to</p>	<p>All affected potential historical archaeological sites or 'relics' of Local and State significance are to</p>	<p>SoC should be replaced with the Heritage Branch condition.</p>

CURRENT STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT	HERITAGE BRANCH PROPOSED CONDITION	CM+ Comment
<p>prepare an Archaeological Assessment and Management Plan (AAMP) in consultation with relevant stakeholders and statutory authorities, including the NSW Heritage Office. The AAMP will identify areas of archaeological potential and provide guidelines and strategies for the management of the archaeological resource. If significant seawalls and former wharf structures are identified through the archaeological assessment and excavation processes then their conservation and interpretation within the site will be investigated. Having regard to the condition and significance of any archaeological remains uncovered, any highly significant remains will be incorporated into further stages of development with an appropriate level of interpretation. Depending upon the recommendations of the AAMP, significant archaeological deposits may be 1) uncovered and displayed in situ, 2) recorded and removed with possible display or use for interpretation / public art, or 3) recorded and re-buried with above surface interpretation. If any identified archaeological relics are found, work will be stopped and the Heritage Council of NSW will be notified immediately</p>	<p>be subject to professional Archaeological Assessment in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines. The Assessment must address both terrestrial and maritime archaeological resources and must be prepared by a practitioner (or practitioners) with both terrestrial and maritime experience. The Assessment must consider the desirability and staging or any proposed archaeological excavation and/or recording before construction works commence and also other mitigation, strategies such as archaeological monitoring (or 'watching brief') during construction works.</p> <p>A Research Design including an Archaeological Excavation Methodology must be prepared in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines for each site which is to be impacted by the proposal. Those documents should be prepared 'for the approval of the Director of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning. The archaeological Excavation Director must be a qualified archaeologist, and must meet the current Excavation Director Criteria for State significant sites as published by the NSW Heritage Council.</p> <p>After archaeological works are undertaken, a copy of the final excavation report(s) shall be prepared and lodged with the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, to the State Library of NSW and also to the Local Studies Library in the City of Sydney. The proponent shall also be required to nominate a repository for the relics salvaged from any historical archaeological excavations. The information within the final excavation report shall be required to include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) An executive summary of the archaeological programme;</li> <li>(b) Due credit to the client paying for the excavation, on the title page;</li> <li>(c) An accurate site location and site plan (with scale and north arrow);</li> <li>(d) Historical research, references, and bibliography</li> <li>(e) Detailed information on the excavation including the aim, the context for the excavation, procedures, treatment of artefacts (cleaning, conserving, sorting, cataloguing,, labelling,</li> </ul>	<p>The Research Design (second paragraph of the Heritage Branch condition), should be preceded by an Archaeological Strategy for areas of high potential discovery.</p> <p>Agree that Director, Heritage Branch should have an approval role.</p>

CURRENT STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT	HERITAGE BRANCH PROPOSED CONDITION	CM+ Comment
	<p>scale photographs and/or drawings, location of repository) and' analysis of the information retrieved;</p> <p>(f) Nominated repository for the items;</p> <p>(g) Detailed response to research questions (at minimum those stated In the Department of Planning approved Research Design);</p> <p>(h) Conclusions from the archaeological programme: This information must include a reassessment of the site's heritage significance, statement(s) on how archaeological investigations at this site have contributed to the community's understanding of the Site and other Comparative Site Types and recommendations for the future management of the site;</p> <p>(i) Details of how this information about the excavations have been publicly disseminated (for example, include copies of press releases, public brochures and information signs produced to explain the archaeological significance of the sites).</p>	
	<p>After the completion of the archaeological fieldwork an Interpretation Strategy and Plan should be prepared to incorporate the findings from the archaeological works. A final interpretation Plan should be submitted for the approval of the Director of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, for approval within 6 months of the completion of the construction works. The Public Domain Interpretation Plan is to be approved Director of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning, prior to the release of an occupation certificate for the new buildings in the Barangaroo Project area.</p>	<p>Archaeological Interpretation Strategy and Plan can be incorporated into the overall Interpretation Strategy as proposed in the current Statement of Commitments.</p> <p>Agree that Director, Heritage Branch should have an approval role.</p>
<p>62. The proponent will undertake an Archival Recording of the whole Barangaroo site prior to works being undertaken. The archival recording is to be prepared in accordance with NSW Heritage Office Guidelines.</p>	<p>Photographic and archival recording of all affected heritage items, as identified in the specialist reports prepared as part of the Environmental Assessment for the project, is to be undertaken prior to the commencement of any construction activity. Recording is to be completed in accordance with the Guidelines Issued by the Heritage Council of NSW. Copies of these photographic recordings should be made available to the Heritage Branch, Department of</p>	<p>Agree with condition. Replace the SoC with Heritage Branch condition.</p>

CURRENT STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT	HERITAGE BRANCH PROPOSED CONDITION	CM+ Comment
	Planning, to the State Library of NSW and also to the Local Studies Library in the City of Sydney.	
	The Director of the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning is to be notified in writing within 14 days of the demolition of any heritage item listed on a Section 170 Register by the relevant government agency responsible for that Register.	SoC should be amended to include this provision.