The first six months of 2003 have been a watershed for the NSW Heritage Office and Heritage Council. We have settled into our new premises on the Parramatta River and experienced first hand the benefits of adaptive re-use and heritage conservation, as well as the simple pleasures of working in a heritage place. For staff it is rewarding to at last work in a building that represents our values as a heritage organisation. For members of the public, it offers opportunities to visit and use facilities such as the new Heritage Office Library. We are proud to open this new resource which offers easy access to heritage materials collected over the last two decades. Turn to page four to meet our new librarian and find out more about using this valuable collection.
A message from the Chair

Michael Collins
Chair of the Heritage Council

In the last issue of Heritage NSW I wrote of the Heritage Council’s recent move to our new location in the former King’s School on the banks of the Parramatta River. Eight months later, after many meetings and visits to the new premises, I am even more impressed. The architects’ use of glass on the ground floor has converted a very large space into a fine meeting room and library, while also retaining a sense of scale and grandeur.

Our official opening with Minister Refshauge and a later reception for industry colleagues confirmed what we already believed. This really is a place for people.

The impressive sandstone wall and portico facing the river provide a sense of solidity and permanence, while the friendly office spaces inside assist the Heritage Office to effectively carry out its work.

The adaptive re-use of this fine building is already winning community acclaim. Parramatta City Council gave its inaugural heritage award to the project during the Heritage Festival earlier this year. As well as our regular meeting place the new office was also the venue for a very important discussion between Heritage Chairs and Officials from around Australasia in August (see report on page five). With the passage of the new Commonwealth heritage legislation through Federal Parliament in the same month, this group is more important than ever in driving forward a national agenda for cultural heritage. We have a lot of ground to cover in reaching the level of public support that already exists for the protection of the natural environment. The new legislation is one of the important milestones that will help us to reach our objective.

If you haven’t already done so please take the opportunity to come and visit us.

Michael Collins
Chair of the Heritage Council

From the Minister

Diane Beamer MP
Minister for Juvenile Justice
Minister for Western Sydney
Assistant Minister for Infrastructure and Planning

I don’t usually visit swimming pools in the colder months, but sometimes politicians get to do surprising things! One of my first duties as Assistant Planning Minister and Minister responsible for heritage in the third Carr government was to announce the listing of two bathing icons on the Central Coast on the State Heritage Register. There’s a story about them on page six.

What gave me particular pleasure was that in making these announcements the State government was giving official recognition to two places that are well loved and used by the community. This is not heritage as some dusty relic with no relevance to the present or the future. This is living heritage.

We recognise the debt we owe to the past, as the listings confirm, but we also value these places as a continuing part of our Aussie beach culture, and we continue to use them.

As a former migrant whose first Australian home was a Nissen hut in Western Sydney, I was also delighted to meet members of the Italian community in Wollongong who had had similar experiences living in the Balgownie Migrant Hostel. On this occasion I congratulated the University of Wollongong for retaining three of the original huts of the former hostel. It is very important that we retain these reminders of the postwar immigration boom as a mark of respect.

If these experiences are any guide, my heritage responsibilities are going to take me into many fascinating corners of New South Wales. Our heritage is very diverse. The State Heritage Register needs to reflect that diversity and I will be doing what I can as Minister to promote this.
New heritage library opens

The State’s most comprehensive collection of heritage resources is now accessible to everyone. The NSW Heritage Office Library has opened at the office’s new premises overlooking the Parramatta River.

The library offers a wealth of information for anyone working in the conservation field or interested in heritage issues. The major collection of over 7,000 items includes conservation management plans, heritage studies, thematic studies and Australian and NSW histories, as well as a wide range of heritage monographs and journals. The library is the prime repository in the State for many of these specialized heritage materials. The collection was originally established in 1977 when the NSW Heritage Act was introduced.

You are welcome to visit the library to conduct your own research. The librarian, Libby Robertson, can assist readers in the use of the collection. To visit the library, just phone Libby to make an appointment.

Alternatively, Libby can undertake research at your request. The first 30 minutes are free of charge. Any further research will be charged at $144 per hour.

Come and visit us at the NSW Heritage Office Library. Remember to phone Libby in advance to discuss your research query and make an appointment.

Where: 3 Marist Place, Parramatta
Open: 9:00-5:00 Monday, Wednesday, Friday
Appointments: (02) 9873 8591 or elizabeth.robertson@heritage.nsw.gov.au

Past tops future

Award winners

Congratulations to members of the Heritage Council and Heritage Office who were awarded the Centenary Medal this year. The medal was created in 2001 to honour living persons who have made a contribution to Australian society or government.

Three current members of the Heritage Council were awarded a Centenary Medal: Sharon Sullivan ‘for service to Australian society and the humanities in prehistory and land conservation’; Brian Gilligan ‘for service to the community through environmental education and conservation’; and Chris Johnson ‘for service to architecture’; as well as Mr Johnson’s deputy on the Council, Bruce Pettman ‘for service to the conservation and restoration of government heritage assets’.

Medals were also awarded to former Chair of the Heritage Council, Hazel Hawke AO, ‘for service to Australian society and the community’; to former Heritage Council member Joan Domicelj AM ‘for service to the achievement of World Heritage status for the Blue Mountains’ and to Senior Heritage Officer at the Heritage Office, Bruce Baskerville ‘for service to the community’.

Michael Collins announced as new API National President

Mr Michael Collins, Chair of the Heritage Council, has been appointed to the post of National President of the Australian Property Institute.

The API is the professional association of the property industry with over 7,500 members. It represents the majority of the nation’s valuers as well as over 3,000 other property professionals. Mr Collins takes up the position with extensive knowledge of the property industry, and 24 years of service to the Institute. He recently completed a three-year term as President of the NSW Chapter. Mr Collins has long been interested and involved in the public, community and cultural dimensions of property. He oversaw the refurbishment of the Customs House in Sydney and the redevelopment of Sydney’s theatrical icon, the Capitol Theatre.

Chair of the Heritage Council, Michael Collins, separates the warring debaters at the Heritage Council Celebrity Debate in April: (r-l) Deborah Cheetham, Alan Saunders, Bill Leak, Tug Dumbly, Professor Mike Archer and Sarah Macdonald.

A light-hearted battle of wits erupted during this year’s Heritage Festival. Celebrity debaters argued the topic “The future is more important than the past”. The past came out ahead on this occasion with the debaters for the negative case winning over the audience by a narrow margin. The debate was presented to an enthusiastic audience at the Powerhouse Museum and broadcast live as part of the popular Evenings with James O’Loghlin program on ABC Radio 702.
Australia’s heritage agencies meet

Chairs and officials from Australia’s major heritage agencies met in Sydney last month. The meeting at the Heritage Office in Parramatta was an opportunity to drive forward new directions in heritage management across Australasia. New Zealand is now a member of the group, which met previously in Wellington.

Caring for Aboriginal sites in Northern Sydney

Did you know that over 1,000 Aboriginal sites are recorded in northern Sydney? That there are 500 different Aboriginal languages? Or that bada, bamal and burra – meaning water, earth and sky – are just some of the words to survive from the language once spoken by Aboriginal people in the Sydney basin?

These are just some of the facts to be found in a new set of brochures produced about the rich Aboriginal heritage of Northern Sydney. Four councils – Lane Cove, North Sydney, Willoughby and Warringah – have joined forces to produce the brochures to help residents understand their local history and the wealth of Aboriginal sites that lie near their homes.

Director of the Heritage Office, Reece McDougall, congratulated the four councils on the new resource which was produced with assistance from the NSW Heritage Incentives Program.

“Northern Sydney is leading the way in educating communities about the Aboriginal heritage of their area,” said Mr McDougall.

In a first for NSW, the four councils joined forces in 1999 to create an Aboriginal Heritage position to help with the care of Aboriginal sites in the area.

As Aboriginal Heritage Manager, David Watts is responsible for the protection of over 1,000 Aboriginal sites and cultural heritage. The sites hold important evidence of the Guringai people, who once occupied the area. They include middens, rock engravings, axe grinding grooves, rock shelters and artwork.

The project has produced the brochures as well as interpretation signs along popular North Sydney walking tracks.

David is currently working on further projects to help people learn and discover about the Aboriginal heritage of the area. An education program is being developed for local schools, as well as a community education kit.

For copies of the brochures contact either Lane Cove, North Sydney, Willoughby or Warringah Council.
Swimming into history: NSW’s ocean pools

Sunscreen, seagulls, Sunday afternoons, laps and a leisurely dip: the ocean and rock pools of NSW evoke strong memories for many of us. They are key elements of our beach culture and are part of our cultural identity. But these evocative icons are also heritage places. This year three of NSW’s famous ocean pools were listed on the State Heritage Register.

The listing of Wylie’s Baths, the Entrance Ocean Pools and the Bogey Hole is a salute to our beachside culture and the affection with which these places are held by many in the community. The recognition of the pools as heritage places reflects the government’s commitment to making the State Heritage Register a comprehensive record of our most special and significant places.

The listing is the culmination of a Heritage Office strategy to identify NSW’s historic ocean pools, and builds on earlier research by the National Trust. In the mid-1990s the National Trust commissioned a survey of Sydney’s harbourside & ocean pools, with funding assistance from the Heritage Assistance Program. Historian Christa Ludlow and heritage consultants EJE Landscape assessed 74 pools and plotted the history and architecture of bathing in Sydney.

Ocean and rock pools have provided the physical infrastructure of Australian beach culture. Yet while most of the population of NSW live on or near the coast, we came late to our love of the water.

For the first 100 years after European settlement sea bathing was not highly regarded and most people did not swim. In fact, the early authorities regarded bathing with a mixture of horror and concern. They applied stringent rules to safeguard the population from the detrimental effects of mixed bathing, nudity and the moral lassitude associated with the beach. While the pleasures of a seaside stroll were much appreciated, swimming in the ocean was another matter.

The first edict on bathing by the colonial administration was issued in 1803 and banned convicts from bathing in front of the encampment. This was the beginning of a long struggle over bathing morality. By the 1830s bathing between 6 am and 8 pm was banned across the entire colony!

Nevertheless, it seems that colonists continued to bathe informally in the harbour. To combat the threat of random naked bathing, the first formal baths in NSW were built in the Domain in about 1825.

Already a popular swimming spot with colonists, the baths seem to have been hastily constructed to screen nudity, utilizing an abandoned ship and pickets. Private bathhouses and sea baths were also built on waterfront estates. At Newcastle in 1820 Commandant Morisset had a pool hewn out of a rock face by convicts for his personal use. (The Bogey Hole is today noted as one of the earliest structures in Newcastle.)

The 19th century colonist immersed himself in the water – and it was predominantly men who had access to bathing facilities – in the pursuit of health and hygiene. Bathing was seen as a therapeutic exercise, preferably performed in seclusion and usually not involving any strenuous activity.

Throughout the 19th century more and more public bathing facilities were built in Sydney. There were floating baths in the harbour, such as Frederick Cavill’s famous floating baths; baths constructed of timber piles like those used in wharf construction; and enclosed ocean rock pools. One of the earliest pools listed on the State Heritage Register was the Dawn Fraser Swimming Pool in Balmain, which was built in 1881 as an enclosed timber structure supported by piles.

But mixed bathing and open sea bathing were still opposed by sections of the community. It wasn’t until 1903 that the laws began to be liberalized. This followed a campaign of civil disobedience by swimmers and an audacious flouting of the ban on daylight swimming by a newspaper editor at Manly in front of thousands of spectators.

By the 20th century “bathing” had become “swimming”. People started to enjoy swimming as a leisure activity and competitive sport rather than as a secluded activity performed for therapy or ablation. Ocean and harbour pools played an important role in this transformation by giving people access to water sports and facilities.
As swimming became an established sport, more public baths were built in Sydney. In the 1930s and 1940s councils provided larger pools with facilities for competitive swimming and spectators.

Many of Sydney’s ocean beaches featured outcrops of sandstone and natural rock pools which were ideal for pools. Ocean pools often began informally as local residents moved stones to create safe swimming areas. Rock pools were sometimes previously used by Aboriginal peoples for fishing and swimming before being used and adapted by Europeans.

Public baths existed many years before the beach and competitive swimming became culturally important. Today they are symbols of Australians’ love of the water. The listing of the Bogey Hole, The Entrance Ocean Pools and Wylie’s Baths highlights their enormous social significance. Together they chart the development of our obsession with swimming and the beach; from secluded rock pools, to simple timber and concrete enclosures to complete pool complexes with kiosks, boardwalks, change rooms and sunbathing areas.

Wylie’s Baths, Coogee

Wylie’s Baths in Coogee have been used by generations of Sydneysiders. The ocean baths with their cliff-hugging platforms are an icon of Australian beach culture. The baths survive today as a complete turn-of-the-century swimming pool complex. In 1907 champion swimmer Henry Wylie enclosed a natural rock base with concrete sloping walls to create a tidal pool. In 1912 he added the distinctive timber boardwalk supported by timber piers.

The Entrance Ocean Pools

A popular tourist destination, the Entrance Ocean Pools are held in high esteem by the many generations of tourists and local residents who were taught to swim there. The complex of three ocean baths was constructed between 1938 and 1965 on the site of a simple tidal rock pool that had been known to Aboriginal people as a natural fish trap. The development of the pools coincided with the growth of amateur swimming and the consequent demand for suitable venues for the sport. The Entrance Amateur Swimming Club was established in 1953 and the Tuggerah Tuffs, a winter swimming club, in 1967.
Australia’s heritage found in a Nissen hut

Immigrants from all over the world have come to Australia to make a new home. The result is a culturally diverse nation with a unique identity. The physical evidence of this diverse heritage is now beginning to be recognised. Shops, churches, temples, mosques, bridges, dams and migrant camps all help to show how immigrants have enriched the Australian story.

Many of the stories of immigration to Australia began in the most humble of lodgings: Nissen huts. They were a cheap and pragmatic solution to housing the thousands of migrants who arrived in Australia after WWII. These corrugated iron huts became the first experience of Australia for many new arrivals.

Three huts, remnants of Wollongong’s Balgownie Migrant Workers Hostel, are to be preserved through listing on the State Heritage Register.

Assistant Planning Minister, Diane Beamer, announced in July that the huts were being considered for listing in recognition of their significance as part of Australia’s post World War II immigration program.

“The huts’ were the true birthplaces of our multicultural society,” said Ms Beamer.

The proposed heritage listing has a particular resonance for the Minister who as a six-year old British immigrant spent her first years in Australia in a Nissen hut in Cabramatta.

In the 1950s migrant camps were hastily built across NSW as post-war immigrants began to arrive in large numbers. Balgownie was one of many hostels built to house migrant workers. Migrants, many from Italy, began to move into their newly built quarters in 1951.

Nissen huts were originally designed in 1916 by a mining engineer, Lieutenant Colonel Peter Norman Nissen. They were lightweight and portable with a semicircular corrugated iron roof. Quonset huts – also used at Balgownie – were a later American version that improved on the original British hut.

Once familiar structures, Nissen and Quonset huts are disappearing from our landscape. They were usually regarded as temporary and not worth keeping. Today the former Balgownie huts are the only examples in NSW of Nissen huts adapted for use in migrant hostels.

The original Balgownie site had 200 prefabricated buildings. The large complex of huts was divided into units around common dining room and laundry buildings.

The surviving huts are now owned by the University of Wollongong, which has agreed to retain the largest one on its present site and relocate two others next to it, as part of the Wollongong Innovation Campus.

The huts have a particular significance for Wollongong. Many migrants remained in the area to contribute to the economic and cultural life of the town. There is a significant community surviving today which has a strong connection with the former hostel.

Giulia Bonacina still lives in Wollongong. She arrived at the Balgownie Hostel with her husband and two young children in 1961. The family, originally from Italy, stayed in the hostel for 11 months, during which time Giulia’s youngest son was born, “the first Australian and last baby in the family”.

“It’s nice to have a corner in the University for the migrants who started their life in Australia here,” says Giulia.

“It is something towards the memory of all the people who were there – from Italy, from Latvia, from Poland, from Germany... It is good to remember and to show our children what we passed through.”
WWI survivors live again

It is a common misconception that heritage places cannot be changed or altered. A new project at Bankstown has demonstrated that, contrary to popular myth, heritage listing does not impede new design or alteration. Bankstown Council’s innovative solution to conserving two war commission homes has challenged ideas about heritage in the area.

For local servicemen returning home after WWI, Bankstown was a place to begin a new life. After the war a number of housing subdivisions were created in the suburb by the War Service Homes Commission, which was set up to aid the repatriation of 250,000 World War I soldiers.

Hundreds of houses were built in Bankstown between 1920 and 1924 for the returned soldiers, but today only one subdivision remains substantially intact. The importance of Bankstown’s role in post WWI Australia can be seen in the modest 1920s homes lining Vimy and Restwell streets. The construction of homes for veterans was a major goal of social and urban planning in the 1920s. Remarkably, 41 of the original 50 houses in Vimy and Restwell streets are still intact. In fact, the subdivision is one of the most intact War Service Homes Commission estates surviving in Sydney. There are few places like this remaining that connect us to this important period in our city’s development.

Bankstown City Council is owner of two of the heritage-listed properties in the subdivision. It was eager to show by example the opportunities and benefits of conserving heritage. In March 2002 it embarked on an ambitious project to conserve the two dwellings, which after years of being vacant were in a severely dilapidated state.

“This was the ideal opportunity to lead the way and show how old places – even when they are in a really poor state – can be fixed and restored and can be quite charming, comfortable dwellings,” said Bankstown City Council planner, Ursula Lang.

Intrusive alterations and additions were demolished, new bathrooms and kitchens were added, all services were upgraded and all damaged fabric was replaced. New fences in the 1920s style gave the cottages added charm.

Originally slated for demolition, these war service homes have been saved for future generations. The newly restored homes were opened during this year’s Heritage Festival so locals could inspect the work. Council was even able to track down some of the original post-war residents of the houses who attended a special opening ceremony. And in an added touch the local heritage committee donated brass plaques inscribed with the original names of the houses: “Weymouth” and “The Nest”.

When the houses went to auction in July and August, both were already approved for development. The development application was for an appropriate design within a conservation area and showed how the properties could be altered or extended.

Council hopes that this will help people to realize that heritage conservation does not impede new design and that heritage listing is financially viable.

“It’s what this project can demonstrate that we feel is very important. Not only is it an example of good conservation, but it is an educational opportunity for the community. It takes away that thinking that you cannot touch a heritage item or extend it,” said Ms Lang.

Making changes to listed properties

Heritage listing doesn’t mean that properties cannot be changed or altered. To the contrary, it is understood that people need to live in the 21st century with modern comforts. Older buildings sometimes need to be adapted to meet the requirements of modern life. New bathrooms, new kitchens, upgrading of services, extensions or adaptations: these are not incompatible with heritage places. Heritage places are best cared for when they continue to be lived in and used.

Heritage listing does mean that approval from either the local council or the Heritage Council is required before these changes are made. What the consent authorities will be concerned about is that any major changes respect and retain those qualities that make the heritage place special. This means putting thought into sympathetic design, retaining significant fabric and creative solutions.
Our cultural landscapes are places that we have shaped, and those places that have shaped our culture. They are often places that are much loved by the community and have become part of our identity. They can even influence how we think of ourselves. Cultural landscapes include homesteads and farmlands, as well as remnant native vegetation, Aboriginal sites and places, wetlands, early settlements, disused cemeteries, and defunct industrial complexes, to name but a few.

The Heritage Council of NSW is now taking steps to prevent these important landscapes from becoming a fond memory.

In NSW the battle over cultural landscapes is being drawn on the urban fringes of our major cities.

Over the last 25 years, there has been unprecedented growth in major Australian cities. Urban sprawl on the outer Sydney fringes has been fed by high migration to urban centres, changing demographics, improved road access, and smaller households living in larger houses.

Hidden around Sydney’s suburban fringe is evidence of our rural colonial past. Some of the earliest estates and farms in NSW are located across the Cumberland Plain and Camden. These landscapes are also likely to retain heritage values for Aboriginal people and evidence of occupation. David Beaver, Heritage Advisor to Campbelltown City Council, says that development is beginning to have a major impact on colonial landscapes in the region.

“You can still see our colonial heritage in the landscape of the Cumberland Plain today. But without careful planning, this legacy of our colonial cultural landscapes will be forever lost.”

Glenlee House at Menangle Park is an early colonial homestead that has survived with its setting intact.

“Glenlee House and its surrounding landscape is one of the jewels of the Campbelltown area,” says David.

The colonial farming estate remains in its rural setting surrounded by paddocks, outbuildings, gardens, roads and hedges: a fascinating record of colonial rural life. Such a view of an early colonial homestead is now rare within the region.

The visual sensitivity of this landscape is heightened by the summit track at Mt Annan Botanic Gardens that follows the ridgeline behind the house. This landscape is regarded as being of State heritage significance and National heritage significance.

In 1837 the Reverend John Dunmore Lang visited Glenlee and described it:

About three miles beyond Campbelltown to the right is the dairy farm or estate of Glenlee ... There is a large extent of cleared land on the Glenlee Estate, the greater part of which has been laid down with English grasses, the paddocks being separated from each other by hedges of quince or lemon tree – the usual but seldom-used Colonial substitutes for the hawthorn. The country is of an undulating character, and the scenery from Glenlee house – a handsome two-storey house built partly of brick and partly of a drab-coloured sandstone – is rich and most agreeably diversified.


Over a century and a half later the landscape described by Dunmore Lang is still recognisable. However, David Beaver points to the potential impact that poorly planned housing could have on Glenlee House and its setting.

He describes how the colonial landscape might be affected by encroaching urban development.

The manipulated image pictured on the following page shows what would happen if housing encroached into the visual curtilage of Glenlee: a dramatic demonstration of what we would lose.

“Opportunities for future generations to view an early colonial homestead complex in its pastoral context would be forever lost. The aesthetic significance of Glenlee homestead would also be greatly diminished,” said David. Although the identification of
scenic landscapes has occurred since the 1960s, there have been no long-term strategic or integrated overview policies to systematically identify and manage important cultural landscapes.

The Heritage Council of NSW has identified the loss of cultural landscapes as an important issue threatening cultural values and lifestyles. At a recent workshop, participants looked at the issues surrounding the loss of cultural landscapes and impacts on our cultural values and lifestyles.

The Heritage Office invited key stakeholders including local councils, state government agencies, heritage experts, planners, and the National Trust (NSW) to the workshop to identify issues and actions for addressing cultural landscape management in NSW.

Participants identified models and shared examples and case studies of leading practices in managing cultural landscapes across NSW, Australia and New Zealand.

Assistant Director of the Heritage Office, Susan Macdonald, says that the workshop highlighted the need to improve how we manage cultural landscapes in NSW.

"The challenge is to change how we plan for future development, both at a local and State level so that the significance of our cultural landscapes is conserved. Carefully considering the impact on viewlines, visual curtilages and open space will mean that our cultural landscapes will retain their special character and significance."

"And this is best achieved when communities have the opportunity to recognize and appreciate those cultural landscapes that are important to them."

"Ultimately the impact of this strategy will be better protection of cultural landscapes in NSW and improved understanding of their importance by the community."

Wind Farms and Cultural Landscapes

Wind farms are a spectacular and highly visual element in the countryside. But when they are located near a heritage item or in a valued cultural landscape, they can have a dramatic effect.

Heritage Council Chair, Michael Collins, and Heritage Office Director, Reece McDougall, recently visited a wind farm at Blaney, near Orange, to witness the effect of wind turbines on cultural landscapes.

The Heritage Council of NSW and NSW Heritage Office support the development of sustainable energy production facilities that meet legitimate community needs, and which support and contribute to the cultural and environmental heritage of the people in NSW.

"Wind turbine farms are proving to be a popular renewable energy source," said Mr Collins.

"However, if they are inappropriately planned and developed, they have the potential to adversely affect heritage items, including cultural landscapes."

"Blanney Wind Farm is an example of a wind farm producing the positive benefits of renewable energy, while having few adverse impacts on the landscape."

"And this is best achieved when communities have the opportunity to recognize and appreciate those cultural landscapes that are important to them."

"Ultimately the impact of this strategy will be better protection of cultural landscapes in NSW and improved understanding of their importance by the community."

The NSW Heritage Office have developed a Draft Wind Farm and Heritage Policy, which aims to minimise or eliminate the potential impacts of wind farms on heritage items. The new policy will be a tool to assist the Heritage Office, local government, planning and developers in their decision-making processes. The Policy can be viewed on the Heritage Office webpage.

Recently, this issue was also addressed at the National Heritage Chairs and Officials meeting where it was agreed to work towards the development of a national policy.
Spread out on the harbour floor in the midst of 21st century Sydney lies the Centurion, a timber sailing ship lost inside Cannae Point on 30 January 1887. Few travelling to work on the Manly Ferry would know of its existence beneath their course. The wreck is a reminder of the days when Sydney Harbour was a major shipping destination, congested with international and coastal sailing vessels, belching steamos and harbour craft.

The newspapers at the time described the loss of the Centurion as ‘particularly unfortunate’. The loss was regarded as avoidable as it happened during daylight hours in a well-navigated channel.

The Centurion was a magnificent barquentine, square-rigged on three masts with a length of 63 metres. Built in 1869 at Aberdeen in Scotland, Centurion was owned by George Thompson. It had been built by the celebrated Scottish shipwright, Walter Hood, and stood in his yard next to the outstanding Thermopylae. Three of Walter Hood’s other ships also lie wrecked in NSW waters – Fame in Sydney Harbour, Queen of Nations at Wollongong and his namesake Walter Hood in Wreck Bay, south of Jervis Bay.

Centurion was departing Sydney Heads under tow for Newcastle in order to load coal for Honolulu when it got into difficulties. It was towards the end of its life and the once proud passenger and cargo carrier now served as an ordinary collier. Stored in its hull was a partial cargo of 400 tons of coal and 60 tons of rock ballast. As the tug Phoebe manoeuvred the Centurion through the Heads, the Manhegan, moored in the channel, slowed its passage. Centurion’s tow rope slipped and fouled the tug’s propeller. An anchor was immediately dropped, but the vessel washed onto the rocks of North Head, near The Old Man’s Hat. Recovering the tow rope, Phoebe pulled Centurion off but the vessel sank, fatally holed in 18 metres of water inside Cannae Point.

Today the Centurion is the largest timber shipwreck site in Sydney Harbour and is very popular with recreational SCUBA divers. The complicated structure is spread over 40 metres on sand. Major elements include a pile of stone ballast, concentrations of anchor chain and iron fastenings from the hull. Many of the hull’s timbers can be seen, particularly when sand levels change, exposing previously buried portions of the structure.

The Heritage Office investigations are timely. While popular for divers, the site has seen little detailed archaeological recording since its discovery in the early 1960s. It contains an important range of data on hull construction techniques in a period of changing ship technology. While built as a timber sailing vessel, Centurion included innovative changes: iron deck beams and supports instead of the traditional timber, iron diagonal straps along the side of the hull, iron-plated lower masts and yards. Centurion therefore stands as an important marker of these changes and is a boon for archaeologists and divers alike. The NSW Waterways Authority is working with the Heritage Office to survey the site and fulfil its responsibilities under the Heritage Act. The thorough work will result in a conservation management plan, a detailed site plan for visitors and other interpretive products.

The Heritage Office thanks Manly Hydraulics Laboratory, the Australian National Maritime Museum, Apollo Australia and underwater photographer, Dr Mark Spencer, for their contributions to the Centurion Project.

By Tim Smith

The Centurion foundering in Sydney Harbour in 1887. Illustration courtesy of the State Library of NSW.
Sacred spaces, heritage places

Since the early days of European settlement in Australia religious organisations have built places of worship for their communities. Today the legacy of this great spiritual endeavour can be seen in towns and suburbs across NSW. Often much loved and esteemed by their communities, churches make important contributions to our streetscapes, history, social life and religious life.

The Uniting Church manages over 2,000 buildings across NSW. In a joint project with the NSW Heritage Office, the church has embarked on the task of identifying the most important and special buildings in its care. These significant places will be listed on the State Heritage Register.

As the first part of the project, Professor Ken Cable wrote a historical overview of the Uniting Church. Heritage consultants Design 5 Architects then surveyed a sample of ten properties in Sydney suburbs. Recently three of the most significant churches were listed on the State Heritage Register: St John’s Uniting Church at Wahroonga, Trinity Uniting Church at Strathfield and Tryon Road Uniting Church at Lindfield.

These three churches are indicative of the depth of religious heritage in NSW. The Presbyterian, Congregationalist and Methodist Churches combined in 1977 to create the Uniting Church.

All three denominations have a long tradition and history in Australia says James Mein, Executive Director of the Church’s Finance and Property Board.

“The Uniting Church is the lowest of the three main denominations in number but because our history is Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist, we actually have a significant number of heritage buildings for our size.”

In the very early days of European settlement, the Church of England acted as the colony’s official religion. But other faiths came to the new colony too and their clergy and the services of different denominations helped to feed the spiritual needs of early settlers.

In 1836 the New South Wales Church Act saw official support given to all the major faiths. It allowed these religious denominations to receive State aid to pay clergy and erect buildings. For the Methodists and Presbyterians this meant a rapid growth in clergy and facilities over the next decade.

The late 19th century was a period of prosperity and development for the Australian colonies. Professor Cable described it in his report as a period of massive growth for the churches as well.

With their own structures, and confident of their place in Australian society, the Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians were able to expand in the prosperous 1880s. With growing suburbs and flourishing country towns, the Presbyterians and Methodists set about providing churches in each new populated area.

With its active members, the Methodist Church was able to raise resources to erect new churches. It was common for the new buildings to be modelled on churches in England, and in general they were modest in style and decoration.

Presbyterian churches of this era are much more varied, both in style and dimension. With the aid of funding from prominent local citizens or benefactors, many fine churches were constructed, often reflecting the Scottish origins of the denomination.

However, for all churches the basic form remained unchanged: an auditorium with pulpit, organ, chair stalls, a small holy table, chairs for officers. Later in the 19th century, new types of structures began to be constructed for Sunday schools, sports teams, choirs, charity groups. All needed space and church halls became an essential part of a religious complex.

New churches continued to be built in the 20th century. For the first half of the century the percentage of the population nominating their religion as Christian remained steady, with 10% nominating Presbyterian, 10% Methodist and 1% Congregationalist.

After WWII there was an upsurge in church building after the lull of the Depression and wartime. New churches, halls and homes for clergy were needed to accommodate the many new migrants coming to Australia and the expanding suburbs of Sydney and regional towns. Building continued through the 1950s and early 1960s with modern architectural styles predominating.

Today caring for the built heritage of over 200 years of religious life in NSW is a huge task for Christian communities. James Mein explains that by working with the Heritage Office to strategically identify its most significant heritage buildings, the Uniting Church is managing these complex conservation issues.

“We worked from day one in a cooperative mode because we realized that there is a need to maintain heritage. Our biggest questions will always be what are the heritage values of our properties and I think that is because they are very high profile public buildings and often unique in architecture. They’ll always be worthy of conservation.”

Vale Professor Kenneth J. Cable whose funeral was held in September in Sydney. Professor Cable was a founding member of the Heritage Council of NSW where he represented the Royal Australian Historical Society. He was also a founding member of the Religious Property Advisory Council. His valued contributions, advice and expert knowledge of Anglican church history will be sadly missed.
In the fragments and remnants discovered on the hospital site are to be found glimpses of everyday life over 200 years of occupation. They tell stories of convict gangs returning to the barracks after labouring on building roads; of frail and aged convicts spending the last of their days in the colonial hospital; of the sick and the poor who found themselves at the doors of a 19th century benevolent society.

Archaeologist Wendy Thorp was excavation director on the site of the former barracks and hospital which has now been redeveloped by Hawkesbury City Council. The site has been in continuous use since 1820 and Wendy says that the archaeological findings provide a physical link to the past. "It adds a human dimension to a history that could previously only be found in documents and books," says Wendy.

The original 1820 building was constructed as a convict barracks as part of Governor Macquarie’s program to control and care for the convict population. At the time there were three convict gangs stationed in Windsor, including a "single-iron" gang, a "double-iron" gang and a road gang.

Evidence of convict barracks and outbuildings is very rare. Only the Hyde Park Barracks survives today to any great degree. Windsor barracks was built a short time after Hyde Park and was one of the first of this type of convict establishment.

Three years after its construction the building was converted to a convict hospital. The hospital ceased operation in 1842 and the building was taken over by the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society a few years later. The society was dedicated to helping the poor and the old barracks building was adapted and opened as a general county hospital in 1846.

The hospital continued to operate for over 150 years until 1996, when it was replaced by the present hospital, and the building acquired by Hawkesbury City Council.

Hawkesbury City Council embarked on a total redevelopment and adaptation of the former hospital site, incorporating health care facilities, a new purpose-built library and art gallery. The building was returned to its 1911 appearance by removing unsympathetic elements and reinstating elements of the original Georgian and later Arts & Crafts design, with assistance from the Heritage Incentives Program. Part of the original barracks is still contained in the main building.

As part of the redevelopment, the courtyard area was excavated for the construction of a new café. Wendy Thorp and her team of 10 archaeologists were appointed to test the site ahead of development and monitor the work. When a major discovery was unearthed the scope of the work changed.
The archaeologists found an intact privy dating back to the convict period. To find a surviving example of convict barracks construction is very rare. With the uncovering of such a significant building relic, it was decided to undertake a full program of archaeological investigation and recording.

"The fact that we found so many convict period relics was surprising," says Wendy.

"We had expected that the impact of all the later works for the hospital would have removed much of the earlier fabric, but a lot had survived."

As well as the intact privy, the archaeologists uncovered substantial evidence of the original barracks. Findings included walls and verandas from the barracks, footings, paths, drains and parts of a washhouse. The 19th and 20th century hospitals had been constructed over the top of the remains.

"Together the relics found around the hospital are very significant. They are the most visible evidence of a very important convict-era building for Windsor."

"Even though many were just fragments, together they give us an idea of what it was like to be in the precinct in the early 19th century," said Ms Thorp.

"It humanizes a period of our history that is often mythologized."

There has been much community interest in the project. Hundreds of people attended an open day on the site to see the uncovered layers of history for themselves. This was a special opportunity to experience actual evidence of Australia’s convict past. Several school groups also attended to see archaeology in action.

Hawkesbury City Council is now planning an interpretation program for the conserved buildings and for those archaeological remains that have not been affected by development. The remains unearthed during the dig have now been stabilized and covered over.
Some of Sydney’s most exciting civic projects in recent years have been buildings designed in a heritage setting or conservation area – buildings that connect to the character and qualities of their heritage setting, but are unashamedly of the 21st century.

Down at Walsh Bay in Sydney the new Wharf 6 & 7 developed by Mirvac is designed to complement its historical setting and the remaining turn-of-the-century wharves. Another well-known example is the Museum of Sydney which was designed by Denton Corker Marshall to respond to the archaeological site below, terraces beside and the monumental sandstone edifices of the Chief Secretary’s and Lands Department buildings opposite.

We call these “infill” buildings. In other words, a new building placed between, below, above, or even in the middle of an existing building or historic setting.

Infill is a heritage issue. Although the buildings themselves are new, they can have a dramatic impact on the neighbouring heritage items or their setting. Most of us can probably bring to mind a jarring example of an infill building that just doesn’t seem to fit its landscape. Generally, most people want the architectural quality and character of an infill building to, if not acknowledge, then at least respect the character and quality of the adjacent heritage buildings.

But what makes a successful infill building? And how do you encourage architects to design it?

Assistant Director of the Heritage Office, Susan Macdonald, says that the key to building anew in a historic setting is to understand that setting.

“Understanding the place and responding to it is the starting point for any good design. In the same way that heritage items are in themselves a response to their cultural, social, historical and economic environments, so too should new design respond to the established setting of a heritage place."

“The idea of infill buildings responding to the existing built environment is not new; it has been around for centuries. But how architects have responded has been wonderfully varied.”
The Allen Jack + Cottier designed building at the former Paddington Women’s Hospital Site responds to the scale, materials and grain of the heritage building. Photograph by Susan Macdonald.

The Museum of Sydney is an interesting example of a modern building that responds to a complex historical setting. Courtesy of the Museum of Sydney on the site of first government house.

A sympathetic addition to a rural cottage in Orange. Photograph by Cameron White.

This is a successful new infill building in terracotta adjacent to the brick and stone at Bond Store 4 East in Windmill Street, which is part of the Walsh Bay redevelopment by Mirvac.

“It is the quality of the building, its fitness for purpose and its success in responding to its environment that is important.” Buildings from the 19th century and vernacular buildings often have a direct relationship with their environment by virtue of the fact that they were built of local materials. This is because the underlying geology of a place shapes the landscape and is responsible for the resulting vegetation. Architects and builders used what was available: earth, stone, timber, shingle, brick from local clay and many other local materials. Because of this direct relationship between environment and construction, the character of the built environment – its colours and texture – therefore fitted very comfortably within its landscape. For example, much of Sydney’s character and sense of place stems from its 19th century buildings of locally quarried sandstone.

The slow changes brought to the building industry by 19th century industrialisation and the complete shift in the way we build that occurred by the mid-20th century means that we have severed those direct physical links between place and building. Generic new materials such as concrete, steel and glass have replaced distinctive local materials. However, the architect creates relationships between the building and its place though the creative process. It is the quality of the relationships created that is critical in creating a good infill building. “We can accommodate a rich variety of interpretations and expressions from the traditional to the highly contemporary,” says Susan. But Susan notes that it is also important to respect the present. “High quality, contemporary design that creates a new solution for the site, is a far better alternative to rampant historicism or meaningless pastiche.”

The Royal Australian Institute of Architects held a recent seminar together with the Heritage Office to look at the issues surrounding infill buildings. They are currently revising guidelines to help those faced with the challenge of designing a new building in a heritage setting. “We need more certainty in the planning system,” says Susan. “We need to be able to tell people what we are looking for when we assess their development applications.” “The first step to good infill is understanding what it is about a place that is important. What are the character and qualities that prompted the community’s wish to preserve it?”

The new guidelines will offer ways to approach the challenge of designing a new infill building. With councils, decision making agencies, owners and architects all understanding the principles behind good infill, the result will be better outcomes for both heritage and development.

“But there is a challenge in expressing the principles in a way that achieves what we need without being too rigid to preclude creativity and so achieve the extraordinary,” says Susan. “Architects shape our environment and have a responsibility to both past, present and future generations. Infill buildings link the past to the present and project into the future. I think this is a great challenge and an exciting opportunity, rather than an impediment to the creative process as it is sometimes perceived.” European architects have devised many intriguing and successful solutions for infill sites over many centuries. Although in Australia our built environment is only 200 years old, there is no reason why our architects cannot be equally ingenious and respectful.
Originally hailed as the wonder material of the 20th century, reinforced concrete ushered in a new era of building design and civil engineering. Now the special buildings of our recent past are being recognised as heritage items, and we are beginning to ask how to care for them so they can be passed on to future generations. Many of the most significant buildings of the 20th century make extensive use of reinforced concrete.

It is often thought that concrete mimics stone and will last forever, but reinforced concrete needs to be maintained and repaired like any other building fabric. Conservation strategies are now being developed as our understanding of concrete improves. When planning the repair of reinforced concrete in heritage buildings and structures it is important to develop a repair strategy so that the significance of the item is retained.

### Ten Tips

- Gather historical information about the building to help understand how and why a material has been used.
- Contact the heritage advisor at your local council for free advice on how to approach the conservation and maintenance of heritage buildings.
- Understand why the building is special and significant before deciding on the appropriate repair method.
- Research the original materials and construction methods so the present problem can be understood.
- Engage a suitably qualified engineer to carry out a structural appraisal to determine the safety, stability and strength of the concrete structure.
- Undertake a thorough physical investigation to identify and diagnose problems and to quantify and specify the repair works.
- Carry out testing to determine the cause of the problem and to identify areas of latent damage.
- Select a repair technique that is appropriate for a heritage building and that retains its significance.
- Evaluate the life-cycle cost of the repair – not just the capital cost.
- Remember that preventive maintenance of reinforced concrete structures will prevent problems developing and may save you money.

For more free information download: The Investigation and Repair of Historic Concrete at [www.heritage.nsw.gov.au](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au)

Alternatively, if you would like a printed copy for $10, fill out the order form on the back page.

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**Designed by Harry Seidler, Australia Square was the first fully structural lightweight concrete building in Australia and, at the time of construction in 1967, the tallest lightweight concrete structure in the world.**

**One of the most significant uses of concrete in Australia was in the construction of the Sydney Opera House which opened in October 1973. Precast segments, post-tensioned together formed the ribs of the roof shells.**

Photograph courtesy of the Government Printing Office collection, State Library of NSW.
New on the Register

“Items of particular importance to the people of NSW...”

In the first half of 2003 local communities, councils and government agencies celebrated the listing of the following special places on the State Heritage Register:

**Scone Civic Theatre** is the last surviving theatre designed by prominent theatre architects, Guy Crick and Bruce Furse. The interior provides an important insight into the style of picture theatres in the 1930s. It is one of the few theatres in NSW to retain its dress circle and not be converted into a multiplex. Scone’s stylish cinema was built in 1938 with funds raised by farmers and residents of the district.

**The Old Government Cottages** are located on a prominent site overlooking the Macquarie River at Bathurst. The riverside cottages are associated with the foundation of Bathurst, Australia’s first inland town. Number sixteen, Stanley Street, is thought to have been constructed in the government era, possibly as early as 1837.

**Linwood** was the country retreat of self-made businessman and local mayor, George McCredie. With its ample accommodation and remote location on Sydney’s outskirts, the late Victorian residence was later chosen as the State’s first and only Truant School. For much of the 20th century it was used by government for welfare purposes, including a home for state wards.

**Cathedral Church of Christ the King** in Grafton was completed in 1884 to a design by radical colonial architect and eccentric John Horbury Hunt. The landmark building is considered the culmination of his unique ecclesiastical design ideas.

**Bathurst’s historic street lamps** add to the unique character of its central civic and business areas. The unusual lamps were constructed between 1864 and 1924 and incorporate a Victorian base with Art Deco elements. They were converted to gas in 1872. A levy of three pence was placed on nearby home owners to pay for the costly and high maintenance lamps.

**Jerilderie Railway Station** and the stationmaster’s residence are quite large for their modest country location and show how important the railway was to the development of the district. The 65 mile-long branch line from Narrandera to Jerilderie was opened in 1884. The whistle of the first train surprised residents who had not expected the unscheduled train. They did not even know the line had been completed!

**The Crest Cinema** in Granville with its atmospheric art nouveau interiors is a rare example of a 1940s cinema. The Crest opened on Easter Saturday 1948 with ‘The Swordsman’ and ‘Dangerous Years’. Not many theatres were built in the 1940s and its internal arches are pre-fabricated military Quonset structure, which was creatively adapted to civilian use. In the 1960s the Crest became a ballroom and its floor adapted, but it has since remained relatively unchanged.

**The Entrance Ocean Pools** have been a focal point for recreation, swimming education and competitive swimming since 1938. To find out more, turn to the story on page six.

**Also new on the register:**

**Wollongong East Post Office**, one of the last post offices to be designed by the Colonial Architect’s Office under James Barnet.

**9 Argyle Place in Millers Point**, a shop and residence constructed in 1910 as part of the development of the area after the plague of the early 20th century.

**Denison Bridge**, built in 1870, is the 5th oldest metal truss bridge in Australia and the 2nd oldest in NSW.

**Rail Pay Bus FP1**, a distinctive 1930s bus that travelled to remote areas of the state to pay rail workers.

**St John’s Uniting Church** in Wahroonga was designed as a complete complex by the highly regarded architect John Shedden Adam.

**Trinity Uniting Church** in Strathfield is associated with the Jones family of department store fame who contributed to its construction and design.

**Mount Penang Parklands** was the most important juvenile detention centre for NSW for most of the 20th century.

**Tryon Road Uniting Church** in Lindfield was built as a complete church complex and today remains an unspoiled example of Australian Edwardian design.
### Upcoming heritage-related events, conferences, workshops and seminars around the State.

#### Italiani di Sydney

There is much more to Sydney Italian lifestyles than Leichhardt. Italiani di Sydney embraces the diversity of individual Italian voices, telling stories that can be recognised and identified, stories about the importance of food, religion, sport, style, architecture, work and travel. This exhibition showcases 200 objects including everyday items, photographs, films and contemporary art.

**Venue:** Museum of Sydney

**Dates:** From 30 August

**Enquiries:** (02) 9251 5988

#### Sydney Architecture Walks

A Historic Houses Trust series of architect-led strolls through Sydney's streets aimed at the enthusiast, the Sydney Architecture Walks interpret the concepts, tell the stories and extract the ideas behind Sydney's urban landscapes revealing a city you might never have known existed.

**Bookings essential.**

**SAW 01 Sydney:** Every Wednesday from 29 October, 10:30am-12:30pm

**SAW 02 Utsun:** Every Saturday from 25 October, 10:30am-12:30pm

**Venue:** Depart from Museum of Sydney

**Enquiries:** (02) 9518 6866

#### Working with Stories

Historic Houses Trust of NSW and Ochre Training Consultants present a full day program of practical techniques and theory for bringing to life tours, objects, events and sites through stories. Ideal for tour guides, visitor centre staff, interpreters, public program officers. $55

**Enquiries:** Justice and Police Museum, Cnr Kay and Date: Wednesday 29 October 2003

**Enquiries:** (02) 9518 6866

#### The Conservation of Cemetery Sites

A new event organized with the Museum of Sydney exhibition Italiani di Sydney.

**Bookings essential.**

**Date:** Sundays 12 October, 9 November, 26 November, 9-3pm 30-minute sessions.

**Enquiries:** (02) 9518 6866

#### Maritime Frontiers: Historical and Technological Perspectives

AIMA Maritime Archaeology Conference

**Theme:** that includes: the archaeology of convict experience, the archaeology of new maritime industries; innovation and change in maritime technologies; watercraft as technological and cultural vector; technology on the frontier; technological for maritime archaeology; technological approaches to management, education and tourism.

**Venue:** Port Arthur Historic Site, Tasmania

**Date:** 22-23 November

**Enquiries:** Cass Philippou, Heritage Victoria or Terry Arnott, Heritage SA

#### Telling Tales: Interpretation in the Conservation & Design Process

Australia ICOMOS 2003 Annual Conference

At present there are no generally accepted interpretation guidelines or standards in Australia to develop or assess the interpretation that is currently being required as part of development consents relating to heritage property. What constitutes an interpretation strategy or interpretation plan will be a key issue of the conference. Full registration fee: $450

**Venue:** Chowder Bay, Mosman

**Dates:** 28th-29th November

**Enquiries:** Cassandra Philippou, Arts NSW, (02) 9247 8577

#### Introduction to Maritime Archaeology Training Courses

The NSW Heritage Office and Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority are conducting maritime archaeology introductory courses, certified by the Australasian Institute for Maritime Archaeology (AIMA) under licence from the Nautical Archaeological Society, UK (NAS). Next course is Part I AIMA/NAS. $220.

**Venue:** Visitors Centre, The Rocks

**Date:** 30th November

**Enquiries:** Cassandra Philippou, Arts NSW, (02) 9247 8577

#### Dawes Point (Tarra Archaeological Site)

A new event organized by the Hyde Park Barracks Museum and Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority. Join archaeologist Wayne Johnson for a talk on Dawes Point followed by a guided tour. Explore colonial remains dating back to 1788, the site of the first observatory and scientific station and remains of the military fortification 1781-1925.

**Venue:** Dawes Point (Tarra Archaeological Site)

**Date:** Saturday 8 November

**Enquiries:** (02) 9518 6866

#### The Conservation of Cemetery Sites

A new event organized in Adelaide providing practical advice on the conservation of cemetery sites, organized by the SA Department for Environment and Heritage. Experts will discuss differences between cemeteries and burial rites; the causes of deterioration; the conservation of stone monuments and metal elements; the use of modern products to make good old elements; the use of modern conservation technology; burial rites; the causes of development consents relating to heritage property. What constitutes an interpretation strategy or interpretation plan will be a key issue of the conference. Full registration fee: $450

**Venue:** Visitors Centre, The Rocks

**Date:** 30th November

**Enquiries:** Cassandra Philippou, Arts NSW, (02) 9247 8577

#### Expert Workshop on Interpretation

In association with Telling Tales the NSW Heritage Office is holding an invited expert workshop to assist in its development of interpretation guidelines. Conference participants are invited to attend the workshop as “observers”. Registration is essential.

**Venue:** NSW Heritage Office, Parramatta

**Date:** 30th November

**Enquiries:** Bill Nethery, (02) 9873 8566

#### Creative Volunteering: No Limits

**Theme:** No Limits is a project that recognises and supports the unpaid people that make up the backbone of cultural life in regional Australia, by providing the first nationally accredited skills development course for volunteers in the country.

**Date:** Until 16 December

**Enquiries:** Amy or Jenny at Regional Arts NSW, (02) 9247 8577

**Venue:** Venues across NSW

#### The 21st Century City: Past / Present / Future

Seven Australasian Urban History/Planning History/Planning

#### Australian Heritage Office

**Date:** Until 30th November

**Enquiries:** Cassandra Philippou, Arts NSW, (02) 9247 8577

**Enquiries:** (02) 9518 6866

**Venue:** Deakin University Waterfront Campus, Geelong

**Date:** 11-14 February 2004

**Enquiries:** Guenter Lehmann (03) 5227 8331

guenter@deakin.edu.au

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