

Heritage Council of NSW

Annual Report

2000 - 2001

Heritage Council



of New South Wales

**HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NSW & HERITAGE OFFICE
ANNUAL REPORT 2000 - 2001**

From the Chair

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FROM THE CHAIR

As I near the end of my second term as Chair, I salute all those owners of heritage properties, and the communities that support them, for their continuing work in maintaining our living history. Without them we would not have a heritage for all of us to share and enjoy.

What an eventful year this has been! The Sydney Olympics was one of those occasions that brought us together as a community. We have always known that Australians are good organisers. But to see it demonstrated so emphatically on the world stage gave us a renewed sense of pride in ourselves. More important, the Games was a celebration, not only of our sporting prowess, but also of the Australian spirit of welcome, inclusiveness and sheer joy of living.

The Centenary of Federation might not have achieved such spectacular international attention, but these celebrations too enable us to focus us on the qualities that make us such a homogeneous country, despite the vast differences separating our settlements and the astonishing variety of our population. The sense of fair play, the willingness to have a go, to tolerate difference and also, when necessary, to buck authority, are all qualities worth celebrating as tensions in other parts of the world threaten our stability.

It is these qualities, as well as the great volunteering spirit of the Olympics, that come home to me each time I make one of many visits to communities around the State. Whether it was the launch of the Federation Towns Program in Tenterfield (a special honour for me), presenting awards to members of the Royal Australian Historical Society (a very happy annual event) or visiting the townships on the south coast, it is always refreshing to see what local people are doing to conserve and promote their local heritage.

This is as it should be, of course. Local heritage can only have real meaning if it is understood and valued by the local community. All the listings in the world will not be enough to keep the history of a place alive if there is no local community that helps to look after it and wants to share it with visitors and the wider community.

Building on the excellent primary curriculum materials circulated to schools the previous year, this year began with the successful launch of the *TeachingHeritage* website developed in partnership between the Heritage Office and the Board of Studies NSW. While its primary purpose is to support the professional development of secondary level geography and history teachers around the state, the site is so innovative and so rich in resources that it is bound to find many other applications in heritage education as well.

I thank the many communities around the State that have given me such a warm welcome over the past five years. As I leave the Heritage Council, I feel that there is a great sense of support for heritage across NSW and I look forward to the good work that will continue to be achieved by active and committed communities.

Hazel Hawke

Chair

Heritage Council of New South Wales

REPORT OF THE HERITAGE COUNCIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES 2001

The Heritage Council of NSW is appointed by the NSW Government to:

- provide advice on heritage matters to the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning;
- recommend items of State significance for listing on the State Heritage Register;
- recommend the interim protection of potential heritage items so that an assessment of their significance can be made;
- determine proposed changes to items on the State Heritage Register to retain the items' heritage significance; and
- advise the community on heritage issues.

Its membership reflects a cross-section of community, government and conservation expertise.

State Heritage Register

The State Heritage Register is a list of heritage items of particular importance to the people of NSW. This may include items of particular importance to specific groups in the community, such as Aboriginal communities, religious groups or people with a common ethnic background. An item is listed on the Register when the Minister of Urban Affairs and Planning agrees to the Heritage Council's recommendation that it is of State heritage significance.

Once the item is listed, major changes to the item require the Heritage Council's approval. In considering applications for change, the Heritage Council endeavours to retain the item's heritage significance.

The Heritage Council decides the criteria that are used to assess items to be included on the Register and advises the community on how they should be applied.

Development Approvals

The Heritage Council has three different functions in relation to development approvals:

1. Consent Authority

Managing change to a heritage item involves choices between those changes that are likely to retain the item's heritage significance and those which could diminish it.

Recognising that unused items can quickly decay through neglect or vandalism, the Heritage Council aims to encourage new uses and practical changes. This maintains the continuing life of heritage items and places.

The Heritage Council is the joint consent authority with the local council (and sometimes with other State agencies) for approving changes to items on the State Heritage Register.

2. Advice to Other Consent Authorities

Other agencies, particularly local councils and the NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, regularly refer matters to the Heritage Council. The Heritage Council's advice on these matters is confined to heritage impacts and related issues, while recognising that the other authority may need to take additional factors into account to achieve a practical solution.

3. Participation in Committees

Heritage Council members are involved in public and private sector committees set up to find solutions for development proposals involving heritage items. The contribution of Heritage Council representatives in such committees is directed to retaining heritage significance and the effective continuing use of heritage places.

The Heritage Council was established under the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW). Under amendments to the Act in December 1996, membership increased from 12 to 15, to provide for changes to the composition of the Council to broaden its scope and specialist skills.

Twelve of the Council's fifteen members are appointed by the Minister. In addition to the Chair, six of the appointed members are required to hold specialist knowledge or skills in any of the following areas:

- Aboriginal heritage
- building, development and property industries
- conservation of environmental heritage
- corporate promotion
- local government
- movable heritage
- natural heritage
- property rights of citizens
- rural interests.

A further five members are appointed by the Minister from nominees of the following organisations:

- Department of Urban Affairs & Planning
- Labor Council of NSW
- National Trust of Australia (NSW)
- Royal Australian Historical Society
- Royal Australian Institute of Architects (NSW) / Royal Australian Planning Institute (NSW).

Three members are ex officio:

Director-General, National Parks and Wildlife Service
Government Architect
Director, Heritage Office.

Members have been appointed for varying periods to allow for a staggered pattern of membership, and to provide continuity on matters dealt with by the Council over longer periods of time. A full list of members and their alternates or deputies appears on page six.

The Heritage Council receives technical and administrative support from the Heritage Office.

Hazel Hawke AO, Chair

Hazel Hawke was appointed the third Chair of the Heritage Council in December 1996. Mrs Hawke is a well-known public figure with an active and lively interest in social issues and community affairs, particularly those involving women, children, the environment and the arts.

She has been a member of the Board of the Australian Children's Television Foundation since 1984. Mrs Hawke's public relations skills are particularly important as the Heritage Council continues to broaden its outlook and create stronger relationships with the community. Since her appointment as Chair of the Heritage Council, she has made many successful visits across the state. Her most important role is to encourage the community to decide for themselves what heritage means to them and to become involved in helping to protect that heritage.

Mrs Hawke's appointment was extended in December 1999 for a further two years.

Michael Collins, Deputy Chair

Michael Collins is the principal of Michael Collins and Associates, which specialises in providing property consultancy and land economics expertise to both the public and private sector. He is a land economist, a registered valuer and a licensed real estate agent with extensive experience in property agency and real estate consulting. He is a fellow of the Australian Institute of Valuers and Land Economists in both the valuation and land economy divisions, and is currently Vice-President of the Institute. He was appointed to the Heritage Council as an alternate member in 1996 and as a member in 1997. He became Deputy Chair of the council in January 1999.

Members of the Heritage Council	Alternate Members
Hazel Hawke Chair	
Michael Collins Deputy Chair	Helen Macfarlane
Jim Barrett	Mark Davidson
Professor Richard Mackay	Alan Croker
Elsa Atkin Representing the National Trust of Australia (NSW)	Graham Quint
Associate Professor Ian Jack Representing the Royal Australian Historical Society	Dr Rosemary Annable
Mary-Lynne Taylor Representing the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) and the Royal Australian Planning Institute (NSW Division)	Philip Thalys
Terrence Barnes	Bill Bott
Joan Templeman Representing the Labor Council of NSW	Judith Bennett
Joan Domicelj AM	Christine O'Brien
Evelyn Crawford	Jeanette Crew until 1/1/2001 Ian Woods from 1/1/2001
Garry Fielding Department of Urban Affairs & Planning	Kerry Bedford
Brian Gilligan (ex officio member) Director-General, National Parks and Wildlife Service	Deputy: Jason Ardler
Chris Johnson (ex officio member) Government Architect	Deputy: Anne Warr Bruce Pettman
Rosalind Strong Director, NSW Heritage Office (ex officio member)	Deputy: Reece McDougall Assistant Director NSW Heritage Office

MEMBERS OF THE HERITAGE COUNCIL

Elsa Atkin

National Trust (NSW)

Elsa Atkin is the Executive Director of the National Trust (NSW), a position she has held since 1993. As well as community-based experience, Ms Atkin has extensive experience working with immigrant communities, at senior levels of the corporate and public sectors, including the ABC, the Australia Council and, in an advisory role, the Evatt Foundation. Ms Atkin was appointed to the Heritage Council in 1999 representing the National Trust. She was an alternate member of the council from 1996 to 1998. Ms Atkin holds a Bachelor of Arts.

Terrence Barnes

Terrence Barnes is the General Manager of Parramatta City Council. He is a local government career professional who has occupied senior local government positions for more than 25 years and has worked for two major city councils and four country councils during his career. He served his professional association, the Institute of Municipal Management, as State President in 1993/4 and 1994/5 and at the highest level as Federal President in 1996. He has travelled extensively overseas and presented papers and conducted workshops on local government in the USA, UK, New Zealand, South Africa, Swaziland and Asia. Mr Barnes was appointed a member of the Heritage Council in 1999. He is a qualified local government clerk, a fellow of the Institute of Municipal Management and holds a Certificate of Continuing Professional Development.

Jim Barrett

A property developer and company director, Jim Barrett managed the restoration of the Queen Victoria Building and the Capitol Theatre, as well as other heritage and conservation projects. Mr Barrett was appointed a member of the Heritage Council in 1996. He chairs the Heritage Council Approvals Committee, one of the two major committees of council which considers development applications for heritage-listed properties.

Evelyn Crawford

Evelyn Crawford is a member of the Barkandji community from far west NSW. She works in the Resource and Conservation Division of the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning undertaking Aboriginal community consultation as part of the national forestry agreements based in western NSW. Ms Crawford has considerable experience in cultural heritage management. She established and managed the Aboriginal Heritage Division of the National Parks and Wildlife Service and has developed an extensive Aboriginal network throughout NSW. She chairs the Heritage Council's Aboriginal Heritage Committee. Ms Crawford was appointed to the Heritage Council as an alternate member in 1996 and as a member in 1998.

Joan Domicelj AM

Joan Domicelj is a heritage adviser and mediator. She has held the posts of Councillor of the inter-governmental conservation body ICCROM in Rome, Vice-President of the non-government conservation body ICOMOS in Paris, Assessor of the NSW Land and Environment Court, Commissioner of the Australian Heritage Commission and Advisory Councillor, State of the Environment. Her areas of expertise include World Heritage evaluation, environmental planning and cross-cultural dispute resolution. She holds a Bachelor of Architecture and Graduate Diplomas in Urban Design (Edinburgh) and

Urbanisme (Paris). She was appointed to the Heritage Council in 1996 and chairs its Movable Heritage Panel.

Garry Fielding

Department of Urban Affairs & Planning

Garry Fielding is the Executive Director, Planning and Building System Outcome Area, with the NSW Department of Urban Affairs & Planning and is the nominee of the Department's Director-General on the Heritage Council. He is a town planner and a fellow of the Royal Australian Planning Institute, of which he is currently the NSW President. Mr Fielding has considerable experience in local planning, having served as City Planner with Maitland City Council, City Planner and later Director of Planning and Development with Newcastle City Council and Director of Planning and Development with Woollahra Council. Each of these roles has involved localities where the balancing of heritage and development interests has been a constant but rewarding challenge. He was appointed to the Heritage Council in 1999. He holds a Bachelor of Arts, a Graduate Diploma in Urban and Regional Planning and a Graduate Diploma in Local Government Management.

Brian Gilligan

Director General (ex officio)

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

As Director General of NPWS, Mr Gilligan became a member of the Heritage Council in 1998. Prior to his present appointment, Mr Gilligan was Executive Director Operations for the Environment Protection Authority statewide. He has an extensive environmental record, working with the Board of Hunter Water, the University of Newcastle's Board of Environmental Studies and the Asian Wetlands Bureau. He holds a Master in Biogeography, a Bachelor of Arts and a Diploma of Education.

Associate Professor Ian Jack

Royal Australian Historical Society

A member of the History Department at Sydney University, Ian Jack has written extensively on historical and heritage issues. Professor Jack was appointed as an alternate member in December 1996 and was also an alternate member of the Heritage Council between 1990 and 1993 and is now chair of the Heritage Council's History Advisory Panel and Religious Property Advisory Panel. Professor Jack has a PhD in history.

Chris Johnson

Government Architect (ex officio)

Chris Johnson is the NSW Government Architect and General Manager of Building Design Services in the NSW Department of Public Works and Services. He is the Chair of the Sydney Harbour Foreshores Authority's Design Review Committee and the Minister's nominee for the South Sydney Development Corporation, a member of the Central Sydney Planning Committee, a Life Fellow of the RAIA (NSW) and Past President, NSW Chapter of the RAIA. In 1996 he won the RAIA President's Award. He became a member of the Heritage Council in 1995. He holds a Master of Architecture and a Master of the Built Environment.

Professor Richard Mackay

Richard Mackay is Managing Director of Godden Mackay Logan, Heritage Consultants, and an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Archaeology at La Trobe University. With more than a decade of experience as a consultant manager of heritage resources, Professor Mackay

is widely published on heritage conservation, and has directed many large archaeological projects, including the Cumberland Street excavation in Sydney's Rocks area. A former board member of the National Trust, he is Deputy Chair of Jenolan Caves Reserve Trust. Professor Mackay was appointed to the Heritage Council in 1999 and was the alternate for Howard Tanner from 1996-98. He is the Chair of the State Heritage Register Committee and chaired the Archaeology Advisory Panel until May 2000. He holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) and a Master of Business Administration.

Rosalind Strong

Director, NSW Heritage Office (ex officio)

Rosalind Strong has been the Director of the Heritage Office since its establishment in July 1996 and has led the Office in the implementation of the NSW Government Heritage Policy. This has included significant amendments to the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW). Mrs Strong's previous position was Assistant Director-General in the Department of Training and Education Co-ordination, responsible for adult education, vocational training, employment programs and adult migrant education. Mrs Strong has had a long involvement in migrant and multicultural education and this has proved invaluable in widening the focus of the Heritage Council and the Heritage Office in relation to the diversity of the State's heritage. She became a member of the Heritage Council in 1996. She holds a Bachelor of Arts, Diploma of Education, Master of Education and Master of Arts from the University of Sydney and a Licence es Lettres from the University of Paris.

Mary-Lynne Taylor

Jointly representing the Royal Australian Planning Institute and the Royal Australian Institute of Architects

A solicitor with experience in local government and town planning law, Mary-Lynne Taylor has worked for many city councils including the City of Sydney Council, advising developers, architects, town planners and other professionals. Ms Taylor is a visiting lecturer in planning law at Sydney University, Vice-President of the NSW Division of the Royal Australian Planning Institute and a council member of the Urban Development Institute of Australia. She holds a Bachelor of Law and a Bachelor of Arts.

Joan Templeman

Labor Council of NSW

Joan Templeman is a long standing executive member of the Labor Council and was appointed to the Heritage Council representing the NSW Labor Council in 1999 having been an alternate member of the Heritage Council since 1990. Mrs Templeman is an industrial officer with the Australian Services Union and has a Bachelor of Economics majoring in Industrial Relations (University of Sydney) and a Graduate Diploma in Labour Relations and the Law. She is involved in several organisations concerned with heritage, particularly labour history and railway heritage. She chairs the Heritage Council's Heritage Incentives Committee.

Members of the Heritage Council who retired during the year:

Jeanette Crew

Alternate for Evelyn Crawford until 01/01/2001

Jeanette Crew is a member of the Mutti Mutti community. She is a case manager for Aboriginal Land Claims Investigations, Department of Land and Water Conservation. Ms

Crew's experience in the field of cultural heritage includes a period as Director of the Aboriginal Cultural Centre and Keeping Place at the University of New England in Armidale. She has also worked extensively on Aboriginal sites, particularly of an archaeological nature, and on Aboriginal women's issues. While on secondment to the Aboriginal Heritage Division at the National Parks and Wildlife Service NSW, she developed a statewide Aboriginal women's network which focused on Aboriginal women's heritage issues.

**Anne Warr, Department of Public Works & Services
Deputy for Government Architect**

Anne Warr was the manager of the Heritage Group within the NSW Department of Public Works and Services from 1990 to 2000. The Heritage Group provides consultative services to government agencies on the conservation of state-owned properties of heritage significance. As principal deputy for Chris Johnson in his Heritage Council role, Ms Warr also chaired the Heritage Council's Conservation Management Plan Committee until its absorption into the State Heritage Register Committee. She has recently joined Sydney City Council as Heritage Manager. She holds a Masters Degree in Conservation Studies from the University of York, UK.

Alternate and Deputy Members

**Dr Rosemary Annable, Royal Australian Historical Society
Alternate for Associate Professor Ian Jack**

Dr Annable is a consultant historian and archaeologist and has been working in the field of heritage conservation for 19 years. She has undertaken a wide variety of historical and archaeological commissions for government departments (Commonwealth, State and Local), architectural and planning firms and private clients.

From 1993 to 1998 Dr Annable was President of the Royal Australian Historical Society of which she is also a fellow.

Formerly archivist of the Women's College within the University of Sydney, she is currently honorary archivist of St James' Church, Sydney's oldest church building. She holds a PhD in history, a Diploma in Prehistoric Archaeology and a Diploma in Museum Studies.

**Jason Ardler, National Parks and Wildlife Service
Deputy for Director-General, National Parks and Wildlife Service**

Mr Ardler has had 12 years of experience with the National Parks and Wildlife Service as Human Resources and Operations manager, Aboriginal Heritage Division. Currently he holds the position of Manager, Cultural Heritage Division and is responsible for historic and Aboriginal heritage. Mr Ardler is a descendant of the Yuin Nation, NSW south coast and holds a Bachelor of Economics (University of NSW).

**Kerry Bedford, Department of Urban Affairs and Planning
Alternate for Garry Fielding**

Kerry Bedford is the Director of the Policy and Reform branch in the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, which is responsible for reviewing and reforming the planning and building system in NSW. Ms Bedford has worked at local government in both development assessment and strategic planning, creating policies for heritage conservation, heritage precincts and for new development around heritage items. She also has development

assessment experience at the State level as well as statutory and legislative work for the State government. She was appointed as an alternate member in 2000.

Judith Bennett, Labor Council of NSW

Alternate for Joan Templeman

Judith Bennett is the National Vice President of the Australian Services Union. Since 1996 she has been an executive member of the NSW Labor Council and in 1997 was the Labor Council delegate to Israel. Ms Bennett was appointed as an alternate member of the Heritage Council in 1999.

Bill Bott

Alternate for Terrence Barnes

A farmer from Coreen, Bill Bott is immediate past President of the Shires Association. He has extensive experience as a councillor and as a member of the Planning and Environment Committee of the NSW Local Government Association, the Murray Darling Basin Community Advisory Committee and the NSW Water Resources Council. Mr Bott was appointed as an alternate member of the Heritage Council in 1993.

Alan Croker

Alternate for Richard Mackay

Alan Croker is a conservation architect with more than 15 years experience working on conservation projects in Australia and overseas. He worked with Clive Lucas, Stapleton & Partners before establishing Design 5 - Architects in 1992. Design 5's projects include a broad range of conservation work and new work in association with old. Projects include Walter Burley Griffin House in Castlecrag, The Governor's Dairy Precinct at Parramatta and the Argyle Centre in The Rocks. He received the 1997 RAI A Lachlan Macquarie Award for Conservation for the complete conservation works and alterations to Rose Bay Cottage, an original John Verge building. He holds a Bachelor of Science (Architecture) and a Bachelor of Architecture.

Mark Davidson

Alternate for Jim Barrett

Mark Davidson is the Managing Director and a founding shareholder of Trafalgar Corporate. He is the former Head of Property for PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mr Davidson has 20 years experience in the property and capital markets, working in both domestic and international markets. He has operated in all sectors of the industry, with extensive domestic and off-shore experience. He has worked with many "BRW Top 100" corporates and most of the major banks and financial institutions.

Mr Davidson is the immediate past President of the Property Council of Australia (NSW), a member of the City of Sydney Development Advisory Committee, Chairman of the Property Industry Advisory Group (the peak industry body) and an associate of the Australian Property Institute.

Helen Macfarlane

Alternate for Michael Collins

Helen Macfarlane is a solicitor who specialises in local government and planning law with a particular emphasis on heritage. She acts for numerous councils, including Woollahra Municipal Council, and property owners in the Land and Environment Court. She holds a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Law.

**Reece McDougall, Assistant Director, NSW Heritage Office
Deputy for Rosalind Strong**

Reece McDougall is the Assistant Director of the NSW Heritage Office. Mr McDougall has over 20 years' experience in the environment and heritage fields. He has worked for the National Trust as a senior conservation officer and was also the Heritage Manager for Sydney Water and Environmental Manager for AWT Insight, the commercial arm of the Sydney Water Corporation. He is the principal deputy for Rosalind Strong on the Heritage Council.

**Christine O'Brien
Alternate for Joan Domicelj AM**

Christine O'Brien is Director of Natural and Cultural Heritage and is President of Heritage Interpretation International, a group of professional communicators drawn from 40 countries worldwide. She specialises in natural areas and Aboriginal communities, promoting the natural and cultural environment to the community through interpretation, environmental education, training and publicity. Ms O'Brien was appointed as an alternate member of the Heritage Council in December 1996. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Biological Sciences, a Master of Arts in Communication and Cultural Studies, a Post-Graduate Diploma of Environmental Studies and a Diploma in Teaching (Science).

**Bruce Pettman, Department of Public Works & Services
Deputy for Government Architect**

Bruce Pettman is a conservation architect with over 25 years of experience in Australia and overseas. He is currently Principal Conservation Architect and Manager for the Heritage Design Service Group at the NSW Department of Public Works and Services, where he heads a large team of conservation professionals undertaking a wide range of conservation projects and services for the NSW State Government. Mr Pettman spent the early part of his career working in South Australia, where among his many achievements was the establishment of the Department for Building Management Heritage Unit. Mr Pettman has worked on many international projects, particularly in South East Asia. He retains his involvement in international conservation issues through the Asia and West Pacific Network for Urban Conservation and AusHeritage. He received both the Hong Kong Institute of Architects Award of Merit and the UNESCO Asia Pacific Heritage 2000 Award Commendation for his work on the Ohel Leah Synagogue restoration project in Hong Kong. He is currently co-writing a book on the conservation of the Ohel Leah Synagogue.

**Graham Quint, National Trust
Alternate for Elsa Atkin**

Graham Quint is a senior conservation officer with the National Trust specialising in bush regeneration and coastal landscape conservation. For the past 12 years Mr Quint has worked with the National Trust's Landscape Conservation Committee and has responsibility for overseeing the maintenance and computerisation of the National Trust Register. Mr Quint is an expert field botanist and has classified and campaigned for the conservation of heritage landscapes, buildings, cemeteries and gardens, and he has a particular interest in heritage cinemas and theatres and cultural heritage sites in National Parks. He has worked for the National Trust for 17 years and is currently the Manager of Information Technology. He was appointed as an alternate member of the Heritage Council in 1999 representing the National Trust. Mr Quint has qualifications in accountancy and in cultural heritage management.

**Philip Thalys, Royal Australian Institute of Architects
Alternate for Mary-Lynne Taylor**

With qualifications in architecture and urban design, Philip Thalys has more than 15 years Australian and international experience, specializing in urban projects, master planning and feasibility studies, urban housing, heritage studies and adaptive re-use projects and public consultation.

Mr Thalys is a founding member of Hill Thalys Architecture + Urban Projects, which was established in 1992. He combines the direction of the practice with teaching, research, public lectures and architectural criticism. He is a trustee of the Historic Houses Trust of NSW and holds a CEAE Architecture Urbaine, a Bachelor of Science (Architecture) and a Bachelor of Architecture (Hons).

**Ian Woods
Alternate for Evelyn Crawford**

Ian Woods is Chief Executive Officer of the Hay Local Aboriginal Land Council. He is very involved in Aboriginal affairs, particularly culture and heritage and environmental issues. He has worked with youth in partnership with Juvenile Justice, NSW Police and the Hay Shire Council. In 1995 the Hay Local Aboriginal Land Council ran a very successful LEAP program in conjunction with the local Landcare Group. In 1996 he was appointed as an indigenous representative on the Murray Darling Basin Ministerial Advisory Committee. He is Chairman of the Aboriginal Natural Resources Environmental Council, Chairman of the NSW Bushcare Reference Group and Chairman of the Nari Nari Tribal Council.

HERITAGE COUNCIL MEETINGS & COMMITTEES

The full Heritage Council currently meets six times each year. These meetings deal primarily with major policy issues. For the detailed consideration of proposed State Heritage Register listings, approvals for changes to listed items and strategic issues, the Heritage Council has delegated its functions to three committees:

Heritage Council State Heritage Register Committee

Professor Richard Mackay (Chair), Michael Collins, Evelyn Crawford, Joan Templeman, Brian Gilligan, Joan Domicelj, Associate Professor Ian Jack, Rosalind Strong.

The Committee is responsible for recommending the listing of items on the State Heritage Register to the Minister of Urban Affairs and Planning and providing expert comment on planning documents for major heritage places. Its work is managed by Ian Kelly, Principal Heritage Officer.

Heritage Council Approvals Committee

Jim Barrett (Chair), Elsa Atkin, Terrence Barnes, Mary-Lynne Taylor, Garry Fielding, Chris Johnson, Alan Croker, Rosalind Strong.

The Approvals Committee acts in the Heritage Council's consent authority role. It approves, comments on, or suggests amendments to proposed changes to listed items. Its work is managed by Susan Macdonald, Principal Heritage Officer.

The membership of the Heritage Council is divided between these two committees, which currently meet monthly.

Heritage Council Strategy Committee

Hazel Hawke (Chair), Michael Collins, Professor Richard Mackay, Jim Barrett, Rosalind Strong.

This committee focuses on strategic issues for the Heritage Council. Its membership comprises the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Heritage Council, the chairs of the State Heritage Register and Approvals committees and the Director of the Heritage Office. Its work is managed by Murray Brown, Principal Heritage Officer.

THE STRATEGIC PLAN

The Heritage Council / Heritage Office Strategic Plan 2000-2005 was developed as a joint project of the Heritage Council and the Heritage Office during 1999. It was adopted by the Heritage Council in August 1999. The plan is structured around the major client groups with which the Heritage Council and the Heritage Office need to maintain strong relationships if they are to achieve their strategic mission of helping the community to conserve our heritage:

- heritage promotion and community education;
- local government heritage management;
- State and Commonwealth government heritage management.

The plan proposes that during the period 2000–2005 the Heritage Council and Heritage Office will make a significant difference in the following areas:

1. Knowledge of NSW heritage, its significance and conservation

The community will have access to quality and timely information about statutory-listed NSW heritage through the State Heritage Inventory and the legislative framework.

2. NSW Government leadership in heritage management

The community will recognise NSW Government agencies as leaders in heritage management. NSW Government agencies will model best practice in the management of heritage places.

3. Local heritage management

Local councils will integrate heritage conservation into their overall environmental management.

4. Value of heritage to the community

The community will celebrate and conserve the State's environmental heritage.

5. Conservation practice standards

The Heritage Council will set best practice standards for heritage conservation.

6. Role & functions of the Heritage Council

The Heritage Council's role and functions will be clearly understood at community and government levels.

7. Support to the Minister and the Heritage Council (Heritage Office only)

The Heritage Office will provide quality advice to the Minister and the Heritage Council and support the Heritage Council so that it can conduct efficient meetings and make good decisions.

8. Development of Heritage Office and its staff (Heritage Office only)

The Heritage Office will have a diverse staff with the skills and resources needed to carry out its functions.

See page 54 for a summary of achievements in implementing the plan during the year.

HERITAGE COUNCIL ADVISORY PANELS

The Heritage Council's advisory panels provide expert advice to the full council on a range of conservation and management issues. The committees include members of the Heritage Council with appropriate skills and experience, and also a range of other heritage experts.

Heritage Council Aboriginal Heritage Committee

Chair: Ms Evelyn Crawford; Aboriginal Community members: Mr Wayne Carr, Mr Colin Walker, Mr Ian Woods, Ms Mary Lou Buck, one vacant; Agency Representatives: Mr Gary Currey (NPWS), Mr Linden Coombes (DAA), NSW Aboriginal Land Council (vacant); Heritage Council representatives: Ms Elsa Atkin and Mr Alan Croker

The Aboriginal Heritage Committee provides advice on the appropriate role for the Heritage Council in listing and managing Aboriginal heritage and provides a link between government, the Aboriginal people and the general community in promoting Aboriginal heritage.

Changes in the committee this year included the introduction of Gary Currey, National Parks and Wildlife Service, who replaced Jason Ardler from the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the filling of one of the vacant Aboriginal community representative roles by Mary Lou Buck from the Kempsey Aboriginal community. This year also saw the introduction of Alan Croker and Elsa Atkin replacing Christine O'Brien and Joan Domicelj as Heritage Council representatives.

The Aboriginal Heritage Committee (AHC) met on two occasions this year. After the listing of the Brewarrina fishtraps the Aboriginal Heritage committee considered six other sites for potential listing. The importance of this work was emphasized by the *Directions Statement 2000* by the Minister of Urban Affairs and Planning which underlined the Government's wish to make the State Heritage Register more reflective of all communities – including Aboriginal communities.

The Aboriginal Heritage Committee was also more active in working with the other advisory panels when joint issues arose, including the Religious Property Advisory Panel and the Movable Heritage Panel.

Projects completed this year from previous years Heritage Assistance Program funding aided by community support by the Aboriginal Heritage Committee included:

- C.B. Alexander Foundation for interpretation of Aboriginal heritage at Tocal Homestead at Paterson;
- Illawarra Prehistory Group to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological site survey of the eastern Nepean Catchment area;
- The Settlement Neighbourhood Centre to record a comprehensive oral history of the elders of the Redfern Aboriginal community with emphasis on The Block;
- Bega, Eden, Merriman Aboriginal Forest Management Committee to gather information about the involvement of Aboriginal people in whaling on the far south coast of NSW;
- Myall Creek Association for a memorial to the 1838 Myall Creek Massacre, near Bingara;
- South Sydney Community Aid Planning Committee to video record the memories of four older Aboriginal women from the Redfern and La Perouse communities;
- Tamworth City Council for a council-wide Aboriginal sites survey;
- Tweed Shire Council for a council-wide Aboriginal sites survey.

Local government funding for Aboriginal site surveys in the following councils were approved for funding:

- Lake Macquarie City Council – LGA Aboriginal Heritage Survey Stage 2
- Nambucca Shire Council – Nambucca LGA Aboriginal Heritage Survey
- Newcastle City Council – Newcastle LGA Aboriginal Heritage Survey
- Wagga Wagga City Council – Wagga Wagga LGA Aboriginal Heritage Survey

Heritage Council Archaeology Advisory Panel

Dr Rosemary Annable (chair), Ms Caitlin Allen, Dr Sarah Colley, Mr Peter Douglas, Mr Denis Gojak, Mr Rodney Harrison, Ms Dana Mider, Ms Helen Temple.

The new panel, which was expanded from 8 to 9 members, first met in August 2000 under the new Chair, Dr Rosemary Annable. Dr Sarah Colley and Mr Denis Gojak continued as members from the previous panel.

Over the last year, the panel contributed significantly to the implementation of the recommendations of the *Review of Historical Archaeological Planning Systems and Practice* and continued to provide high quality advice on specific archaeological sites and archaeological policy to the Heritage Council. Specific projects have included developing criteria for assessing the qualifications of excavation directors making applications under section 139 of the Heritage Act and developing a strategy to improve public access to archaeological sites and the results of archaeological investigations.

The panel also hosted a joint meeting with the History Advisory Panel to discuss the revision of the NSW historic themes and to devise a strategy to better integrate the results of historical and archaeological investigations.

Heritage Council Fire Access and Services Advisory Panel

Mr Bruce Pettman (chair, from February 2000, DUAP), Ms Louise Cox (chair to February 2000, consultant) Mr Don Truman (deputy chair, RAIA), Mr Barry Burke (Australian Institute of Building Surveyors), Mr Michael Delichatsios (CSIRO), Ms Carol Edds (consultant), Mr Serge Fijac (to February, DUAP), Ms Marianne Foley (fire and safety

consultant), Ms Anne Higham (DPWS), Mr Trevor Howse (building regulations consultant), Mr Shane Kelly (City of Sydney), Mr George Lim (Local Government Building Surveyors), Mr Jon Mathias (National Trust), Mr Ross Murray (Fire Protection Industry Association), Mr Peter Phillips (RAIA), Mr Mark Relf (accessibility consultant), Mr Stoyan Rogleff (to May, consultant), Ms Julie Rudnicka (from February, DUAP), Mr Barry Waite (NSW Fire Brigade), Mr Alex Webb (CSIRO), Mr John Whitlock (fire, science and technology consultant).

The panel advises the Heritage Council, the Heritage Office, government agencies, heritage professionals, developers and owners on appropriate ways of meeting fire, service and access requirements in heritage buildings with minimum intrusion to important and irreplaceable fabric. It reviews legislation and fire safety provisions for heritage buildings and promotes research into the fire resistance of traditional building materials. Recent developments in fire fighting technology and their potential application in heritage properties are also evaluated.

The panel includes people with a wide range of expertise and provides advice on matters of fire safety; access for people with disabilities; service installations such as air conditioning, security services and lifts; and structural, acoustic and other aspects relevant to occupational health and safety.

During the year the panel considered a number of historic properties which had complex fire, access or services issues. In 2001-02 internal seminars are planned for Heritage Office staff and the Heritage Council Approvals Committee to bring them up to date on Building Code of Australia requirements for fire and access issues. The panel has begun updating the Heritage Office's published literature on fire and historic buildings. The panel are also considering a seminar for heritage consultants and other interested parties advising fire, access and service provisions of the Building Code of Australia.

Heritage Council Heritage Incentives Panel

Mrs Hazel Hawke AO (Chair), Mr Michael Collins, Mr Jim Barrett, Professor Richard Mackay, Mrs Rosalind Strong, Ms Joan Templeman, Mr Brendan Hartnett, Mr Sam Thomas

The panel was established following a recommendation as part of the consultants' review of the Heritage Incentives Program. It consists of the Heritage Council's Strategy Committee, expanded to include representatives from the former Heritage Incentives Panel (Joan Templeman), the Local Government & Shires Associations (Brendan Hartnett) and a person experienced in government funding programs (Sam Thomas).

The panel's first meeting followed the meeting of the Strategy Committee in March and considered a number of recommendations from the consultants' review, including the proposal to institute three-year service agreements for local councils and key organisations and priorities for the program when it re-commences towards the end of the year.

Heritage Council History Advisory Panel

Associate Professor Ian Jack (Chair since January 2000), Mr Richard White, Ms Sharon Veale, Ms Joan Kent (to December 2000), Ms Sue Rosen (from January 2001), Mr Rick Shapter, with Dr Carol Liston as an observer.

The panel met four times in 2001-01. Members are nominated by the Royal Australian Historical Society, History Council of NSW, Professional Historians Association (NSW),

National Parks and Wildlife Service Cultural Heritage Division and the Heritage Council's Aboriginal Heritage Committee. Heritage Office historians, Bruce Baskerville and Tony Prescott, have acted as executive officers to the panel.

The role of the panel is to provide advice to the Heritage Council and the Heritage Office on the contribution of history to the identification, assessment and conservation of the heritage of NSW and to facilitate communication between the history community and the Heritage Council and Heritage Office. The panel's attention focused on several areas of policy development during the year.

The review of the State historical themes continued throughout the year. It was agreed to correlate the State themes with the Australian historic themes developed by the Australian Heritage Commission, while also allowing for local themes to be developed. At the same time the existing State themes were reviewed. The new themes developed from this process were Aboriginal, environment-natural, environment-cultural, domestic life, creative endeavour, forestry, accommodation, birth and death, and towns, suburbs and villages. The revised themes have been finalised under the title 'NSW Historical Themes'.

The preparation of the Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Study prompted some questioning of the relationship between historical themes and their use in interpreting archaeological evidence. Following a joint meeting of the History and Archaeology advisory panels, it was agreed that a State theme of domestic life would be useful; that minimum requirements for the involvement of historians in archaeological projects needed to be developed; and that the Heritage Office could provide opportunities for historians and archaeologists to work together.

The membership of the panel was reconstituted during the year. The Heritage Council resolved in December 2000 to have a panel membership that included consulting historians working in the heritage field as well as nominees from the principal history bodies in the State, and nominees from agencies employing historians. The new members have been recommended to the Heritage Council and are expected to be appointed for the new reporting year.

A guideline titled *Assessing Historical Association* was completed and subsequently adopted by the State Heritage Register Committee. This is the first guideline produced for any of the State Heritage Register criteria, and has been a popular publication.

Other issues considered by the panel during the year under review were the impact of the *Privacy & Personal Information Protection Act 1998* upon access to historical records by historians and researchers; the development of a periodisation of NSW history suitable for electronic databases; and support for the involvement of an independent historian and an independent archaeologist in the investigation and assessment of the significance of Experiment Farm and Old Government House at Parramatta.

Maritime Archaeology Advisory Panel

Ms Debbie Hardy (Chair), Ms Antonia Syme (Deputy Chair), Mr John Riley (Deputy Chair), Dr John Bach, Mr Kieran Hosty, Staff Officer Rod Smith (RAN), Captain Rob Everett, Ms Judith McDonald, Sgt John Marshall, Mr Robert Lea

The primary focus of the panel during the last year was to provide advice to the Director of the Heritage Office (as the delegated authority for both the Heritage Council of NSW and the administration of the Commonwealth's *Historic Shipwrecks Act* (1976). This advice was on matters of policy relating to either the general development of the Maritime Archaeology Program or to specific issues.

Major projects in the last 12 months included:

- advice on the implementation of the Maritime Archaeology Strategic Plan;
- advice on the management of the ss *Keilawarra* found off North Solitary Island by panel member John Riley in September 2000;
- input into four new brochures targeted to divers, researchers, general community and shipwrecks in inland rivers;
- assistance with the development of the *Place Names Associated with Shipwreck* manuscript;
- advice to the Lady Denman Museum on suitable manufacturers for a replica of the *Walter Hood* bell.

Heritage Council Movable Heritage Advisory Panel

Ms Joan Domicelj AM (Chair), Mr David Ellis (Ministry for the Arts), Ms Kylie Winkworth, (Heritage Consultant and Powerhouse Museum Board Member), Ms Lisa Newell (Randwick City Council), Dr James Broadbent (Historic Houses Trust), Mr Ian Arthur (Institution of Engineers Australia), Mr Rodney Harrison (NSW Parks and Wildlife Service), Ms Maisy Stapleton, (CEO Museums and Galleries Foundation of NSW, invited to join the panel in 2000)

The panel provides technical advice on movable heritage issues and assists the Heritage Council to maintain a co-ordinated and holistic approach to conserving movable heritage in private and public ownership. The panel has been advising the Heritage Council and Heritage Office on regionally-based historic thematic studies for collections, nominations for the State Heritage Register and conservation management plans for in situ collections. It discussed State Government agency Section 170 registers, including the State Rail Authority's Eveleigh Railway Workshops and collection of rolling stock, and appropriate conservation management planning for this significant collection. It has been liaising with the Aboriginal Heritage Committee on appropriate ways of managing Aboriginal movable heritage. The panel has also been encouraging State Government agencies and cultural institutions to review collection management policies with regard to the *Movable Heritage Principles and Objects and in Their Place* to promote a whole of government approach to the care of NSW movable heritage.

Heritage Council Religious Property Advisory Panel

Associate Professor Ian Jack (Chair), Mr Hector Abrahams (RAIA), Mr Robert Staas (RAIA), Dr Ken Cable (Historian), Father Brian Lucas (Catholic Church), Mr James Mein (Uniting Church), Mr Kevin Stonham (Anglican Church), Ms Jyoti Somerville (Australia ICOMOS) and Professor Tong Wu (National Trust)

The panel met five times in 2000-2001. During the year Heritage Officers Anthony Mitchell, Elizabeth Broomhead and Vince Sicari acted as executive officers to the panel.

Much of the State's significant built heritage is owned by religious organisations. The panel seeks to achieve the conservation of significant religious heritage items through the provision of guidance, encouragement and an understanding of the liturgical and practical management considerations facing religious properties. The panel provides advice on the heritage management of religious property assets, comments on alteration and demolition proposals, and advises on conservation management and adaptive re-use issues. The panel also liaises with other heritage specialists and decision makers to ensure that they are aware of the special features of religious heritage and the issues impacting upon conservation and management.

The nomination of religious property items to the State Heritage Register continued to be the major focus of the panel throughout the year, with the panel developing a list of 122 items for possible consideration for listing on the State Heritage Register. A consultant historian was appointed for a short period to assist Heritage Office staff in gathering the information required to complete the nomination forms.

A formal process of consultation with religious property owners was commenced during the year with owners providing assistance with research on individual items. In addition, a special workshop to collate information about the 122 items on the list was held in November with panel members assisting Heritage Office staff.

Technical Advisory Group

To May 2001: Mr Alan Croker (Chair), Ms Anne Warr, Mr Donald Ellesmore, Mr Harry Trueman, Mr George Gibbons, Mr David Young and Mr Don Godden (retired December 2000)

From May 2001: Mr Alan Croker (Chair), Mr Julian Bickersteth, Mr Stan Hellyer, Ms Anne Warr, Mr David West, Mr Simon Wiltshier, Mr David Young

The committee provides advice to heritage professionals and owners about conservation techniques and materials. Its membership includes conservation architects, a structural engineer, a conservator and technical experts in materials science. The group met four times during the year.

The TAG Reference Panel is a larger group available to the committee for more detailed advice. It contains a large number of technical experts, drawn from many fields, who can be called upon to help solve more detailed problems related to materials conservation.

TAG has two primary functions - to advise the Heritage Council on the latest thinking and emerging issues in conservation techniques; and, importantly, to provide a more expert advice service for people involved in practical conservation work.

The change of focus in how the panel carried out their work initiated in 2000 has been continued this year. The group is now more actively involved in assisting in policy issues and providing assistance in the ongoing education and dissemination of best practice methods in heritage conservation. As part of this process TAG, with the assistance of the Heritage Office, arranged a seminar on the repair of timber structures, concentrating on modest rural buildings. This topic had been identified as an area that needed to be addressed by the Heritage Advisors Network. The seminar was held at Rouse Hill House and speakers included James Broadbent, Alan Croker, Graham Edds and David Young. There were 45

participants. TAG is currently preparing a second seminar to be held in August 2001 on the conservation of iron roofs.

Site Specific Committees and Working Parties

Limited term committees are formed as required to address heritage issues related to particular places or items. This year the committees were:

Babworth House, Darling Point

Mr Howard Tanner, Mr Vince Sicari

Conservatorium of Music, Sydney

Dr Carol Liston (Chair), Mr Michael Collins, Ms Louise Cox, Ms Caitlin Allen

Government House Site, Port Macquarie

Mr Ian Jack, Mr Jim Barrett, Mr Alan Croker, Mr Reece McDougall

Hermitage, Ryde

Mr Jim Barrett (Chair), Mr Terrence Barnes, Mr Reece McDougall, Mr Bruce Edgar

North Head Quarantine Station Detailed Area Conservation Management Plans

Mr Alan Croker, Ms Christine O'Brien, Mr Bruce Baskerville, Mr Ian Kelly

Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany

Mr Jim Barrett (Chair), Mr Alan Croker, Mr Vincent Sicari

Tempe House, Arncliffe

Mr Jim Barrett, Mr Philip Thalys, Mr Alan Croker, Mr Chris Johnson, Mr Graham Quint

Walsh Bay, Sydney

Mr Howard Tanner (Chair), Mr Kevin Rice, Mr Chris Johnson, Mrs Rosalind Strong, Mr Alan Croker

Centenary of Federation Committee

The Chair of the Heritage Council, Hazel Hawke, is a member of the NSW Centenary of Federation Committee. The Director of the Heritage Office, Rosalind Strong, is her alternate. The Heritage Office represents Mrs Hawke on its History and Civics and Community Relations and Grants sub-committees. Rosalind Strong was appointed a Centenary of Federation Envoy and has been involved in a number of functions in this capacity.

In October 2000 Mrs Hawke was invited by the Committee to officially launch the Federation Towns Program in Tenterfield, where Sir Henry Parkes delivered his landmark Federation speech in October 1889. Mayors and councillors from Bathurst, Corowa and Tenterfield joined Mrs Hawke on the platform. The official program was preceded by a street parade.

On 1 January 2001 Mrs Hawke and Mrs Strong attended the official opening ceremonies of the Centenary celebrations in Centennial Park as a guest of the NSW Government.

HERITAGE COUNCIL VISITS

Although the Heritage Council's home base is Parramatta, it also meets in other areas of the state during the year. In the 2000-01 year it met in Parramatta only twice.

In August the meeting was held in the historic officers' mess of the former naval station at Watson's Bay, now quarters for the National Parks and Wildlife Service's management of the Sydney Harbour National Park. The meeting was preceded by a breakfast and tour of Fort Denison, where the council inspected progress in the adaptive re-use of the military barracks to catering facilities and an interpretation centre.

Parramatta was the location for the council's October meeting. The actual venue was Old Government House where the council were the guests of the National Trust who have carefully returned their presentation of the building to the Georgian Macquarie period. National Trust staff were on hand to present the history of the building to the council in the presence of the Minister, Dr Andrew Refshauge, during his annual meeting with the council.

The Powerhouse Museum was the venue for the December meeting. Before the official proceedings began, the council hosted a Christmas breakfast for panel members and client organisations. Council member Joan Domicelj also delivered a stimulating address on negotiating good heritage processes in international arenas.

For its April meeting the council travelled to Bathurst. Meetings were held with councillors and key community heritage organisations and the local Aboriginal Land Council. Bathurst City Council hosted a reception and dinner following the meeting. The next day was taken up with visits to Miss Traill's Cottage, the Ben Chifley house, Abercrombie House, Mount Panorama and a viewing of the impressive geology collection.

HERITAGE ACT AMENDMENTS

Major amendments to the 1977 Heritage Act came into effect in April 1999. These changes were foreshadowed by the NSW government heritage policy in 1996. They introduced the State Heritage Register as a means of protecting State significant items, replacing the former permanent conservation order system.

The amendments also articulated more clearly the two-tiered system of heritage management in NSW, spelling out the role of state government and local government. They represent a major shift in the heritage management process by bringing a strong focus on significance rather than threat as the basis for listing decisions and a new emphasis on community consultation and involvement in the listing process.

While these amendments have been largely successful in addressing the difficulties in the state's heritage system, a number of issues emerged during the year under review that highlighted some further improvements needed in the operation of the Act.

Chief among these were clauses preventing the Heritage Council from staging its approvals for major developments, and clauses governing the management of conservation areas listed

on the State Heritage Register, which prevented the Council from approving the demolition of unsympathetic non-heritage elements in these significant precincts.

During the year draft amendments to overcome these problems were recommended to the Minister by the Heritage Council. Other changes to introduce more flexibility into the requirements for archaeological permits and to make the State heritage management of maritime archaeological relics consistent with Commonwealth legislation were also drafted. The amendments were introduced into the Legislative Assembly during the year.

STUDY ON THE ECONOMICS OF HERITAGE LISTINGS

The study was funded through contributions from all national and state heritage agencies, and overseen by a steering committee representing the Heritage Chairs and Officials Forum chaired by Michael Collins.

The Steering Committee divided the project into two sections:

Part A: an analysis of the Social/Economic Cost/Benefit for the Local Community, was prepared by the Professor of Applied Economics from Macquarie University, Dr Peter Abelson and

Part B: a cost/benefit analysis of Heritage Requirements for the Owner was prepared by Colin Dominy, lecturer in Property Economics at the University of Western Sydney, working under the guidance of the Australian Property Institute (NSW).

Part one of the study indicated that there is a real difficulty in developing an economic model which would simply identify the social value of the retention of heritage properties. The analysis was to be based on practical case (actual) studies as examples of development proposals and the costs and benefits to the communities where they are located as well as the wider community. Loss of heritage places and loss of heritage values are costs to the community and the economic analysis was to identify and reflect these costs.

Part two of the study looked at the cost/benefit analysis of heritage requirements for the owner. While the case studies show that project costs increased mildly in each instance due to the impact of heritage listing, the combination of financial incentives associated with heritage listed properties, and the commercially oriented nature of the adaptive reuse schemes in each of the Sydney CBD case studies outweighed any extra heritage-related costs and project risks. The country-regional example proved to be economically successful on the strength of the adaptive re-use provisions alone. All four of the redevelopment case study properties possess sound prospects for successful future ongoing performance in a commercial investment sense.

The seven chosen case studies constitute the core analysis work of the project and have been very much assisted by the oversight and input of the Australian Property Institute (NSW Chapter).

The study did not in fact produce the guidelines to analyse the financial implication of heritage requirements set out in the original brief. However, it has provided a substantial body of analysis which provides direction for further work.

Some recommendations for future research were made. The State/Territory Heritage Councils/Agencies are to discuss the outcomes of the study with key stakeholders in their State/Territory. The outcomes of the study will be communicated formally to national bodies representing the property industry.

STATUTORY HERITAGE LISTINGS

Since 1985 the primary responsibility for listing and managing items of local heritage has rested with local councils. This followed a direction by the then Minister, the Hon Bob Carr MP, that councils include protection for heritage items in local schedules in local environment plans.

The 1999 amendments to the Heritage Act underline this central role of local government in heritage management. They have also clarified the two-tiered heritage system in NSW, where local items are listed and managed by local councils and State significant items are listed and managed through the work of the Heritage Council.

State Heritage Register

The State Register was created by an amendment to the Heritage Act on 2 April 1999. State Heritage Register listings are preceded by a call for public comment that makes it clear that the listing is being proposed on the grounds of heritage significance. Only heritage items that meet the assessment criteria for State significance are recommended by the Heritage Council to the Minister for placement on the register.

Items added to the State Heritage Register

Forty-four items were added to the State Heritage Register during 2000-01. The new additions reflect the wish of the Minister and the Heritage Council that the register truly reflect the diversity of the State's heritage.

An important addition this year has been the Brewarrina fish traps – a result of the valued work of the Heritage Council's Aboriginal Heritage Committee. The Heritage Council has been guided by the committee's view that the concept of "State significance" is not necessarily applicable to Aboriginal people, having regard to distinct community structures and cultural beliefs. Sites of "greatest significance" to Aboriginal people are considered for listing. The Heritage Council also adopted community consultation methods, which had regard to the Aboriginal community and cultural considerations and which had been developed by the Aboriginal Heritage Committee.

A number of significant post offices were added to the register during the year. This resulted from close liaison between Australia Post and the Heritage Office to ensure that heritage items are properly listed before they are considered for sale under the Commonwealth's asset disposal program.

Newcastle Customs House, 1 Bond Street, Newcastle

Listing Gazetted: 14/07/2000

The Newcastle Customs House is significant as a public building designed by Colonial

Architect James Barnet for the collection of customs duties. The Customs House was used for the administration of Customs and Excise. Areas in the building such as the Long Room are unique to the operation of Customs authorities.

The building represents a significant landmark in Newcastle with its distinctive Italianate Renaissance Revival design. It is an important element in the townscape of Newcastle and contributes strongly to the city's special sense of place. The location of the building near the harbour and city is a powerful reminder of the key part it has played in the rich maritime and commercial history of Newcastle.

The architectural excellence of Barnet's original 1877 building, including external fabric and details, is largely intact. The 1899 wing was added sensitively by adopting almost identical materials and details.

Merembra Homestead, 218 Gormans Hill Road, Bathurst

Listing Gazetted: 14/07/2000

Merembra homestead is a typical Victorian farm house in an unspoiled rural setting. It is sited in a highly visible position on the original Bathurst to Charlton road. The house was built in 1864 by John Bayliss, the son of a soldier who arrived on the second fleet in 1790.

The Bayliss family were foundation members of Bathurst Pastoral Society with strong connections to those who were forming the infrastructure of the district. The farm was sold in the 1880s to John McPhillamy, who gave it the name *Merembra*.

The combination of its intactness and aesthetics together with its rich history makes this homestead a rare and important site.

Great Drain and two house sites, off Wisemans Ferry Road, Maroota South

Listing gazetted: 14/07/2000

These significant remains include the foundations of both a stone house and slab cottage from the Macquarie period and a spectacular drain cut through solid rock. The three items, dating between 1795 and 1830, are extremely rare and are evidence of the earliest days of settlement along the Hawkesbury River.

The remains are associated with a series of early Hawkesbury settlers: Williams, Carr, Cox and Johnston. They predate official settlement down river. Some of the earliest remnants are associated with a First Fleet convict, Charles Williams who came to the Hawkesbury in 1794 after first farming in Parramatta.

The Great Drain was built in the 1820s to drain water from the swampy farmland into the Hawkesbury River. It cuts a swathe through solid rock and presents dramatic vistas through its cuttings. Stonemasons used picks and gunpowder to cut the drain through sandstone. The 70-metre drain and house remnants provide unique information about 19th drainage and house building techniques.

Horsley Homestead, Bong Bong Road, Dapto

Listing gazetted 04/08/2000

An order under the Heritage Act, 1977 was made on Horsley Homestead in 1982. A minor change to the curtilage was required to allow for changes in the immediate surrounds as a result of urban development.

Horsley Homestead is a rare intact example of a 19th century Georgian style farm complex and garden in Illawarra. The property was one of the earliest to be owner occupied and was associated with the Lindsay family who were influential in the region and in the dairy industry. The house is a fine example of early 19th century rural architecture with the original detached stone kitchen and separate brick and stone dairy.

The property demonstrates the building materials, techniques and design used in the Illawarra throughout the 1800s. The site includes one of the earliest known reinforced concrete silos, the only cowshed known in the Illawarra where cattle were individually tethered and an early stable with timber stalls.

Kirkham Stables and Precinct, Kirkham Lane, Narellan

Listing Gazetted: 11/08/2000

This impressive colonial farm building was built in 1816 on one of the earliest farms in the colony outside Sydney and Parramatta. It is probably the oldest large stables building in Australia. A landmark building, it is located in a pastoral landscape where its historic boundaries are still understandable. The farm setting retains views to and from other contemporary historic places.

Surveyor-General Lieutenant John Oxley, an explorer and important figure in the early years of the Australian colony, named his land grant "Kirkham" after Kirkham Abbey in Yorkshire where he was born. In 1816 he built a large house and other farm buildings, including the stables.

Oxley's impressive stables are Colonial Georgian in style and contained horse boxes, storage areas, a loft and rooms for accommodation. The Kirkham stables precinct provides evidence of farming operations dating from the earliest period of settlement to the present.

Kirkham is also associated with the development of specialist pastoral bloodstock breeding operations. A later owner, James White, was an important figure in the pastoral history of NSW, a member of the NSW Parliament and a successful owner and breeder of racehorses.

Brewarrina Fish Traps, Brewarrina

Listing Gazetted: 11/08/2000

The fishtraps are highly significant to the Aboriginal community of western NSW because of traditional, spiritual, symbolic and cultural associations. The traps are built on a rock bar in the Barwon river, which is a major tributary of the Darling River in Western NSW.

The complex arrangement of stone fish traps and walls is nearly half a kilometre long, and is

evidence of the highly skilled fishing techniques developed by traditional Aboriginal communities. They represent a distinctive way of life no longer practised and are of exceptional interest.

The fish traps are an opportunity to demonstrate to the wider community an understanding of the history of the Aboriginal people of western NSW. The site also shows the evolution of the Australian landscape through the bedrock outcrop on which the traps are built and its geological exposure .

Timber Slab Cottage, 44 Barden Street, Tempe

Listing Gazetted: 29/09/2000

This timber slab cottage dates from the mid 19th century. It is a rare surviving example of the type of vernacular rudimentary timber buildings built in early Sydney. The house is one of the oldest houses in Tempe and is built on land which was part of an original land grant dating back to 1799. It was constructed in about 1840 on land owned by A.B. Sparke, the man who built Tempe House in the mid-1830s. It would have been a worker's cottage.

The original surviving fabric features vertical split hardwood slabs fixed with original 'Ewbank' nails which were produced from 1838. The interior walls are timber lath and plaster and painted with many layers of limewash. The floors are hardwood pit-sawn timber, with visible saw markings and remnants of the original bark.

Commonwealth Bank, 48-50 Martin Place, Sydney

Listing Gazetted: 17/11/2000

The Commonwealth Bank at 48 Martin Place is a rare example of interwar Beaux-Arts architecture demonstrating outstanding technical accomplishment. It is of exceptional local, State and National significance.

The building was constructed between 1925 and 1928 and is one of the finest and most important examples of its style and type in Australia. At the time of its construction the building was the most expensive in Australia.

Located at a prominent address on Martin Place, the building played an important role in the development of the economy in NSW during the 1920s. The 11-storey building had tremendous civic presence. Its style was intended to express the wealth and stability of financial institutions and reflect the importance of the savings bank movement, which was established in New South Wales. The cultural significance of 48 Martin Place and its setting will be maintained through its association with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Murray Downs Homestead, Moulamein Highway, Wakool

Listing Gazetted: 17/11/2000

Murray Downs homestead and its surrounding precinct provide an exceptional historical record of rural life and industry over the last 160 years. The homestead was once the heart of a vast 19th century pastoral property, and is one of the few examples of a large rural estate remaining in the region.

A complex of buildings dating from between 1866 and 1891, the centrepiece of the property is a grand two-storey Italianate house. Other features include sheds and stables, an armory, lookout tower, school, chapel and the largely intact original gardens. The land, bordered by the Wakool River and the Murray, was first leased in the 1840s.

The precinct is representative of pastoral practices of the 19th century and as such is a fine example of its type. In the region it represents a rare aspect of our cultural environment. The homestead and surrounds are highly valued by the local community and are open to the public for inspection.

Miss Porter's House, 434 King Street, Newcastle

Listing gazetted: 17/11/2000

This freestanding Edwardian terrace had remained in the Porter family, with few changes to the building or its contents, since it was built in 1909 until 1997. The house is rare because it is highly intact and includes grounds, interiors and contents. It provides an insight into the lives of one family over more than ninety years.

The inner city site had long been sought for redevelopment. But the final owner, Miss Hazel Porter, who died in 1997, bequeathed the property, its contents and an endowment to the National Trust.

The house with its furnishings tells us about the design and organisation of Edwardian homes. It demonstrates the quiet urban lifestyle of the Porter family in the regional urban district of Newcastle. The collection has high research potential as it contains a complete set of accounts, invoices and other paper-based ephemera.

Miss Porter's House has retained many original features. The interiors have aesthetic significance as they are very intact and demonstrate two layers of interior decoration - the original fit out in 1909 and a second round of furnishing between 1935-1939. Of particular note are the stencilled timber ceilings, the fine Queensland maple staircase, Art Deco rugs, linoleum, and Art Deco light fittings.

Bungarribee Homestead Complex - Archaeological Site, Doonside Road, Doonside

Listing Gazetted: 08/12/2000

The Bungarribee Homestead complex is a rare, intact footprint of a very early farmstead including a main house, outbuildings and plantings. The remains are considered to have State significance based on their historic, aesthetic, social and technical/research values.

The homestead has a strong association with John Campbell who arrived in the colony in 1821 seeking to increase his fortunes. Bungarribee is a reflection of the ambition of Campbell, but also of other settlers who desired a new and prosperous life. The homestead is architecturally and aesthetically significant and contributed to the influence of the *cottage orne* style in the colony. With its Italianate tower that could be seen across the paddocks from the Western Road, the homestead was also a visible reminder of the social status of its owners. It was an important architectural landmark in the colony.

As a cultural resource, this complex is highly significant for its potential to yield information regarding the evolving pastoral and economic activities of an early homestead in the western region of Sydney. It can tell us about the initial construction and occupation of the homestead, the barracks, barn and other outbuildings. This resource has the potential to provide information relating to the domestic conditions and social status of early settlers, and the working life and conditions of domestic and farm assistants employed on this estate.

High Conservation Value Old Growth Forest, Upper North East Region

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Old growth forest is ecologically mature eucalypt forest showing few signs of human disturbance.

High Conservation Value Old Growth Forest is a subset of old growth forest representing the best examples remaining. The distribution of this remnant forest is limited in distribution to steep slopes, where clearing for agriculture or timber by early European settlers was difficult.

The areas were nominated for protection under the Heritage Act by North East Forest Alliance, and are covered by the Forest Agreement for the Upper North East Region made under the *Forestry and National Park Estate Act 1998* (NSW) and signed by the relevant Ministers. The Minister listed these areas on the State Heritage Register on the recommendation of the Heritage Council in recognition of the region's significance as an international centre for biodiversity and its rich natural heritage values.

Post Offices

Nineteen post offices were added to the State Heritage Register during the year. This resulted from close liaison between Australia Post and the Heritage Office to ensure that heritage matters are properly considered and appropriate listings made before post offices are considered for sale under the Commonwealth's asset disposal program.

The listings include some of the State's earliest and most significant post offices which are landmarks in their communities. Post offices were often located on prominent sites and became the heart of a cluster of civic buildings. Today, they are some of the most outstanding buildings in our cities and towns, and are important elements in heritage streetscapes.

These post offices are historically significant as they are linked to original postal services established in many towns across NSW in the mid 19th century. The listings provide evidence of the central role of communications in the development of NSW towns and cities. The first official Australian postal service was introduced in 1809. By 1839 there were 40 post offices in the colony, with more opening as settlement spread.

Many of the early post offices were designed by prolific NSW Colonial Architect, James Barnet, while later buildings were developed by the Government Architect's Office under Walter Liberty Vernon.

These remarkably intact buildings feature various architectural styles of the Victorian period, including: Victorian Georgian, Regency, Italianate and Free Classical.

The post offices are also considered significant for the powerful contribution they make to a community's sense of place

Tamworth Post Office, Fitzroy Street, Tamworth

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Forbes Post Office, 118 Lachlan Street, Forbes

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Kempsey Post Office, Belgrave Street, Kempsey

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Wellington Post Office, 21 Maughan Street, Wellington

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Paddington Post Office, 246 Oxford Street, Paddington

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Orange Post Office, 221 Summer Street, Orange

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Wingham Post Office, Wynter Street, Wingham

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

North Sydney Post Office, 92-94 Pacific Highway, North Sydney

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Yass Post Office, 101 Comur Street, Yass

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Hay Post Office, 120 Lachlan Street, Hay

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Goulburn Post Office, 165 Auburn Street, Goulburn

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Newcastle Post Office, 96 Hunter Street, Newcastle

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Broken Hill Post Office, 258-260 Argent Street, Broken Hill

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Pymont Post Office, 148 Harris Street, Pymont

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Redfern Post Office, 113 Redfern Street, Redfern

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Junee Post Office, 119 Lorne Street, Junee

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Kiama Post Office, 24 Terralong Street, Kiama

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Burwood Post Office (former), 168A Burwood Road, Burwood

Listing Gazetted: 18/05/2001

Former Post Office, 59-61 Katoomba Street, Katoomba

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Eric Pratten House, 29 Telegraph Road, Pymble

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Eric Pratten House is the largest domestic house designed by renowned architect, Walter Burley Griffin. It was one of his last works before leaving Australia for India and was completed by his associate, Eric Nicholls. The house is still very much as Griffin designed it and remains in its original garden setting. It is one of three large Griffin houses in Ku-ring-gai.

The Eric Pratten house is important as a large intact Griffin-designed residence, which includes the house within its garden setting. It is rare, as the majority of his residential commissions in Australia are relatively small houses, typically only single storey. The house demonstrates a high level of technical competence and excellence, particularly related to stone construction in Australia during the 1930s.

Price Morris Cottage, 37 Upper Macdonald Road, St Albans

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

This simple wooden cottage embodies the story of pioneer settlement beyond the Hawkesbury River. Welshman Price Morris and his wife Mary built their four-room slab cottage in about 1836 on a rise overlooking their grazing paddock and above the reaches of the flood-prone Macdonald River. Devout Methodists, they opened their home for the first Methodist service to be held in the area.

The cottage has remained in the Morris family for over 160 years, with a number of adaptations over the decades to accommodate changing requirements. The construction details of the house are significantly legible, with many original features remaining. The striking setting of the cottage gives it high aesthetic qualities and it is recognised by artists and travellers in the area.

Gold Mining Water Race, Old Hargraves Road, Windeyer

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Constructed to support the supply of water for alluvial gold mining in the valley of the Meroo River, the wall is a tangible reminder of the Chinese presence in the area during the gold rush. Made from shale rock from the mining site, a construction of this size and type is rare in NSW.

The water race at Windeyer is valuable evidence of Chinese gold mining activity in the region in the 19th century. It was built with only primitive implements, using a wooden bow and plumb bob to accurately provide minimum falls to the water course over a long distance. The wall is in excellent condition, a testimony to the considerable masonry skills of the Chinese builders. It is exceptional in its scale, being higher than most similar constructions and has been built in very difficult terrain.

Former Third Government Farm, Gilbert Road, Castle Hill (Heritage Park)

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

Heritage Park is a site of great historical significance. The site represents the whole history of settlement in the region, from the Government Farm of 1801, to the lunatic asylum of 1811-26, and its conversion to a church and use by the community up to 1866.

Today the contours of the landscape remain much as they were depicted in a painting of the Government Farm in 1801-06. The site of the convict barracks and probably the stone wells belong to this period. The grasslands still retain relics of the site's fascinating past. Remnants include wells, fences, scattered building remains and causeways. The unmarked remains of early convicts, soldiers, asylum inmates and settlers are buried on the site.

Heritage Park is of significance to all Australians as it is the place where the armed rebellion of 1804 - culminating in the Battle of Vinegar Hill a few kilometres away - was planned and initiated. Heritage Park has great potential to demonstrate the early colonial schemes for growing food for the colony, government attempts to control and care for convicts and the mentally ill by incarceration, and the long term history of food production in Sydney from 1801 to the early 20th century.

Corowa Courthouse, 8 Church Street, Corowa

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

The Corowa Court House was designed by the Colonial Architect, James Barnet. The pleasing red brick building replaced an earlier court house built in the 1860s on the same site. Construction of the building, which has a Georgian Revival appearance, commenced in May 1886 and was completed in 1887.

The court house is an important site linked to Federation. It was here in 1893 that a gathering of supporters for Federation met in a move that resuscitated the federal movement. The Corowa Conference, known as the "People's Conference", was organised by the Australian Federation League. Seventy-two delegates came to the small border town on 31 July and 1 August 1893 to discuss plans for Federation.

Sydney Observatory, Upper Fort Street, Millers Point

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

The Sydney Observatory is of exceptional significance in terms of European culture. Its landmark location above the port town, and later the city of Sydney, saw it play a central part in the history of NSW. It reflects stages of development in Sydney and has an association with an extensive array of historical figures.

The prominent hill rising above Sydney Harbour, known by various names that reflected its earlier uses - Windmill Hill in the 1790s, Citadel Hill in the 1800s, Flagstaff Hill in the 1810s – became the site for a government observatory in 1857. The new observatory was built by Colonial Architect, Alexander Dawson. He designed a fine Italianate sandstone structure to house the telescopes and scientific apparatus required for 19th century astronomy.

In its surviving structures there is physical evidence of almost two centuries of technical development and changes in the way people live. The site is aesthetically appealing and is of architectural and scientific interest. It is also important for its relationship of Commonwealth and State powers. It was the site of the first inter-colonial conference on meteorology and astronomy.

Federation Pavilion, Cabarita Park, Cabarita Road, Cabarita

Listing Gazetted: 22/12/2000

The timber frame pavilion in Cabarita Park is all that remains of the famous structure used as the centre for official ceremonies in Centennial Park inaugurating the Commonwealth of Australia on 1 January 1901. It was the site for the swearing in of the first Governor General of Australia, Lord Hopetoun, the first prime Minister, Edmund Barton, and the first Cabinet.

Built for the Federation celebrations, the Pavilion was the culmination of spectacular street decorations, triumphal arches and pavilions which lined the processional route from the Domain through the city to Centennial Park.

The structure is highly valued by the community for its symbolic and cultural associations as the focal point of the official ceremony to inaugurate the Commonwealth of Australia on 1 January 1901. The structure is significant for its association with important figures in Australia's history, particularly those involved in the federation of the Australian colonies and the formation of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Brownlow Hill Estate, Brownlow Hill Loop Road, Camden

Listing Gazetted: 25/01/2001

Brownlow Hill is a rare, substantially intact colonial farming estate with an outstanding scenic landscape setting, with many rare surviving early colonial structures and features. It is one of the most prominent colonial gardens and estates in Australia, with the extent of its considerable acreage and pattern of farming remaining largely intact.

The homestead layout and farm were established by Alexander Macleay, first Colonial Secretary of NSW and his sons George and, to a lesser extent, James Macleay. The site is associated with government stations initiated by Macquarie.

Brownlow Hill has been occupied by the Downes family for over a century. The site is significantly intact with a network of 19th century dwellings for the farm which are still in operation. The estate includes the house and the surrounding landscape, including fine brick stables, an aviary and balustrade causeway.

Brownlow Hill is firmly placed in the consciousness of the community as one of the most evocative early European estates in NSW. Brownlow Hill contains a designed landscape of national importance and renown which includes ground modelling, layout and plantings from the pre-1860s.

Buhrich House II, 375 Edinburgh Road, Castlecrag

Listing Gazetted: 25/05/2001

Buhrich House is considered to be one of the finest 20th century houses in Australia. The house is the home of little recognised, but highly regarded architect, Hugh Buhrich, a migrant architect working mainly in residential design in Australia from 1945-91. Designed as a home for himself and wife, Eva Buhrich, this building is an uncompromising and representative example of Buhrich's architectural work in the later phase of his active professional career.

Perched atop a cliff in Castlecrag, Buhrich House is recognised for its contribution to modern architecture because of its unique combination of off-the-shelf items and materials, hand crafted features, modelling of architectural space and forms, and relationship to the site.

The house demonstrates a particular evolution of the international influences of Modernism in Australia, which Buhrich brought to Australia as a migrant in 1938. These influences were also brought to Australia by other more recognised contemporary émigrés such as Harry Seidler.

Buhrich's own house is of historical significance as it represents a very significant modern contribution to the early 20th century Griffin subdivision of Castlecrag without compromise or duplication.

Red Cross House, 153-159 Clarence Street, Sydney

Listing Gazetted: 25/05/2001

The Red Cross House building began its life in 1938-39 as a purpose-built warehouse for prominent Sydney wholesalers S. Hoffnung & Co. Ltd. The nine-storey building was designed by Samuel Lipson (with Robertson Marks and McCredie), known as one of the avant-garde designers of the 1930s, who sought to introduce European Modernism to Sydney.

In 1970 the Red Cross purchased the building, and an enduring 30-year relationship began. The blood transfusion service has operated from this building since that time. The Red Cross sign, familiar to many Sydneysiders, was originally a large decorative copper clock, converted to the Red Cross symbol in 1974.

The building was designed principally as a warehouse structure and as such probably represents the last such large scale structure to be erected in the traditional warehousing

quarter of the Sydney CBD - Clarence, York and Kent streets. The building is a very good and rare example of a Moderne style warehouse building. The building facades make a substantial contribution to the streetscape of both Kent and Clarence streets.

Gore Hill Memorial Cemetery, Pacific Highway, Gore Hill

Listing Gazetted: 25/05/2001

First dedicated in 1868, the cemetery is a particularly fine and intact example of a late Victorian/Edwardian landscaped public burial ground. Its design and historical associations give it an important place in the State's cultural history.

Gore Hill Memorial Cemetery's landmark qualities, important plantings and wealth of high quality funerary architecture reveal the religious philosophies and changing attitudes to death over a span of 100 years.

The Cemetery is held in high esteem by major groups in the community, a fact which led to its becoming a benchmark in the conservation of historic cemeteries through its dedication as a Memorial Cemetery.

Gore Hill Memorial Cemetery has enormous educational and research potential by virtue of the wealth of genealogical, architectural, horticultural and artistic information which is readily accessible to Australia's major population centre. As the burial place for more than 14,000 people whose lives contributed to and enriched the history and development of Sydney's North Shore, Gore Hill Memorial Cemetery has strong and special associations with the community for social, cultural and spiritual reasons.

No. 1 Chifley Square, 68-96 Hunter Street, Sydney

Listing Gazetted: 25/05/2001

Qantas House is an important landmark in the development of the modern office building in Australia. The building has had a long association with Qantas Airways, a prominent Australian company which is well known both nationally and internationally.

Built in 1957, Qantas House is an important example of International Style architecture in Australia. The design employed the very latest American technology and was one of the first examples of the new curtain wall technology to appear in Australian cities in the 1950s. With its exciting, curved response to its corner site, it is perhaps the most dynamic and well-executed Australian example of the design of office buildings of this period.

A progressive office building for its time, Qantas House reflected the prosperity and confident outlook of 1950s Australia. With its adventurous and modern design it was intended to provide an identifiable icon and market image for Qantas Airways.

Woolley House, 34 Bullecourt Avenue, Mosman

Listing Gazetted: 25/05/2001

Woolley House is an important early example of the work of Ken Woolley, one of Australia's leading architects since the early 1960s. Woolley House is an early prototype of a new style of architecture that developed in the 1950s and 1960s known as the "Sydney

School". These new types of houses were designed for difficult steep sites and used split-level floor plans that stepped down a sloping site. Key characteristics of the Sydney School were the use of natural materials and recognition of the bush landscape as elements of the design.

Woolley House is built on a steep hillside overlooking Middle Harbour. It is an extremely important example of the Sydney School and has influenced domestic architecture across Australia, but most particularly in Sydney.

INTERIM HERITAGE ORDERS

During the year 12 interim heritage orders (IHOs) were made by the Minister on the recommendation of the Heritage Council. The purpose of an IHO is to provide a maximum twelve-month "breathing space" in which a full heritage assessment can be carried out for items that are under real or potential threat of harm.

If the Heritage Council is satisfied that the assessment provides a convincing case for State significance, it can then proceed through the State Heritage Register listing process. If the assessment concludes that the item is of local significance, the Heritage Council can provide advice to the local council about listing it on the local environmental plan.

The majority of IHOs are made in response to community representations or concerns raised by local government. Temporary in nature, they are not made as a de facto planning tool, but only in relation to items which are believed to be of local or State significance.

Residence, 50 Rosebery Road, Killara

Listing gazetted: 20/10/2000

The house at 50 Rosebery Street, Killara, is a characteristic example of interwar brick housing in the Ku-ring-gai area. The nomination reflects growing community recognition of the significance of the interwar Style as an important domestic style of architecture.

Residence, 9 McIntyre Street, Gordon

Listing gazetted: 20/10/2000

The property at 9 McIntyre Street, Gordon is a timber cottage about 80-100 years old.

Residence, 41 Nelson Street, Gordon

Listing gazetted: 20/10/2000

The house at 41 Nelson Street, Gordon is a characteristic example of interwar brick housing in the Ku-ring-gai area.

Cottage, 46 Beresford Road, Strathfield

Listing gazetted: 03/11/2000

Number 46 is one of a pair of cottages built next to the Masonic Temple in Strathfield. Preliminary research indicates that the house is associated with Washington Soul and the adjacent Masonic temple.

The land on which the Masonic temple stands was donated by Soul. He was co-founder of the pharmaceutical chain Washington H. Soul Pattinson & Co and was a prominent Freemason. In 1923 Mr Soul built two cottages for his daughters next to the Temple at nos 46 and 48 Beresford Road. There is strong evidence to suggest that Washington Soul employed well-known and influential Sydney architect, Harry James Kent, to build the new houses.

House, 127 Epsom Road, Chipping Norton

Listing gazetted: 03/11/2000

An good example of the interwar Californian Bungalows erected throughout Sydney, this house provides evidence of early building types and settlement patterns, particularly in the suburb of Chipping Norton. The cottage retains much of its original architectural character and fabric and the garden retains many early garden plantings and features. The house was obviously erected by an owner wealthy enough to complete it with a high degree of architectural detailing, including joinery and leadlight windows.

The site is a small part of the overall Thomas Moore estate from the early decades of the 19th century. It was part of a large parcel of land purchased by Lewis Gordon Franklin in 1921 and the house was erected soon after. The Franklin family had been established in the area since the 1880s and were prominent farmers in the district and successfully established a grape growing business on the land.

The house is possibly the oldest house in Chipping Norton and in Epsom Road, with the exception of an 1880s homestead. Although the land holding of the house has now been reduced to the equivalent of a typical large suburban lot, the house retains its original visual relationship to Epsom Road and its setting is enhanced by a fine and extensive front garden.

House, 185 Walker Street, North Sydney

Listing gazetted: 17/11/2000

On the site are two buildings, one is a two-storey late Victorian sandstone house and the other is a two storey Federation brick house.

Highbury, 165 High Street, Kirribilli

Listing gazetted: 17/11/2000

Highbury has considerable historical significance due to its association with the Wunderlich Company. Wunderlich has earned a place in the Australian psyche due to the prolific use of its products in residential and commercial buildings during the 20th century. The building displays a range of these products which remain intact.

Highbury has aesthetic significance for the high quality of the finishes, the range of ceiling patterns, and various features attributed to the Wunderlich Company, such as the wallpapers, various door handles, and original Wunderlich firebreasts. It makes a strong contribution to the streetscape due to the intact character of the cottage, and it is set amongst a group of similarly styled and aged buildings.

House, 20 Martin Road, Centennial Park

Listing gazetted: 12/01/2001

Highbury was the residence of Patrick White, acclaimed Australian author of *Voss* and *Tree of Man*. He lived in the house from 1964 until his death in 1990. Highbury was built on an early 20th century subdivision and the building was completed in 1913. It is considered to be of architectural value in the streetscape of Martin and Robertson roads, Centennial Park.

White was attracted by the open environment of Centennial Park, and the easy access to the inner city. This appreciation of the unique natural environment of Centennial Park stimulated his interest in the burgeoning environmental movement in the 1970s. Threats to the park's future saw White participating in the conservation movement.

The house was filled with White's furniture and art collections, now held by the Art Gallery of NSW. Whilst living in the house that fostered his creative achievement, he wrote *Vivisector* and other significant works.

Woronora Lodge Masonic Temple, 27 Cook Street, Mortdale

Listing gazetted: 12/01/2001

Woronora Lodge Masonic Temple was built in 1922-24 and is of state historical significance as one of the earliest surviving Masonic temples in the region. The building with its interiors, furnishings, and museum collection provides important evidence of the social and cultural significance of Freemasonry and its development in the community since the 1920s.

Woronora Lodge Masonic Temple retains its fine original interior detailing, furnishings and fixtures, particularly in the upper Temple. The museum collection, which includes a wide variety of items such as archival material, Masonic regalia and a variety of commemorative artefacts, is a rare collection of state significance.

This building has considerable social significance as an institutional structure built for, and by, the local community. The Masonic Temple is still used by four lodges. The hall has been the site of much of the community's social life, and has been used continually as a venue for meetings, dances and functions.

House, 65 Parriwi Road, Mosman

Listing gazetted: 02/03/2001

The house at 65 Parriwi Road was designed by Harry Seidler in 1951. A distinguishing characteristic is a double-arched garage roof offset against a concrete wall, with a backdrop looking towards Sydney Heads. The house has been subject to several alterations since construction.

It is generally considered to be a significant example of mid 20th century architecture. It is an early important example of a Modernist house in Australia, innovative in its use of structural technology.

House, 99 Yarranabbe Road, Darling Point

Listing gazetted: 09/03/2001

The property is of significance to the local community as an intact example of 1938 interwar Functionalist design, by architect John A. Nisbett. The nomination reflects growing community recognition of the significance of the interwar style as an important domestic style of architecture.

Combadello Homestead, Combadello via Moree

Listing gazetted: 18/05/2001

Combadello Homestead was built about 1880-1900, and represents the evolution of a working station homestead. It is characterized by many additions responding over time to the working nature of the property and its resources.

The building is built in sections but the 'big house' of about 1895 is of particular interest due to its tall ceilings, double-curved verandah roofing, bay windows and marble fireplaces. The detailing is complete and not overstated. The garden has some large established palms and a natural lagoon which complete the atmosphere of gentility. Overall the property is stylistic and rare in the locality of Moree.

Section 136 Orders

Section 136 orders are used to provide emergency protection for heritage items. On 13 October 2000 a Section 136 order was placed on a cottage at 46 Beresford Road in Strathfield. Subsequently, an Interim Heritage Order was placed on the property on 3 November 2000.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANS

One of the important functions of the Heritage Council's State Heritage Register Committee is to:

- review conservation management plans;
- endorse plans that meet the Heritage Council's standards; and
- develop Heritage Council guidelines and policies regarding conservation management plans.

During the reporting year thirty-four plans were reviewed by the committee. Twenty-six were formally endorsed in a final or conditional form. Six of these were for privately-owned items:

- Babworth House, Darling Point
- History House, 33 Macquarie Street, Sydney
- All Saints Anglican Church, Parramatta
- Tempe Estate, North Arncliffe
- Kyle House, Macquarie Place, Sydney
- The Judges House, 531 Kent Street, Sydney

Twenty were for publicly-owned items:

- Glenalvon, Campbelltown
- Norah Head Lightstation, Norah Head
- Graythwaite Hospital, North Sydney
- Blue Mountains District Anzac Memorial Hospital, Katoomba
- Graham Lodge, Nowra
- Yarrangobilly Caves House Precinct, Kosciuszko National Park
- English Cottage, Hill End Historic Site
- Granville Town Hall, Granville
- Lakes Innes Estate Ruins, near Port Macquarie
- Crowdy Head Lighthouse, Crowdy Head
- Nobbys Head Lighthouse, Newcastle
- North Head Quarantine Station Archaeological Management Plan
- Maitland Gaol, Maitland
- Parkes Engineman's Barracks, Parkes
- Yerranderie Courthouse, Yerranderie
- Yerranderie Police Station, Yerranderie
- Sugar Loaf Point Lighthouse, near Seal Rocks
- Tinderry Nature Reserve, near Queanbeyan
- Wing Hing Long Store, Tingha
- Commonwealth Bank, 48 Martin Place, Sydney

Eight plans were not endorsed during the period, but will be further considered when specified amendments have been made:

- Edensor, Cheltenham
- Tomeree Head National Park
- Sugarloaf Farm, near Campbelltown
- Denman's Cottage, Hill End Historic Site
- Mitchell Wing, State Library of NSW, Macquarie Street, Sydney
- St. Patricks Estate, North Head
- Rose Cottage, Werrington
- Quarantine Station Detailed Area Conservation Management Plans

The number of endorsements of plans for both private and public items fell slightly, as did the overall number of plans reviewed. This slight fall in numbers was offset by the complexity and diversity of plans being considered.

Several of the sites for which plans were reviewed were of greater complexity than the previous year, notably Babworth House, Tempe Estate, St Patrick's Estate and the North Head Quarantine Station. Plans considered also covered a more diverse range of items than previously, and included four lighthouses, a nature reserve, two archaeological sites, two sites with particular ethnic associations and several sites within national parks. The preparation of plans for such sites indicates the increasing diversity of items listed on the State Heritage Register.

Heritage Office staff sat on steering committees for conservation management plans for Hartley Historic Site and the Quarantine Station at North Head (both for the second year

running), as well as Blue Mountains Walking Tracks, Rockdale (Chinese) Market Gardens and Centennial Parklands.

CONSERVATION OF ITEMS OF STATE SIGNIFICANCE

Forty-nine applications under the Integrated Development Approvals system were processed during the year, compared with 68 the previous year. The Heritage Council assessed 11 of these applications during the year. Thirty-eight applications were approved by the Director of the Heritage Office under delegation from the Heritage Council.

The processing of applications for works under section 60 of the Heritage Act increased from 143 last year to 180 in 2000-01. The Heritage Council assessed 17 of these applications. One hundred and sixty-three applications were approved under delegation.

Aberglasslyn House

Aberglasslyn House, near Maitland, was built between 1840-42 and is one of the finest Greek Revival houses in Australia. Stylistically the house bears a strong resemblance to the work of architect John Verge.

The house was not yet completed when the owner, George Hobler, was affected by the financial crisis of the early 1840s. It appears that the house was intended to have a single-storey verandah on three sides. A stone terrace had been completed by the time work stopped, and a cast iron verandah was built on this between 1855-65 but was dismantled in 1976.

The Heritage Council considered an application to construct a verandah modelled on Rockwall at Potts Point, another of John Verge's houses, using cast concrete columns with a portico over the front door. The Heritage Council acknowledged the potential positive conservation outcomes from the construction of a verandah, however did not support the current application as it was not consistent with the fabric evidence for the original design. Approval was deferred and the applicants were requested to reconsider the design. A number of design parameters were provided.

The application lapsed when the applicants sold the house in late 2000.

Babworth House, Darling Point

Babworth House and its gardens constitute a highly significant cultural landscape. It is one of the few harbourside mansions which has retained such a generous curtilage. The house is an imposing two-storey Arts and Crafts style building. It was designed by Morrow and DePutron and built in 1912. It has had a long association with the Hordern family. Although each elevation of the house is different, together they exhibit consistent architectural form and detailing with complex gabling and projecting covered balconies.

The gardens include extensive formal terracing and display rare maturity, diversity and quality and include some very rare plant species. Some historic plantings survive from the time of the previous house on the estate, Mount Adelaide, which was designed by colonial architect Mortimer Lewis in about 1840.

The Heritage Office has been involved in the assessment of development proposals for the site since January 1999, including the preparation of a local environmental plan,

development control plan, conservation management plan and landscape management plan. The Heritage Council issued general terms of approval to Woollahra Council in January 2001 and is continuing its involvement with the site by the approval of several applications under the Heritage Act. The approved development allows the conservation and conversion of Babworth House for use as five residential apartments and the former stables as a dwelling house and the construction of nine additional dwelling houses within the grounds. Extensive conditions require the conservation of the heritage buildings and gardens using provisions of the *Community Land Management Act 1989* (NSW) under which the land is proposed to be subdivided.

MSB Stores, Millers Point

The former MSB stores complex in Hickson Road, Millers Point, includes two sandstone warehouse buildings and an adjacent brick building which are listed on the State Heritage Register. Its significance relates to its mid 19th century association with the AGL gasworks and the original reticulation of gas to Sydney. It was later used by the Sydney Harbour Trust and Maritime Services Board for port and maritime activities. The sandstone buildings are very rare examples of 19th century warehouses.

The heritage items occupy part of a larger site overlooking Darling Harbour. A development proposal sought to retain the heritage buildings and erect two buildings of 10 and 12 storeys providing predominantly residential accommodation. General terms of approval were issued by the Heritage Council to the Sydney City Council in February 2001. Following several amendments to reduce the height and design of the new buildings, staged approval has been granted to the development.

Walsh Bay

The Heritage Council has continued its involvement with the Walsh Bay re-development through the Heritage Council's Walsh Bay Sub-committee and the Heritage Council Approvals Committee. It has approved applications for the construction and fit-out works for Pier 8/9 as commercial offices, new infrastructure throughout the precinct, new terrace houses along Pottinger Street, the adaptive re-use of Bond Stores 2 and 3, a new theatre in Bond 4, and a new residential building in Bond 4 East. Applications have also been approved for commercial offices in Towns Place East, the conservation of the sub-structure at Pier 2/3, and the Pottinger Street Interpretation Plan. The Heritage Council's Walsh Bay Sub-committee continues to provide recommendations to the Heritage Council Approvals Committee and advice to the developer of the project on a regular basis on issues of adaptive re-use, streetscape and urban design and conservation matters.

The discovery of 1820s domestic archaeological remains at the Bond Store 4 East site has resulted in a redesign of the residential building approved for the site to allow the remains to be incorporated, conserved and interpreted for the public. An approval has been given for the proposed conservation works on that site.

Discussions have continued in relation to an interpretation centre for Walsh Bay, as well as the adaptive re-use of Pier 2/3, which is being conserved and returned to the government for cultural purposes.

Palisade Hotel, Miller's Point, Sydney

The Palisade Hotel is a landmark building of State significance within the Miller's Point Conservation Area. The Heritage Council supports in principle the refurbishment of the Palisade Hotel.

The Heritage Council initially rejected an earlier proposal for development due to its adverse impact on the building and the Miller's Point conservation area, and requested modifications to the proposal. In April 2000 the applicant prepared a revised pre-development submission. The Heritage Council resolved that, although the revised proposal had met some Heritage Council requirements, there were still some outstanding issues. The applicant considered the resolutions of the Heritage Council reasonable and a new revision of the proposal was developed. This was approved by the Heritage Council.

Jones Bay Wharf

Jones Bay Wharf is considered to be of exceptional significance as a rare and intact example of early 20th century wharf construction. It is listed as a heritage item under Schedule 4 of Sydney Regional Environmental Plan No 26 – City West. It is also listed by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, the National Trust and has been placed on the interim list of the Register of the National Estate. Although the property is not listed on the State Heritage Register, it is included in the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority's Section 170 Register as state significant. The Heritage Office has endorsed a conservation management plan for the site and provided comment on the development proposal for the Wharf and continues to liaise on all heritage issues with the developers, and Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority who are the owners.

The proposed change in use from residential to commercial has been supported as an acceptable use of the space from a heritage interpretation point of view. The proposed subdivision of the lower level on the north of the building has also been supported provided appropriate measures are put into place to ensure the responsibility for on-going maintenance of the item is clearly defined in all leasing agreements. The provision of a restaurant and café has been supported as this will enhance public access to the site and will provide an anchor for any future interpretation plan for the site.

The Scots Church

Scots Church in Margaret Street, Sydney, is a five-storey building of interwar Gothic style. Scots Church is important because of its long association with the Presbyterian Church. Designed by the noted architectural partnership of Rosenthal, Rutledge and Beattie, the building is a rare and outstanding example of an original commercial Gothic exterior. Its interior is also striking with high quality design and a unique auditorium.

The Scots Church has been vacant for some years and various development proposals have been submitted to the Sydney City Council over this time for the redevelopment of the site. A design competition was conducted by council in August 2000 for the adaptive re-use and extension of the existing building. The developer, through Sydney City Council, has sought comment from the Heritage Council on the proposed redevelopment.

Sydney City Council formed a review panel to assist it in its consideration of the development proposal and the Heritage Council formed a sub-committee to liaise with the City Council. The current development proposal, recommended for approval by the Heritage Council, will involve the addition of an apartment complex over the existing building but has

achieved the retention of a considerable amount of the significant fabric of the building, including most of the auditorium.

Wollongong Railway Station

The Wollongong railway line dates from the late 19th century. State Rail are currently upgrading access facilities to the Wollongong Railway Station as part of a general program to upgrade its properties and improve access for people with disabilities. The refurbishment of the existing Station buildings, has been carefully prepared in consultation with a heritage consultant and adapts the existing heritage building stock in a sensitive manner.

The new work includes demolition and replacement of the existing footbridge and erection of two new lifts. The existing steel over-head pedestrian bridge is being replaced because it is in a deteriorated condition and has been severely altered over a period of time so that it has little significance left. The replacement bridge has been designed using steel trusses to help blend it in with the character of the existing buildings and also be similar to the bridge that it is replacing.

Former Superintendent's Cottage, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney

The original two-storey sandstone cottage in the Royal Botanic Gardens was constructed in the mid 19th century and then extended in about 1900. It was originally used by garden staff, but is now unoccupied and in need of maintenance. It is proposed to recycle the building for use as a meeting place by the Friends of the Garden, which is a community volunteer group.

The Heritage Office has liaised with the owners and Sydney City Council to slightly modify the original proposal. The final revised scheme retains all the existing verandahs and converts two existing windows to doorways. In addition to this there will be new paved areas and a toilet block. The new building works involve some changes to the building but the works are considered minor and acceptable because they will allow the building to be used again.

Sydney Terminal and Central Railway Stations Group

This site has been associated with railways use since about the 1850s. The present Sydney Terminal building was built in two stages. The first section on Eddy Avenue, which includes the original ticket office dates from about 1905. This stage comprised the basement, ground and central first floor. The second stage included the first floor, second floor and rear wings and was built in the 1930s.

There have been a number of large projects carried out on the Sydney Terminal in recent years. This year there were two major projects of interest, carried out in consultation with the Heritage Council and the Heritage Office. The first project was an office fit-out of the upper storeys of the Terminus Building and the second was an upgrade of the western pedestrian precinct.

State Rail proposed refurbishing the existing office areas on the first and second storeys. This work is supported and encouraged as it provides continuous use of the historic terminus building, which is a significant landmark in central Sydney. As part of the works, the original c.1905 plaster cornice of the upper section of the original ticket office area is to be exposed as part of a new office fit-out on the first floor. This detail was covered up about thirty years ago during modernisation of the building.

The other major work was refurbishment and upgrading the western precinct adjacent to the Country Platforms. It was important to retain the character of this area, which hasn't changed for the last 70 years. The original garden area was retained but the surrounding pavement and parking slightly reconfigured, to meet present day requirements. New lighting was introduced for safety and security reasons.

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Fifty-eight permits for archaeological investigations under section 140 of the Heritage Act were issued during the year. This is a considerable drop from the 91 permits issued in the previous year.

Major Archaeological Investigations

Port Macquarie Government House Site

The remains of the Port Macquarie Government House site were uncovered during construction of an apartment building in April 2001. Archaeological excavation on the site has revealed that 90% of the foundations of the house remain. This makes it one of the most intact archaeological sites in Australia of the convict period located to date.

The remains provide evidence of the seat of government in the earliest of the five places beyond Sydney where penal colonies were established on the east coast of Australia.

The Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning placed an interim heritage order over the site on Thursday 29 March and revoked the order on 27 April 2001. The State Government provided \$1M in June to ensure long-term conservation of the site. The Heritage Office will continue to work with the developer and the local community to develop new plans for the development of the site that allow the remains to be conserved and interpreted for the public.

Former Newcastle Roman Catholic Cemetery

A proposal to build a new motel on the site of the former Newcastle Roman Catholic Cemetery highlighted the possibility that footings for the building may disturb burial sites. The Heritage Office worked with the site developer to redesign the basement and ground floor sections of the motel to minimise impacts on the cemetery.

The Heritage Council issued an excavation permit for this site in May 2001 to allow a team of archaeologists to test the reduced areas of impact to further assist modification of the design to avoid the need to exhume any burials. This testing will be undertaken in August 2001.

Scottish Hospital Site, Paddington

The Heritage Council issued an excavation permit to undertake archaeological testing at the Scottish Hospital site in February 2001. The testing was undertaken in order to determine if the remains of the 19th century garden and terraces remained below the existing garden. The number of sites which contain remains of substantial 19th century gardens is limited and comparable information about design and plantings in that period is replicated at few other sites. The test program revealed intact terraces, paths and stairs considered to be rare and unique within the local area.

Once the archaeological resource was discovered, the Heritage Council then worked closely with the applicant and Woollahra Council to ensure that the proposed redevelopment for the site was redesigned to successfully incorporate the remnant archaeological remains into the future landscaping plans for the site.

Bega Cemetery

Several scheduled upgrades to Bega High School are proposed to occur over three stages in the next two to three years. The school is situated on the site of Bega's first general cemetery. Relics associated with the cemetery occupation phase of the site are highly significant as the cemetery formed an integral component of the social fabric of community in both the town and surrounding valley during the 19th century.

In April 2001 an excavation permit was issued to undertake archaeological testing prior to the final design of the Stage 1 works. Thirty-two burials were found during the test program and the impacts of the Stage 1 works have been redesigned to ensure that no exhumations will be required.

Strategic Projects

Development of Draft Excavation Director Requirements

Currently the suitability of excavation directors nominated by applicants under section 139 of the NSW Heritage Act is assessed by the Heritage Office archaeologists, based on relevant experience demonstrated in a submitted CV and the quality of the application.

In 1999 the Heritage Council Archaeological Advisory Panel recognised the need to set out a more formal assessment process in writing and to circulate it among heritage professionals, project managers and other relevant parties. This will provide the Heritage Office with a more rigorous and transparent process on which to make decisions (particularly rejections on the basis of lack of experience) and clearer guidance to those wishing to employ or practice as historical archaeologists.

A draft set of criteria was completed by the Heritage Office in May 2001. These will be implemented for a trial period of 12 months in late 2001.

Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management System

This study was completed in June 2001. It encompasses all land within the area covered by the Parramatta Regional Environmental Plan and provides a comprehensive overview of the archaeological resources of the area. It also provides an integrated set of planning and heritage management recommendations. The study represented a major funding partnership between the NSW State Government, the Property Council of Australia, Parramatta City Council and the Parramatta Rail Link Corporation.

This project represents a significant advance in the identification and management of historical archaeology in urban areas. The system is available as a linked database and Geographic Information System, which is available through Parramatta City Council and will shortly be available via the internet.

The project was conceived and managed by the NSW Heritage Office and undertaken by Godden Mackay Logan Heritage Consultants. It is anticipated that the study will be merged with the built, Aboriginal, significant vegetation and views studies to provide an integrated

management system for heritage in Parramatta and to allow the management of its significant archaeological resources on a regional basis, rather than site by site.

Colonial Gardens of the Cumberland Plain & Camden Study

In July 1997 the Minister approved grant funding for a study of pre-1860 colonial gardens of the Cumberland Plain and Camden. This work was undertaken by the National Trust of Australia (NSW) over three years, with a steering committee comprising representatives of the Heritage Office, Historic Houses Trust, National Trust, Royal Australian Historical Society and other experts in the field of historic gardens.

The need for this study arose from Heritage Council concern that significant colonial gardens and indeed farm estates from the earliest years of European settlement are being rapidly lost through decisions arising from development pressures to Sydney's west and south west. The study provides an overview of remaining estates and recommends how they can be conserved and managed. It also recommends nominations to the State Heritage Register, extensions of curtilage boundaries of existing State Heritage Register listings and recommends work with local councils on appropriate zoning and management of these historic places.

A final draft of the study was received from the National Trust in late 2000 and negotiation over its completion is underway. In the last year the Heritage Council has received draft reports on a number of remnant estates across the Cumberland Plain. On the Council's recommendations, the Minister has listed Brownlow Hill, Camden; the site of Bungaribbee, Doonside; Kirkham Stables, Narellan; and the former Third Government Farm (now Castle Hill Heritage Park), Baulkham Hills on the State Heritage Register over the last year.

The Heritage Council will be considering the study's recommendations in regard to possible State Heritage Register listings, writing to owners and councils, and working with them and with the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning to seek long term conservation solutions for these rare and remarkable places. This process will produce a number of nominations to the State Heritage Register, reviews of the adequacy of existing State Heritage Register curtilages and planning controls affecting properties already listed.

PROTECTION THROUGH PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

Local Environmental Plans

The Heritage Act requires that all draft local environmental plans that affect an item of heritage significance contain provisions that will facilitate the conservation of that item.

The Heritage Council and the Heritage Office examine draft local environmental plans and provide advice to councils about whether plans comply with the requirements of the Heritage Act and the Heritage Model Provisions. The Heritage Model Provisions were prepared by the Heritage Office and endorsed by Parliamentary Counsel in October 2000. They provide guidance to councils on the provisions of plans relating to heritage conservation.

During the year, the Director of the Heritage Office as a delegate of the Heritage Council provided advice to councils on 158 draft local environmental plans. Several councils were preparing comprehensive local plans which have significantly added to their lists of heritage

items. These councils included Campbelltown, Newcastle, Warringah, Wollongong, Baulkham Hills and Rockdale. Lismore, Tumut and Wagga Wagga councils have prepared plans specifically related to heritage provisions which provide increased protection for numerous additional items.

Preliminary advice was provided to South Sydney and Willoughby councils on the rezoning of two large sites within their areas which are of considerable heritage significance. They are the Eveleigh Railway Workshops in Redfern and the ABC site at Gore Hill. In addition, the Heritage Council Approvals Committee provided advice on two draft plans which related to the Bankstown Heritage Review and Tempe House at Arncliffe.

Development Control Plans

The Director of the Heritage Office, as delegate of the Heritage Council, provided advice to Councils on the preparation of 16 development control plans which related to heritage issues. One major development control plan relating to the Camden Park Estate was referred to the Heritage Council Approvals Committee for detailed advice. That plan applies to land release areas within the historical landscape around Camden Park House, Belgenny Farm and the Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute which is of National significance.

PARRAMATTA REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN

In September 1996 the Premier announced that a Regional Environmental Plan (REP) would be developed for Parramatta as Sydney's second main centre of business and population, focusing on issues of heritage, access and urban design.

The Heritage Office has been an active partner with the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and Parramatta City Council in preparing and implementing the REP. The Department of Transport, the Roads and Traffic Authority, the business community and community groups have also been closely involved.

The plan consists of a four-part package of documents:

- a planning strategy outlining planning objectives for each city precinct;
- a supporting access strategy covering public and private transport improvements;
- a statutory plan outlining the planning controls; and
- an action plan outlining its implementation.

The REP package covers the area from Westmead in the west to Rydalmere and Camellia in the east, and builds on the *Parramatta Strategy* public discussion paper of 1997.

Final draft controls for the Harris Park precinct of the REP have been gazetted in response to public submissions on the exhibited draft in late 2000. The Heritage Office has been active in finalising these controls, and the Heritage Council's endorsement will be sought before these controls go to the Minister for gazettal, anticipated in late 2001.

The Heritage Office has also been involved with the refinement of planning studies on the Camellia and Rydalmere precincts over the past year. These studies focus on these precincts' future development potential and benefits from infrastructure improvements such as the construction of the Parramatta Rail Link. Once consultation with owners and the community

over a series of issues papers has been undertaken, draft controls will be publicly exhibited and these will form Amendment 4 to the REP covering these two precincts.

A further amendment of the REP will be made to amend controls in the Prince Alfred Park Special Area in North Parramatta, to accommodate a proposed new cathedral on the St Patrick's cathedral site. The Heritage Office has been actively involved in work on this amendment, seeking good heritage outcomes.

Work has commenced on preparation of a Harris Park Development Control Plan, to provide detailed guidance to the REP controls.

Government Heritage Assets in North Parramatta

The Department of Public Works and Services has prepared a conservation management plan and a master plan for the North Parramatta Government sites. These documents form part of a whole-of-government approach to the management and redevelopment of major State Government heritage assets in Parramatta.

The properties adjoin the Parramatta River in the city and North Parramatta, including Parramatta Gaol, Cumberland Hospital East (former Female Factory, Gaol and Lunatic Asylum), the Norma Parker Centre and Kambala (former Roman Catholic Orphan School). City sites include Parramatta Hospital and the Marsden Rehabilitation Centre at the Old Kings School.

The sites were developed from as early as 1792 and represent over 200 years of continuous government institutional use in Parramatta. They form a broader cultural landscape of national heritage significance and include designed and natural landscapes, buildings, historic plantings, open space and considerable archaeological resources.

The Heritage Office and Heritage Council has worked with the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and with the Department of Public Works and Services which is co-ordinating the preparation of a master plan, component conservation management plans, economic feasibility studies and redevelopment proposals by a number of Government agencies. It is anticipated that the Heritage Council will endorse the master plan by the end of 2001.

Parramatta Regional Park

Parramatta Regional Park is listed on the State Heritage Register as a nationally significant cultural landscape and major open space for the people of western Sydney. It contains landscape, archaeological and built remnants of the earliest European settlement in the region, as the structure of its early 19th century landscape is largely intact.

In 1997 the park became a Regional Park managed by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS). During the year the NSW Parliament approved new legislation to establish Parramatta Park as a separate entity on a similar footing to other major park facilities such as Centennial Park and Bicentennial Park.

The Heritage Council continues to take an active interest in the effective conservation and interpretation of Parramatta Regional Park. Funding of \$20,000 was provided in 1999 to match \$20,000 from the National Parks and Wildlife Service for the preparation of a

landscape master plan to guide future decisions and priority works within the park. During the year a working party completed its recommendations and forwarded them to the Department of Public Works and Services for inclusion in the masterplan, which is expected to be concluded by the end of the 2001 calendar year.

During the year the Heritage Office prepared submissions and objections to a number of developments proposed along the Mays Hill boundaries of the park. All of these proposals threatened the historic setting and interpretation of the park and the amenity of visitors.

