Alexandria to Moore Park Stage 1

Statement of Heritage Impact

Report to Jacobs on behalf of Roads and Maritime

November 2019
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) propose to upgrade four intersections and introduce clearways between the Euston Road/Maddox Street intersection in Alexandria and the Anzac Parade, Alison Road and Dacey Avenue intersection in Moore Park, for the Alexandria to Moore Park Stage 1 project (the proposal). The proposal is located about three kilometres south of the Sydney central business district (CBD) in the suburbs of Alexandria, Waterloo, Moore Park within the City of Sydney local government area (LGA).

Artefact Heritage has been engaged to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for the proposal. The aim of this SoHI is to identify non-Aboriginal heritage items that may be impacted by the proposal, determine the level of heritage significance of each item, assess potential impacts to those items and identify management and statutory obligations for the proposal. The SoHI includes a preliminary archaeological assessment. The SoHI will form part of the Review of Environmental Factors (REF) in accordance with the provisions of Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).

Overview of findings

Built and natural heritage

This SoHI has found that:

- The proposal would impact, or take place within, the curtilage of one item listed on the Register of the National Estate (RNE), two items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) and National Trust (NT), three items listed on the City of Sydney Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012, two items listed on the Sydney Water s170 register and two Conservation Areas listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012:
  - ‘Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park’ listed on the SHR, NT and RNE (01384)
  - ‘Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (C36)
  - ‘Pressure Tunnel and Shafts’ listed on the SHR and Sydney Water s170 register (01630 and 4570470)
  - ‘Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 and Sydney Water s170 register (I2073 and 4570470)
  - ‘Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (C70)
  - ‘Waterloo Park & Oval Including Grounds and Landscaping’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2079)

- The proposal would occur in view of, or next to, one item listed on the SHR, two items listed on the Ausgrid s170 register, seventeen items listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 and two Conservation Areas listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012

- The proposal would not impact the heritage significance of thirteen items listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012, one conservation area listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 and one item listed on the SHR located in view of the study area

- Provided all mitigation measures are followed, the proposal would result in a negligible impact to the following heritage listed items:
- ‘Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House including Interiors’ and ‘Waterloo Water Pumping Station’ listed on the Sydney Water s170 register and City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2073 and 4570942)

- ‘Electrical Substation’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2104)

- The proposal would result in a minor direct and/or indirect impact to the following heritage listed items:
  - ‘Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park and Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area’ listed on the SHR and City of Sydney LEP 2012 (C36 and 01384)
  - ‘Waterloo Park & Oval Including Grounds and Landscaping’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2079)
  - ‘Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (C70)
  - ‘Terrace group 'Gordon Terrace' listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2087)
  - ‘Terrace group including interiors’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2081)
  - ‘Moore Park View Hotel’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2100)
  - ‘Former ACI AGM Building including interior’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2098)

- The proposal would result in moderate (temporary) visual impacts to the following heritage listed items:
  - ‘Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House including Interiors’ and ‘Waterloo Water Pumping Station’ listed on the Sydney Water s170 register and City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2073 and 4570942)

- The proposal would have a major impact on one unlisted item of heritage significance within the study area:
  - Sections of sandstone kerbs along Kensington Lane, McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street

- No trees listed of the City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees would be directly impacted by the proposal. However, there is potential for indirect impacts to the roots of some of the trees in Waterloo Park from utility relocations. The proposal would also involve the removal of 25 mature trees and 24 immature trees, mainly at Fountain Street which would result in visual impacts.

Archaeology

This SoHI has identified one area that contains low potential for locally significant archaeological remains:

- St Silas School along Botany Road, Waterloo - McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint

It has also identified three areas that contain of low-moderate potential for archaeological remains that do not have archaeological significance:

- Terrace frontages along Botany Road, Alexandra - McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint
• Cottage frontages along Lachlan Street, Waterloo - Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint

• Linear shaped building within the former Dowling Street Tram Depot at the corner of Dacey Avenue and South Dowling Street - Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint

In addition, it has identified three areas that contain moderate potential for an archaeological ‘work’ containing local significance:

• 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road, Elizabeth Street and Dacey Avenue

**Recommendations and mitigation measures**

In order to minimise impacts to heritage listed items, conservation areas and potential archaeological remains during the construction program, the following recommendations and mitigation measures have been made:

**General**

• In accordance with the State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (ISEPP), consultation with the City of Sydney Council and Sydney Water should be conducted in order to ensure any requirements regarding their heritage assets are identified and incorporated into the proposal

• A heritage induction would be provided to all construction staff and contractors as part of the general site inductions to inform them of heritage listed items, fabric potential archaeological remains and significant trees located within five metres of the construction footprint. This would be carried out for the duration of the construction program

• Materials chosen for signage, kerbs, and other road infrastructure would be compatible and complimentary to the surrounding heritage character of the study area

• The Roads and Maritime Standard Management Procedure for Unexpected Heritage Items (2015) would be implemented in the case of unexpected archaeological or heritage finds

**Built and natural heritage**

• As the proposal will not require modifications to the SHR listed ‘Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park’ but will involve temporary construction activities within the curtilage, a Section 57 notification would be submitted to, and approved by, the Heritage Council of NSW prior to construction of the proposal commencing.

• In order to prevent inadvertent impacts to trees listed on the City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees (2013) and those located within the SHR curtilage for the Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park and Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area located next to the study area, Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) would be established while construction of the proposal is in progress. This would require advice and management from a qualified arborist

• Policies set out in the Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan (CMP) (2001) and Centennial Parklands’ Tree Master Plan (2002) would be adhered to during the proposed development and detailed design phases

• In order to prevent inadvertent impacts to significant heritage listed buildings and fabric during the proposed development, Temporary Protection Zones such as fencing or protective padding will be placed around the following heritage items:
Buildings and significant fabric associated with the ‘Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House Incl. Interiors’ Sydney LEP 2012 and Sydney Water s170 register (I2073 and 4570470)

Fabric associated with the ‘Electrical substation’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 and Ausgrid s170 register (I2104 and 3430492)

Fabric associated with the ‘Former Electricity Substation No 152 including interiors’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2236)

Fabric associated with the ‘Terrace group “Gordon Terrace” including interiors’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2087)

Fabric associated with the ‘Electrical Substation no. 174’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 and Ausgrid s170 register (I2086 and 3430543)

Fabric associated with the ‘Terrace group including interiors’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2081)

Fabric associated with the ‘Electrical substation’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 and Ausgrid s170 register (I2081 and 3430492)

Fabric associated with the ‘Moore Park View Hotel Including Interior’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2100)

Fabric associated with the ‘Former ACI AGM Building including interior’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2100)

Although located outside of the proposed development, vibration impacts may occur to a number of heritage listed items within the study area’s buffer zone. Mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts would be included in the proposal’s Noise and Vibration Management Plan. These items are:

‘Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House Incl. Interiors’ and ‘Waterloo Water Pumping Station’ Sydney LEP 2012 and Sydney Water s170 register (I2073 and 4570470)

‘Terrace group ‘Gordon Terrace’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2087)

‘Electrical Substation no. 174’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2086)

‘Terrace group including interiors’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2081)

‘Electrical substation’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 and Ausgrid s170 register (I2081 and 3430492)

‘Moore Park View Hotel’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2100)

Archaeology

A s139 exception for archaeological test excavations would be obtained from the NSW Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet prior to works commencing in an area formerly occupied by the St Silas School and Church (McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint). This would be accompanied by an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and excavation. Test excavations would be designed to investigate the presence of intact structural remains and/or artefact deposits associated with the former building within the construction footprint and subsequently provide management advice for the proposal.
If intact remains associated with artefact bearing deposits were identified during the test excavations a s140 permit for salvage excavations or archaeological monitoring and recording may be required prior to works commencing.

An ARD and excavation methodology would also be prepared to manage requirements for the potential remains of former tram tracks along Botany Road Elizabeth Street and South Dowling Street. These have been assessed as ‘works’ containing local significance. Impacts to works do not require approval under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (Heritage Act), although they would be managed according to their significance.

Potential archaeological remains associated with terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachian Street and the former Iron Duke Hotel would not contain archaeological significance or be considered ‘relics’ under the Heritage Act. Therefore, they are not protected under the Heritage Act and do not require archaeological management.

Areas identified in this report as containing nil potential for archaeological remains would be managed under the Roads and Maritime Standard Management Procedure for Unexpected Heritage Items (2015). If archaeological remains were identified during the construction program, works would cease, and a suitably qualified archaeologist engaged to assess the remains and provide management advice.
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# ACRONYMS

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<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACI</td>
<td>Australian Consolidated Industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGM</td>
<td>Australian Glass Manufactures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>Archaeological Research Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>Central Business District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHL</td>
<td>Commonwealth Heritage List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSEL R</td>
<td>CBD to South East Light Rail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EP&amp;A Act</td>
<td>Environmental and Planning Assessment Act 1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPBC Act</td>
<td>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HNSW, DPC</td>
<td>Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICOMOS</td>
<td>International Council on Monuments and Sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEP</td>
<td>Local Environment Plan</td>
</tr>
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<td>LGA</td>
<td>Local Government Area</td>
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<td>NHL</td>
<td>National Heritage List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSW</td>
<td>New South Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAR</td>
<td>Photographic Archival Recording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REF</td>
<td>Review of Environmental Factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNE</td>
<td>Register of National Estate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNT</td>
<td>Register of the National Trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPS</td>
<td>Rural Planning Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHFA</td>
<td>Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHI</td>
<td>State Heritage Inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHR</td>
<td>State Heritage Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLNSW</td>
<td>State Library New South Wales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SoHI</td>
<td>Statement of Heritage Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPZ</td>
<td>Tree or Temporary Protection Zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSW</td>
<td>University of New South Wales</td>
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<td>WHL</td>
<td>World Heritage List</td>
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## Document history and status

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<td>Sandra Wallace (Artefact Heritage)</td>
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Project manager: Adele Zubrzycka |
Name of organisation: Artefact Heritage |
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Proposal background

Roads and Maritime Services (Roads and Maritime) propose to upgrade four intersections and introduce clearways between the Euston Road/Maddox Street intersection in Alexandria and the Anzac Parade, Alison Road and Dacey Avenue intersection in Moore Park for the Alexandria to Moore Park Connectivity Upgrade (A2MP) (the proposal).

Artefact Heritage have been engaged by Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd (Jacobs) on behalf of Roads and Maritime to prepare a Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) for the proposal. This will form part of Review of Environmental Factors (REF) in accordance with the provisions of Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act).

The aim of this SoHI is to identify heritage items which may be impacted by the proposal, determine the level of heritage significance of each item, assess potential impacts to those items and identify management and statutory obligations for the proposal. The SoHI includes a preliminary archaeological assessment.

1.2 The proposal

The proposal area comprises:

- **Proposal area**: this is the entirety of the proposal and includes locations in which works are restricted to changes in traffic management through signage changes, with no impacts to ground surface.
- **Construction footprint**: these are the four intersection locations where ground disturbing works will take place.
- **Construction compounds**: these are five temporary site compounds, with no impacts to ground surface.

The proposal consists of:

- New clearways on both sides of Euston Road and McEvoy Street between Maddox Street and Bourke Street from 6:00am to 7:00pm Monday to Friday and 9:00am to 6:00pm on weekends
- New clearways at all times along Lachlan Street and Dacey Avenue between Bourke Street and Anzac Parade
- Right turn bans at most intersections without traffic signals and a right turn ban into Bunnings from McEvoy Street
- Improving the intersections and road re-surfacing at:
  - Fountain Street and McEvoy Street
  - Botany Road and McEvoy Street
  - Elizabeth Street and McEvoy Street
  - South Dowling Street, Lachlan Street and Dacey Avenue
- Minor kerb adjustments at:
  - Stokes Avenue and McEvoy Street
  - Kensington Lane and McEvoy Street
- Landscaping adjustments and replacement tree planting where works are undertaken
• Relocation of utilities and adjustments to traffic signals and street lights
• Property acquisitions, leases and adjustments
• Temporary construction facilities, including site compounds and stockpile sites.

General impacts throughout the construction footprint are likely to extend to one metre below current ground surface. Where relocation of utilities and services is required, particularly associated with sewer formation at intersections, localised impacts may extend to five metres below current ground surface. No impacts below ground surface are proposed at any of the construction compounds or in the proposal area outside of the construction footprint.

1.2.1 Timing
The duration of construction impacts within each of the four intersection construction zones would typically be between 6 to 18 months.

1.2.2 Depth of impacts
General impacts throughout construction footprints are likely to extend to one metre below the current ground surface. Where relocation of utilities and services is required, particularly associated with sewer formation at intersections, localised impacts may extend to five metres below current ground surface. No impacts below ground surface are proposed at any of the construction compounds.

Subsurface excavations outside of construction footprints will not occur for the proposal.

1.3 Location
The proposal area is in a modified urban environment in a fast growing redevelopment area. Land use surrounding the proposal includes a mix of residential, commercial/business, recreational, industrial and transport related land uses. The main features of the proposal area and its surrounds include:

• Moore Park, Moore Park golf course and E.S. Marks athletics field
• Centennial Parklands which contain the Kensington Ponds
• Tay Street Reserve
• The Supa Centre Moore Park shopping complex
• Residential properties to the south (Tay Street) and north-east (Martin Road) and apartments along the western side of South Dowling Street
• New unit developments in Green Square
• Randwick Racecourse
• Sydney Cricket Ground, Moore Park showground and Allianz Stadium are located north of the proposal.
• Commercial premises and small retail along the western boundary of the road corridor
• New WestConnex M5 interfaces with the western end of the corridor.
1.4 Proposal area

The proposal is located along the existing Euston Road, McEvoy Street, Bourke Street (Alexandria), Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street (Waterloo), Anzac Parade, Alison Road, and Dacey Avenue (Moore Park). The total proposal area including construction footprint and construction compounds is shown in Figure 1. The location of each area, alongside the overall A2MP proposal area is illustrated in Figure 1-1.

A buffer zone has also been incorporated into this assessment to capture indirect (visual and vibration) impacts to heritage listed items within 100 metres of the study area. Only items verified as being in view of the proposal area during the site inspection have been included in this SoHI.

1.5 Purpose and scope of the report

This SoHI has been prepared to support the REF for the proposal. It provides information about the potential heritage impacts of the proposal to be included as part of the REF determination process. The purpose of the heritage assessment and SoHI is to:

- Provide historical background information regarding the study area
- Provide significance assessments for heritage listed items in and near the study area
- Assess potential impacts to heritage listed and unlisted heritage items from the proposal
- Assess the non-Aboriginal archaeological potential of the study area
- Outline heritage management and mitigation strategies for the proposal.

1.6 Methodology

This SoHI has been prepared according to the following guidelines:

- Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Burra Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter).

1.6.1 Heritage significance assessments:

- Statements of significance from existing heritage assessments and registers, such as the State Heritage Inventory (SHI), have been included where possible
- Detailed heritage assessments for areas of archaeological potential and listed/unlisted heritage items are provided in Appendix A.

1.6.2 Heritage impact assessments:

- Impacts to items of heritage significance and potential archaeological remains have been graded on a scale from ‘major’ to ‘negligible’. Definitions for each grade of impact are outlined in Table 1-1
- Visual impact assessments are based on heritage items with direct site lines to and from the study area. Impacts to these site lines were assessed during the site inspection and are outlined in Section 7.2 of this report. Items that will be directly impacted by the proposal are considered to be within the study area.
Table 1-1: Terminology for assessing the magnitude of heritage impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grading</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct impacts</td>
<td>Occur through direct interaction of an activity with the environment, such as removal of fabric or impact to a listed curtilage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect impacts</td>
<td>Are not a direct result of the proposal and are often produced away from or as a result of a complex impact pathway. Indirect impacts on the environment are also known as secondary impacts. Examples include impacts to views and vistas to and from a listed item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Actions that would have a long-term and substantial impact on the significance of a heritage item. Actions that would remove key historic building elements, key historic landscape features, or significant archaeological materials, thereby resulting in a change of historic character, or altering of a historical resource. These actions cannot be fully mitigated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Actions involving the modification of a heritage item, including altering the setting of a heritage item or landscape, partially removing archaeological resources, or the alteration of significant elements of fabric from historic structures. The impacts arising from such actions may be able to be partially mitigated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Actions that would result in the slight alteration of heritage buildings, archaeological resources, or the setting of an historical item. The impacts arising from such actions can usually be mitigated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Actions that would result in very minor changes to heritage items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Actions that would have no heritage impact.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.7 Report authorship

This report has been authored by Adele Zubrzycka (Senior Heritage Consultant) and Darrienne Wyndham (Graduate Heritage Consultant). Jennifer Norfolk (Heritage Consultant) prepared maps for the report. Sandra Wallace (Director) provided management input and review.
Figure 1-1. Location of the proposal area and study area.
2.0 LEGISLATION AND POLICY

2.1 Relevant legislation

2.1.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) provides a legislative framework for the protection and management of matters of national environmental significance, that is, flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places of national and international importance. Heritage items are protected through their inscription on the World Heritage List (WHL), Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) or the National Heritage List (NHL).

The EPBC Act stipulates that a person who has proposed an action that will, or is likely to, have a significant impact on a World, National or Commonwealth Heritage site must refer the action to the Minister for the Environment (hereafter the Minister). The Minister would then determine if the action requires approval under the EPBC Act. If approval is required, an environmental assessment would need to be prepared. The Minister would approve or decline the action based on this assessment.

2.1.2 Heritage Act 1977

The NSW Heritage Act 1977 (Heritage Act) is the primary piece of State legislation affording protection to heritage items (natural and cultural) in New South Wales. Under the Heritage Act, ‘items of environmental heritage’ include places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. State significant items can be listed on the NSW SHR and are given automatic protection under the Heritage Act against any activities that may damage an item or affect its heritage significance.

Under the Heritage Act all government agencies are required to identify, conserve and manage heritage items in their ownership or control. Section 170 requires all government agencies to maintain a Heritage and Conservation Register that lists all heritage assets and an assessment of the significance of each asset. They must also ensure that all items inscribed on its list are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles approved by the Government on advice of the NSW Heritage Council. These principles serve to protect and conserve the heritage significance of items and are based on NSW heritage legislation and guidelines.

Archaeological relics

The Heritage Act also provides protection for ‘relics’, which includes archaeological material or deposits. Section 4 (1) of the Heritage Act (as amended in 2009) defines a relic as:

“...any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

(a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

(b) is of State or local heritage significance”

Section 139 to 145 of the Heritage Act prevents the excavation or disturbance of land known or likely to contain relics, unless under an excavation permit. Section 139 (1) states:

A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowingly or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.
Works

The Heritage Act identifies ‘works’ as being in a separate category to archaeological ‘relics’. ‘Works’ refer to past evidence of infrastructure. ‘Works’ may be buried, and therefore archaeological in nature, however, exposure of a ‘work’ does not trigger reporting obligations under the relics provisions of the Heritage Act. ‘Works’, as items of environmental heritage, have the potential to provide information that contributes to our knowledge of past practices, and good environmental practice recognises this. Roads and Maritime, for example, uses its Standard Management Procedure: Unexpected Heritage Items (Roads and Maritime, 2015) to manage the discovery of such items.

2.1.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The EP&A Act establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits. The proposal is subject to assessment under Part 5 of the EP&A Act.

The EP&A Act also requires that local governments prepare planning instruments (such as Local Environmental Plans [LEPs] and Development Control Plans [DCPs]) in accordance with the EP&A Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required. The current study area location falls within the boundaries of the City of Sydney. Schedule 5 of the City of Sydney LEP 2012 includes a list of items/sites of heritage significance within these LGAs.

Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate (RNE) is a list of natural, Aboriginal and historic heritage places throughout Australia. It was originally established under the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975. Under the Act, the Australian Heritage Commission entered more than 13,000 places in the register. Following amendments to the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003, the RNE was frozen on 19 February 2007 and ceased to be a statutory register in February 2012. The RNE is now maintained on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive and educational resource.

Register of the National Trust

The National Trust of Australia is a community-based, non-government organisation committed to promoting and conserving Australia’s Indigenous, natural and historic heritage. The Register of the National Trust (RNT) was established in 1949. It is a non-statutory register.

City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees 2013

The City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees (2013) is a list of the trees within the City of Sydney LGA which are deemed to have environmental, cultural or heritage value based on their historical, cultural, social, ecological or outstanding visual elements.

In addition, The Australian Natural Heritage Charter describes natural significance as “importance of ecosystems, biological diversity and geodiversity for their existence value, or for present or future generations in terms of their scientific, social, aesthetic and life-support value”.
2.1.4 Management policies

Sydney Streets Code 2013

The Sydney Streets Code (2013) was prepared by the City of Sydney Council to guide the design of Sydney’s public domain. The *Sydney Streets Technical Specifications* (2013) booklet is a companion document to the Code and provides developers, consultants, service providers and City of Sydney staff with the standards and details for design and construction around the City of Sydney LGA.

Chapter B4: Kerb and Gutter, Section 4.3.1.5 of the *Sydney Streets Technical Specifications* (2013) booklet provides guidelines for the removal and replacement of sandstone kerbs.

Generally, the permanent removal of stone kerbs and gutters is not recommended, unless approved by a City of Sydney Representative.

Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan 2001

The Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan (CMP) was developed with community consultation and advice in accordance with the Burra Charter in conjunction with the Australian Natural Heritage Charter and various guidelines produced by the NSW Heritage Office. It provides policies and practical guidance for a balanced approach to conserving and managing the significance of the parklands.

Tree Master Plan for Centennial Parklands 2002

The Centennial Parklands Tree Master Plan promotes a proactive planting and replacement program for its aging tree population and provides management policies for trees within the parklands. It also provides significance assessments for trees within its curtilage.

2.2 Heritage registers

Statutory registers provide legal protection for heritage items. In NSW, the Heritage Act and the EP&A Act provide for heritage listings. The SHR, the Section 170 registers, and environmental heritage schedules of LEPs are statutory listings. A summary of statutory and non-statutory register searches for heritage items in and within 100 metres of the study area is provided in Table 2-1.

Listed heritage items within the study area are outlined in Table 2-2.

There are eighteen heritage items and three heritage conservation area located within 100 metres (m) of the study area. However, many of these items possess no visual connection to the study area due to local topography and the surrounding built urban environment. Only heritage listed items within view of the study area have been included in this assessment. These are outlined in Table 2-3.

The location of heritage items in relation to the study area are shown in Figure 2-1 - Figure 2-6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Within the study area</th>
<th>Heritage Items within view of the study area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Heritage List</td>
<td>There are no items within the study area registered on the World Heritage List</td>
<td>There are no items listed on the World Heritage List located within view of the study area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Heritage List</td>
<td>There are no items within the study area registered on the National Heritage List</td>
<td>There are no items listed on the National Heritage List located within view of the study area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register</td>
<td>Within the study area</td>
<td>Heritage items within view of the study area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Heritage List</td>
<td>There are no items within the study area registered on the Commonwealth Heritage List</td>
<td>There are no items listed on the Commonwealth Heritage List located within view of the study area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Heritage Register</td>
<td>There are two items partially within the study area listed on the State Heritage Register</td>
<td>There are two items within view of the study area listed on the State Heritage Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 170 Registers</td>
<td>There is one item within the study area listed on the Sydney Water s170 register and one item listed on the Ausgrid s170 register</td>
<td>There are two items in view of the study area listed on the Ausgrid s170 register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012</td>
<td>There are two items within the study area listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012</td>
<td>There are fourteen items within view, or immediately next to, the study area listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The study area is located within two Heritage Conservation Areas listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (C36 and C70)</td>
<td>There are three Heritage Conservation Areas located next to or in view of the study area (Items: C1, C2 and C74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register of the National Estate (non-statutory)</td>
<td>There is one item within the study area listed on the Register of the National Estate (Centennial Park, Moore Park and Queens Park)</td>
<td>There are no items registered on the Register of the National Estate within view of the study area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Trust Register (non-statutory)</td>
<td>There are is one item within the study area listed on the National Trust Register (Moore Park)</td>
<td>There are no items within view of the study area listed on the National Trust Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees 2013 (non-statutory)</td>
<td>There are Morton Bay and Port Jackson Figs within the north and south portion of Waterloo Park listed on the City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees within the study area.</td>
<td>There are Morton Bay and Port Jackson Figs in the north and south portion of Waterloo Park listed on the City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees next to the study area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In addition, there are Morton Bay Figs and a Norfolk Island Pine located within Centennial Parklands - Moore Park Golf Course listed on the City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees within the study area.</td>
<td>In addition, there are Morton Bay Figs and a Norfolk Island Pine located within Centennial Parklands - Moore Park Golf Course listed on the City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees within the study area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No trees listed on the City of Sydney’s Register of Significant Trees (2013) would be directly impacted as part of the proposal.</td>
<td>No trees listed on the City of Sydney’s Register of Significant Trees (2013) would be directly impacted as part of the proposal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2-2. Details of listed heritage items within the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Lot No.</th>
<th>Register and Item No.</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park</strong></td>
<td>Randwick and City of Sydney - LGA</td>
<td></td>
<td>State Heritage Register 01384</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Register of the National Estate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Trust Register</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area</strong></td>
<td>Moore Park Road, Drivers Ave, Lang Rd, Robertson Rd, Anzac Pde, Boronia St, the southern boundary of the Sydney Athletic Field, the southern boundary of the Moore Park Golf Course, the eastern boundary of the Supa Centa, Dacey Ave and South Dowling Street</td>
<td></td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 C36</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Trust Register</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pressure Tunnel and Shafts</strong></td>
<td>Potts Hill to Waterloo</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>State Heritage Register 01630</td>
<td>State</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sydney Water S170 Register 4570942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Former Sydney Water Pumping Station &amp; Valve House Incl. Interiors &amp; Associated.</strong></td>
<td>903-921 Bourke Street, Waterloo</td>
<td>Lot 101, 102 DP 1203640</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2073</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sydney Water S170 Register 4570470</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area</strong></td>
<td>Bounded by Phillip St, Morehead St, McEvoy St and Pitt St</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 C70</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waterloo Park &amp; Oval Including Grounds and Landscaping</strong></td>
<td>Elizabeth Street, Waterloo</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP136176 Lot 2 DP136177</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2079</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Lot No.</td>
<td>Register and Item No.</td>
<td>Significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper Estate Conservation Area</td>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 C2</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial building “Eclipse House” including interior</td>
<td>8–22 Bowden Street, Alexandria</td>
<td>Lot 3 DP 107936; Lot 1 DP 664697</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I9</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Electricity Substation No 152 including interiors</td>
<td>124 McEvoy Street, Alexandria</td>
<td>Lot 1, DP 85600</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2236</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former industrial building including interior</td>
<td>111–117 McEvoy Street, Alexandria</td>
<td>Lot 120 DP 1048809</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I22</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse including interior</td>
<td>32–42 McCauley Street, Alexandria</td>
<td>Lot A, DP 420788; Lots 1 and 2, DP 537726</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I21</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Alexandria Industrial Conservation Area</td>
<td>Includes properties within Stokes Ave, Hiles St, Hiles Ln, McCauley St and Balaclava Ln, Alexandria</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 C74</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Electric Light Substation No 89 including interiors</td>
<td>212–214 Wyndham Street, Alexandria</td>
<td>Lot 1, DP 585736</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2240</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yin Ming Temple</td>
<td>16-22 Retreat Street, Alexandria</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 197155</td>
<td>State Heritage Register 01297</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace group (17A–29 Retreat Street) including interiors</td>
<td>16–29 Retreat Street, Alexandria</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 197155</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I29</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenroy Hotel including interior</td>
<td>246–250 Botany Road, Alexandria</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 84748</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I16</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace group “Gordon Terrace” including interiors</td>
<td>1–25 John Street, Waterloo</td>
<td>Lots 1 and 2, DP 713820; Lots 4–7 and 9–13, DP 229389; Lot 8, DP 10680; Lot 1, DP 135984</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2087</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Substation No. 174</td>
<td>336 George Street, Waterloo</td>
<td>Lot 3 DP 10686</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2086</td>
<td>Local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Name</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Lot No.</td>
<td>Register and Item No.</td>
<td>Significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Our Lady of Mt Carmel Church and School buildings including interiors and grounds</strong></td>
<td>2–6 Kellick Street, Waterloo</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 86295</td>
<td>City of Sydney</td>
<td><strong>Local</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Terrace group including interiors</strong></td>
<td>772–808 Elizabeth Street, Waterloo</td>
<td>Lots 1–19, DP 236978</td>
<td>City of Sydney</td>
<td><strong>Local</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Waterloo Town Hall including interior and former air raid shelter</strong></td>
<td>770 Elizabeth Street, Waterloo</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 997169</td>
<td>City of Sydney</td>
<td><strong>Local</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commercial building part of 'Federation Business Centre' (222 Young Street)</strong></td>
<td>198–222 Young Street, Waterloo</td>
<td>Lot 1, DP 792863</td>
<td>City of Sydney</td>
<td><strong>Local</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electrical substation</strong></td>
<td>241 Young Street, Waterloo</td>
<td>Lot 1, DP 606446</td>
<td>City of Sydney</td>
<td><strong>Local</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moore Park View Hotel Including Interior</strong></td>
<td>853–855 South Dowling Street, Waterloo</td>
<td>Lot 1 DP 328069</td>
<td>City of Sydney</td>
<td><strong>Local</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Former ACI AGM Building including interior</strong></td>
<td>851 South Dowling Street, Waterloo</td>
<td>Lot 10 DP 1004914</td>
<td>City of Sydney</td>
<td><strong>Local</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Former ACI Administration Building including interior</strong></td>
<td>849 South Dowling Street, Waterloo</td>
<td>Lot 106 DP 1017691</td>
<td>City of Sydney</td>
<td><strong>Local</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
Figure 2.1. Location of all heritage listed items within and surrounding construction footprints and compounds.
Figure 2-2. Heritage listed items in and surrounding the McEvoy and Fountain Street construction footprint and Site 1.
Figure 2-3. Heritage listed items in and surrounding the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint, Site 2 and Site 3.
Figure 2-4. Heritage listed items in and surrounding the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint.
Figure 2-5. Heritage listed items in and surrounding Site 4.
Figure 2-6. Heritage listed items in and surrounding the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint and Site 5.
3.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Early European settlement and land use (1770-1848)

3.1.1 Exploration and early land use 1770-1811

The first recorded European to explore Botany Bay and the Alexandria and Moore Park area was Captain James Cook in 1770. Cookjourneyed inland on foot for three to four miles describing the area as “mostly a barren heath diversified with marshes and morrases”. Upon the arrival of the First Fleet eighteen years later, Lieutenant King described what is now known as Botany Bay and the surrounding area consisted “chiefly of deep bays and sandhills, interspersed with a vast number of rocks”, like the landscape illustrated in Figure 3-1. Dr George Worgan, a naval surgeon who had accompanied King on the journey observed that “on the whole it was tedious”.2

Although sparsely vegetated, low lying areas east and south of the study area were occupied by woodlands containing cabbage tree palms, mahogany trees, blackbutts and eucalypts. These attracted timbergetters and the area was cleared soon after European settlement.3

A water system known as the Lachlan Swamps, which contained free flowing streams and natural springs, dissected land within the eastern section of the study area, near today’s McEvoy and Powell Streets. One of the most prominent water courses, Shea’s Creek, ran along its western boundary. South of the study area near Lachlan Street lay the large Waterloo Swamp, which was described by Thomas Woore as ‘very difficult to travel, and in many places impossible to do so, from its semi-liquid state’.4 Woore’s observations also include descriptions of the large quantity of native plants and animals in the wetland area.5

Figure 3-1. View near Botany Bay towards Sydney by William Leigh, 1853. Source. State Library of NSW.

2 Lawrence, J. 2001, p. 2.
5 Karskens, G. and Rogowsky, M (eds), 2004, p. 25.
Due to its readily available supply of running water and relative distance from the city, early land use involved water reliant industries such as grain mills and woolwashing, practices which occurred from the early 1800s onwards. Informal residential occupation also occurred at this time, although no known structures were located within the study area.

### 3.1.2 Early land grants and industrial activity: 1811-1848

Land east of the study area (now occupied by Moore Park West and the Moore Park Golf Club) was set aside for Macquarie’s second Sydney Common in 1811 and used by members of the public to graze their animals, socialise and collect firewood. The Common would later be reserved for Sydney’s second water supply and Busby’s Bore. Former convict Samuel Terry’s 570-acre grant ‘Lachlan Mills Estate’ sat to the south of the Common, on land now occupied by the suburb of Kensington and the Australian Golf Club. The location of these grants is shown in Figure 3-2.

In 1818, Governor Macquarie began construction of Botany Road which consisted of a brush track. Land along Lachlan Street, McEvoy Street, and Euston Road, in the suburbs of Waterloo and Alexandria, was first granted to William Hutchinson (1400 acres) and John Thomas Campbell (185 acres) in 1823 and 1825 respectively.

Campbell named his 185 acre grant the Mount Lachlan Estate, after the then Governor Lachlan Macquarie. The Estate covered land now bound by South Dowling Street to the east, Pitt and George Streets to the west, Phillip and Crescent Streets to the north and Allen Street, Short Street and O’Dea Avenue to the south, in what is now the suburb of Waterloo.

Campbell’s 1400 acre grant was called the Waterloo Estate, after the Battle of Waterloo. This now covers the suburbs of Zetland, Alexandria and Rosebery. In 1825, Campbell and Hutchinson’s grants were purchased and amalgamated by the industrious ex-convict Daniel Cooper and his business partner Solomon Levey. Campbell’s Mount Lachlan Estate was subsequently included in the Waterloo Estate, which now encompassed 1585 acres of land. The location of these grants is shown in Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3.

Early access to the area was accomplished via horse and dray, or on foot along informal tracks. Botany Road and what is now South Dowling Street had been formalised by 1843, at which time short term land use is likely to have increased (see Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3. for the location of Botany Road). Huts and public houses were built along Botany Road to accommodate travellers; however, the majority of Sydney’s population preferred to live close to the city. Drainage and pumping works began in the Waterloo Swamps area, using the natural wetland area for power while exposing more arable land.

During this period, land within today’s Moore Park continued to consist of gently rolling hills, three water bodies and varied scrub vegetation. The area was utilised for its timber, and by the mid-1800s the landscape was becoming heavily eroded, often creating sandstorms that buried terraces in Surry Hills ‘up to their chimneys’. By the late 1800s Moore Park was commonly referred to as ‘sandhills’, and labourers would pay a toll to remove sand for construction work.

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10 Evening News, 6 Aug 1904, p. 3.
11 Karskens, G. and Rogowsky, M (eds), 2004, p. 15.
12 Irish, P. 2017. Hidden in Plain View, p. 34.
Figure 3-2. 1843 plan of Alexandria, showing William Hutchinson and John Campbell’s early land grants and land reserved for ‘Sydney’s supply of Water’ or the Sydney Common (to the left). Indicative location of the construction footprints are outlined in red while the general proposal area is outlined in yellow. Note the various water bodies along the western boundary of the study area. Source. State Library of NSW.

Figure 3-3. Undated parish map of Alexandria showing the indicated location of the study area and culverts constructed along Botany Road. Source. HLRV.
3.2 Industrial land use, residential settlement and St Silas Church and School: 1848-1860

The mid-19th century saw significant changes to land use in and around the study area thanks to the introduction of the *Noxious Industries Act* of 1848. The *Noxious Industries Act* pushed industries out of the city limits and into Waterloo, Alexandria and nearby suburbs. As a result, woolwashing, leather tanning, paper making, soap making and boiling down works (which allowed for the extraction of tallow [fat] for soap and candle making) establishments were soon set up along the Waterloo Estate’s various water bodies. A prominent woolwashing factory, the Waterloo Mills Woolwashing Establishment, was founded at Little Waterloo Dam in 1848. The woolwashing factory was placed south of McEvoy Street. Taken over by Andrew Hinchcliffe in the 1870s, the woolwashing factory employed around 100 people, who settled with their families in Waterloo.

The Waterloo and Alexandria areas were amalgamated into the Borough of Redfern under the Municipalities Act of 1858, connecting the growing industrial suburbs to a more popular residential area closer to the railway. Residential development was uncommon at the time, although workers and their families are known to have built small shacks around the Waterloo Estate in the 1850s. These settlements were limited to areas of high ground, along the tips of sand dunes and hills that surrounded the various swamps and streams in the area. Market gardens were increasingly popular in the cleared spaces of Waterloo and Alexandria in the 1860s, with many gardens placed between factories and mills. It is not known if any residential buildings were established in the study area.

At the time, land now occupied by Waterloo Park, which is situated immediately north of the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint, was known as ‘Hungry Hill’, a reference to its barren appearance. This land was part of the Waterloo Estate, now managed by Daniel Cooper’s nephew since his death in 1853. One of the first to build on Hungry Hill was a Mr Schimel, who constructed a cottage on what is now Wellington Street in 1850.

In 1858, as more and more working-class families began moving into the area, the Cooper family dedicated land for a Catholic school on the highest point of the hill. A year later, Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church was constructed alongside the school, 11m northwest of the current proposal area. A Victorian-style church, two storey Victorian Italianate presbytery and school building were built by the 1860s, with a new school building financed by parish priest Father J Cunningham in 1876. A total of seven buildings make up the church and school complex, which is still extant and listed on the Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (I 12088).

An early form of the St Silas’ Church of England, constructed from hardwood, was built in 1858 on the corner of George Street and Botany Road. This building was utilised by the church as the new St Silas’ was being constructed on the corner of McEvoy Street and Botany Road. After the new St Silas’ church underwent construction in 1868, the *Evening News* reported that the hardwood building was shifted "on a trolley" down Botany Road and re-erected next to the church building. This newspaper article also mentions the hardwood building being utilised as a schoolroom. St Silas’ Church and

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14 City of Sydney, year unknown. The Streets of Green Square – The Past Shapes the Future.
16 HISTORIES OF GREEN SQUARE
17 1904 ‘THE SUBURBS OF SYDNEY.’, Evening News 6 August, p. 3. (EVENING NEWS SUPPLEMENT)
18 State Heritage Inventory, Our Lady of Mt Carmel Church and School Buildings Incl. Interiors and Grounds.
19 State Heritage Inventory, Our Lady of Mt Carmel Church and School Buildings Incl. Interiors and Grounds.
21 Ibid.
School can be seen in 1893/94 plans of Waterloo and Alexandria, located within the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint (Figure 10).

Three cottages that are partially located within the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint can also be seen in the 1893/94 plans of Waterloo and Alexandria (Figure 10). These nineteenth century residential dwellings were extant into the early half of the twentieth century, when they were demolished.

Figure 3-4. Plans of Waterloo & Alexandria, Sheet 3, 2nd ed. 1894 and Sheet J, 1893 showing residential terraces and the Iron Duke Hotel onto fronting Botany Road to the south of McEvoy Street and St Silas Church and School at the corner of McEvoy Street and Botany Road. These are wholly and partially within the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint. Source. State Library of NSW.

3.3 Subdivisions, formal and informal settlement and industry: 1860-1900

The 1860s saw increased residential and industrial settlement within the study area, especially around Waterloo. The suburbs of Alexandria and Moore Park remained sparsely occupied during this period.

3.3.1 Formation of Waterloo Council, residential development and religious institutions

Following a push from the growing number of residents, the Borough of Waterloo was incorporated in 1860 as a distinct municipality separate from Redfern.22 Waterloo Council was formed in 1860 and formal land settlement and the establishment of infrastructure within the suburb occurred over the next 40 years. Residential development reflected the working-class nature of the area, and terrace housing and worker’s cottages were gradually established from the 1870s to early 1900.23

22 State Heritage Inventory, Waterloo Town Hall Including Interior and Former Air Raid Shelter.
Intact examples of these survive within the Waterloo Conservation Area (Sydney LEP 2012 listing C70), which encompasses part of the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint. Several groups of one- and two-storey terrace houses from the 1880s are extant north from Waterloo Park, located along McEvoy Street, Elizabeth Street, Pitt Street and Kellick Street. Waterloo Town Hall (located just north of the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint, on Elizabeth Street) was built in 1881 after the Waterloo Council negotiated a 99 year lease for the site from the Cooper family.

Two stand-alone cottages fronting on Lachlan Street are positioned in the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint (Figure 14). Evidence from the Sands Directory shows that Lachlan Street was occupied from 1875 onwards. These cottages were occupied by Charles Winberg, a saddler (117 Lachlan Street) and John Buckley, no profession, (119 Lachlan Street) in 1893. In 1901, Buckley shared 119 Lachlan Street with a glassworks business that was renamed Sydney Glass Bottle Works in 1909. The Glass Bottle Works moved in 1914, with the cottage continuing to be used for residential purposes.

Contemporary news articles show that St Silas' School operated from 1869 until the late 1890s, with a school population of approximately 300 pupils. St Silas' Church was still in use during this period and occupied by additional buildings, as shown in a cadastral plan prepared in 1883 (Figure 3-7). The plan records a building to the north of McEvoy Street as a 'school' suggesting the structure located in the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint was no longer being used for these purposes.

3.3.2 Establishment of the Alexandra Canal

Despite its gradual development, the Waterloo Estate continued to be dissected by parts of the Lachlan Swamps and their associated streams, many of which were bridged to allow pedestrians to navigate the streets. These bodies of water also dictated residential and industrial development, which was confined to high ground. All this changed in 1887 when the northern tip of Sheas Creek was modified and diverted into the newly formed Alexandra Canal. The Alexandra Canal commences at Huntley Street, Alexandria and flows into the Cooks River and Botany Bay. Following its construction, additional swamps and minor tributaries were drained, subsequently opening land up for reclamation and settlement in and around the study area.

24 State Heritage Inventory, Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area.
25 State Heritage Inventory, Waterloo Town Hall Including Interior and Former Air Raid Shelter.
26 Sands Directory. Lachlan Street, Waterloo. 1875.
28 Sands Directory. Lachlan Street, Waterloo. 1901.
29 Sands Directory. Lachlan Street, Waterloo.1914.
31 Evening News, 6 Aug 1904, p. 3.
3.3.3 Market gardens and Chinese occupation

Additional small-scale industries began to emerge in the area, including market gardens and dairies. Many market gardens were established by Chinese immigrants from the 1870s onwards and located along what is now McEvoy Street, Lachlan Street and Bourke Street. Market gardeners took advantage of the fertile swampy land and lived in wooden huts next to the nearest main road. Sam Sing Street, which runs off Lachlan Street, is named after one of these gardeners. One Chinese market garden was situated within the study area, to the north of the state heritage listed Yiu Ming Temple. Though the current Yiu Ming Temple was erected in 1909 (Section 3.1.4), Yiu Ming Society records extend back to the 1870s. It is likely that an early timber version of the current Yiu Ming Temple existed in the latter half of the nineteenth century, located closer to the market garden complex.

3.3.4 Formalising the landscape

In 1891, the Main Southern Outfall Sewer was constructed to transported Sydney’s waste to the first purpose-built sewage reuse farm in Botany. Part of the sewer runs along the same alignment as Bourke Street as shown in Figure 3-7.

In 1892, Hungry Hill, by this stage referred to as ‘Mount Carmel Park’ was formally landscaped and its name changed to ‘Waterloo Park’ (as it is known today). Development in landscaping activities included landform modifications using fill material and planting of Port Jackson Figs, Coral Trees, Paperbarks, Brushbox and Deciduous Figs. Some of these form an avenue along McEvoy Street within the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint. The general layout and occupation activity around Waterloo Park and the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint is shown in Figure 3-8.

An 1893 Lands Department Plan of Waterloo indicates that the western extent of McEvoy Street, within the McEvoy and Fountain Street and McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint, had been established by this time, although the section between Bourke and Moorehead Streets was not yet formalised, remaining occupied by streams and ponds. Forsyth’s Australian Rope Works (established in 1865) occupied land south of the study area, near the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint.

3.3.5 Pubs and hotels

Various pubs and hotels were also constructed around the study area during this period such as the Moore Park View Hotel (previously the Parkview Hotel) which sits immediately south of the Lachlan Street, South Dowing Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint, and the Glenmore Hotel which fronts onto the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint. The former Iron Duke Hotel was constructed in c1880 along the south-eastern corner of McEvoy Street and Botany Road. It was demolished and relocated to the other side of Botany Road in the early twentieth century. Prior to this, it was partially located within the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint, as shown in Figure 3-5 and Figure 3-7.

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35 Karskens, G. and Rogowsky, M (eds), 2004, p. 100.
36 Karskens, G. and Rogowsky, M (eds), 2004, p. 100.
37 City of Sydney, 2013. History of Waterloo Park.
3.3.6 Alexandria

Much of Alexandria was still contained within the Cooper Estate during this period, which was now in the possession of Cooper’s nephew, also named Daniel. Despite surrounding development, it remained largely undeveloped and environmentally intact, continuing to be used for industrial purposes. Many of these industries occupied small parcels of land leased by another of Cooper’s nephews, William. Subdivisions of the Cooper land began in the late 1880s, focusing on main streets such as Botany and Elizabeth Street. In 1885, allotments of land were offered for sale close to the Waterloo Swamp, including the Zetland Estate near Bourke Street.

3.3.7 Moore Park

By the early 1860s collaboration with the Director of the Sydney Botanic Gardens led to the introduction of shrubs and couch grass in an attempt to stabilise the badly eroded Moore Park area. In 1866, Sydney City Council dedicated 378 acres of land within the Sydney Common for Moore Park. Moore Park was named after Charles Moore, Mayor of Sydney City Council (1867-1869) in 1867. In addition to recreational grounds, the park also included Zoological Gardens, the Royal Agricultural Showground and Australian Golf Club (located on either side of the study area in the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint).

The Centennial Celebrations Act was passed in 1887 which provided incentives for the planning of the nearby Centennial Park and Queens Park.

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39 Karskens, G. and Rogowsky, M (eds), 2004, p. 57.
Figure 3-5. Cadastral map of Alexandria and Waterloo prepared by John Richmond in November 1881 showing the former Iron Duke Hotel (indicated) partially within the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint, at the southwestern corner of McEvoy Street and Botany Road. The plan also includes the J. Johnston Wool Washing Works to the south of McEvoy Street and a Toll House along the southern end of Botany Road, just west of Botany Road. Source. State Library of NSW.
Figure 3-6. Cadastral map of Alexandria and Waterloo prepared by R. B Mackenzie in August 1883 showing St Silas and its associated buildings. The school house can be seen within the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint, in the north-eastern corner of McEvoy Street and Botany Road (indicated). Source. State Library of NSW.
Figure 3-7. Parish map showing Waterloo between 1890-1899, prepared by Higinbotham & Robinson. The construction footprints are outlined in red. Source. State Library of NSW.
Figure 3-8. Plan of Waterloo, Sheet 6, in 1888 (north) and in 1893 (south) showing development along the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint. No structures occupy the study area; however the Mount Carmel School is visible to the north, and terraces occupy Elizabeth and Kensington Street. Source. State Library of NSW.

Figure 3-9. Plan of Waterloo, Sheet F dated 1893 showing the location of standalone cottages fronting onto Lachlan Street within the western half of the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint. Source, State Library of NSW.
3.4 Waterloo Estate Subdivisions and World War Two: 1900 to 1960

The 20th century shaped much of Alexandria and Waterloo’s built industrial landscape as it exists today. Its general layout and commercial, residential and industrial development are shown in Figure 3-11 - Figure 3-14.

3.4.1 Alexandra and Waterloo

The Cooper Estate was gradually broken up in the late-19th and early-20th century, with subdivisions increasing at the end of World War One. This made affordable land available for the development of large, purpose-built factories many of which form the unique industrial landscape that characterises Alexandria today. Transport to and from Waterloo and Alexandria was also formalised following the construction of the Alexandria and Botany tram line in 1892. This ran along Bourke Street, Elizabeth Street, South Dowling Street, Dacey Avenue and Botany Road. Over time, Alexandria became a popular suburb for food and drink manufacturers (cordials, canned fruit, breweries), small scale agriculture (market gardens), steelworks, foundries and factories. A newspaper article published in 1904 stated that the suburb was occupied by:

> “26 dairies, 15 noxious trades or tallow refineries. Two tanneries, two pottery works, two soap factories, two glass works, one calcomining works, two varnish factories, six boot factories, one Monier pipe works, 15 Chinese and 10 European market gardens.”

Residential occupation also continued, including weatherboard timber cottages and terraces along Lachlan Street and McEvoy Street, shown in Figure 3-11, Figure 3-14 and Figure 3-20. The different types of residences suggest that a mix of skilled and unskilled workers lived in the area; cottages tended to be occupied by unskilled factory workers, while terrace houses were occupied by artisans and traders.

3.4.1.1 Yiu Ming Temple

The Yiu Ming Temple (16-22 Retreat Street) was constructed in 1909 by local tradesmen of the Go Yui clan to service the growing Chinese community, many of whom were now working as furniture manufacturers. The temple complex also contained residential terraces which survive on the site today, alongside the temple. These are located just west of the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint.

3.4.1.2 Waterloo Pumping Station

The growing use of electricity within the Sydney region also led to the construction of substations, water pumping stations and valve houses, many established along McEvoy Street, Lachlan Street and Bourke Street. A pumping station and valve house on Bourke Street (902-921 Bourke Street) is located within the compound zone of the study area. The two-storey pumping station was constructed in 1923 of reinforced concrete with a fibro-cement roof, becoming the fourth most prolific pumping station in Sydney. Initially built with two electric centrifugal pumps, three further pumps were installed in 1937, 1935 and 1945.

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42 Evening News, 6 Aug 1904, p. 3.
43 Karskens, G. and Rogowsky, M (eds), 2004, p. 57.
As a major water source for the Randwick area during World War II, a bomb shelter was attached to the Waterloo Pumping Station. This bomb shelter is in existence today.\textsuperscript{47} The pumping station was redesigned with a new water delivery system in 1960, meaning it could pump water to Waverley or Randwick. Workshops built alongside the pumping station were demolished in the 1990s, with the station, valve house and associated water tunnels extant (Figure 16). The pumping station, valve house and associated tunnels are listed on Sydney Water’s s170 heritage register.

3.4.1.3 Industrial development

By 1940, Alexandria had become Australia’s largest industrial centre, containing over 550 factories.\textsuperscript{48} This increase in formalised industry led to an urban renewal program in Waterloo that involved ‘slum clearance’ and cleared large areas of informal residential settlement in the area.\textsuperscript{49} By the 1950s noxious trades had been replaced with car manufacturing plants and auxiliary industries, which continued production into the 1970s.\textsuperscript{50} Businesses along Euston Road during this period included steelworks, window glassworks, spinning mills and foundries. McEvoy Street was occupied by terraces, worker’s cottages, a cordial manufacturer, coach builders and sheet metal and ventilating engineers. The location and size of these businesses are shown in Figure 3-11.

Land along Lachlan Street was also occupied by various commercial and industrial enterprises including the Drummond and Shirley Pty Ltd stock feed mill (marketed as Proteena) which occupies 27 Lachlan Street. Drummond and Shirley was established in 1923 by George F. Shirley and is located immediately south of the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint.

Shirley sold much of his produce to dairy farmers within regional Sydney and the NSW South Coast. Grain by-products (from beer and vinegar production) needed for the stock pellets were provided by Resch’s Brewery, Holbrooks and Mauri Bros and Thompson, who were all manufacturing nearby. The mill produced forty-two bags of stock pellets an hour in its first year.\textsuperscript{51}

An increase in beer production during the 1960s provided incentive for the company to extend its premises and install a second rotary hydrator and silos for grain storage to the rear of the building. A photograph from the 1970s shows the mill, its associated structures and a late-Victorian terrace at 25 Lachlan Street as they appeared at the time (Figure 3-15).

3.4.1.4 St Silas Church of England and school

A 1951 map shows that site of the St Silas timber school building shown in Figure 3-4, Figure 3-6 and Figure 3-7 had been demolished and replaced by Presha Engineering Company Pty Ltd (Figure 3-12). St Silas’ Church, Waterloo held its 86th anniversary service in 1954.\textsuperscript{52}

G.H. Horton and Co., a manufacturing company, opened their factory on the corner of McEvoy Street and Botany Road in 1941.\textsuperscript{53} This factory replaced the two cottages that fronted onto Botany Road as shown in Figure 3-4 and Figure 3-5. It is unknown when these cottages were demolished.

\textsuperscript{47} Graham Brooks and Associates Pty Ltd, 2015, p. 10.
\textsuperscript{49} Fairman, J. 2004. ‘Waterloo: Whose fault were the slums? the power of ideas that shaped the suburb’ in Histories of Green Square, UNSW Press in City of Sydney, The Streets of Green Square: The Past Shapes the Future, p. 16.
3.4.2 Moore Park

Due to the undeveloped or landscaped nature of Moore Park in the early 20th century, it was used for infrastructure and State government funded purposes for much of the early 20th century. This included the establishment of the Dowling Street Tram Depot (1909) which were situated to the east of the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint and can be seen in Figure 3-14, Figure 3-20 and Figure 3-22.

The Dowling Street Tram Depot serviced the Coogee, La Perouse, Clovelly, Maroubra, Alexandria, Rosebery and Botany routes. It was considered to be the largest tram depot in Australia at the time and was decommissioned in 1961.54 An aerial photograph taken in

The Moore Park Municipal Golf Links, a nine hole public golf course, opened in 1913. The course was located on former sandhills known as Mt Steele and Mt Rennie. The golf course expanded to 18 holes in 1922 and a clubhouse was built in 1926 (Figure 3-21).55 The same year, the course was renamed the Moore Park Golf Course. This course and associated buildings are extant and still in use. The Moore Park Golf Course is listed as part of the Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area under the Sydney Local Environment Plan 2012.56

Land within Moore Park and Centennial Park was occupied by the military from 1940 to 1942. They constructed a number of buildings within each park at the time, including air raid shelters and housing. A group of air raid shelters were located on the south-eastern side of the Dacey Avenue and South Dowling Street intersection, just west of the study area as shown in Figure 3-20.

56 State Heritage Register, Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area.
Figure 3-10. J85 - Wyndham Street Alexandria looking south over McEvoy Street in 1934, before its reconstruction. Source, State Archives NSW.

Figure 3-11. City of Sydney Building Surveyor’s Detail Sheets, 1949-1972, Map 20, showing buildings and land use surrounding the McEvoy and Fountain Street construction footprint in the mid-20th century. Source. City of Sydney Archives.
Figure 3-12 City of Sydney Building Surveyor’s Detail Sheets, 1949-1972, Map 20, showing buildings and land use surrounding the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint in the mid-20th century. The St Silas Church and School continue to occupy land to the north of McEvoy Street, however the two cottages to the south have been replaced by G. H. Horton and Co. Source. City of Sydney Archives.

Figure 3-13. City of Sydney Building Surveyor’s Detail Sheets, 1949-1972, Map 20, showing buildings and land use surrounding the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint in the mid-20th century. No structures occupy the study area and the general street layout is as it appears today. Source. City of Sydney Archives.
Figure 3-14. City of Sydney Building Surveyor’s Detail Sheets, 1949-1972, Map 20, showing buildings and land use surrounding the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint in the mid-20th century. Residential development continues to occupy Lachlan Street, within the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint and a linear shaped structure can be seen to the north of the Dowling Street Tram Shed. Source. City of Sydney Archives.
Figure 3-15. The pumping station under construction in 1922. Source. Sydney Water Archives.

Figure 3-16. Drummond & Shirley Pty Ltd mill and the late-Victorian terrace at 25 Lachlan Street, looking southwest from the corner or Lachlan and Amelia Streets, Waterloo c.1970. Source. City of Sydney Archives.
Figure 3-17. 1943 aerial showing general street layout surrounding the McEvoy and Fountain Street construction footprint. Source. Six Maps.

Figure 3-18. 1943 aerial showing general street layout in the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint and 20th century buildings that have replaced the former St Silas school and church building. Source. Six Maps.
Figure 3-19. 1943 aerial showing general street layout in the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint and the Waterloo Pumping Station buildings within Site 4. Source. Six Maps.

Figure 3-20. 1943 aerial showing a linear building east of South Dowling Street in an area occupied by the Dowling Street Tram Sheds and cottages fronting onto Lachlan Street. These are partially located within the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint. WWII air raid trenches can be seen just south of Lachlan Street and the construction footprint, east of the linear building in the tram shed site. Source. Six Maps.
Figure 3-21. 1930s view of the Moore Park Club House northeast of the study area. Source. City of Sydney Archives.

Figure 3-22. The Dowling Street Tram Depot, Waterloo in the 1940s viewed from the northwest corner of Lachlan Street and South Dowling Street (facing southeast). The Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint partially occupies the footprint of the linear building in the foreground (indicated) and garden to its left. Note tram lines along South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue. Source. Flickr.
3.5 Redevelopment and modernisation: 1960-Present

3.5.1 Waterloo and Alexandria

By the 1960s and 70s, industrial growth within Waterloo and Alexandria was slowing down, and many factories were converted to warehouses. Some well-established factories such as Forsyth’s Rope Works continued to occupy Waterloo and Alexandria, although they were often forced to modernise buildings and adapt to contemporary consumer needs (Figure 3-24). The increase in motor vehicle use from the 1950s onwards also attracted mechanics and smash repairers to the area (Figure 3-25).

Changes in stock and poultry rearing and yeast production methods in the mid-1960s saw a significant drop in business for industries such as Shirley and Hammond. At the same time, many breweries that had occupied Waterloo and provided produce for the mill began moving their premises to Sydney’s western suburbs. As a result, Shirley and Hammond were forced to move their factory to Sydney’s west in the 1970s.57 The company went into liquidation in 1979.58 The majority of the mill’s plant and industrial structures which had occupied land at the rear of the main building were demolished after 1970. A single storey brick and corrugated iron addition was added later and is now used as an automotive workshop.

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The reduction in economic growth continued into the 80s, at which time factories began moving to outer suburbs of Sydney including Botany. Adaptive re-use occurred throughout the area from the 80s to the present, with empty buildings converted to cafes, warehouses, clothing stores, offices, car mechanics, storage units and community facilities.\footnote{City Plan Heritage, 2014, p.30.} Many empty buildings are currently used as warehouse space in Waterloo and Alexandria.\footnote{Karskens, G. and Rogowsky, M (eds), 2004, p. 53.}

St Silas’ Church was closed in 1977 to make way for industrial development. The church has since been demolished.

The 1990s and 2000s saw an increase in high rise residential development, primarily along Lachlan Street near Moore Park. Many earlier factories and warehouses were demolished to make way for these developments, while other buildings such as the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage & Drainage Board (Pumping Station and Valve House) buildings were demolished as their functions were superseded by increasingly modern facilities (Figure 3-26). The former Dowling Street Tram Depot was replaced by the Moore Park Supa Centa in the 1990s. South Dowling Street and Dace Avenue were both widened during this period.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure3-24.jpg}
\caption{View towards corner of Bourke and Lachlan Streets showing Forsyth’s Rope, Twine & Felt factory and & Dunkerly Hat Mill Co to the left, c. 1960. Source. City of Sydney Archives.}
\end{figure}
Figure 3-25. Corner of Lachlan Street and Bourke Street, Waterloo in 1977-1980. Source. City of Sydney Archives.

Figure 3-26. The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage & Drainage Board (Pumping Station and Valve House) buildings prior to their partial demolition. View from corner of Young Street & McEvoy Street, 1989. The white building to the right still survives on the property. Source. City of Sydney Archives.
4.0 SITE ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

A site inspection was conducted on 22 October 2019 by Adele Zubrzycka (Senior Heritage Consultant) and Michael Lever (Senior Heritage Consultant) from Artefact Heritage. The inspection followed land within and in view of proposed construction footprints and construction sites in the suburbs of Alexandria, Waterloo and Moore Park. Aims of the inspection were to review the existing nature of the study area, identify any historical heritage items and buildings, assess the sight lines to and from nearby heritage listed items and inform an assessment of archaeological potential. The inspection was undertaken on foot and a photographic record was made.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Fountain Street/McEvoy Street intersection

This portion of the study area comprises land in and next to the McEvoy Street and Fountain Street road corridors, footpaths and verges intersection in the suburb of Alexandria. It is bound by Harley Street to the west and McCauley Lane to the east and runs past Stokes Avenue, Balaclava Lane, Loveridge Street and McCauley Street. The existing streetscape is primarily characterised by 20th century industrial, commercial and residential buildings. Pedestrian footpaths are located on either side of the corridor, many of which are shaded by mature or newly established trees and flanked by formalised verges, some with newly planted garden beds. The general character of this construction footprint associated with the Fountain Street/McEvoy Street intersection is shown in Figure 4-1 - Figure 4-4.
4.2.1.1 Heritage listed items

This construction footprint is located next to, or within 100 metres of the following heritage listed items and conservation areas:

- Cooper Estate Conservation Area (Sydney LEP 2012 C2) - Figure 4-5 and Figure 4-6
- Industrial building Eclipse House (Sydney LEP 2012 I9) - Figure 4-7 and Figure 4-8
- Electrical Substation No. 152 (Sydney LEP 2012 I2236) - Figure 4-9 and Figure 4-10
- North Alexandria Industrial Conservation Area (Sydney LEP 2012 C74) - Figure 4-11 - Figure 4-13
- Former industrial building including interior (Sydney LEP 2012 I22) - Figure 4-14 and Figure 4-15
- Warehouse including interior (Sydney LEP 2012 I21) - Figure 4-16

The ‘Electrical Substation No. 152’, ‘North Alexandria Industrial Conservation Area’ and ‘Former industrial building including interior’ are all located immediately next to the construction footprint and no direct physical impacts will occur to these items. Each item/conservation area fronts onto McEvoy Street and its associated footpaths and trees. The existing streetscape and character of these items is shown Figure 4-10, Figure 4-13 and Figure 4-15.

The ‘Cooper Estate Conservation Area’, ‘Industrial building Eclipse House’ and ‘Warehouse including interior’ are set back from the study area, with views towards it, as shown in Figure 4-5, Figure 4-6, Figure 4-8 and Figure 4-16. These views are generally obstructed by trees and overhead powerlines.
Figure 4-5. Example of buildings within the Cooper Estate Conservation Area.

Figure 4-6. View towards the McEvoy and Fountain Street construction footprint from the Cooper Estate Conservation Area (indicated by arrow).

Figure 4-7. View towards ‘Industrial building ‘Eclipse House’”.

Figure 4-8. Relationship between ‘Industrial building ‘Eclipse House’” and the McEvoy and Fountain Street construction footprint (indicated by orange arrow).
Figure 4-9. View towards the ‘Electrical Substation No. 152’ from the northern side of McEvoy Street.

Figure 4-10. General streetscape in and around the ‘Electrical Substation No. 152’.

Figure 4-11. Example of contributory buildings within the ‘North Alexandria Industrial Conservation Area’ and next to the McEvoy and Fountain Street construction footprint.

Figure 4-12. Example of contributory buildings within the ‘North Alexandria Industrial Conservation Area’ and next to the McEvoy and Fountain Street construction footprint.

Figure 4-13. View east towards contributory buildings within the ‘North Alexandria Industrial Conservation Area’ (indicated by green arrow) and their relationship to the McEvoy and Fountain Street construction footprint.

Figure 4-14. View northeast towards the heritage listed ‘Former industrial building including interior’ from the southern side of McEvoy Street.
4.2.2  Botany Road/McEvoy Street intersection

This construction footprint comprises land in and next to the McEvoy Street and Botany Road corridors, footpaths and verges in the suburbs of Alexandria and Waterloo. It is bound by Wyndham Street to the west and James Street to the east. Like the McEvoy and Fountain Street construct footprint, the existing streetscape is primarily characterised by 20th century industrial, commercial and residential buildings. The majority of residential development is situated along Botany Road, in the northern and southern tip of the study area.

Pedestrian footpaths are located on either side of the study area, many of which are shaded by mature or newly established trees and flanked by formalised verges. The general character of the buildings and streetscapes on either side of the construction footprint is shown in Figure 4-17 - Figure 4-20.
4.2.2.1 Heritage listed items

This construction footprint is located next to, or within 100 metres, of the following heritage listed items and conservation areas:

- Former Electric Light Substation No 89 including interiors (Sydney LEP 2012 I2240) - Figure 4-21 and Figure 4-22
- Yin Ming Temple (SHR 01297 and Sydney LEP 2012 I28) - Figure 4-23 - Figure 4-26
- Terrace group (17A–29 Retreat Street) including interiors (Sydney LEP 2012 I28) - Figure 4-23 - Figure 4-26
- Glenroy Hotel including interior (Sydney LEP 2012 I6) - Figure 4-27 and Figure 4-28
- Terrace group “Gordon Terrace” including interiors (Sydney LEP 2012 I2087) - Figure 4-29 - Figure 4-32

The ‘Glenroy Hotel including interior’ and ‘Terrace group “Gordon Terrace” including interiors’ are located immediately next to the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint boundary, however there will be no direct impacts to their associated fabric. The existing streetscape and character of these items is shown in Figure 4-28, Figure 4-30 and Figure 4-32.

The ‘Former Electric Light Substation No 89 including interiors’, ‘Yin Ming Temple’ and ‘Terrace group’ all have views towards the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint, however these are set back from the construction boundary, as shown in Figure 4-22 and Figure 4-26.
Figure 4-21. General view of the ‘Former Electric Light Substation No 89 including interiors’ from Wyndham Street.

Figure 4-22. View south along Wyndham Street from Powers Street towards the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint (indicated by orange arrow). The ‘Former Electric Light Substation No 89 including interiors’ is indicated by the green arrow.

Figure 4-23. Courtyard between ‘Yin Ming Temple’ (to the left) and the ‘Terrace group (17A-29 Retreat Street)’ (to the right).

Figure 4-24. View towards the ‘Yin Ming Temple’ from Retreat Street.

Figure 4-25. View towards the ‘Yin Ming Temple’ (indicated by green arrow) and rear of Terrace group (17A-29 Retreat Street) (indicated by blue arrow) from Wyndham Street.

Figure 4-26. View towards the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint (indicated by orange arrow) from the ‘Yin Ming Temple’ and Terrace group (17A-29 Retreat Street).
Figure 4-27. View towards the ‘Glenroy Hotel including interior’ from Botany Road.

Figure 4-28. View south towards the ‘Glenroy Hotel including interior’ and the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint showing general character of the surrounding landscape.

Figure 4-29. View towards residential terraces associated with the ‘Gordon Terrace’ from John Street.

Figure 4-30. View towards the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint (indicated by orange arrow) from John Street. The ‘Gordon Terrace’ can be seen to the left.

Figure 4-31. View south towards the two-storey commercial building included in the ‘Gordon Terrace’ heritage listing from Botany Road.

Figure 4-32. View south towards the two-storey commercial building included in the ‘Gordon Terrace’ heritage listing (indicated by green arrow) along Botany Road. The McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint is indicated by the dashed lines.
4.2.2.2 Unlisted heritage items that may be impacted by the proposal.

In addition to heritage listed items, sandstone kerbs were identified at the corner of Wyndham and McEvoy Streets within the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint. These extended east along McEvoy Street to George Street, and were situated on the northern side of the road corridor, as shown in Figure 4-33 and Figure 4-34. Sandstone kerbs represent early subdivision activities in Sydney, when formalised residential development being established.

![Figure 4-33. Detail of sandstone kerbing located on the northern side of McEvoy Street in the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint.](image)

![Figure 4-34. View west along McEvoy Street towards McDonalds and Botany Road showing intact sandstone kerbs.](image)

4.2.3 Elizabeth Street/McEvoy Street intersection

This construction footprint primarily comprises of land in and next to the McEvoy Street road corridor and includes part of the McEvoy and Elisabeth Street intersection and the southern tip of Kensington Lane in the suburb of Waterloo. It is bound by Pitt Street to the west and Morehead Street to the east. The majority of its western alignment is characterised by parklands and verges occupied by mature fig trees associated with the heritage listed ‘Waterloo Park and Oval’. The western portion of the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint is also located within the Waterloo Conservation Area heritage curtilage. Land within its eastern extent is characterised by late-19th century terraces to the north and modern residential apartments to the south. Unlike construction footprints to the west, the overall character of the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint is open, well shaded and residential in nature.

The general landform slopes gently to the west and south, towards Hunter and Allen Streets and rises gently to the east and dramatically to the north, towards Mt Carmel Way and the heritage listed Our Lady of Mt Carmel Church & School. Pedestrian footpaths are located on either side of the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint, many of which are shaded by mature or newly established fig trees and eucalypts. The general character of the buildings and streetscapes on either side of the construction footprint is shown in Figure 4-35 - Figure 4-40.
Figure 4-35. View southeast towards Waterloo Park and Oval showing the general landscape within the western extent of the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint.

Figure 4-36. View southeast towards modern residential apartments in the western extent of the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint, at the corner of Elizabeth and McEvoy Streets.

Figure 4-37. View west along McEvoy Street and the eastern extent of the construction footprint. Modern (left) and late-19th century (right) residential development can be seen on either side of the road corridor.

Figure 4-38. View southwest towards Waterloo Park and Oval, and the intersection of McEvoy and Elizabeth Street.

Figure 4-39. View south along Kensington Lane, towards the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint (indicated by orange arrow) showing general character of early suburban subdivisions in the area.

Figure 4-40. View south towards the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint from Kensington Park, located between Kensington Street and Kensington Lane, Waterloo.
4.2.3.1 Heritage listed items

The Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint is located in, or within 100 metres of the following heritage listed items and conservation areas:

- Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area (Sydney LEP 2012 C70) - Figure 4-41 and Figure 4-42
- Waterloo Park & Oval Including Grounds and Landscaping (Sydney LEP 2012 I2079) - Figure 4-45
- Our Lady of Mt Carmel Church and School buildings including interiors and grounds - Figure 4-46 and Figure 4-47
- Terrace group including interiors (Sydney LEP 2012 I2079) - Figure 4-47, Figure 4-48 and Figure 4-49
- Waterloo Town Hall including interior and former air raid shelter (Sydney LEP 2012 I2079) - Figure 4-50.

The majority of the construction footprint is located within the ‘Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area’, which includes early residential subdivisions, the northern half of Waterloo Park and Oval and contains remnant sandstone kerbs which represent early road formalisation and subdivision activities (Figure 4-47 and Figure 4-48). A portion of the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint also extends into the northeast and northwest corner of ‘Waterloo Park and Oval’. These corners will be modified to accommodate road widening. The McEvoy Street road corridor is also flanked by Port Jackson and Morton Bay fig trees listed on the City of Sydney Heritage Trees Register. These particular trees will not be directly impacted for the proposal. The existing streetscape and character of these items is shown in Figure 4-41 - Figure 4-43 and Figure 4-45.

The LEP listed ‘Terrace group including interiors’ is located immediately next to the construction footprint boundary, as shown in Figure 4-48. No fabric associated with the terraces would be impacted by the works, and trees planted along the footpath would be retained. The existing streetscape and views towards the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint from the item are shown in Figure 4-47, Figure 4-48 and Figure 4-49.

The ‘Our Lady of Mt Carmel Church and School’ and ‘Waterloo Town Hall including interior and former air raid shelter’ have views towards the construction footprint, however they are set back from the construction boundary, as shown in Figure 4-47.
Figure 4-41. View east along McEvoy Street within the ‘Waterloo Conservation Area’ heritage curtilage. The Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint boundary is outlined in orange. Morton Bay and Port Jackson fig trees listed on the Sydney Significant Trees Register can be seen on either side of McEvoy Street.

Figure 4-42. View south towards McEvoy Street, the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint and land within the ‘Waterloo Conservation Area’ heritage curtilage, from Mt Carmel Way. The construction footprint boundary is outlined in orange.

Figure 4-43. Remnants sandstone kerbing along western side of Elizabeth Street (indicated by arrow) within the ‘Waterloo Conservation Area’ heritage curtilage and the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint boundary.

Figure 4-44. Remnant sandstone kerbing located on the western side of Kensington Lane within the ‘Waterloo Conservation Area’ heritage curtilage and the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint boundary.

Figure 4-45. View southwest towards ‘Waterloo Park & Oval’ from the intersection of McEvoy and Elizabeth Streets.

Figure 4-46. View north towards ‘Our Lady of Mt Carmel Church and School’ along Elizabeth Street.
4.2.4 Lachlan Street/South Dowling Street/Dacey Avenue intersection

This construction footprint encompasses land in and next to the eastern half of Lachlan Street (160 metres), westernmost extent of Dacey Avenue (80 metres), 141 metres of the South Dowling Street road corridor and a footpath along its northern border. It is bound by Gadigal Avenue to the east and a public access road for the Moore Park Supa Centa to the west. All road corridors within this portion of the study area are comparatively wide and generally comprised of two lanes in each direction.

The Lachlan Street portion of this construction footprint is characterised by modern residential apartments, newly established streets and remnants of the area’s 19th and 20th century development including warehouses, terraces (as shown in Figure 4-52), the heritage listed Moore Park View Hotel and Former ACI AGM Building. It is relatively unvegetated, with the exception of grassed verges and some newly planted trees along its southern footpaths.

The South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue portion of the construction footprint is bound by Moore Park and the Moore Park Golf Course to the north and south. The Moore Park Supa Centa occupies the southeast corner of Dacey Avenue and South Dowling Street. It is outside of the SHR and Sydney LEP 2012 listed Moore Park heritage curtilage. Both South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue are flanked by established fig trees. The general character of the buildings and streetscapes on either side of the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint is shown in Figure 4-51 - Figure 4-54.
Figure 4-51. View east along Lachlan Street showing modern residential development and wide road corridors in the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint. The intersection of South Dowling Street, Lachlan Street and Dacey Avenue can be seen in the distance.

Figure 4-52. Some of the only surviving examples of early development along Lachlan Avenue. (L-R) The former Drummond and Shirley factory at 27 Lachlan Street, a late Victorian terrace at 23 Lachlan Street and an electrical substation (No. 109) at 25 Lachlan Street.

Figure 4-53. View south along South Dowling Street towards the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint. The Former ACI AGM Building is to the right and Moore Park Golf Course are to the left. Note the mature fig trees bordering the eastern side of South Dowling Street.

Figure 4-54. View north along a pedestrian footpath which runs parallel to Dacey Avenue. The Moore Park Gold Course is to left and Dacey Avenue road corridor is to the right.

4.2.4.1 Heritage listed items

The Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint is located within, next to, or in 100 metres of the following heritage listed items and conservation areas:

- **Moore Park View Hotel (Sydney LEP 2012 I2100)** - Figure 4-55 and Figure 4-56
- **Former ACI AGM Building (Sydney LEP 2012 I2099)** - Figure 4-57 and Figure 4-58
- **Former ACI Administration Building (Sydney LEP 2012 I2098)** - Figure 4-59 and Figure 4-60
- **Moore Park Conservation Area (Sydney LEP 2012 C36) and Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park (SHR 01384)** - Figure 4-61 and Figure 4-62

The Moore Park View Hotel is located immediately next to the southern boundary of the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint. No direct impacts to the building would occur for the proposal. The general character of land to the north and east of the hotel is shown in Figure 4-56 and Figure 4-58.
The Former ACI AGM Building is located immediately next to the northern and western boundary of
the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint and is currently
used as a Kennard’s Self Storage facility. The design and size of the former factory make it a
prominent feature along South Dowling Street. No direct impacts to the building would occur for the
proposal. The general character of land to the south and east of the building is shown in Figure 4-56
and Figure 4-58.

The Former ACI Administration Building is located 123 metres north of Lachlan Street and 65 metres
west of South Dowling Street. Its original setting has been replaced with modern residential
apartments and their associated development. Views towards the construction footprint are provided
from its southern and western elevations, however these are generally obstructed by the its distance
from the building and various trees planted along surrounding footpaths, as shown in Figure 4-60.

The Sydney LEP 2012 listed Moore Park Conservation Area and SHR listed Centennial Park, Moore
Park, Queens Park curtilage extends along the western edge of the park and encompasses the
Moore Park Golf Course. Boundaries of the park are bordered by mature fig trees, contemporary
sandstone walls, early sandstone kerbing and 20th century cement bollards.

Land within and immediately next to the construction footprint comprises of footpaths and kerbs,
however, it is partially within the SHR curtilage. A variety of 19th century refuse including glass,
ceramics and shells were observed along an unpaved footpath north of the Dacey Avenue road
corridor during the site inspection.
4.2.4.2 Unlisted heritage items

There are three unlisted buildings, an electrical substation (No. 109) at 23 Lachlan Street, Victorian terrace at 25 Lachlan Street and former Drummond and Shirley factory at 27 Lachlan Street located immediate south of the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint (shown in Figure 4-52 and Figure 4-63). No direct impacts to these buildings would occur for the proposal.

Intact sandstone kerbs were also observed along the southern side of Lachlan Street, as shown in Figure 4-64.
4.2.5 Site 1

Temporary construction facility Site 1 encompasses a linear shaped area located along the southern boundary of McEvoy Street in a public car park owned by Roads and Maritime that is located to the north of 102-110 McEvoy Street, Alexandria. The building at 102-110 McEvoy Street, Alexandria is a modern building that was constructed after 1943. The landform in this location is flat and has been formalised with a bitumen surface and concrete kerbs.

4.2.6 Site 2

Temporary construction facility Site 2 encompasses a square-shaped road reserve located within the southern boundary of Cope Street. It is bound by a footpath running parallel to McEvoy Street to the south, a commercial building at 175-177 Botany Road, Waterloo to the west, the remainder of the Cope Street road corridor to the north and a residential development at 247-251 Cope Street, Waterloo to the east. The Site 2 footprint would be limited to the Cope Street road corridor only and existing road surfaces, kerbs and vegetation would not be impacted for the construction program.
4.2.7 Site 3

Temporary construction facility Site 3 encompasses a rectangular-shaped road reserve located within the southern boundary of George Street. It is bound by a footpath running parallel with McEvoy Street to the south, the heritage listed Electrical substation No. 174 (Sydney LEP 2012 I2086 and Ausgrid s170 3430543) and residential development at 247-251 Cope Street, Waterloo to the west, the remainder of the George Street road corridor to the north and a residential development and 339-341 George Street, Waterloo to the east. The Site 3 footprint would be limited to the George Street road corridor only and existing road surfaces, kerbs and vegetation would not be impacted for the construction program.

4.2.8 Site 4

Temporary construction facility Site 4 encompasses a trapezoid shaped area of vacant land located in Lot 2 DP800705, at 903-921 Bourke Street, Waterloo. Site 4 surrounds two buildings located at 3 McEvoy which represent the only surviving buildings associated with the former Sydney Water pumping station and valve house. There is a 10 metre buffer between Site 4 and the buildings.

Site 4 is located with the heritage curtilage of the following items:

- Former Sydney Water pumping station & valve house (Sydney LEP 2012 I2073 and Sydney Water s170 4570470) - Figure 4-71 - Figure 4-74
  - Electrical substation (Sydney LEP 2012 I2104) - Figure 4-75
• Pressure Tunnel and Shafts (SHR 01630 and Sydney Water s170 4570942) - Figure 4-76.

It is also located next to the ‘Commercial building part of Federation Business Centre’ (222 Young Street) (Sydney LEP 2012 I2103), shown in Figure 4-76. Views towards Site 4 from the item are obstructed by mature trees.

The majority of the SHR listed Pressure Tunnel and Shafts are located below ground at a varying depth of 15 to 67 metres (depending on the local landform). One shaft (Shaft 17) is located above ground, within the former valve house.61 The valve house and pressure tunnel shaft would not be impacted by the proposal.

The Site 4 footprint would be limited to unoccupied land within the Former Sydney Water pumping station & valve house heritage curtilage (part of which is shown in Figure 4-71 and Figure 4-73). No subsurface excavations are required to establish Site 4 and existing fabric, buildings and vegetation would not be impacted for the construction program. In addition, no subsurface excavations would be required to establish the compound area and its associated site sheds.

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4.2.9 Site 4

Temporary construction facility Site 4 encompasses Lot 1, 2 and 3 DP 76985, Lot 4 DP 86722 and Lot 14 DP80926 on the west corner of the Lachlan Street/Amelia Street intersection, Waterloo. It is bound by a footpath running parallel with Lachlan Street to the north, Amelia Street to the east and late-Victorian terrace at 25 Lachlan Street to the west. The general character and setting of CC5 is shown in Figure 4-77 and Figure 4-78.

Land in Site 4 is currently under an approved Deferred Commencement Development Application (D/2016/820) which includes the demolition of all structures at the site.62

5.0 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

5.1 Assessing heritage significance

This section provides the significance of listed and unlisted heritage items and areas of archaeological potential within and near the study area. Heritage assessments and statements of heritage significance from existing registers such as the SHI have been included where referenced. Full assessments of significance for items within the study area can be found in Appendix A.

Determining the significance of heritage is undertaken by utilising a system of assessment centred on the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS. In NSW, heritage is assessed against seven criteria (Table 5-1). Significance assessment is guided by the NSW Heritage Manual: Assessing heritage significance (NSW Heritage Office 2001). If an item meets one of the seven heritage criteria, and retains the integrity of its key attributes, it can be considered to have significance.

Statements of significance for items outside of the study area, that will not be directly impacted by the proposal, can be found in Table 5-3.

Table 5-1. NSW Heritage assessment criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A – Historical Significance</td>
<td>An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area’s cultural or natural history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Associative Significance</td>
<td>An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area’s cultural or natural history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area’s cultural or natural history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F – Rarity</td>
<td>An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area’s cultural or natural history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G – Representativeness</td>
<td>An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 Listed heritage items within the study area

5.2.1 Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park (State Heritage Register 01384)

The SHR listed Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park are located with the Randwick and City of Sydney LGAs and have National, State and Local heritage significance. Portions of the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint, along Dacey Avenue, Anzac Parade and within the Moore Park Golf Course are within the item’s boundary.

The majority of Centennial Park and Moore Park occupy land originally set aside for Sydney’s second Common by Governor Macquarie in 1811. Each park was formed individually over time. Moore Park was dedicated in 1866 for recreational purposes and Queen’s Park and Centennial Park were formed to celebrate Australia’s Centenary in 1887 and 1888 respectively. Planting and landscaping of Centennial Park occurred after it was formally opened on 26th January 1888. This involved the work...
of hundreds of unemployed men enlisted to turn swamps, scrub and rock into the park we see today.\textsuperscript{63}

Trees and plantings

The various native and introduced trees and plantings within Centennial Park and Moore Park provide habitat for indigenous fauna such as birds and bats. The parklands may also contain remnant vegetation representing indigenous plant species used for food and medicine.\textsuperscript{64} Fig trees within the parklands are particularly significant as outlined in Table 5-2 below.

The general landscape of the parklands demonstrates various styles of design ranging from the English landscape tradition to the post-World War II Native Plant Movement. Figs planted within Moore Park and along main thoroughfares are considered to contain exceptional aesthetic significance at a local level as they represent planting designs by C Moore and J H Maiden. They also have strong cultural associations amongst the indigenous populations and are highly valued for their fauna habitat and ‘environmental quality’.\textsuperscript{65}

Table 5-2. Significance of fig plantings in the Centennial Parklands.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section reference</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Cumulative Grading of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>National Theme: Developing National, Regional and Local Economies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>State Theme: Environment-cultural landscape</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2.6</td>
<td>Individual plantings</td>
<td>Exceptional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Figs generally throughout the Parklands have aesthetic significance as an</td>
<td>Natural,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>integral part of the made landscape of the Parklands associated with the</td>
<td>Indigenous,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>planting design of C Moore and JH Maiden. They also have cultural associations for Indigenous people and value for fauna habitat and environmental quality.</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement of Significance

The SHI contains the following Statement of Significance for the item:

\textit{Centennial Parklands is a unique place of exceptional National, State and Local heritage significance. It is a grand, linked open space of largely nineteenth-century landscape design intended for social and physical activity. The Parklands has developed at the head of the Botany Bay catchment in an area originally part of the territory of the Gadi people on lands designated in 1811 as the Sydney Common. The Parklands retains evidence of the original landforms and plays a vital role in sustaining natural processes and biological diversity on a scale that is rare in the inner urban environment. The Parklands has national significance as the place of the inauguration of the nation, the creation of a People's Park, events, persons and monuments of national importance. The place also has strong associations with convict heritage, pathways and transportation routes, water supply, horticultural and}

\textsuperscript{65} Conybeare Morrison & Partners, 2011, p. 3-10.
agricultural experimentation, nature conservation, military use, and a diversity of sport, recreation and cultures.
5.2.2 Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area (City of Sydney LEP 2012 C36)

The Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area is listed on the City of Sydney LEP (2012) as having State significance. Its heritage curtilage is bounded by Moore Park Road, Drivers Avenue, Lang Road, Robertson Road, Anzac Parade, Boronia Street, the southern boundary of the Sydney Athletic Field, the southern boundary of the Moore Park Golf Course, the eastern boundary of the Supa Centa, Dacey Avenue and South Dowling Street. The portion of the study area along Dacey Avenue is within the item boundary. Moore Park is also listed on the State Heritage Register along with Queens Park and Centennial Park. This listing is discussed in Section 5.2.2.

Moore Park is included within 378 acres of land set aside by the Sydney City Council for recreational use in 1866. Prior to this, it was part of land set aside for Sydney’s Second Common by Governor Macquarie. The park was named after Charles Moore, the City of Sydney’s Mayor from 1867-1869.

Statement of Significance

The SHI contains the following Statement of Significance for the item:

The Conservation Area, which comprises Moore Park, Sydney Boys High School and Sydney Girls High School, has state historic, aesthetic and social significance.

The area is of historic significance for being part of the Sydney Common which was reserved by Governor Macquarie 1811 and for having evolved over time from being essentially grazing land to being a public park with passive and active recreation, as well as the location of two high schools.

The parklands are representative of a mid - nineteenth century trend which established large landscaped parks for healthy recreation of all social classes and as a relic from cramped living conditions and industrial centres. They also have historical associations with Charles Moore, Mayor of Sydney (1867-1869) and Charles Moore, Director of Sydney’s Botanic Gardens.

Moore Park is of aesthetic significance for its large expanse of open space and important tree plantings, as well as numerous elements including the entry gates and five memorial fountains. The majestic fig trees, which are set off the expansive fields, or line the main roadways including Anzac Parade, Federation Way, Cleveland Street, Lang Road, Dacey Avenue, South Dowling Street and Moore Park Road, are significant landscape elements.

Sydney Boys High School and Sydney Girls High School are significant for their inter-war buildings, their educational role and their association with past and present students, teachers and parents. The schools are also the site of the Bear Pits which are rare surviving remains of what was Sydney’s first zoo that was established on land granted by Sydney City Council in 1879 and occupied by the Zoo until 1916 when it moved to its second and current home at Taronga Zoo.

The area also has a Toll House, at the corner of Lang Road and Anzac Parade, which is exceptionally significant for its rarity as the only surviving metropolitan tollhouse and the only two -storey toll house in New South Wales. The parklands, with its high level of recreational usage are held in high esteem by the local and wider community.66

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5.2.3 Pressure Tunnel and Shafts (State Heritage Register 01630 and Sydney Water s170 register 457094)

The Pressure Tunnel and Shafts are listed on the SHR and Sydney Water s170 register as having State significance. The pressure tunnel itself commences at Potts Hill before passing below the suburbs of Chullora, Bankstown, Enfield, Canterbury, Ashfield, Petersham, Marrickville, Erskineville, and Waterloo for a length of approximately 16 kilometres. The tunnel's depth varies between 15 to 67 metres below ground level, depending on the natural landform. A total of seventeen shafts were constructed along the tunnel for dewatering and access purposes. In addition to the shafts and tunnel, there are eleven pressure tunnel buildings, one of which is located within the study area in the former Waterloo Central Workshops, now the Former Sydney Water Pumping Station and Valve House (discussed in Section 5.2.4).67

The proposal would not directly impact the item as no subsurface excavations are required along the pressure tunnel and shaft SHR and s170 curtilage, and all structures within the Former Sydney Water Pumping Station and Valve House site would be retained.

Statement of significance

The following statement of significance was taken from the SHI for the item.

The pressure tunnel is of high historical and technical significance as it represents a successful engineering response to the difficulties of increasing the volume of water from the Potts Hill Reservoir to the pumping station at Waterloo, a historically critical link in the water supply of Sydney. It is the third largest pressure tunnel in the world, representing a significant achievement in the provision of a dependable water supply by the Government and Water Board during the inter-war period.68

5.2.4 Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House Incl. Interiors (City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2073 and Sydney Water s170 register 4570470)

The Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House (including interiors) is located at 265/903-921 Bourke Street, Waterloo and listed on the City of Sydney LEP (2012) and Sydney Water s170 register as having local significance. The item’s heritage curtilage and footprint would be used for Site 4. All structures within the curtilage would be retained for the duration of the proposal. At present, land associated with the item is the subject of a recent Amended Integrated Development Application for residential apartments and a public park within the north-eastern portion of the allotment.69

The Pumping Station and Valve House buildings are located at the centre of a large parcel of land bounded by Bourke Street to the east, McEvoy Street to the south, Young Street to the west and industrial buildings to the north.

Other remaining structures close to the Pumping Station and Valve House buildings consist of the Sydney LEP 2012 heritage listed electricity substation (I2104) on Young Street and the brick superstructure to Shaft 17 of the Pressure Tunnel (which is discussed in Section 5.2.3. Shaft 17 is part of the SHR and s170 listing for the Pressure Tunnel and Shafts and is not part of the former Water Pumping Station and Valve House. The Pressure Tunnel Shaft 17 is located close to the northern end of the pumping station building and is the smaller brick structure on the site as shown in Figure 109.

68 OEH SHI listing for Pressure Tunnel and Shafts.
Areas of now vacant land within the parcel were once occupied by the Water Board’s Central Workshops which were demolished in the 1990s. Many of their footings and associated stairs remain visible within the parcel today.

The site of the Pumping Station and Valve House was acquired by the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage in 1910. The electricity substation was constructed in 1912 and the Pumping Station was constructed for the Water Board between 1923 and 1927. At the time, Sydney’s main reservoirs required a new pumping station to allow an increased supply of water to the eastern suburbs such as Randwick and Waverly. Prior to this, these areas were reliant on the aging, steam driven Crown Street Pumping Station.\(^{70}\) The Pumping Station was designed by the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage in the Inter-War Free Classical style and constructed using reinforced concrete. It retains many of its original architectural features including an entablature with the words ‘Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage’.\(^{71}\)

The Valve House was constructed in c.1936-37 using brick construction with a hipped roof clad with terracotta tiles. Like the Pumping Station, it was also designed in the Inter-War Free Classical style. It was considered a major engineering feat when constructed, controlling the flow of water from a pressure tunnel diverting water to the area from Potts Point.\(^{72}\)

Sydney Water has since sold sections of the site for residential high-rise development, including portions of the site that retain footings of former structures. An updated cadastral plan of the item was not available to determine the extents of the site subdivided for development.

**Statement of Significance**

The SHI contains the following Statement of Significance for the item:

*The Waterloo Pumping Station is a vital element in a system in bringing fresh supply of water to a large part of Sydney, a role it has continuously carried out since 1923. It is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, example of the change from steam to all electric powered pumping stations, with automatic unmanned operation. The building represents a successful and highly functional application of reinforced concrete building technology at a time when local uses of that technology was relatively new. At the same time the building reflects a very conservative approach to the styling of an important project, which embodies both faux-brick and decorative elements in the then modern reinforced concrete medium.*

*The Waterloo Valve house is a modest but attractive well-constructed building, representing a good example of its type. It is functionally associated with a very important pressure tunnel, is the terminal point for the tunnel and is also associated with the adjacent pumping station important in its own right.*\(^{73}\)

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\(^{71}\) Sydney Water Heritage listing for the Waterloo Water Pumping Station (WP0008).


\(^{73}\) OEH SHI listing for Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House.
5.2.5 Electrical substation (City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2104 and Ausgrid s170 register 3430492)

The Electricity Substation No.18 is listed on the Sydney LEP 2012 and Ausgrid s170 register as having local significance. The substation was constructed in the Federation Arts and Crafts style in 1912 by the Municipal Council of Sydney. It was established during Sydney’s earliest phase of suburban expansion of the electricity network.

Statement of significance

The following statement of significance was taken from the SHI for the item.

The Young Street substation is a simple, unadorned early twentieth century industrial building. It was built by the Municipal Council of Sydney during the earliest phase of expansion of the electricity network into the suburbs.74

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5.2.6 Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area (City of Sydney LEP 2012 C70)

The Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area is listed on the City of Sydney LEP (2012) as having local significance. It includes mid-Victorian subdivisions with the suburb of Waterloo bounded by Phillip St, Morehead St, McEvoy St and Pitt St. A portion of the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint is located within the Conservation Area.

This area was originally part of the 185-acre Mount Lachlan Estate granted to John Campbell in 125 and sold to Daniel Cooper the elder and William Hutchinson in 1829. The Mount Lachlan Estate met with the Waterloo Swamp to south of the study area and early land use included industrial activities that required a ready supply of water such as tanneries and woolwashing facilities.

The Cooper family held onto their land for the majority of the 1800s, leasing portions of the estate but not selling or subdividing the land. As a result, their estate remained undeveloped until the late 1800s, when allotments in the block bound by Phillips, Morehead, Wellington and Elizabeth Streets were subdivided as part of the ‘Victoria Town Estate’ (1879). Over the next twenty years the population of Waterloo grew, and additional subdivisions occurred. Residences were built to suit Sydney’s working class and created a built landscape consisting of working class Victorian terraces and townhouses. The area still contains many of its original residences, shops, laneways, plantings and sandstone kerbs.

**Statement of significance**

The following statement of significance was taken from the SHI for the item.

*The area has significance as early residential subdivisions of the Mount Lachlan Estate, which developed incrementally from the 1850s through to the early twentieth century. The area provided housing for workers at the industrial establishments to the east and south east. The area has provided a community focus since the 1850s and incorporates the civic and commercial heart of Waterloo with former Town Hall, Mount Carmel and Elizabeth Street shops.*

5.2.7 Waterloo Park & Oval Including Grounds and Landscaping (City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2079)

The Waterloo Park and Oval (including grounds and landscaping) is listed on the City of Sydney LEP as having local significance. The park is bounded by Elizabeth, Allen, Pitt and Kellick Streets, Waterloo, and located within the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint. The park retains many of its original features such as trees *(some of which are listed on the City of Sydney Significant Trees Register 2013), plantings, structures (Our Lady of Mount Carmel school and church buildings) and concrete ribbed retaining wall.

**Statement of significance**

The SHI includes the following Statement of Significance for the item:

*Historically significant as part of Mount Lachlan Estate and related to the early housing development surrounding Waterloo Swamp and establishment of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. It is of aesthetical significance as a large green area between the residential and industrial establishments. It is of social significance as it was used as by the local public for leisure, recreation and sports since 1880s.*

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76 OEH SHI listing for Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area. Accessed online at:

5.3 Heritage items within view of the study area

The following heritage items will not be directly impacted by the proposal. They have been included in the report as there is potential for the proposal to visually impact views to and from the items, or inadvertently impact fabric associated with the items during the proposed development.

Table 5-3 Statements of Significance for items outside of the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Name</th>
<th>Register, Item No and Significance</th>
<th>Statement of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cooper Estate Conservation Area</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 C2 Local</td>
<td>The Cooper Estate Heritage Conservation Area has significance as an 1880s subdivision of Cooper’s Estate, developed to provide housing for workers of nearby industry at Waterloo, Eveleigh and Alexandria. The area was developed primarily as a residential area in the late Victorian through to Interwar periods and overlayed with small industry on amalgamated sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial building “Eclipse House” including interior</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I9 Local</td>
<td>Constructed in approximately 1933 for the Australian Drop-Forging Co, the building represents the industrial development of Alexandria during the inter-war period. It provides evidence of the widespread steel manufacturing and engineering industry in Alexandria during the twentieth century. The building demonstrates an example of the Art Deco inter-war style applied to an industrial building. This style emphasised geometric and semi-abstract decoration, and was adopted in Australia between approximately 1915 and 1940. The building has significant associations with two important Australian companies including the Australian Drop Forging Company, a pioneer in the steel manufacturing industry in Australia, and Gordon Edgell &amp; Sons, an important food manufacturer. The building is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic, and representative value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Former Electricity Substation No 152 including interiors | City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2236 Local | Built in 1924, Electricity Substation No. 152 represents a surviving example of the original network of more than 360 substations built by Sydney Municipal Council from 1904 to 1936, which first supplied electricity to Sydney’s industries and houses. The period and location of the substation records the expansion of Sydney’s electricity network and the growth of electricity use in Alexandria. The building also marks the major changes electricity brought for Alexandria’s growth, development and population. 

Aesthetically, the building demonstrates the characteristic modest form, quality of design and construction for Sydney’s substations, which were designed to a higher standard than required for their function in order to integrate into their established urban contexts by reflecting neighbouring architecture or popular styles of the time. |

## Statement of Significance

**Electricity Substation No. 152** represents a good example of a simply detailed, purpose-designed and built substation from the inter-war period. It demonstrates typical characteristics of this architectural period applied to a utilitarian building including the heavy geometric massing, symmetry of the main building, roof form concealed behind a parapet wall, face brickwork, original signage, multi-paned timber windows and an emphatic portal accentuated by surrounding decoration, including a classical bracketed cornice.

The building contributes to the streetscape and is a significant example of civic architecture in the area. Its conversion into a cafe has retained the architectural integrity of the building as a recognisable former substation.

**Electricity Substation No. 152** forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney’s past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia’s twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

**Electricity Substation No. 152** and the other surviving substations demonstrate the fundamental role that electricity played in powering Australia’s industrialisation and how technological innovations of the time, specifically electricity, defined Sydney’s industrial development during the twentieth century. Often constructed to service the high energy demands of factories in the near vicinity, the number, concentration and location of substations provide markers of twentieth century industrial centres and factories in the way that chimney stacks mark the location of factories predating electricity.

The larger number of substations in Alexandria demonstrates its history as a major industrial area mostly developed after the advent of electricity and before substations of this kind were no longer needed for supplying electricity. Alexandria’s McEvoy Street was mostly occupied by industries during the first half of the twentieth century.

**Substation No. 152** is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and representative value.  

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### Former industrial building including interior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Name</th>
<th>Register, Item No and Significance</th>
<th>Statement of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I22 Local</td>
<td>The former McPherson’s building was built most likely in 1953 and is historically significant representing mid-twentieth century industrial development within Alexandria. The building is of aesthetic significance and of architectural merit as a good example of the post-war functionalist architectural style, representing the work of the architectural firm Stafford Moor &amp; Farrington. Located on a prominent corner, the building is one of the earliest warehouses built with rooftop car parking. The glass tiled façade is also unusual for an industrial building. The building represents the later phase of industrial establishment in the South Sydney area. Together with Hadfields Steel Works, the site is evidence of the major engineering companies that operated in Alexandria since the 1930s. McPherson’s Pty Ltd was established in Victoria in the 1860s and expanded to Euston Road, Alexandria in the 1936, on a site later taken over by Metters Factory. McPherson’s manufactured bolts, nuts and rivets as well as precision manufacture of tools and machinery such as lathes and pumps. They were among the major employers of Alexandria and provided rivets and bolts for the construction of the Sydney Harbour Bridge. McPherson’s proudly declared “the Sydney Harbour Bridge as only one of the many large Australian structures which are literally held together with rivets and bolts from McPherson’s Bolt and Nut Works”. The site was occupied by McPhersons Ltd until late 1970s. terms of its historical, aesthetic, technical and representative values.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Warehouse including interior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Name</th>
<th>Register, Item No and Significance</th>
<th>Statement of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I21 Local</td>
<td>The warehouse row, built during the 1930s and likely for engineers, Gibson Battle &amp; Co, represents the small-scale industrial development of Alexandria during the inter-war period. This warehouse row is aesthetically significant for its contribution to the streetscape of McCauley Street, demonstrating typical features of the Art Deco style and inter-war period. The consistency of these industrial buildings, with their simple design and repetitive elements adapted to the sites, contribute to the industrial character of the area. Typical features include the use of face brick finish and contrasting brick detailing in the form of herringbone and stretcher bonds, corbelled/stepped parapets and sawtooth roofs. The building row is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and representative value.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Name</th>
<th>Register, Item No and Significance</th>
<th>Statement of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| North Alexandria Industrial Conservation Area | City of Sydney LEP 2012 C74 Local | The conservation area is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic and representative value. The North Alexandria industrial area forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney’s past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia’s twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

The North Alexandria industrial conservation area represents the inter-war and post-war industrial development of Alexandria from the peak period of Australia’s industrialisation during the twentieth century, as evidence of the formerly widespread textiles, metals and engineering industries in Alexandria. The buildings in this area make important contributions to the streetscapes of three roads and three rear lanes, and have a distinct character derived from the consistent period of the buildings, the dominant brick materials and sawtooth roofs profiles and stepped parapets repeated along the street.

The area has associations with the twentieth-century development of a number of industries including the Bentex Weaving Mills, Mail Exchange, Industrial Welding, Gibson Battle, Continental Cabinet, Chapman & Edwards, East Bros, Replicast Products and Quality Patterns. Aesthetically, the area represents a good example of a cohesive group of smaller-scale factories from the inter-war and post-war periods.  

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| Former Electric Light Substation No 89 including interiors | City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2240 Local | Built in 1917, Electric Light Substation No. 89 represents a surviving example of the original network of more than 360 substations built by Sydney Municipal Council from 1904 to 1936, which first supplied electricity to Sydney's industries and houses. The period and location of the substation records the expansion of Sydney's electricity network and the growth of electricity use in Alexandria. The building also marks the major changes electricity brought for Alexandria's growth, development and population.

Aesthetically, the building demonstrates the characteristic modest overall form, quality of design and construction for Sydney's substations, which were designed to a higher standard than required for their function in order to integrate into their established urban contexts by reflecting neighbouring architecture or popular styles of the time.

Electricity Substation No. 89 represents a good example of a simply detailed, purpose-designed and built substation from the inter-war period. It demonstrates typical characteristics of this architectural period applied to a utilitarian building including the heavy geometric massing, symmetry of the main building, parapet to the gabled roof, face brickwork, original signage, pattern of small windows openings with brick arch lintels and an emphatic centrally-placed entrance.  

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Name</th>
<th>Register, Item No and Significance</th>
<th>Statement of Significance</th>
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</table>

The building contributes to the streetscape and is a significant example of civic architecture in the area. The building's conversion to offices and some earlier alterations have retained its architectural integrity as a recognisable former substation. Substation No. 89 is also rare in the locality as an example of a two-storey substation and the oldest known surviving in Alexandria. The different form and earlier period of the building compared to other substations in the local area reflect its additional original functions to accommodate workers and storage, mostly on the second level.

Substation No. 89 forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney's past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific.

Substation No. 89 and the other surviving substations demonstrate the fundamental role that electricity played in powering Australia's industrialisation and how technological innovations of the time, specifically electricity, defined Sydney's industrial development during the twentieth century. Often constructed to service the high energy demands of factories in the near vicinity, the number, concentration and location of substations provide markers of twentieth century industrial centres and factories in the way that chimney stacks mark the location of factories predating electricity.

The larger number of substations in Alexandria demonstrates its history as a major industrial area mostly developed after the advent of electricity and before substations of this kind were no longer needed for supplying electricity. Alexandria's Wyndham Street contained a number of industries during the first half of the twentieth century, as well as housing to the north near Alexandria Park. Electric Light Substation No. 89 is of local heritage significance in terms of its historical, aesthetic, rarity and representative value.84

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Name</th>
<th>Register, Item No and Significance</th>
<th>Statement of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yiu Ming Temple</td>
<td>State Heritage Register 01297</td>
<td>The temple is of historical, architectural, religious and social significance to a section of Sydney's Chinese community. The Yiu Ming is one of the oldest and largest Chinese Societies. For approximately 130 years, the temple and its community and environment have provided practical assistance and spiritual support for community members seeking to establish themselves in Australia. Architecturally, the building is significant for its blending of traditional design, local materials and Federation detailing. The building has not been significantly modified since construction. The most significant modifications, following recent fire damage, replicated original form and materials as much as possible. The elaborate fittings of the temple provide evidence of community commitment to the temple and also demonstrate the skill of Chinese artisans at the beginning of the 20th century. As many village temples in China no longer exist, this fine, intact example is considered to be of both local and international significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace group (17A–29 Retreat Street) including interiors</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I29 Local</td>
<td>These terraces are of historical and social significance to a section of Sydney’s Chinese community. For approximately 130 years, the precinct has provided practical assistance and spiritual support for community members seeking to establish themselves in Australia. The temple and terraces symbolically represent the Chinese Market gardening community who occupied a large portion of this area thereby representing a focus for the Chinese community within the Sydney area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenroy Hotel including interior</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I6 Local</td>
<td>The Glenroy Hotel is of historical significance as an early hotel use on the site (1858), though the current hotel appears to be circa 1910. It is associated with Tooth’s breweries. It is of aesthetic significance as a good representative example of a Federation Arts &amp; Crafts style hotel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace group ‘Gordon Terrace’</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2087 Local</td>
<td>The Terrace group ‘Gordon Terrace’ has aesthetic significance for both its representative detailing and its symmetrical design, terminated at the east and west by commercial buildings, which enclose the terrace row. The Terrace group ‘Gordon Terrace’ is a representative example of a mid-Victorian terrace group constructed c1885 during the key period of subdivision and subsequent development of Waterloo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Name</th>
<th>Register, Item No and Significance</th>
<th>Statement of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Substation No. 174</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2086</td>
<td>The George Street substation is a modest purpose designed and built Interwar structure. It was built by the Municipal Council of Sydney during the period of rapid expansion of the electricity network into the suburbs. (^{88})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ausgrid s170 3430543 Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Lady of Mt Carmel Church and School buildings including interiors and grounds</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2088 Local</td>
<td>The Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church and School has local historic, social and aesthetic significance as it is a good example of a Victorian school and church complex located on a prominent hill and dating from the key period of development of Waterloo. It has provided educational facilities and a place of worship to the local community continuously since the 1850s. (^{89})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace group including interiors</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2081 Local</td>
<td>A large group of intact terrace houses representing Victorian land subdivision and residential development in Mt Lachlan Estate. They has aesthetic value as a good example of consistent terraces built to follow the topography of the street and make great contribution to the character of the area. (^{90})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo Town Hall including interior and former air raid shelter</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2080 Local</td>
<td>Waterloo Town Hall has historic and aesthetic significance as part of a pattern of town hall construction throughout the inner-city Sydney municipalities in the 1880s and early 1890s. Collectively, the surviving nineteenth century town halls scattered throughout the inner-city suburbs reflect the rise and development of local government as a result of the Municipalities Acts of 1858 and 1867. Waterloo Town Hall is a largely intact example of a Victorian Italianate Style with Second Empire Style influences. Victorian architectural styles were influenced by European and British styles. The Italianate and Second Empire Styles were popular for municipal town halls for their ability to imbue a sense of grandeur, authority and respectability. These buildings testify to the prosperity and confidence of the 1880s and demonstrate the aspirations of local government at this time. With a high percentage of original fabric, the Waterloo Town Hall demonstrates the aesthetics and construction techniques of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The hierarchy of rooms remains clear in the internal layout and finishes. Waterloo Town Hall has historic significance for its association with the architects Edward Hughes, who designed the original 1881 building, and John Smedley and Ambrose Thornley, who oversaw its construction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Name</th>
<th>Register, Item No and Significance</th>
<th>Statement of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo Town Hall</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2103 Local</td>
<td>The building occupies a prominent site within the immediate area and is visible for some distance as approached from either direction along Elizabeth Street. Its massing, scale and detailing set it apart from the more modest character of the adjoining buildings. The former World War II period Air Raid Shelter to the rear of the Town Hall has historic significance as a rare example of a pillbox style air raid shelter within the City of Sydney area. Its significance outside of documentary records, however, has been diminished by extensive later alterations.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial building part of 'Federation Business Centre' (222 Young Street)</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2103 Local</td>
<td>222 Young Street is of aesthetic significance as a representative of a Federation Free Style commercial building. It is of historical significance as evidence of early 20th century commerce in the Waterloo area.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore Park View Hotel</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2100 Local</td>
<td>The Moore Park View Hotel is historically significant as it represents commercial development that was established along with residential subdivisions circa 1880 and expanded with the large-scale industry within the area circa 1920s-1930s, and it illustrates the changing history of the hotel industry in Sydney. The Moore Park View Hotel has social significance as a focus for the local community and aesthetic significance as a good representative example of the Georgian Revival style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former ACI AGM Building including interior</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2099 Local</td>
<td>The AGM Building is of aesthetic significance as a highly intact outstanding example of a landmark industrial building of the Interwar Functionalist style. It &quot;was regarded as the architectural flagship of the Company as the building encompassed a modern stylishness and efficient image.&quot; (Godden Mackay Logan) It is an unusual type in its precinct. It has group value as part of the former ACI glass manufacturing plant. The context of the building has been retained. The AGM Building has historical significance as part of the former ACI/former AGM site for its association with glass manufacturing in Australia.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former ACI Administration Building including interior</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2098 Local</td>
<td>The ACI Administration Building, built between 1938 and 1940, is of aesthetic significance as an interesting example of Inter-War Free Classical style architecture. As part of the former ACI site, the building shows the consideration given by the company to its public face. Its quality of construction and interior detailing reflect the important role of the company executives. The ACI site and remnant elements have historic significance for their association with glass manufacturing in Australia and as a typical large scale twentieth century industrial site.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4 City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees

The City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees identifies and recognises the importance of significant trees as part of the natural and cultural landscape of the City of Sydney. Trees are listed on the Register of Significant Trees due to their special aesthetic, historical, social or environmental significance.

There are no trees listed on the City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees within the study area. However, there are five locations that contain trees within 100 metres of the study area. These are:

- **Waterloo Park – South**: This location includes four species: seven Port Jackson Figs (*Ficus rubiginosa forma glabrescens*); one Port Jackson Fig (*F. rubiginosa*); four Moreton Bay Figs (*F. macrophylla*) and two Deciduous Figs (*F. superba var. henneana*). The listing criterion for these trees is historical, social and visual.

- **Waterloo Park – North**: This location includes four species: 27 Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa forma glabrescens*); two Port Jackson Figs (*F. rubiginosa*); six Moreton Bay Figs (*F. macrophylla*); and one Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*). The listing criterion for these trees is botanic, historical and visual.

- **Centennial Parklands - South Dowling Street**: one species: 11 Washington Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). The listing criterion for these trees is historical, social and visual.

These trees will not be directly impacted by the proposal.

5.5 Tree Master Plan for Centennial Parklands

The Tree Masterplan identifies the special qualities of the existing tree population, particularly the landscape character it creates, as well as the culturally important elements such as spaces, vistas, view corridors and avenues within the Centennial Parklands. It recognizes the Victorian structure and character of the Parklands as highly significant and establishes a framework for the conservation and modifications to the tree population. The Tree Masterplan promotes minimal change and emphasizes incremental tree planting and replacement programmes.95

The proposal will not require any direct impacts to trees within the SHR listed curtilage of ‘Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park and Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area. However, it will take place close to mature fig trees considered to have high design significance within the Centennial Parklands’ Tree Master Plan, as shown in Figure 5-2.

Roads and Maritime have consulted with the Centennial Park Trust in regard to these impacts.

Impacts to these trees should be avoided through Tree Protection Zones and consultation with a qualified arborist.

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Figure 5-2. Tree Masterplan for Centennial Parklands showing significant plantings within the parklands curtilage. The construction footprint is outlined in red. Source. Context Landscape Design, 2002.
5.6 Unlisted heritage items within the study area

5.6.1 Sandstone kerbs

Sandstone kerbs are located along Elizabeth Street, McEvoy Street, Kensington Lane, Bourke Street, Lachlan Street and Wyndham Street in the suburbs of Alexandria and Waterloo (McEvoy and Fountain Street and McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint). Sandstone kerbs within Elizabeth Street and Kensington Lane are included in the listing for the Waterloo Conservation Area, however the remaining kerbs are not protected under a statutory heritage listing. The City of Sydney’s *Streets Technical Specifications* (2015) provides guidelines pertaining to the standards and details they require when designing and constructing infrastructure works in the city, including the removal, replacement or reinstatement of sandstone kerbs.

**Statement of Significance**

Sandstone kerbs within the study area have historical, associative and representative significance at a local level. They represent some of the first residential subdivisions within the Waterloo, Alexandria and Moore Park area and demonstrate 19th century town planning practices and the formalisation of road boundaries.
6.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Background

6.1.1 Approach

A preliminary overview approach to the identification of potential archaeological resources has been adopted in this SoHI. Historical archaeological potential is defined as the potential of a site to contain historical archaeological relics, as classified under the NSW Heritage Act 1977. The assessment of historical archaeological potential is based on the identification of former land uses and evaluating whether subsequent actions (either natural or human) may have impacted on archaeological evidence for these former land uses.

Knowledge of previous archaeological investigations, understanding of the types of archaeological remains likely to be associated with various land uses, and the results of site inspection are also taken into consideration when evaluating the potential of an area to contain archaeological remains.

6.1.2 Archaeological potential

Section 6.2 - Section 6.5 provide an assessment of archaeological potential within the construction footprint. The location of areas of archaeological potential identified within this report are illustrated in Figure 6-1. The rest of the proposal area including the temporary construction sites that are outside of the construction footprints have been excluded from this assessment as no subsurface excavations will occur in these areas.

6.1.3 Archaeological significance

Assessments of significance for areas assessed as containing archaeological potential are located in Appendix A of this report. They are preliminary in nature and significance has been assessed against the NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria where possible. The assessment is informed by the NSW Heritage Division’s 2009 guidelines Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics.

6.2 Historical land use

6.2.1 Summary of 1770-1848

The study area originally consisted of coastal sand dunes, marshes, swamps and freshwater streams that drained into Sheas Creek and the Cooks River. Part of the eastern extent of the study area (Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint) was set aside for a Common by Governor Macquarie in 1811, and residential or industrial occupation did not occur in the area. Early land use consisted of timber getting, grazing and fishing, with European occupation of the majority of the study area likely to have been temporary. Between 1823 and 1848 various mills and woolwashing facilities had been informally established along major streams in the western vicinity of the study area near Waterloo and Alexandria.

Archaeological remains associated with this period are likely to include:

- Archaeological features associated with low intensity land use associated with marginal swamp land, cattle grazing, and farming include tree boles, field drains, fence line postholes, isolated artefact scatters, these would largely be ephemeral in nature

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• Archaeological features associated with industrial activities including post holes, timber, brick or stone footings, evidence of landscape modification, refuse pits. The location of such features is not known.

6.2.2 Summary of 1848-1860

During 1848-1860, land use within the western extent of the study area, along McEvoy Street consisted of scattered industrial activities such as woolwashing, soap making, tanning, paper making and boiling down works. Chinese market gardens were also established during this period alongside St Silas Church and School, which was partially located within the Botany Road and McEvoy Street construction footprint. Some residential settlement was also taking place, although it was largely informal. No known structures occupied and construction footprints within the study area.

Archaeological remains associated with this period are likely to include:

• Archaeological features associated with unrecorded industrial and residential development and market gardening such as brick, stone or timber footings, domestic and industrial refuse deposits, landscape modification, drainage channels, land fill, wells, post holes, gardening implements, remains of irrigation systems, cisterns, sedimentary deposits associated with industrial activities, handmade bricks, tanbark, leather fragments and ash deposits

• Archaeological features associated with the St Silas Church and School, located immediately north of McEvoy Street and east of Botany Road in the Botany Road and McEvoy Street construction footprint. These may comprise of postholes, brick footings and refuse deposits.

6.2.3 Summary 1860-1900

This period is associated with the diversion of waterways such as Sheas Creek, construction of the Main Southern Outfall Sewer and formal residential and industrial occupation. Land within Waterloo was opened up for reclamation and subdivisions at this time and rows of terraces and weatherboard worker’s cottages fronted McEvoy Street. A number of pubs and hotels such as the Parkview Hotel (now Moore Park View Hotel) and Iron Duke Hotel (demolished and relocated in the 20th century) were built to service the growing population. Industrial activities continued during this period.

Archaeological remains associated with this period are likely to include:

• Archaeological features associated with formalised residential and commercial settlement including sandstone, brick or timber footings and/or foundations, post holes, refuse pits, ceramic service pipes, brick drainage pits, cisterns, land fill, artefact scatters, yard surfaces and fence lines in Botany Road and McEvoy Street and the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprints.

• Archaeological features associated with the St Silas Church and School, located immediately north of McEvoy Street and east of Botany Road in the Botany Road and McEvoy Street construction footprint. These may comprise of postholes, brick footings and refuse deposits.

• Archaeological features associated with the former Iron Duke Hotel in the Botany Road and McEvoy Street construction footprint including postholes, stone or brick footings and artefact scatters or refuse pits.

• Archaeological features associated with unrecorded industrial activities and market gardening such as brick, stone or timber footings, domestic and industrial refuse pits, landscape modification, drainage channels, land fill, wells, post holes, gardening implements, cisterns, sedimentary deposits associated with industrial activities, tanbark and leather fragments and ash deposits

• Evidence of formalised road infrastructure such as road surfaces, culverts, drains and paving.
6.2.4 Summary of 1900-1960

The Waterloo Estate (which covered the McEvoys and Fountain Street - the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprints) was broken up in 1914 and large areas were further subdivided and used for industrial and residential purposes. Some buildings were modernised, and the Moore Park View Hotel replaced the 1890 Parkview Hotel in 1938.

Urban renewal programs in Waterloo led to the demolition of informal 19th century residences and industrial sites. As Sydney’s electricity network spread throughout the city, substations, water pumping stations and additional modernised infrastructure were constructed within the study area. A tram line was established along Botany Road, Elizabeth Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue.

Moore Park and Centennial Park were taken over by the Army in 1940 and small huts, air raid shelters and training facilities were established. The Dowling Street Tram Depot occupied the western extent of Moore Park during this phase, in the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint.

Archaeological remains associated with this period are likely to include:

- Remains of formalised road infrastructure such as road surfaces, culverts, drains and paving and tram tracks and associated infrastructure
- Archaeological remains of residential terraces and cottages along McEvoys Street in the Botany Road and McEvoy Street construction footprint and Lachlan Street in the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint including brick, timber and stone footings and foundations, refuse pits, ceramic service pipes, brick drainage pits, land fill, artefact scatters, yard surfaces, fence lines and remains of early footpaths
- Remains of a linear building in Dowling Street Tram Depot

6.2.5 Summary 1960-present

By the 1960s many early factories and residences were replaced with larger, modern industrial buildings and warehouses. The 1980s saw many industries moving out of the area and replaced by cafes, car mechanics, community spaces, shopfronts and high density housing. By the 1990s and 2000s redevelopments had increased and included the construction of high rise apartments near Lachlan Street, Waterloo, which replaced 19th and 20th century factories and warehouses.

Moore Park and the Moore Park Golf Course remained intact during this period.

6.3 Previous impacts

The majority of the study area consists of active road corridors, pedestrian footpaths and grassed or unsealed verges. Streets within the study area are well established, and many follow their original alignments, with the exception of a portion of McEvoy Street between Kensington Lane and Bourke Street, which was established in the late-19th or early-20th century. Activities that occurred during the 20th century are likely to have incurred the most impacts to potential archaeological remains.

Road construction, maintenance and upgrades

Road widening and upgrades occurred along South Dowling Street during 20th century occupation. Many streets within Alexandria and Waterloo have also been upgraded and widened over time.

The construction of the Eastern Distributer tunnel below South Dowling Street in 1996 required extensive tunnelling and open cut excavation, which would have removed archaeological remains along its route.
The process of modernising and widening the various road corridors within the study area is likely to have resulted in disturbance or truncation to shallow archaeological remains from occupation between 1770-1900. The level of impact to archaeological remains would depend on the depth of previous resurfacing.

**Establishment of underground services**

Various 19th and 20th century services such as gas, water, communications conduits, electricity cables and sewerage pipelines, have been incorporated into road corridors and footpaths within the study area over time. This is also likely to have resulted in significant impacts to subsurface archaeological remains, many of which may have been removed or truncated.

**Redevelopment and construction impacts**

The construction of modern industrial and residential buildings and apartments located along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street are likely to have caused significant impacts to potential archaeological remains associated with occupation between 1770-1900.

**Land reclamation and modification**

Land reclamation and other landscape modifications are likely to have occurred within the study area during occupation between 1860-1900 may have impacted archaeological deposits or altered the natural and built landscape.

### 6.4 Archaeological potential assessment

The potential impacts to the study area have been outlined in the previous section. A series of gradations of potential have been identified and mapped to indicate the degree to which archaeological remains are likely to survive within the study area. The identified levels of archaeological potential are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grading</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Potential</td>
<td>Where there is evidence of multiple periods of historic development and structures, with minimal or localised twentieth-century development impacts, and where it is likely that archaeological resources would remain intact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Potential</td>
<td>Where analysis has demonstrated known historical development with some previous impacts, but where it is likely that archaeological remains would survive with localised truncation and disturbance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Potential</td>
<td>Where research has indicated little historical development, or where there have been substantial previous impacts which may not have removed deeper subsurface remains entirely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil Potential</td>
<td>Where there is no evidence of historical development or use, or where previous impacts such as deep basement structures would have removed all archaeological potential.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.5 Assessment of archaeological potential

Table 6-2 outlines areas identified as having the potential to contain archaeological remains and the likelihood of these remains surviving in the study area today. Their locations are illustrated in Figure 6-1.

#### Table 6-2. Assessment of archaeological potential for the study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical period</th>
<th>Known Structures/Activities</th>
<th>Archaeological Potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1770-1848         | - No documentary evidence of specific activities such as grain milling or wool washing within the site, although these activities were occurring in the vicinity of the study area  
                   - No documentary evidence of residential land use in the study area                                                                                                                                                | Nil                                                           |
| 1848-1860         | - *Noxious Trades Act* of 1848 brings industries such as wool washing, soap making, tanning, paper making and boiling down works into the eastern portion of the study area, although no known structures within study area  
                   - Chinese market gardens established in vicinity of study area  
                   - Informal residential settlement in vicinity of study area  
                   - St Silas School and church established along McEvoy Street and Botany Road in the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint                                                                 | St Silas School and Church Low  
                   Remainder of the study area Nil |
| 1860-1900         | - Potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street (McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint) and Lachlan Street (Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint)  
                   - Potential remains of the Iron Duke Hotel in the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint  
                   - St Silas School and church continues to occupy land in and around the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint  
                   - Establishment of tram lines along Botany Road (McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint), Elizabeth Street (the Elizabeth and McEvoy Street construction footprint) and South Dowling Street (Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint) | Terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street: Low - moderate  
                   Former Iron Duke Hotel Low - moderate  
                   St Silas School and Church Low  
                   Potential remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road, Elizabeth Street and South Dowling Street: Moderate |
| 1900-1960         | - Moore Park and Centennial Park occupied by the Australian Army and small huts, air raid shelters and training facilities established  
                   - Substations, water pumping stations and additional modernised infrastructure constructed within the study area replacing St Silas School buildings in the McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint, and residences along Lachlan Street (Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint) and McEvoy Street (McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint). | Linear building within Dowling Street Tram Depot: Low  
                   Potential remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road, Elizabeth Street and South Dowling Street: Moderate |
6.1 Archaeological significance

Table 6-3 outlines sites identified as containing archaeological potential within the study area and their assessed archaeological significance. Significance assessments for each item can be found in Appendix A.

### Table 6-3 Statements of significance for areas of archaeological potential within the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historical period</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Item/s</th>
<th>Statement of Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848-1860 and 1860-1900</td>
<td>Botany Road and McEvoy Street construction footprint</td>
<td>Potential remains of the St Silas school and church</td>
<td>Potential archaeological remains associated with the St Silas school and church building located at the corner of Botany Road and McEvoy Street date to 1858 and represent one of the earliest religious buildings in the Waterloo area. If found to be intact, recognisable and associated with in situ artefact bearing deposits the archaeological remains of the building would have social, historical and research significance at a local level. They would have the ability to reveal unrecorded details surrounding activities and teachings that occurred within the school and church, as well as the consumer habits and lifeways of its members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860-1900</td>
<td>Botany Road and McEvoy Street and the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprints</td>
<td>Potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street</td>
<td>Potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street are unlikely to reach the threshold for local or state significance. They would likely be highly truncated and represent examples of residential structures that continue to occupy Waterloo and Alexandria today. In addition, they would comprise only the frontage of each cottage and terrace and are unlikely to be associated with artefacts that would yield useful information regarding their former occupants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860-1900</td>
<td>Botany Road and McEvoy Street construction footprint</td>
<td>Potential remains of the former Iron Duke Hotel</td>
<td>The former Iron Duke Hotel, which was established in c1880, demolished in the early 20th century and rebuilt on the western side of Botany Road. Potential remains associated with the hotel would not meet the threshold for local or State significance as they would likely be highly truncated and represent examples of commercial structures that continue to occupy Waterloo and Alexandria today. In addition, they would only comprise of the frontage of the former hotel and are unlikely to be associated with artefacts that would yield useful information regarding activities that occurred within it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-1960</td>
<td>Botany Road and McEvoy Street, McEvoy Street and Botany Road and the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprints</td>
<td>Potential remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Elizabeth Street, Botany Road and South Dowling Street</td>
<td>The potential remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Elizabeth Street, Botany Road and South Dowling Street have historical and associative significance at a local level. They represent advances in transport methods during the late-19th and early-20th century in Sydney. Trams played an important role in residential and industrial settlement patterns in the city and surrounding suburbs such as Waterloo and Alexandria, providing increased commuter access to the area. However, they would not be considered ‘relic’ under the Heritage Act as they represent for transport infrastructure that is relatively common and well-understood historically and archaeologically. Therefore, they are not protected under the Heritage Act.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical period</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Item/s</td>
<td>Statement of Significance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900-1960</td>
<td>Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint</td>
<td>Potential remains of a linear shaped building within the South Dowling Street Tram Depot</td>
<td>These remains are not considered to contain research potential and would be assessed as a 'work' under the Heritage Act. They would represent a structure built in the early 20th century to accommodate the South Dowling Tram Sheds. It is unlikely that the potential archaeological remains associated with the building would yield any information not readily available via photographs, archival documents and cartographic resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 6-1. Areas of non-Aboriginal archaeological potential in the study area.
7.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Proposed works

The proposed works are detailed in Section 1.2 of this report. The location of the proposed works are illustrated in Figure 7-1 - Figure 7-4.
Figure 7-1. Proposed A2MP works within the McEvoy and Fountain Street construction footprint and location of Site 1. Source. Jacobs.
Figure 7-2. Proposed A2MP works within McEvoy Street and Botany Road and construction footprints and location of Site 2 and Site 3. Source. Jacobs.
Figure 7-3. Proposed A2MP works within the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint and location of Site 4 and Site 5. Source. Jacobs.
Figure 7-4. Proposed A2MP works within eastern extent of the proposal area, outside of the study area. Source. Jacobs.
### 7.2 Impact assessment and mitigation measures

Table 7-1 Heritage impact assessment and mitigation measures for listed and unlisted heritage items in and within view of the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Name</th>
<th>Heritage Listing(s)</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Direct impact</th>
<th>Visual impact</th>
<th>Archaeological impact</th>
<th>Recommendations for impact minimisation and mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Items within the study area</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park and Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area</td>
<td>SHR 01384, City of Sydney LEP 2012, C36</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Minor realignment and widening of the eastern boundary of South Dowling Street near its intersection with Lachlan Street. This will not require direct impacts to the SHR curtilage of Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park, however construction vehicles will occupy land within the curtilage. Road upgrade works will also occur within and the City of Sydney LEP 2012 curtilage of the Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area where the existing South Dowling street road corridor would be modified.</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>A Section 57 application would be submitted to, and approved by, the Heritage Council of NSW prior to construction of the proposal commencing to address minor work taking place within the Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park SHR curtilage. Policies set out in the Centennial Parklands CMP (2001) and Centennial Parklands' Tree Master Plan (2002) would be adhered to during the proposed development and design phases (detailed in Section 7.3). TPZs would be established around mature and vulnerable trees located within, and in 5 metres of, the construction footprint to prevent inadvertent impacts to these items during construction. This would require advice from a qualified arborist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Name</td>
<td>Heritage Listing(s)</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>Direct impact</td>
<td>Visual impact</td>
<td>Archaeological impact</td>
<td>Recommendations for impact minimisation and mitigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pressure Tunnel and Shafts</td>
<td>SHR 01630</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>A temporary Construction Compound (Site 4) will be located directly above the item. However, the significant depth of the pressure tunnel below the existing ground surface and distance of the shaft from the compound area footprint will protect them from any indirect impacts.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Sydney Water Pumping Station &amp; Valve</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 2073</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Establishment of a temporary Construction Compound (Site 4) within the heritage curtilage of the item. This will include stockpiling construction materials and establishing site offices on the property. However, structures associated with the item are located approximately 10 metres outside of the Site 4 footprint and will not be directly impacted or modified to accommodate the compound. Indirect vibration impacts may also occur.</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Moderate (temporary)</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Vibration impacts may occur to surviving structure within the heritage curtilage of the pumping station. Mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts must be included in the proposal’s Noise and Vibration Management Plan. Protection zones and/or fencing (up to 1 metre on either side of the item) to be established around architectural features such as walls, remnant stairs and other structural items associated with the former pumping station and valve house to avoid inadvertent impacts to significant fabric during the construction phase of the proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Name</td>
<td>Heritage Listing(s)</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>Direct impact</td>
<td>Visual impact</td>
<td>Archaeological impact</td>
<td>Recommendations for impact minimisation and mitigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 C70</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>The proposal will slightly alter the present streetscape along McEvoy Street between Elizabeth and Pitt Street within the Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area by modifying the northwest and northeast edges of Waterloo Oval. Modifications will involve the addition of turning lanes, which will require the reduction of the Waterloo Park and Oval heritage curtilage by up to 10 metres and modify existing footpaths and kerbs at these intersections. In addition, intact sandstone kerbs would be removed and replaced with new stone along Kensington Lane and Elizabeth Street to accommodate road widening along the northern boundary of McEvoy Street.</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Avoid inadvertent impact to sandstone kerbing during works within the road corridor. Sandstone kerbs would be retained where possible. If retention is not feasible, they would be reinstated or replaced as per guidelines set out by the City of Sydney’s Sydney Streets Technical Specifications: Kerb and Gutter booklet (2016). TPZ would be established around trees within the construction footprint to prevent inadvertent impacts to these items during construction. This would require advice from a qualified arborist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Name</td>
<td>Heritage Listing(s)</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>Direct impact</td>
<td>Visual impact</td>
<td>Archaeological impact</td>
<td>Recommendations for impact minimisation and mitigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waterloo Park &amp; Oval Including Grounds and Landscaping</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 2079</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>The proposal will slightly modify the northwest and northeast corners of Waterloo Oval to accommodate new turning lanes at the McEvoy and Pitt Street and McEvoy and Elizabeth Street intersections. This will require the reduction of the Waterloo Park and Oval’s heritage curtilage by up to 10 metres and modify existing footpaths and kerbs in these areas. It should be noted that areas to be modified currently comprise of formalised footpaths and no trees associated with the park would be removed for these works.</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>TPZ would be established around trees listed on the City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees (2012) located with five metres of the construction footprint to prevent inadvertent impacts during the construction program. This would require advice from a qualified arborist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Items outside of the study area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper Estate Conservation Area</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 C 2</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works taking place 18 metres northwest of the item. Modifications will be made to road corridors in view of the item. These will not alter its current setting as views are generally obstructed by trees and residential development.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Name</td>
<td>Heritage Listing(s)</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>Direct impact</td>
<td>Visual impact</td>
<td>Archaeological impact</td>
<td>Recommendations for impact minimisation and mitigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial building “Eclipse House” including interior</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 9</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works are taking 55 metres southeast of the item. This will involve modifications to road corridors in view of the item. However, these will not alter its current setting or views towards McEvoy Street.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Electricity Substation No 152 including interiors</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 2236</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works are taking place next to the item. This will involve modifications to road corridors in view of the item. However, these will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Protection zones and/or fencing to be established around the building (up to 1 metre on either side) to avoid inadvertent impacts to significant fabric associated with the item during the construction phase of the proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former industrial building including interior</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 22</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works are taking place 5 metres south of the item. This will involve modifications to road corridors in view of the item. However, they will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse including interior</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 21</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works are taking place 35 metres south of the item. This will involve modifications to road corridors in view of the item. However, they will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Name</td>
<td>Heritage Listing(s)</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>Direct impact</td>
<td>Visual impact</td>
<td>Archaeological impact</td>
<td>Recommendations for impact minimisation and mitigation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Alexandria industrial heritage conservation area</td>
<td>Sydney LEP 2012 C 74</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works are taking place 8 metres north of the conservation area. This will involve modifications to road corridors in view of the item and will slightly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Protection zones and/or fencing to be established around the building (up to 1 metre on either side) to avoid inadvertent impacts to significant fabric associated with the item during the construction phase of the proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former Electric Light Substation No 89 including interiors</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 2240</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works are taking place 48 metres north of the item. Modifications will be made to road corridors in view of the item. These will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yin Ming Temple</td>
<td>State Heritage Register 01297</td>
<td>State</td>
<td>Works taking place 16 metres south of the item. Modifications will be made to road corridors in view of the item. These will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace group (17A–29 Retreat Street) including interiors</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 28</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works taking place 40 metres south of the item. Modifications will be made to road corridors in view of the item. These will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenroy Hotel including interior</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 6</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works taking place 80 metres south of the item. Modifications will be made to road corridors in view of the item. These will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Name</td>
<td>Heritage Listing(s)</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>Direct impact</td>
<td>Visual impact</td>
<td>Archaeological impact</td>
<td>Recommendations for impact minimisation and mitigation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace group 'Gordon Terrace' 1–25 John Street</td>
<td>Sydney LEP 2012 I 2087</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works are taking place next to the item. This will involve modifications to road corridors in view of the item and subsurface excavations immediately next to the commercial building (associated with the terrace group). This will slightly alter its current setting. Indirect vibration impacts may also occur.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Protection zones and/or fencing to be established around the item (up to 1 metre on either side) to avoid inadvertent impacts to significant fabric associated with the item during the construction phase of the proposal. Vibration impacts may occur to surviving structure within the heritage curtilage of the pumping station. Mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts must be included in the proposal's Noise and Vibration Management Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Substation no. 174</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 2086</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works are taking place next to item. These may alter its current setting; however changes will be minimal. Indirect vibration impacts may also occur.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>A protection zone and/or fencing to be established around the building (up to 1 metre on either side) to avoid inadvertent impacts to significant fabric associated with the item during the construction phase of the proposal. Vibration impacts may occur to the item. Mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts must be included in the proposal’s Noise and Vibration Management Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Lady of Mt Carmel Church and School buildings including interiors and grounds</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 2088</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works are taking place 11 metres west of the item. Modifications will be made to road corridors in view of the item. However, they will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Name</td>
<td>Heritage Listing(s)</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>Direct impact</td>
<td>Visual impact</td>
<td>Archaeological impact</td>
<td>Recommendations for impact minimisation and mitigation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrace group including interiors</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 2081</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works taking place next to item. Modifications will be made to road corridors in view of the item and sandstone kerbs along Kensington Lane will be removed and replaced. Indirect vibration impacts may also occur.</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Protection zones and/or fencing to be established around the buildings to avoid inadvertent impacts to significant fabric associated with the item during the construction phase of the proposal. Sandstone kerbs along Kensington Lane would be retained where possible. If retention is not feasible, they would be reinstated or replaced as per guidelines set out by the City of Sydney’s Sydney Streets Technical Specifications: Kerb and Gutter booklet (2016). Vibration impacts may occur to the item Mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts must be included in the proposal’s Noise and Vibration Management Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo Town Hall including interior and former air raid shelter</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 2080</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works taking place 71 metres north of the item. Modifications will be made to road corridors in view of the item. These will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial building part of 'Federation Business Centre' (222 Young Street)</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 2103</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works taking place 20 metres west of the item. Modifications will be made to road corridors in view of the item. These will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Name</td>
<td>Heritage Listing(s)</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>Direct impact</td>
<td>Visual impact</td>
<td>Archaeological impact</td>
<td>Recommendations for impact minimisation and mitigation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electrical substation</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 2104 Ausgrid s170 register 3430492</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Establishment of a temporary Construction Compound (Site 4) immediately next to the heritage curtilage of the item. This will include stockpiling construction materials and establishing site offices on the property.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Vibration impacts may occur near this item. Mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts must be included in the proposal’s Noise and Vibration Management Plan. Protection zones and/or fencing to be established around (up to 1 metre on either side of the item) the building to avoid inadvertent impacts to significant fabric during the construction phase of the proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore Park View Hotel</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP I 2100</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works taking place next to the item. Modifications will be made to road corridors in view of the item. These will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Negligible</td>
<td>A protection zone and/or fencing to be established around the building (up to 1 metre on either side) to avoid inadvertent impacts to significant fabric associated with the item during the construction phase of the proposal. Vibration impacts may occur to the item Mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts must be included in the proposal’s Noise and Vibration Management Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former ACI AGM Building including interior</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 2099</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works taking place next to item. Modifications will be made to road corridors in view of the item. These will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>A protection zone and/or fencing to be established around the building (up to 1 metre on either side) to avoid inadvertent impacts to significant fabric associated with the item during the construction phase of the proposal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Name</td>
<td>Heritage Listing(s)</td>
<td>Significance</td>
<td>Impacts</td>
<td>Direct impact</td>
<td>Visual impact</td>
<td>Archaeological impact</td>
<td>Recommendations for impact minimisation and mitigation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Former ACI Administration Building including interior</td>
<td>City of Sydney LEP 2012 I 2098</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Works taking place 77 metres north of the item. Modifications will be made to road corridors in view of the item. These will not significantly alter its current setting.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandstone kerbs</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
<td>Local</td>
<td>Upgrades to kerbs and guttering along the length of the proposal. This will include the removal and replacement of intact sandstone kerbs along McEvoy Street, Kensington Lane and Lachlan Street. Sandstone kerbs and gutters provide physical evidence for early road construction activities associated with some of the first residential subdivisions in Waterloo. Many of these have been removed over time and replaced with concrete kerbs and gutters.</td>
<td>Major impact to sandstone kerbs with construction footprints if not reinstated with original material. Minor impact to kerbs if reinstated following the completion of proposed works.</td>
<td>Major visual impact if not reinstated with original material. Moderate visual impact if reinstated with new sandstone kerb. Minor visual impact if reinstated with original sandstone kerb following the completion of proposed works.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Sandstone kerbs would be retained where possible. If retention is not feasible, they would be reinstated or replaced as per guidelines set out by the City of Sydney’s Sydney Streets Technical Specifications: Kerb and Gutter booklet (2016).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant Trees</td>
<td>City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees 2013</td>
<td>No trees listed on the City of Sydney register would be directly impacted by the proposal.</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>TPZ would be established around trees listed on the City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees (2012) located within five metres of the construction footprint to prevent inadvertent impacts during the construction program. This would require advice from a qualified arborist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.3 Relevant conservation policies

Work to be carried out within the SHR listed Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park and Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area should be in accordance with the CMP policies for the Centennial Parklands prepared by Conybeare Morrison & Partners in 2001. These policies should be read in conjunction with the Tree Masterplan for the Centennial Parklands, prepared by Context Landscape Design in 2002 and discussed in Section 2.1.4 and 5.5.

Policies outlined in the Centennial Parklands CMP that are relevant to this SoHI are outlined in Table 7-2.

7.3.1 Centennial Parklands CMP Policies (2001)

Table 7-2. Centennial Parklands Relevant Conservation Policies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Assessment of impacts against recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy 5.4 Conservation of Natural Heritage</td>
<td>• Vegetation Management Plans for remnants of Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub are to be prepared and implemented in accordance with the NPWS Recovery Planning process for this endangered ecological community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Centennial Parklands staff will liaise with planners at State and Local Government levels for the development of adequate environmental planning instruments to ensure the protection of the Parklands environment. These instruments are to provide a consistent approach by the adjoining local government areas with respect to stormwater and pollution control, provision of adequate local public open space and recreation facilities, and strategic planning policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Continued involvement of technical advisors and relevant stakeholders for guidance on natural heritage conservation in the Parklands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td>If a Vegetation Management Plan has not been prepared, consultation with Centennial Parklands staff would be required prior to works commencing to ensure adequate management and conservation of Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consultation with Centennial Parklands staff, technical advisors and relevant stakeholders for guidance on natural heritage conservation in the Parklands should be carried out prior to the proposed works commencing to ensure this policy is adhered to.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Policy 5.6 Conservation of Cultural Heritage

Fabric and Setting

Future planning at Centennial Parklands will be aimed at achieving the following objectives:

• The cultural heritage of Centennial Parklands will be conserved and managed in accordance with principles of the Burra Charter;
• To manage all Trust landholdings as a whole;
• New work will highlight and contribute to the significant Natural, Indigenous and Cultural heritage of the Centennial Parklands, embracing opportunities for ecological, social and cultural sustainability;
• To remove incompatible elements from culturally significant items in order to restore a proper setting whenever the opportunity arises; and
• To ensure new development is sited so that an appropriate visual curtilage is preserved for items of cultural significance.

Landscape Maintenance and Design

• Regional views and vistas from the Parklands will be preserved and enhanced through landscape design, maintenance and liaison with surrounding local councils.
• Implement replacement techniques to maintain or renew the integrity of the planting elements such as avenues or groves

Policy

Assessment of impacts against recommendations

- Prioritise tree replacement in accordance with the significance of the tree planting.
- Replace in kind and where necessary/possible the same genetic stock, trees of high heritage, design and cultural value.
- Replace in kind and where necessary/possible the same genetic stock, trees of high heritage, design and cultural value.
- New plantings must complement the existing landscape character, have acceptable maintenance requirements, and be ecologically appropriate for the specific site conditions;
- Replanting will occur for the following specific reasons: to conserve or reinforce the Victorian period landscape character and Australian landscape character; to strengthen visual and physical connections or to accommodate changes in use.
- New plantings must have manageable maintenance requirements, be tolerant of the prevailing site conditions and where possible, improve wildlife habitat;
- Any new plantings or replacement plantings must not impact on existing heritage, especially remnant vegetation (refer to ESBS Vegetation Management Plans for details). As a general guide, any plantings will trigger impact assessment procedures (refer to Parklands Impact Assessment Manual) where they are proposed within 20 metres of remnant vegetation.

Response

This SoHI was prepared under the philosophies, methodologies and guidelines set out in the Burra Charter.

Recommendations and mitigation measures within this document have been designed to ensure relevant stakeholders are informed of the proposal and given the opportunity to provide management advice for potential impacts.

The proposed development would aim to preserve views and vistas from the Parklands.

7.4 Potential archaeological remains

Table 7-3 provides a summary of areas assessed as having the potential to contain archaeological remains within the study area. It includes their overall level significance, as well as the significance of potential intact or truncated archaeological remains associated with them.

Based on the proposed extent of subsurface excavations for the proposal, it is likely that if these remains survive below the current ground surface, they would be impacted during the construction program.

Recommendations, management, and mitigation measures for impacts to potential archaeological remains are discussed in Section 7.4.1. These are based on conclusions derived from a preliminary archaeological assessment and available information gained from a desktop analysis of historical land use in the area.

Table 7-3. Heritage impact assessment potential archaeological remains within the study area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item and historical period</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Archaeological potential</th>
<th>Significance/research potential of archaeological remains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848-1900 potential remains of the St Silas school and church</td>
<td>McEvoy Street Low and Botany Road construction footprint</td>
<td>Truncated or disturbed remains: No significance Intact remains with in situ artefact deposits: Local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item and historical period</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Archaeological potential</td>
<td>Significance/research potential of archaeological remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860–1900 potential remains of former Iron Duke Hotel</td>
<td>McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>These remains are not considered to meet the threshold for local or State significance as they would likely be highly truncated and represent examples of commercial structures that continue to occupy Waterloo and Alexandria today. In addition, they would represent only the frontage of the former hotel are unlikely to be associated with artefacts that would yield useful information regarding their former occupants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860–1900 potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street</td>
<td>McEvoy Street and Botany Road and the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprints</td>
<td>Low - moderate</td>
<td>These remains are not considered to meet the threshold for local or State significance as they would likely be highly truncated and represent examples of residential structures that continue to occupy Waterloo and Alexandria today. In addition, they would comprise only the frontage of each cottage and terrace and are unlikely to be associated with artefacts that would yield useful information regarding their former occupants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900–1960 potential remains of tram tracks along Elizabeth St, Botany Rd and South Dowling St</td>
<td>McEvoy Street and Botany Road and the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprints</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>These remains are not considered to contain research potential and would be assessed as a ‘work’ under the Heritage Act. However, they contain historical significance at a local level for their associations with early methods of transport across Sydney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900–1960 potential remains of linear in the South Dowling Street Tram Depot</td>
<td>the Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>These remains are not considered to contain research potential and would be assessed as a ‘work’ under the Heritage Act. They would represent a structure built in the early 20th century to accommodate the South Dowling Tram Sheds. It is unlikely that the potential archaeological remains associated with the building would yield any information not readily available via photographs, archival documents and cartographic resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.4.1 Recommendations for areas of archaeological potential

**St Silas School and Church (McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint)**

A s139 exception for archaeological test excavations would be obtained from the NSW Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet prior to works commencing. This would be accompanied by an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and excavation. Test excavations would be designed to investigate the presence of intact structural remains and/or artefact deposits associated with the former building within the construction footprint and subsequently provide management advice for the proposal.

If intact remains associated with artefact bearing deposits were identified during the test excavations a s140 permit for salvage excavations or archaeological monitoring and recording may be required prior to works commencing.
Tram tracks (McEvoy Street and Botany Road, Elizabeth and McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprints)

An ARD and excavation methodology would also be prepared to manage requirements for the potential remains of former tram tracks along Botany Road, Elizabeth Street and South Dowling Street. These have been assessed as 'works' containing local significance. Impacts to works do not require approval under the NSW Heritage Act, although they would be managed according to their significance.

Areas of low to moderate potential to contain remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street and the former Iron Duke Hotel (McEvoy Street and Botany Road and Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprints)

Potential archaeological remains associated with terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street and the former Iron Duke Hotel would not contain archaeological significance or be considered ‘relics’ under the Heritage Act. Therefore, they are not protected under the Heritage Act and do not require archaeological management.

Areas of nil archaeological potential

Areas identified in this report as containing nil potential for archaeological remains would be managed under the Roads and Maritime Unexpected Finds Procedure. If archaeological remains were identified during the construction program, work would cease and a suitably qualified archaeologist engaged to assess the remains and provide management advice.

7.5 Statement of Heritage Impact

The following Statement of Heritage Impact is based on the assessed significance of heritage items in and near the study area, their relationship with the surrounding area and assessed impacts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development</th>
<th>Discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What aspects of the proposal respect or enhance the heritage significance of the study area and nearby heritage items?</td>
<td>The proposal will ease congestion within the study area and support other access strategy initiatives such as the CSELR and WestConnex new M5. It will also support improved access to the area and facilitate pedestrian, cyclist and vehicle access to nearby urban renewal projects. It will provide incentives for the public to visit and engage with the history and heritage of Waterloo, Alexandria and Moore Park.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proposal has avoided direct impacts to many State and locally listed heritage items in and near the study area including terraces within the Waterloo Conservation Area and industrial warehouses along McEvoy Street. No trees listed on the City of Sydney Significant Trees Register will be directly impacted as part of the proposal.

Therefore, much of the historically significant built and natural landscape within the study area will be retained.
### Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What aspects of the proposal could have a detrimental impact on the heritage significance of the study area and nearby heritage items?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The proposal will permanently modify the existing curtilage of the Sydney LEP listed Waterloo Park and Oval by up to 10 metres and SHR listed Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park by up to 5 metres along about a 100m length. The proposal will involve the removal of a total of fifty trees (twenty five mature trees and twenty four immature trees) along the construction footprint. These trees include <em>Lophostemon confertus</em> (Commonly known as brush box), <em>Eucalyptus saligna</em> (commonly known as Sydney blue gum) and <em>Corymbia ficifolia</em> (commonly known as red flowering gum). This would alter existing streetscapes within Alexandria and Waterloo and have a detrimental impact to the historic and aesthetic character of the area. However, it should be noted that removed trees will be replaced or replanted following completion of the proposal and no trees would be removed within heritage conservations areas or heritage listed items. Some subsurface excavations required for the proposal would impact areas that may contain potential archaeological remains associated with previous land use phases in the area. These include potential remains of the St Silas church and school which may contain local significance and former tram tracks along Botany Road, Elizabeth Street and South Dowling Street. The latter are considered works, but have historical significance at a local level for their associations with early forms of public transport in Sydney.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have more sympathetic options been considered and discounted?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Previous versions of the A2MP concept design included a larger construction footprint and direct impacts to listed and unlisted heritage buildings, trees and streetscapes. For example, the number of trees to be removed for the proposal has been reduced by fifty, and historically significant fig trees within Moore Park and Waterloo Park will be retained. This final design has reduced these impacts through reduction in median widths, alternative intersection designs and the introduction of clearways. There are no further options to reduce the impacts and still achieve desired proposal outcomes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

8.1.1 Built and natural heritage

This SoHI has found that:

- The proposal would impact, or take place within, the curtilage of one item listed on the Register of the National Estate (RNE), two items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) and National Trust (NT), three items listed on the City of Sydney Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2012, two items listed on the Sydney Water s170 register and two Conservation Areas listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012:
  - ‘Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park’ listed on the SHR, NT and RNE (01384)
  - ‘Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (C36)
  - ‘Pressure Tunnel and Shafts’ listed on the SHR and Sydney Water s170 register (01630 and 4570470)
  - ‘Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 and Sydney Water s170 register (I2073 and 4570470)
  - ‘Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (C70)
  - ‘Waterloo Park & Oval Including Grounds and Landscaping’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2079)

- The proposal would occur in view of, or next to, one item listed on the SHR, two items listed on the Ausgrid s170 register, seventeen items listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 and two Conservation Areas listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012.

- The proposal would not impact the heritage significance of thirteen items listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012, one conservation area listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 and one item listed on the SHR located in view of the study area.

- Provided all mitigation measures are followed, the proposal would result in a negligible impact to the following heritage listed items:
  - ‘Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House including Interiors’ and ‘Waterloo Water Pumping Station’ listed on the Sydney Water s170 register and City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2073 and 4570942)
  - ‘Electrical Substation’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2104)

- The proposal would result in a minor direct and/or indirect impact to the following heritage listed items:
  - ‘Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park and Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area’ listed on the SHR and City of Sydney LEP 2012 (C36 and 01384)
  - ‘Waterloo Park & Oval Including Grounds and Landscaping’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2079)
  - ‘Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area’ listed on the City of Sydney LEP 2012 (C70)
The proposal would result in moderate (temporary) visual impacts to the following heritage listed items:

- ‘Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House including Interiors’ and ‘Waterloo Water Pumping Station’ listed on the Sydney Water s170 register and City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2073 and 4570942)

The proposal would have a major impact on one unlisted item of heritage significance within the study area:

- Sections of sandstone kerbs along Kensington Lane, McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street

No trees listed of the City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees would be directly impacted by the proposal. However, there is potential for indirect impacts to the roots of some of the trees in Waterloo Park from utility relocations. The proposal would also involve the removal of 25 mature trees and 24 immature trees, mainly at Fountain Street which would result in visual impacts.

### 8.1.2 Archaeology

This SoHI has identified one area that contains low potential for locally significant archaeological remains:

- St Silas School along Botany Road, Waterloo - McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint

It has also identified three areas that contain of low-moderate potential for archaeological remains that do not have archaeological significance:

- Terrace frontages along Botany Road, Alexandra - McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint
- Cottage frontages along Lachlan Street, Waterloo - Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint
- Linear shaped building within the former Dowling Street Tram Depot at the corner of Dacey Avenue and South Dowling Street - Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprint

In addition, it has identified three areas that contain moderate potential for an archaeological ‘work’ containing local significance:

- 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road, Elizabeth Street and Dacey Avenue
8.2 Recommendations and mitigation measures

In order to minimise impacts to heritage listed items, conservation areas and potential archaeological remains during the construction program, the following recommendations and mitigation measures have been made:

8.2.1 General

- In accordance with the State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007 (ISEPP), consultation with the City of Sydney Council and Sydney Water should be conducted in order to ensure any requirements regarding their heritage assets are identified and incorporated into the proposal.

- A heritage induction would be provided to all construction staff and contractors as part of the general site inductions to inform them of heritage listed items, fabric potential archaeological remains and significant trees located within five metres of the construction footprint. This would be carried out for the duration of the construction program.

- Materials chosen for signage, kerbs, and other road infrastructure would be compatible and complimentary to the surrounding heritage character of the study area.


8.2.2 Built and natural heritage

- As the proposal will not require modifications to the SHR listed ‘Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park’ but will involve temporary construction activities within the curtilage, a Section 57 notification would be submitted to, and approved by, the Heritage Council of NSW prior to construction of the proposal commencing.

- In order to prevent inadvertent impacts to trees listed on the City of Sydney Register of Significant Trees (2013) and those located within the SHR curtilage for the Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park and Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area located next to the study area, Tree Protection Zones (TPZ) would be established while construction of the proposal is in progress. This would require advice and management from a qualified arborist.

- Policies set out in the Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan (CMP) (2001) and Centennial Parklands’ Tree Master Plan (2002) would be adhered to during the proposed development and detailed design phases.

- In order to prevent inadvertent impacts to significant heritage listed buildings and fabric during the proposed development, Temporary Protection Zones such as fencing or protective padding will be placed around the following heritage items:
  - Buildings and significant fabric associated with the ‘Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House Incl. Interiors’ Sydney LEP 2012 and Sydney Water s170 register (I2073 and 4570470)
  - Fabric associated with the ‘Electrical substation’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 and Ausgrid s170 register (I2104 and 3430492)
  - Fabric associated with the ‘Former Electricity Substation No 152 including interiors’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2236)
  - Fabric associated with the ‘Terrace group “Gordon Terrace” including interiors’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2087)
Fabric associated with the ‘Electrical Substation no. 174’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 and Ausgrid s170 register (I2086 and 3430543)

Fabric associated with the ‘Terrace group including interiors’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2081)

Fabric associated with the ‘Moore Park View Hotel Including Interior’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2100)

Fabric associated with the ‘Former ACI AGM Building including interior’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2100)

Although located outside of the proposed development, vibration impacts may occur to a number of heritage listed items within the study area’s buffer zone. Mitigation measures to minimise potential impacts would be included in the proposal’s Noise and Vibration Management Plan. These items are:

- ‘Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House Incl. Interiors’ and ‘Waterloo Water Pumping Station’ Sydney LEP 2012 and Sydney Water s170 register (I2073 and 4570470)
- ‘Terrace group ‘Gordon Terrace’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2087)
- ‘Electrical Substation no. 174’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2086)
- ‘Terrace group including interiors’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2081)
- ‘Electrical substation’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 and Ausgrid s170 register (I2081 and 3430492)
- ‘Moore Park View Hotel’ City of Sydney LEP 2012 (I2100)

8.2.3 Archaeology

- A s139 exception for archaeological test excavations would be obtained from the NSW Heritage, Department of Premier and Cabinet prior to works commencing in an area formerly occupied by the St Silas School and Church (McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint). This would be accompanied by an Archaeological Research Design (ARD) and excavation. Test excavations would be designed to investigate the presence of intact structural remains and/or artefact deposits associated with the former building within the construction footprint and subsequently provide management advice for the proposal.

- If intact remains associated with artefact bearing deposits were identified during the test excavations a s140 permit for salvage excavations or archaeological monitoring and recording may be required prior to works commencing.

- An ARD and excavation methodology would also be prepared to manage requirements for the potential remains of former tram tracks along Botany Road Elizabeth Street and South Dowling Street. These have been assessed as ‘works’ containing local significance. Impacts to works do not require approval under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act), although they would be managed according to their significance.

- Potential archaeological remains associated with terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street and the former Iron Duke Hotel would not contain archaeological significance or be considered ‘relics’ under the Heritage Act. Therefore, they are not protected under the Heritage Act and do not require archaeological management.
Areas identified in this report as containing nil potential for archaeological remains would be managed under the Roads and Maritime Standard Management Procedure for Unexpected Heritage Items (2015). If archaeological remains were identified during the construction program, works would cease, and a suitably qualified archaeologist engaged to assess the remains and provide management advice.
9.0 REFERENCES


New South Wales Government Gazette, Tue 8 Feb 1859, Issue No.23, p. 289.


The Land, 11 Sep 1953, The Early Governors Took Their Toll, p. 41.


Office of Environment and Heritage, State Heritage Inventory for listing for:

Sydney Morning Herald 15 June 1870, p. 2.


10.0 APPENDIX A

10.1 Significance assessments for heritage listed items within the study area

10.1.1 Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area (City of Sydney LEP 2012 C36)\textsuperscript{99}

Table 10-1 Significance assessment for Moore Park Heritage Conservation Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A – Historical Significance</td>
<td>The area is of historic significance for being part of the Sydney Common which was reserved by Governor Macquarie in 1811 and for having evolved over time from being essentially grazing land to a public park with passive and active recreation, as well as the location of two high schools. Anzac Parade which traverses the conservation area commemorate the Australian and New Zealand troops who lost their lives whilst fighting in World War 1. The item has state significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Associative Significance</td>
<td>The area has historical association with Charles Moore, Mayor of Sydney (1867-1869) and Charles Moore, Director of Sydney’s Botanic Gardens. The item has state significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>The area is of aesthetic significance for its large expanse of open space and important tree plantings, as well as numerous elements including the Moore Park entry gates and five memorial fountains. The majestic fig trees, which are set off the expansive fields, or line the main roadways, including Anzac Parade, Federation Way, Cleveland Street, Lang Road, Dacey Avenue, South Dowling Street and Moore Park Road, are significant landscape elements. Sydney Boys High School and Sydney Girls High School are significant for their fine inter-war buildings. The item has state significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>The parklands, with its high level of recreational usage, and the two high schools are held in high esteem by the local and wider community. The item has state significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>Potential archaeological remains associated with early pastoral land use, industrial activities, and WW2 occupation of the park have the potential to yield information that could contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural history. The item has state significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Criteria Description

**F – Rarity**

The bear pits at Sydney Girls and Boys High Schools are rare surviving remains of what was Sydney's first zoo that was established on land granted by Sydney City Council in 1879 and occupied by the Zoo until 1916 when it moved to its second and current home at Taronga Zoo.

The Toll House located within the conservation area is exceptionally significant for its rarity as the only surviving metropolitan tollhouse and the only two-storey toll house in NSW.

The Boundary Stone, located on the corner of South Dowling and Cleveland Streets, is a rare example of a marker of the city limits that dates to the period of Governor Richard Bourke (1833).

The item has state significance under this criterion.

**G – Representativeness**

The parklands within the conservation area is representative of a mid-nineteenth century trend which established large landscaped parks for healthy recreation of all social classes and as a relic from cramped living conditions and industrial centres.

The item has state significance under this criterion.

10.1.2 Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park (State Heritage Register 01384)

**Table 10-2 Significance assessment for Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A – Historical Significance</strong></td>
<td>Centennial Park is historically significant as part of the site of the second Sydney Common and public open space proclaimed by Governor Lachlan Macquarie on 5th October 1811. It is the site of Sydney's second and third water supply, Busby Bore and the Lachlan Water Reserve. It is the site of Sydney's first public suburban drive - the Grand Drive. It is the first designed suburban park, based on the English model of integrated suburban residential development and recreational open space. The Park provided the setting for the following prominent events: The Centenary Celebrations, 1888; The Annual Military Review; the Commonwealth Swearing-in Ceremony 1901; the American Fleet Review 1908; mourning for the death of King Edward 1910; Peace Celebrations and Thanksgiving Service 1918; Sesqui-Centenary Celebrations 1938; Federation Jubilee 1951; Federation Pavilion dedication 1988; Bi-Centenary Celebrations 1988. The most significant periods in the history of the park are: pre-European, natural environment pre-1788; Lachlan Water Reserve 1811-1887; Centennial Park 1888-1930, 1984-1990. The item has state significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B – Associative Significance</strong></td>
<td>The Moore Park has historical association with Charles Moore, Mayor of Sydney (1867-1869) and Charles Moore, Director of Sydney's Botanic Gardens. Centennial Park is associated with Australia's Centenary celebrations, of which it is named after. They both occupy land set aside by Governor Macquarie for Sydney's second Common. The item has state significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>Centennial Park is a designed environment that, after 100 years, still retains the unity and continuity of its designed elements. Aesthetically it combines contrasting landscape types with spatial diversity that, together with a surrounding built environment that complements the scale of the Park while providing minimal visual intrusion, works together to provide a harmony of scale. The item has state significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>Centennial Park, designed as a People's Park, has provided an important social venue for meetings of a range of community groups, commemorative events, sporting events, military venues, concerts and general public recreation. The item has state significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>Centennial Park has been the site of horticultural experimentation, particularly with grass species and native tree species. It has also been the site of conservation of indigenous bird species and is the location of indigenous plant species representative of the ecology of the Botany sands system. The item has state significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F – Rarity</td>
<td>The bear pits at Sydney Girls and Boys High Schools are rare surviving remains of what was Sydney’s first zoo that was established on land granted by Sydney City Council in 1879 and occupied by the Zoo until 1916 when it moved to its second and current home at Taronga Zoo. The Toll House located within the conservation area is exceptionally significant for its rarity as the only surviving metropolitan tollhouse and the only two-storey toll house in NSW. The Boundary Stone, located on the corner of South Dowling and Cleveland Streets, is a rare example of a marker of the city limits that dates to the period of Governor Richard Bourke (1833). The item has state significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G – Representativeness</td>
<td>The parklands within the conservation area is representative of a mid-nineteenth century trend which established large landscaped parks for healthy recreation of all social classes and as a relic from cramped living conditions and industrial centres. The item has state significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 10-1. State Heritage Register curtilage for Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park.
Source. Office of Environment and Heritage.
### Table 10-3 Significance assessment for North Alexandria industrial heritage conservation area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A – Historical Significance</td>
<td>The concentration of industrial buildings in the North Alexandria industrial area demonstrates the growth of Australian manufacturing during the inter-war and post-war periods. The buildings are historically significant as evidence of the formerly widespread textiles, metals and engineering industries in Alexandria, the growth of these industries associated with the demands of World War II, and new technology of the twentieth century. This collection of buildings provides evidence of Australia's twentieth century transformation through industrialisation, when Sydney became one of the largest industrialised cities in the South Pacific. Buildings constructed along the edge of Shea's Creek stormwater channel and the alignment of streets with this channel, reflects the historical connection between the development of this precinct and the 1903 construction of the channel. The small allotments and planning of the street incorporating rear lanes, demonstrates an earlier form of subdivision pattern for residential housing when privy lanes were needed, which was then developed as an industrial precinct on the same grid. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Associative Significance</td>
<td>The North Alexandria industrial area has associations with the twentieth-century development of a number of industries including the Bentex Weaving Mills, Mail Exchange, Industrial Welding, Gibson Battle, Continental Cabinet, Chapman &amp; Edwards, East Bros, Replicast Products, and Quality Patterns. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>Aesthetically, the North Alexandria industrial area represents a good example of a cohesive group of smaller-scale factories from the inter-war and post-war periods. The simple geometric building forms, heavy masonry construction, stepped parapet walls, and the multi-paned timber or steel windows found in this area, demonstrate typical architectural features of the inter-war and post-war periods. The restrained building design and ornamentation reflects the materials and labour shortages during and following World War II. The buildings in this area make important contributions to the streetscapes of three roads and three rear lanes, including Hiles Street, McCauley Street and Stokes Avenue and the intervening lanes. The streetscapes of both roads and lanes have a distinct character derived from the consistent period of the buildings, the dominant brick materials, and sawtooth roofs profiles and stepped parapets repeated along the street. The predominant single or two-storey scale of high-roofed factories, modular building forms, robust materials and continuous street walls formed by buildings constructed to the street and side boundaries, add to the unity and industrial character of the streets. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>The North Alexandria industrial area is socially important to the workers who were part of the industrial expansion of the area, and their families, who relied on the work the area provided for their wellbeing. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>The North Alexandria industrial area does not possess the potential for meaningful research. The item does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### F – Rarity

The North Alexandria industrial area forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, especially so with the ongoing rejuvenation and redevelopment of many such areas removing much of the historic industrial building stock from the inter-war and immediate post-war periods in other areas.

The item has local significance under this criterion.

### G – Representativeness

The North Alexandria industrial area forms part of one of the largest known collections of industrial and warehouse buildings of its kind in Australia, which records City of Sydney’s past as one of only two historic industrial heartlands in Australia. Containing factories, foundries, workshops, and mills from the 1910s to the 1960s, the North Alexandria industrial conservation area represents the inter-war and post-war industrial development of Alexandria from the peak period of Australia’s industrialisation during the twentieth century.

The construction of the buildings represent early to mid-twentieth century industrial building techniques, employing repeated modular forms and steel and timber structures to cover large spans, and sawtooth roofs with side lantern windows to light large internal spaces. Vehicular openings integrated into the facades, generally from the rear lane, indicate how many of these buildings were constructed during a period when motorised vehicles became more widespread, and both an integral part and product of manufacturing.

Some later buildings or alterations have been introduced into the area and buildings converted to new or non-industrial uses. However, the area overall is remarkable for its surviving degree of integrity, with few significant alterations from its original 1910s-1960s construction.

The item has local significance under this criterion.

10.1.4 Waterloo Park & Oval Including Grounds and Landscaping (City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2079)

Table 10-4 Heritage significance assessment for Waterloo Park & Oval Including Grounds and Landscaping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A – Historical Significance</strong></td>
<td>The Waterloo Park and Oval including grounds and landscaping are historically significant due to their association with the early Mount Lachlan Estate and early housing development surrounding Waterloo Swamp. They are associated with the establishment of Our Lady of Mount Camel church and school, built in this early phase of land settlement and an inherent part of the landscape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **B – Associative Significance** | The Waterloo Park and Oval including grounds and landscaping do not have a strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area’s cultural or natural history.                                                                 |
|                                 | The item does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.                                                                                                                                  |

### Criteria Description

**C – Aesthetic Significance**
The Waterloo Park and Oval including grounds and landscaping are of aesthetical significance as a prominent green area between residential and industrial establishments within Waterloo.

The item has local significance under this criterion.

**D – Social Significance**
The Waterloo Park and Oval including grounds and landscaping has social significance amongst the local community due to its use by the local public for leisure, recreation and sports since 1880s.

The item has local significance under this criterion.

**E – Research Potential**
The Waterloo Park and Oval including grounds and landscaping occupies land that was originally part of the Little Waterloo Dam swamp which was refilled in the early 20th century. The site and cultural remains present within this full material have the potential to yield information regarding these early land modification practices.

The item has local significance under this criterion.

**F – Rarity**
The Waterloo Park and Oval including grounds and landscaping do not represent an uncommon, rare or endangered aspect of the local area's cultural history.

The item does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.

**G – Representativeness**
The Waterloo Park and Oval including grounds and landscaping is a good example of an intact, local community park, comprising landscaping and recreation facilities, such as the oval and tree lined boundary.

The item has local significance under this criterion.

10.1.5 Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area (City of Sydney LEP 2012 C70)

Table 10-5 Significance assessment for Waterloo Heritage Conservation Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A – Historical Significance</strong></td>
<td>The Waterloo Conservation Area has historical significance as it consists of a Victorian residential subdivision of the Mount Lachlan Estate. This provided workers housing for local industries as well as a Community Centre and Waterloo Town Hall which was built in 1881. The area reflects the growing population in Waterloo which peaked at the end of the nineteenth century. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B – Associative Significance</strong></td>
<td>The Waterloo Conservation Area has associative significance due to its link with working class settlement, corner store communities and their role in the establishment and growth of local industries within Waterloo. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C – Aesthetic Significance</strong></td>
<td>The Waterloo Conservation Area has aesthetic significance due to its streetscape qualities, residential terraces, landmark buildings (Mt Carmel Convent and Uniting Church) and Waterloo Town Hall which were established for a small scale working class community. The built form of the area is also significant due to its response to the steep topography of the area. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

## Criteria Description

### D – Social Significance

The Waterloo Conservation Area has social significance due to its local residential focus and continued community involvement since the 1850s.

The item has local significance under this criterion.

### E – Research Potential

The potential archaeological remains associated with residential buildings, landmark buildings and sites of early industries within the Waterloo Conservation Area have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of residential settlement and building techniques in 1850s Sydney as well as early 19th century industrial activities.

The item has local significance under this criterion.

### F – Rarity

The Waterloo Conservation Area is not considered to possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area’s cultural history.

The item does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.

### G – Representativeness

The Waterloo Conservation Area is representative of Victorian working class development although some of its integrity has been reduced by recent large scale public housing developments.

The item has local significance under this criterion.


10.1.6 Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House Incl. Interiors (City of Sydney LEP 2012 I2073 and Sydney Water S170 Register 4570470)\textsuperscript{103}

Table 10-6 Significance assessment for Former Sydney Water Pumping Station & Valve House Incl. Interiors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A – Historical Significance</td>
<td>The construction of the Waterloo Water Pumping Station between 1923 and 1927 was built to improve the supply to the main reservoirs of the eastern suburbs of Sydney (Randwick and Waverley) and has strong historical associations with the development of the suburbs supplied by these reservoirs. The pumping station has associations with other major elements of water supply infrastructure built in the period 1930s to 1950s, namely the Pressure Tunnel and City Tunnel. It was the fourth largest major water pumping station in the Sydney water supply system. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Associative Significance</td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest the Former Sydney Water Pumping Station &amp; Valve House has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area’s cultural history. The item does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>The pumping station is representative of major electrically driven pumping stations constructed by the Water Board in the 1920s in its design and construction using reinforced concrete, although the construction of such structures on this scale in the inter-war era is rare - the other contemporary, yet lesser large station is Lakemba. It is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, example of the change from steam to all electric powered pumping stations, with automatic unmanned operation. The building represents a successful and highly functional application of reinforced concrete building technology. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>The pumping station is a major item of the historic built environment of the Waterloo/Zetland area of South Sydney, and its continuing use provides a focus for an understanding to the contemporary community of the historical development of the local area. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>The pumping station is constructed of reinforced concrete and demonstrates the widespread advocacy of this construction technique by the 1920s, particularly for public works infrastructure. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F – Rarity</td>
<td>The pumping station is ‘rare in consideration of its scale, construction technique, and historical associations with the eastern suburbs of Sydney and the Pressure and City Tunnels’. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G – Representativeness</td>
<td>The pumping station is ‘representative in its function and design which is later seen at a number of localities across Sydney’.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The item has local significance under this criterion.

It should also be noted that Shaft 17 is part of the Pressure Tunnel and Shafts that are listed as a separate State heritage item (SHR 1630) and is not part of the former Water Pumping Station and Valve House. The Pressure Tunnel Shaft 17 is located close to the northern end of the pumping station building and is the smaller brick structure on the site as shown in Figure 10-2.

![Figure 10-2. The Sydney Water Section 170 curtilage plan for Waterloo Water Pumping Station. The yellow arrow indicates the location of Valve House 17 and the red line the course of the SHR and s170 listed pressure shaft and tunnel. Construction compound 4 (Site 4) is outlined in orange. Source. Sydney Water, 2006.](image-url)
10.2 Significance assessments for unlisted items in the study area

10.2.1 Sandstone kerbs within study area

Table 10-7 Significance assessment for sandstone kerbs within study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A – Historical Significance</td>
<td>Sandstone kerbs within the study area represent some of the first residential subdivisions, town planning practices and the formalisation of road boundaries in Waterloo, Alexandria and Moore Park in the 19th century. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Associative Significance</td>
<td>Sandstone kerbs within the study area are associated with 19th century residential and industrial settlement within Waterloo, Alexandria and Moore Park, which marked the first formal establishment of the area. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>Although sandstone kerbs demonstrate aesthetic characteristics associated with early road formation within Alexandria, Waterloo and Moore Park, they are not considered to be of a high degree of creative or technical achievement. The item does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that sandstone kerbs within Alexandria, Waterloo or Moore Park have a strong or special association amongst the local community. The item does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>Sandstone kerbs within the study area do not have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area’s cultural history. The item does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F – Rarity</td>
<td>Although the number of sandstone kerbs along early Sydney streets are declining as a result of road modernisation and widening, they are still a common feature within the area and not considered rare. The item does not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G – Representativeness</td>
<td>Sandstone kerbing within the study demonstrates principal characteristics of 19th century road formation within the Waterloo, Alexandria, Moore Park and broader area. The item has local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 10.1 Assessment of significance for potential archaeological remains within the study area

#### 10.1.1 Potential remains of the St Silas School (McEvoy Street and Botany Road construction footprint)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A – Historical Significance</strong></td>
<td>The potential remains of the St Silas Church of England school building would represent a timber building used as school for the church between c1858 and the early to mid-20th century. Construction of the church and its associated buildings is associated with early residential settlement in Waterloo and religious activities that occurred alongside this phase of land use. The St Silas Church of England was one of the earliest churches established in the area. If intact, recognisable and artefact bearing deposits associated with the school building or activities that occurred around it were identified in the study area, they would contain significance under this criterion at a local level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B – Associative Significance</strong></td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that potential remains of the St Silas Church of England school building would have strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area’s cultural history. The potential remains of the St Silas Church of England school do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C – Aesthetic Significance</strong></td>
<td>Although it is recognised that exposed <em>in situ</em> archaeological remains may have distinctive/attractive visual qualities, it is unlikely that potential features associated with the St Silas Church of England school building would be considered ‘important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement’. The potential remains of the St Silas Church of England school building do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D – Social Significance</strong></td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that potential remains associated with the St Silas Church of England school building would have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. The significance of such land use activities is more likely to be met through surviving structures and landscapes. The potential remains of the St Silas Church of England school building do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E – Research Potential</strong></td>
<td>If intact, recognisable or artefact bearing deposits associated with the St Silas Church of England school building and associated activities were identified within the study area they would have research potential at a local level. These remains would have the ability to reveal information regarding mid-late 19th century religious education methods, construction techniques associated with the school building, evidence of landscape modification that may have been required to make the site habitable, and evidence of the individuals who attended or taught at the school. Evidence of other unrecorded activities may also survive in the study area, which could provide insights into use of the church grounds for other purposes. If intact, recognisable and artefact bearing deposits associated with the school building or activities that occurred around it were identified in the study area, they would contain significance under this criterion at a local level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F – Rarity

It is unlikely that potential archaeological remains associated with the St Silas Church school building would possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history. These remains would represent fairly common structures within Sydney at the time. However, if artefact bearing deposits or features directly associated with educational activities were found, they may be considered rare as they may contain high concentrations of artefacts associated with children, which are sometimes rare in archaeological sites.

If intact, recognisable and artefact bearing deposits associated with the school building or activities that occurred around it were identified in the study area, they may contain significance under this criterion at a local level.

G – Representativeness

The potential remains of the St Silas Church school building may demonstrate principle characteristics of construction techniques and activities associated with religious education in working class neighbourhoods such as Waterloo in the mid to late-19th century. However, they would only reach the threshold for significant under this criterion if they were found to be intact, recognisable or associated artefact bearing deposits.

If intact, recognisable and artefact bearing deposits associated with the school building or activities that occurred around it were identified in the study area, they may contain significance under this criterion at a local level.

Statement of significance

Potential archaeological remains associated with the St Silas school and church building located at the corner of Botany Road and McEvoy Street date to 1858 and represent one of the earliest religious buildings in the Waterloo area. If found to be intact, recognisable and associated with in situ artefact bearing deposits the archaeological remains of the building would have historical and research significance at a local level. They would have the ability to reveal unrecorded details surrounding activities and teachings that occurred within the school and church, as well as the consumer habits and lifeways of its members and represent religious activities and structures in Sydney’s mid to late-19th century working class neighbourhoods.

10.1.2 Potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street (McEvoy Street and Botany Road and Lachlan Street, South Dowling Street and Dacey Avenue construction footprints)

Table 10-8 Significance assessment for potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A – Historical Significance</td>
<td>The potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street would represent late 19th-early 20th century residential subdivisions in Alexandria and Waterloo. These were some of the first formalised residential settlements in the area, catering to the working class. These were occupied by men, women and children who were likely to have been integral to the commercial and economic development of the area and may have also been used for commercial or small scale industrial purposes. However, these would only reach the threshold for potential if they were found to be intact, recognisable or associated with early and in situ artefact bearing deposits. The potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street may have local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criteria</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| B – Associative Significance | There is no evidence to suggest that potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street would have strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area’s cultural history.  

The potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion. |  |
| C – Aesthetic Significance | The potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street would only represent a small portion of the residential structures themselves. In addition, they are likely to have been truncated or disturbed by 20th century development. Therefore, they are unlikely to contain aesthetic significance.  

The potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion. |  |
| D – Social Significance  | There is no evidence to suggest that the potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street would have strong or special association with the local community. However, further community consultation may provide more insights into their social or cultural role in the area today.  

The potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion. |  |
| E – Research Potential   | The potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street, Alexandria would only represent a small portion of the residential structures themselves. In addition, they are likely to have been truncated or disturbed by 20th century development. Therefore, it is unlikely potential archaeological remains could provide significant information about the structures and activities that took place within them.  

However, if archaeological remains associated with these buildings were found to be intact, recognisable or associated with early and in situ artefact bearing deposits, they may reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.  

The potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion. |  |
| F – Rarity               | The potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street are associated with late 19th early-20th century residential structures and development in Alexandria and Waterloo. There are numerous intact residences that continue to exist in the immediate and greater Sydney area.  

The potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion. |  |
| G – Representativeness   | The potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street may demonstrate principle characteristics of late 19th-early 20th century residential subdivisions and housing stock designed for Sydney’s working classes in Alexandria. However, as remains are likely to truncated and disturbed, they do not meet the threshold for this criterion.  

The potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion. |  |
Statement of Significance

Potential remains of terrace and cottage frontages along McEvoy Street and Lachlan Street have historical significance at a local level as they represent principal characteristics of late 19th-early 20th century residential subdivisions and housing stock designed for Sydney’s working classes in Alexandria. They are unlikely to reach the threshold for local or State significance under the remaining NSW heritage criterion. However, if archaeological remains associated with these buildings were found to be intact, recognisable or associated with early and in situ artefact bearing deposits, they may reach the threshold for research significance at a local level under this criterion.

10.1.3 Potential remains of the former Iron Duke Hotel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A – Historical Significance</td>
<td>The potential remains of the former Iron Duke Hotel would represent the frontage of the late 19th century commercial pub in the suburb of Waterloo. Although these structures represent an important pattern in Sydney’s urban development, archaeological remains associated with the Iron Duke are unlikely to reach the threshold for significance under this criterion. This is largely due to the late construction date of the building, the ubiquitous nature of late-19th century pubs in Waterloo and Sydney and the limited extent of potential remains that may survive in the study area. The potential remains of the former Iron Duke Hotel frontage do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B – Associative Significance</td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that potential remains of the former Iron Duke Hotel would have strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area’s cultural history. The potential remains of the former Iron Duke Hotel do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>Although it is recognised that exposed in situ archaeological remains may have distinctive/attractive visual qualities, it is unlikely that potential features within the study area would be considered ‘important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement’. The potential remains of the former Iron Duke Hotel do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that the former Iron Duke Hotel have strong or special association with the local community. They would be limited by the extent of the study area into their former footprint and would therefore not be immediately recognisable to members of the public. The potential remains of the former Iron Duke Hotel do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>The potential remains of the former Iron Duke Hotel would only represent a small portion of the pub itself, which was built in the late 29th century and represents a ubiquitous type of structure in Waterloo and Sydney area. In addition, they are likely to have been truncated or disturbed by 20th century development. Therefore, there is limited potential for its archaeological remains to provide significant information about the hotel and activities that took place within it. The potential remains of the former Iron Duke Hotel do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Criteria | Description
---|---
**F – Rarity** | The former Iron Duke Hotel was constructed in the late-19th century and represents a common form of commercial building established in Waterloo and Sydney during this period. In addition, there are numerous intact examples of similar buildings that continue to exist in the immediate and greater Sydney area. The potential remains of the former Iron Duke Hotel do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.

**G – Representativeness** | The potential remains of the former Iron Duke hotel would represent the frontage of the building which may comprise of stone or brick footings. As potential remains of the hotel would be limited to its frontage, it is unlikely that archaeological evidence associated with the structure would demonstrate principle characteristics of late a 19th century hotel designed for Sydney's working class. The potential remains of the former Iron Duke Hotel do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.

Statement of significance

The former Iron Duke Hotel, which was established in c1880, demolished in the early 20th century and rebuilt on the western side of Botany Road. Potential remains associated with the hotel would not meet the threshold for local or State significance as they would likely be highly truncated and represent examples of commercial structures that continue to occupy Waterloo and Alexandria today. In addition, they would only comprise of the frontage of the former hotel and are unlikely to be associated with artefacts that would yield useful information regarding activities that occurred within it.

10.1.4 Potential remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Elizabeth Street, Botany Road and South Dowling Street

Trams were introduced to the study area between 1882 - 1902 and were located along Botany Road and South Dowling Street. They provided transport routes in and out of the area for residents and workers. Trams within Sydney were superseded by cars and buses in the 1960s and 70s. Rather than removing tracks and their associated infrastructure, tram routes were often retained in-situ and covered in concrete and bitumen. Potentially intact tram tracks and infrastructure may exist within the study area and be impacted by the proposal.

Table 10-9 Significance assessment for remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A – Historical Significance</strong></td>
<td>The remains of tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street represent advances in transport methods during the late-19th and early-20th century in Sydney. Trams played an important role in residential and industrial settlement patterns in the city and surrounding suburbs such as Waterloo and Alexandria, providing increased commuter access to the area. The remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street have local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B – Associative Significance</strong></td>
<td>The remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street are associated with advances in transport methods with Sydney, which played an important role in the growth and settlement of Waterloo and Alexandria. The remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street have local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Criteria Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C – Aesthetic Significance</td>
<td>The remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street would consist of sleepers, steel track and associated infrastructure. Although they would represent a component associated with technical achievements in NSW, the remains themselves are unlikely to contain aesthetic significance. The remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D – Social Significance</td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street would have social significance amongst the local community. However, further community consultation may provide more insights into their significance within the area today. The remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E – Research Potential</td>
<td>The remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street would consist of sleepers, steel track and associated infrastructure. Their original alignments, locations, materials and uses are well documented and understood. Therefore, remains of tram tracks within the study area are unlikely to yield information not readily available. The remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F – Rarity</td>
<td>The remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street are ‘works’ and are likely to represent common materials and construction methods associated with tram lines constructed during this period. The tram tracks are associated with the public transport system, which spread across much of Sydney and its surrounding suburbs. The remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G – Representativeness</td>
<td>The remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street demonstrating changes in Sydney’s transport methods and technological advances associated with electrification in NSW. The remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street have local significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement of significance

The potential remains of 19th and 20th century tram tracks along Botany Road and South Dowling Street have historical and associative significance at a local level. They represent advances in transport methods during the late-19th and early-20th century in Sydney. Trams played an important role in residential and industrial settlement patterns in the city and surrounding suburbs such as Waterloo and Alexandria, providing increased commuter access to the area. However, they would not be considered ‘relic’ under the Heritage Act as they represent for transport infrastructure that is relatively common and well-understood historically and archaeologically. Therefore, they are not protected under the Heritage Act.
### 10.1.5 Potential remains of linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A – Historical Significance</strong></td>
<td>The potential remains of a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot would represent an early 20th century structure used to assist in depot operations until the mid-20th century. Although trams played an important role in Sydney’s transportation history, remains associated with the building are unlikely to reach the threshold for significance under this criterion as its significance would be represented through its built rather than archaeological features. The potential remains of a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B – Associative Significance</strong></td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that potential remains of a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot would have strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the local area’s cultural history. The potential remains of a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C – Aesthetic Significance</strong></td>
<td>Although it is recognised that exposed in situ archaeological remains may have distinctive/attractive visual qualities, it is unlikely that potential features within the study area would be considered ‘important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement’. The potential remains of a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D – Social Significance</strong></td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that the potential remains of a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot would have strong or special association with the local community. Archaeological evidence of the building would be limited by the extent of the study area into its former footprint and would therefore not be immediately recognisable to members of the public. The potential remains of a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E – Research Potential</strong></td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that potential archaeological remains associated with a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history. Archaeological evidence associated with the building would represent only a small portion of its former footprint and would contain features already well understood through photographs of the building and tram depot. The potential remains of a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F – Rarity</strong></td>
<td>There is no evidence to suggest that potential archaeological remains associated with a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot would possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history. Archaeological evidence associated with the building would represent only a small portion of its former footprint and would contain common features associated with 20th century construction methods. The potential remains of a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G – Representativeness</strong></td>
<td>The potential remains of a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot would represent the frontage of the building which may comprise of stone or brick footings. These would be limited to its frontage and it is unlikely that archaeological evidence associated with the structure would demonstrate principle characteristics of 20th century tram depot buildings. The potential remains of a linear building within the Dowling Street Tram Depot do not meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statement of significance

These remains are not considered to contain research potential and would be assessed as a ‘work’ under the Heritage Act. They would represent a structure built in the early 20th century to accommodate the South Dowling Tram Sheds. It is unlikely that the potential archaeological remains associated with the building would yield any information not readily available via photographs, archival documents and cartographic resources.
11.0 APPENDIX B – TREE IMPACT PLANS

To be added in final document – Jacobs to finalise the image