

# **HERITAGE ASSESSMENT**

## **BUMBORA POINT, PORT BOTANY NSW 2036**

27 AUGUST 2019  
SH1324  
PREPARED FOR SOUTHERN METROPOLITAN CEMETERIES TRUST

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urbis has been engaged by the Southern Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust to prepare the following Heritage Assessment of the subject site. The subject site is located at Bumbora Point in Port Botany, adjacent to the reclaimed Port Botany wharf to the west and the Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park to the east.

The subject site is located within the “*C5 Botany Bay National Park (Botany Bay National Park, La Perouse Headland, Yarra Bay and Frenchmans Bay) Heritage Conservation Area*” (HCA), a conservation area of local and state heritage significance. The subject site also adjoins two listed heritage items, being;

- Item 245: Yarra Bay Beach and Reserve – local heritage significance; and,
- Item 246: Chinese Market Gardens – state heritage significance.

This Heritage assessment has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division guidelines ‘Assessing Heritage Significance’. The philosophy and process adopted is that guided by the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* 1999 (revised 2013).

This report makes no assessment or recommendations with regard to the archaeological potential of the site. A separated Identifying Historical Archaeological Potential report has been prepared by Urbis to address the potential Historical Archaeological potential of the site. An Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment was undertaken by Artefact in September 2017.

## Conclusion

The subject site has been assessed against the criteria for assessing heritage significance as outlined by the Heritage Council of New South Wales. It is considered that the subject site has historical and associative heritage value associated with its use in providing infrastructure for the former Bunnerong Power Station, which was located to the north at the present-day site of Botany Road. The site is also significant for its contribution to the natural aesthetic and nature of the *C5 Botany Bay National Park (Botany Bay National Park, La Perouse Headland, Yarra Bay and Frenchmans Bay) Heritage Conservation Area*.

The original topography and promontory form of the subject site was degraded and obscured through the creation of the Port Botany wharves with land reclamation in the 1970s.

The site has historical and associative heritage value associated with its use in providing infrastructure for the former Bunnerong Power Station, which was located to the north at the present-day site of Botany Road. The Bunnerong Power Station was the second power station developed in Sydney to provide electricity to the city and operated between 1925 and the 1970s.

The subject site was developed with hydro tunnel infrastructure underneath the surface, to create a large water inlet tunnel to draw water from Botany Bay into the Bunnerong Power Station. The tunnel infrastructure appears to have been wholly below the natural ground level of the land, tunnelled into the exposed sandstone rock face presenting to Botany Bay. There are remnant sections of this tunnel extant within the subject site (exposed and underground), which are the only physical remains of the Bunnerong Power Station visible today.

The Bunnerong Power Station was designed by renowned architect Henry Eli White, who is best known for his theatres, including Sydney’s State Theatre and Capitol Theatre. White was also an architect of hydro related industrial infrastructure in Australia and New Zealand.

The site was historically identified as a reserve for battery purposes, however after being variously occupied and underutilised throughout the twentieth century, this initial proposed use was revoked after its failure. The site has no known existing structures dating from its phase as a battery reserve or any potential defence occupation. It is unlikely that the site holds any social significance for this phase as the site is not identified as an important defence installation as part of the coastal defences of Botany Bay. Further investigation of the archaeological potential of the site associated with this phase should be undertaken as part of a separate Historical Archaeological Assessment.

## Recommendations

Notwithstanding that the subject site was identified historically as a battery reserve, our investigations to date have not provided definitive evidence that the site was ever substantially developed for defence purposes or that potential military / defence structures or remnants thereof are located on the site. The following recommendations should be considered in the context of future work to the place.

- An Historical Archaeological Assessment for the place should be undertaken to identify the historical archaeological potential of the place and identify the potential heritage significance of archaeological remains (if potential is identified).
- An archival recording of the place may be undertaken prior to any substantial physical works to the place to provide a record of the current state of the site and document any remnant structures if identified. A copy of the archival recording should be kept at Randwick Council archives.
- A Heritage Interpretation Plan may be undertaken to identify opportunities for meaningful interpretation of the history and significance of the place. These opportunities may form part of future work to the site.

It would be appropriate to undertake the above recommendations prior to any physical works to the subject site, and they may form part of Conditions of Consent relating to an application for physical works. The preliminary investigations as outlined herein are considered sufficient to identify and manage the potential heritage significance of the place at this Planning Proposal stage.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. BACKGROUND & HERITAGE LISTING

Urbis has been engaged by the Southern Metropolitan Cemeteries Trust to prepare the following Heritage Assessment of the subject site. The subject site is located at Bumbora Point in Port Botany, adjacent to the reclaimed Port Botany wharf to the west and the Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park to the east (Figure 1).



Figure 1 – Locality map with subject site shown outlined in red

Source: SIX Maps, 2019

The subject site is located within the “C5 Botany Bay National Park (Botany Bay National Park, La Perouse Headland, Yarra Bay and Frenchmans Bay) Heritage Conservation Area” (HCA), a conservation area of local and state heritage significance. The subject site also adjoins two listed heritage items, being;

- Item 245: Yarra Bay Beach and Reserve – local heritage significance; and,
- Item 246: Chinese Market Gardens – state heritage significance.

An extract of the relevant heritage map is included below.

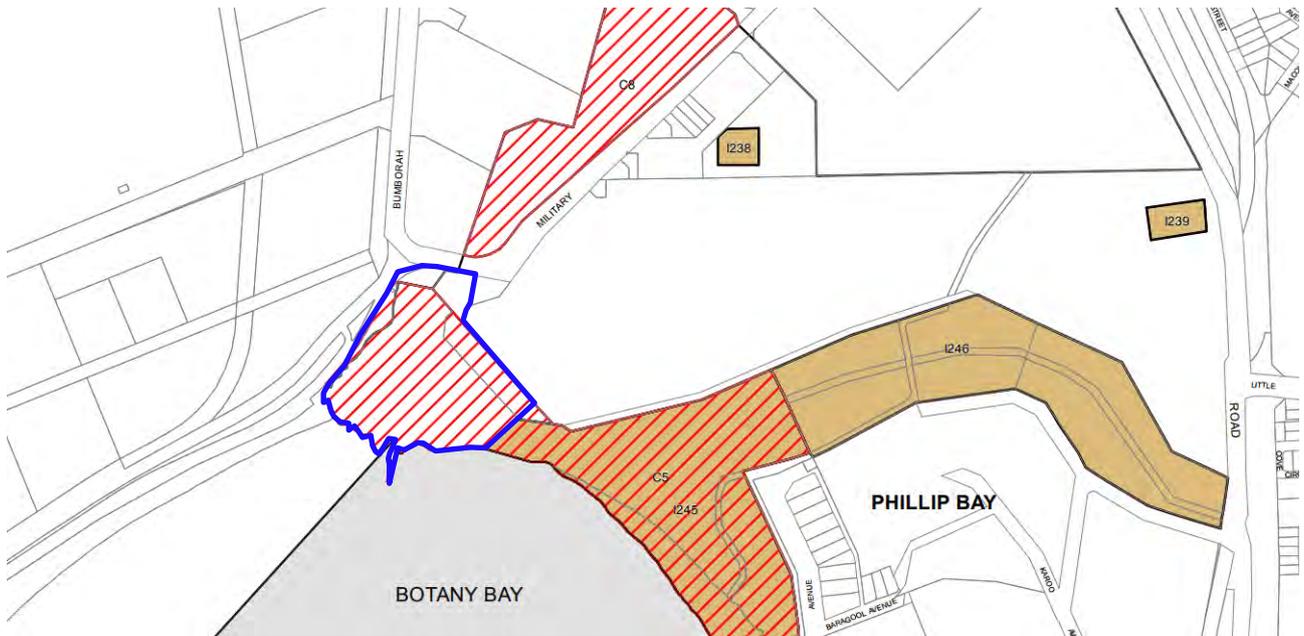


Figure 2 – Extract of Randwick Council heritage map (subject site outlined in blue)

Source: Randwick LEP 2012, Heritage Map HER\_004

## 1.2. METHODOLOGY

This Heritage assessment has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division guidelines 'Assessing Heritage Significance'. The philosophy and process adopted is that guided by the *Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter* 1999 (revised 2013).

## 1.3. LIMITATIONS

This report makes no assessment or recommendations with regard to the archaeological potential of the site. A separated Identifying Historical Archaeological Potential report has been prepared by Urbis to address the potential Historical Archaeological potential of the site. An Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment was undertaken by Artefact in September 2017.

## 1.4. AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

The following report has been prepared by Ashleigh Persian (Senior Heritage Consultant). Unless otherwise stated, all drawings, illustrations and photographs are the work of Urbis.

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is known as Bumbora Point and is located at the southern tip of Bumborah Point Road, Port Botany. The site is legally described as Lot 4858 in DP 752015, part of Lot 7302 in DP 1139143 and part of the Military Road Reserve (unknown Lot and DP). The site is located within the Randwick Local Government Area (LGA), within the eastern suburbs of the Sydney Metropolitan Area. The site is located approximately 12 kilometres by direct line from the Sydney Central Business District (CBD).

The subject site is a generally undeveloped and vegetated area of the Botany Bay foreshore. The original topography and promontory form of the subject site was degraded and obscured through the creation of the Port Botany wharves with land reclamation in the 1970s. The subject site now provides a physical link between the Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park to the north, and the Port Botany wharves to the west.

Vehicular and pedestrian access is provided from Military Road. An existing driveway provides access to a small carpark with 20 car spaces and bitumen path leading to Yarra Beach. The majority of the subject area is currently inaccessible due to thick vegetation and the poor condition of informal dirt tracks. There are no built structures on the site, however there are a number of concrete blocks and remnant building materials. The site is generally vegetated by low density shrubs and grasses.

Along the southern periphery of the site is the Botany Bay foreshore, with a sandy beach and sandstone cliffs. A former tunnel opening is located on the southern side of the site, opening to the bay. The mouth of the tunnel has been backfilled with concrete and sandstone to block physical access. Concrete reinforcement has been constructed around the mouth of the opening in the sandstone bedrock, and there are remnant concrete arms extending south into the water to funnel water. Evidence of the tunnel infrastructure is also evident in the grooves of the sandstone within the water.



Figure 3 – View looking east with the subject site on the left



Figure 4 – View looking north towards the subject site

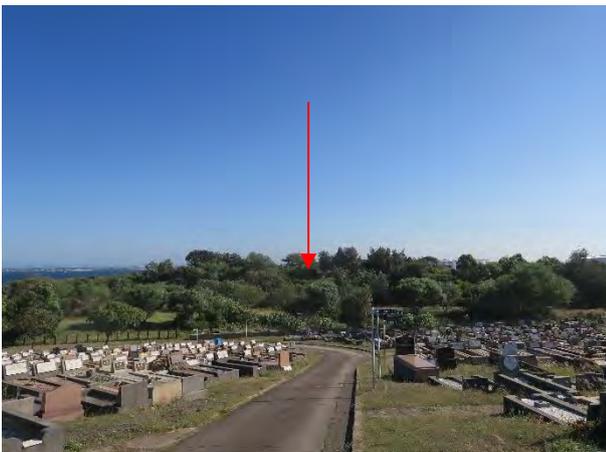


Figure 5 – View looking south towards the subject site from within the Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park



Figure 6 – View looking east with the subject site on the left



Figure 7 – View looking west from within the subject site  
 Source: Urbis



Figure 8 – View within the subject site of undulating topography and vegetation  
 Source: Urbis



Figure 9 – View of remnant concrete blocks within the subject site  
 Source: Urbis



Figure 10 – View within the subject site of vegetation  
 Source: Urbis



Figure 11 – View looking north from the waterside, looking at the now blocked tunnel mouth  
 Source: Urbis

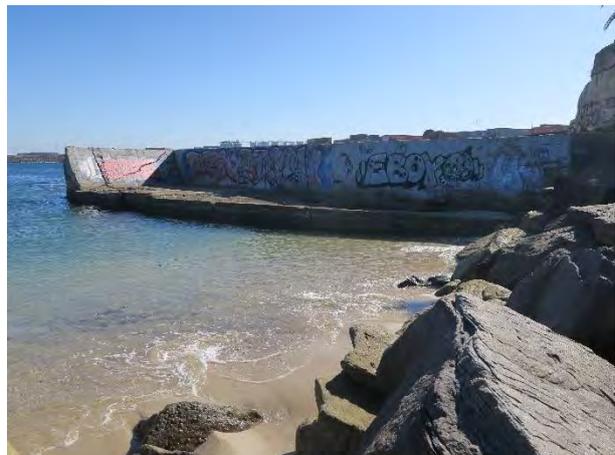


Figure 12 – View looking south-west towards the remaining concrete funnel arm  
 Source: Urbis



Figure 13 – View looking south onto the former tunnel opening structure, from above

Source: Urbis



Figure 14 – View looking south onto the former tunnel opening structure, from above

Source: Urbis

### 3. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF THE SUBJECT SITE

#### 3.1. EARLY SITE HISTORY

Early parish maps and records suggest that the subject site formed part of a wider Government Reserve throughout the nineteenth century and remained generally undeveloped as a natural promontory along the northern shore of Botany Bay. This Government Reserve included the whole of the peninsula, including those areas now known as Little Bay and La Perouse.



Figure 15 – Botany Parish Map (undated) showing early grants and government reserves. The subject site originally formed part of the Government Reserve of 1,640 acres. John Brown’s land, on which the Bunnerong Power Station would later be constructed, is visible to the north west. The approximate location of the subject site circled in red.

Source: NSW Land Registry Services, A.O Map 191



Figure 16 – A further Botany Parish Map (undated) showing early grants and government reserves. The subject site originally formed part of the Government Reserve of 1,640 acres. John Brown’s land, on which the Bunnerong Power Station would later be constructed, is visible to the north west. The approximate location of the subject site circled in red.

Source: NSW Land Registry Services, A.O Map 32537

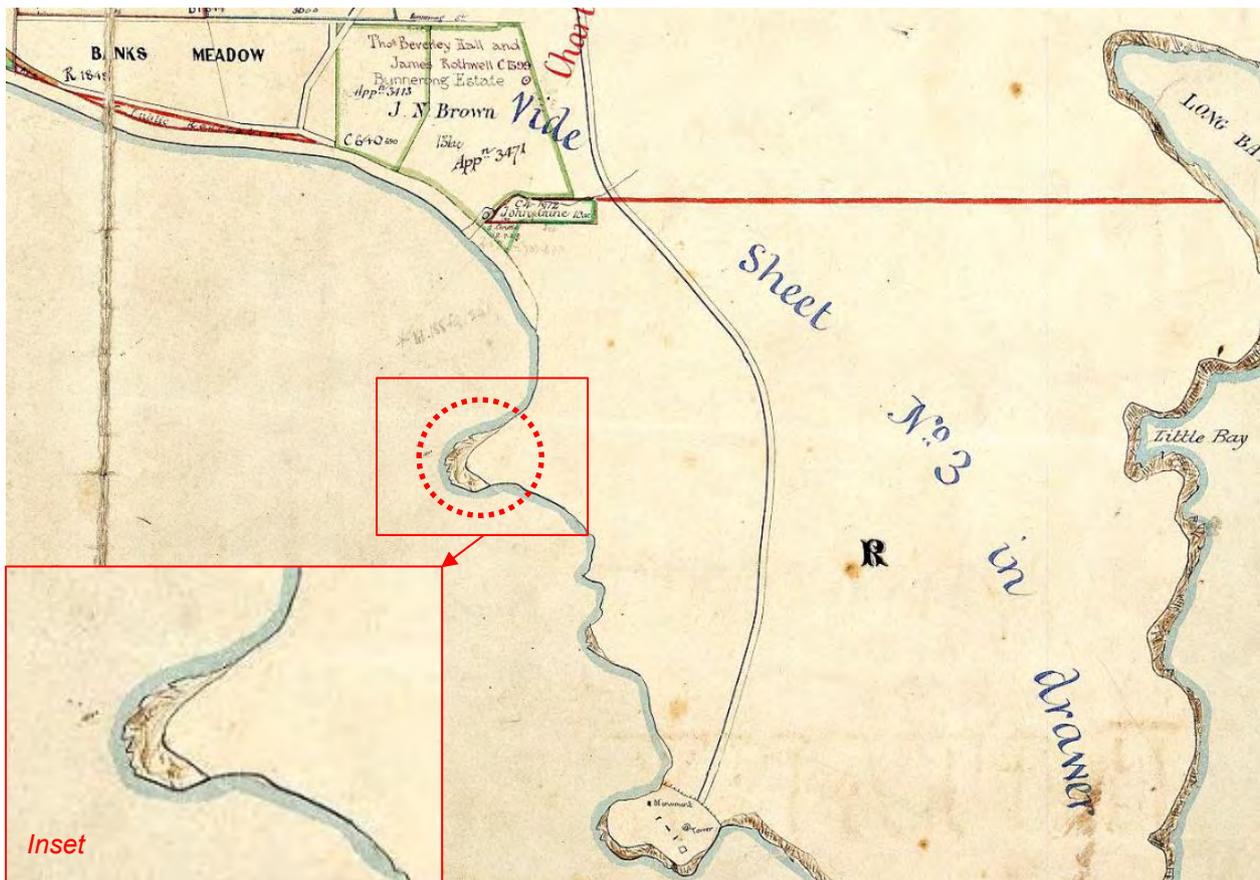


Figure 17 – Botany Bay Parish Map c. 1867. The approximate location of the subject site circled in red.

Source: NSW Land Registry Services

### 3.2. BUMBORAH POINT – BATTERY RESERVE

An area of approximately '8 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches' was 'dedicated 25<sup>th</sup> October 1892 for defence purposes at *Bumborah Point*'<sup>1</sup>. The subject area was identified as 'Bumborah Point', a different spelling to the present name of 'Bumbora Point' and was already noted on Parish maps as a 'Battery Reserve' as early as 1886 (Figure 18). None of the available records provide evidence of any associated defence structures or buildings being constructed thereon at this time. Other land along the coastline, including Bare Island and around La Perouse, was actively developed for defence purposes (refer above to the c.1867 map at Figure 17 which shows Bare Island's structures at this time).

The adjoining Eastern Suburbs Memorial Park (cemetery) was established soon thereafter, with the land being dedicated for the cemetery use in 1888 and the first interment occurring in 1893.<sup>2</sup>

By 1920, the Government appeared to have no functional use for the subject 'battery reserve' site and put out an open tender inviting offers to lease the whole of the land for a term of five years, before access to the site was needed again for the construction of the new Bunnerong Power Station salt water inlet tunnel (which occurred in c.1929 – refer to Section 3.3 below).<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Government Gazette of the state of New South Wales (Sydney, NSW: 1901-2001), Friday 9 May 1969

<sup>2</sup> Eastern Suburbs Memorial Pak website, Our History page, accessed 13 April 2018 at <https://easternsuburbsmemorialpark.worldsecuritesystems.com/our-history>

<sup>3</sup> 1920 'Advertising', The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 - 1954), 24 July, p. 4. , viewed 26 Aug 2019, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15898971>



Figure 18 – Botany Parish Map 1886, showing the subject site as ‘Bumborah Point’, a Battery Reserve, and the adjoining dedicated cemetery. The approximate location of the subject site circled in red.

Source: NSW Land Registry Services

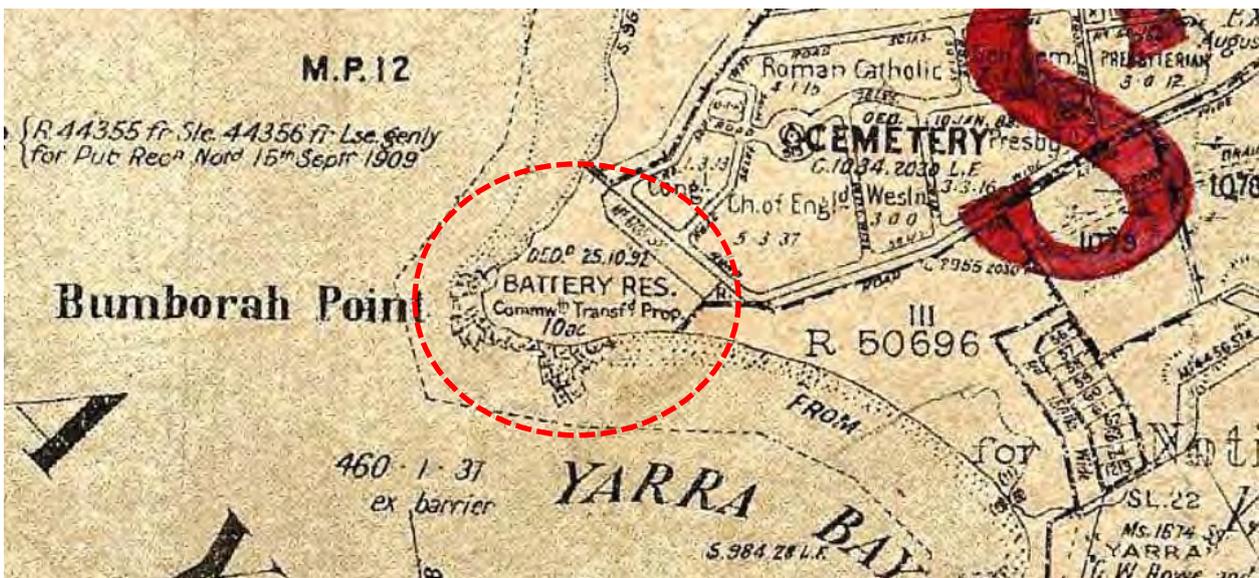


Figure 19 – Botany Parish Map 1905. The approximate location of the subject site circled in red.

Source: NSW Land Registry Services

### 3.3. THE BUNNERONG POWER STATION

Between 1925 and 1929, the Bunnerong Power Station, designed by Henry Eli White, was constructed to the north west of the subject area. The Power Station was commissioned by the then Sydney Municipal Council and was the second power station after Pyrmont to be built by the Sydney Municipal Council.

The Power Station produced electricity by burning coal and the Power Station’s cooling system used sea water from Botany Bay funnelled through tunnels from Bay. The Power Station required a supply of water for cooling of the condensers, and the location of the inlet tunnel for water sourcing was to be located within the subject site.

A tunnel inlet, with associated concrete funnelling infrastructure, was constructed to the southern face of the shoreline of the subject site, with the tunnel extending through the site. Water was drawn into the tunnel

system at the subject site and passed underground through to the Power Station to the north, before dispelling back into Botany Bay via an outlet tunnel to the north west. The subject site was chosen for the inlet tunnel “partly to get an inlet in rock, and partly because it is desirable to keep the inlet well away from the outlet [which is located further to the north west] by which the warm water from the condenser re-enters the bay”.<sup>4</sup>

The infrastructure for the inlet tunnel comprised of two concrete arms extending south from a man-made tunnel in the rockface of the subject area. A concrete retaining wall formed the opening for the tunnel. A large area of sand was removed to allow for the water to enter the tunnel. The construction technique used for the subterranean tunnel has not been determined through this investigation. It is surmised that the tunnel was not constructed using trenching from the surface due to the lack of surface disturbance visible in aerial imagery from the 1930s.

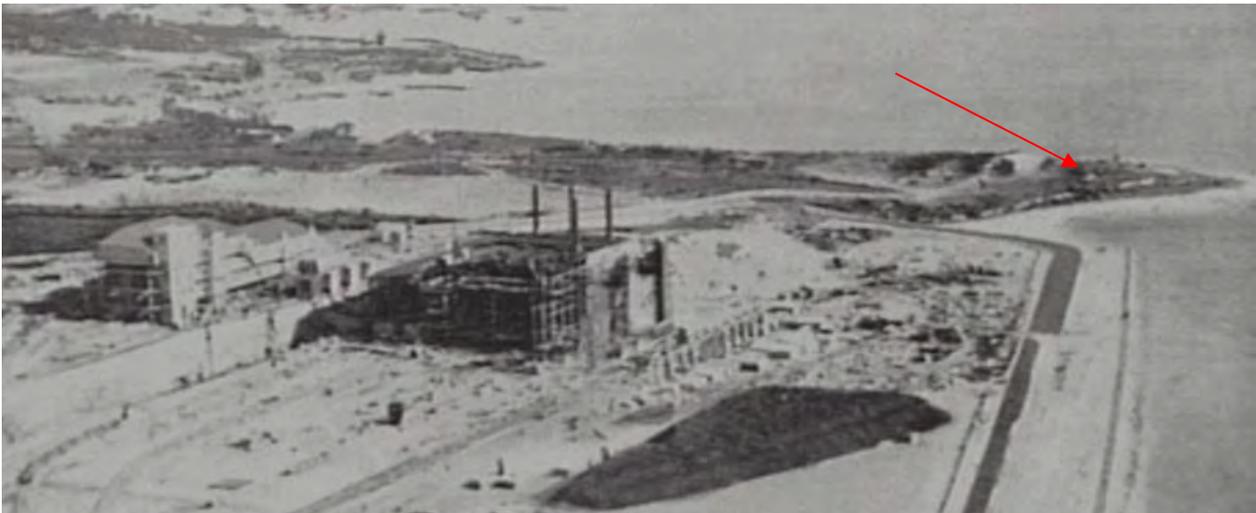


Figure 20 - Bunnerong Power Station, under construction, c.1925-29. The subject site is indicated by the red arrow.

Source: City of Sydney Council, ArchivePix, NCSA CRS 43: 1930 p224



Figure 21 – View of the subject site in the interwar period (potentially late 1920s / early 1930s) with the site indicated by the red arrow. Structures associated with the Bunnerong Power Station inlet tunnel are visible (tunnel arm to the left and associated structures above).

Source: La Perouse Museum, accessed online at <https://laperousemuseum.files.wordpress.com/2019/07/d94812d4-d094-45fc-9221-3a732a209ba7.jpeg>

<sup>4</sup> 1929 'EASTERN SUBURBS BRANCH', Construction and Local Government Journal (Sydney, NSW: 1913 - 1930), 30 January, p. 14. , viewed 26 Aug 2019, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article109639424>

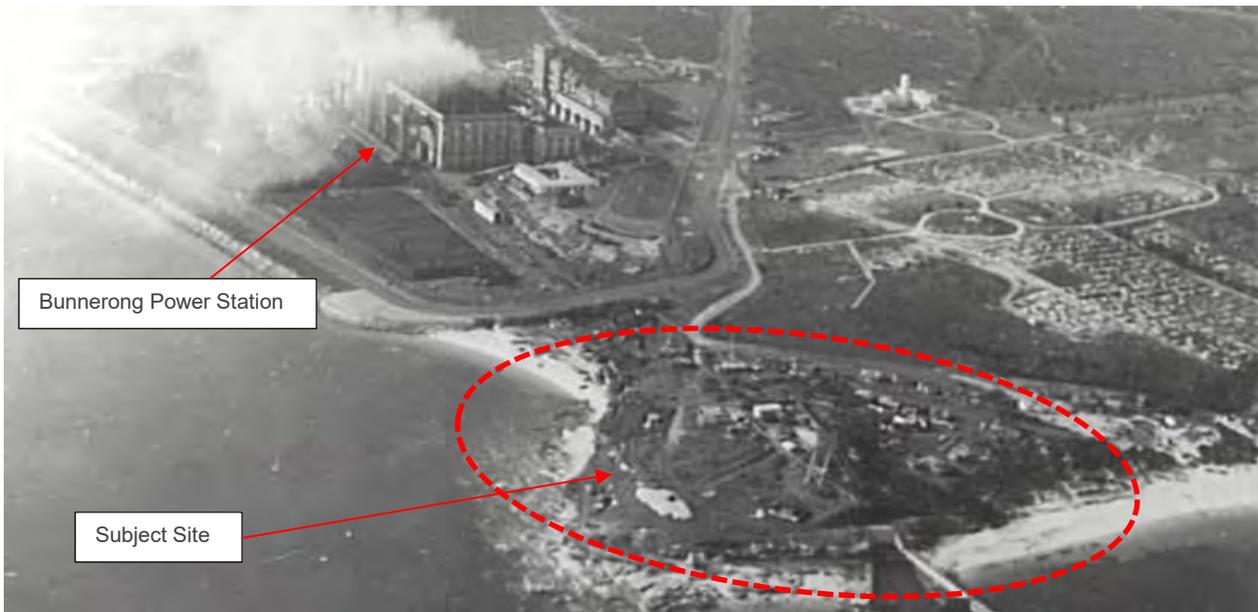


Figure 22 - Aerial view during the interwar period (potentially late 1920s / early 1930s). Structures associated with the Bunnerong Power Station inlet tunnel are visible (tunnel arm to the south and associated structures above).

Source: City of Sydney ArchivePix 036/036967



Figure 23 - Bunnerong Power Station, Matraville, New South Wales, ca. 1930

Source: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-162108670>

Following the completion of the Bunnerong Power Station salt water inlet tunnel construction at the subject site in c.1929, the Government once again advertised in 1933 and 1934 for potential new lessees for the land, having no alternate use for the place. This time, the subject site was offered up on a 20-year lease.<sup>5</sup> It appears that the Government's offer for lease of the site was not taken up. By the outbreak of WWII in 1939, the subject site had been illegally occupied with a number of shacks having been erected in the 1930s. The Military ordered the evacuation of these 'shacks' in 1939, presumably to prepare the site for defence purposes in view of the emerging war.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> 1933 'Advertising', The Daily Telegraph (Sydney, NSW : 1931 - 1954), 29 May, p. 11. , viewed 26 Aug 2019, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article246230942> & 1934 'Advertising', The Daily Telegraph (Sydney, NSW : 1931 - 1954), 9 June, p. 12. , viewed 26 Aug 2019, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article246428518>

<sup>6</sup> 1939 'MILITARY ORDERS SHACKS EVACUATED', The Daily Telegraph (Sydney, NSW : 1931 - 1954), 16 September, p. 5. , viewed 26 Aug 2019, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article247814858>



Figure 24 – Aerial view of the subject site looking south east, during the late interwar period (potentially late 1930s / early 1940s) entitled “Milton Kent aerial views of Balmain, Bunnerong, Mascot, Rhodes, Surry Hills, Waterloo”

Source: State Library of NSW, Reference Code 1017331



Figure 25 – Extract of the 1943 historical aerial of the subject site, showing the Bunnerong Power Plant and indicating the inlet tunnel (subject site) and outlet tunnel further to the north

Source: SIX Maps 2019

The demise of the Bunnerong Power Station was primarily brought about by the introduction of new, larger power stations at Lake Macquarie in the 1950s. These stations were built closer to the sources of coal and could produce as much as five times the amount of energy as Bunnerong. Additionally, residents increasingly complained about the pollution and noise generated by the station. Bunnerong was used as a stand-by for emergency use only from the 1950's up until its closure in 1973.

Demolition of the power plant began in 1979 with major demolition following in 1986-1987, including the station's 112-metre concrete chimney stack. The presence of asbestos in the building and criticism made in Randwick Council meetings of the storage of dangerous chemicals on the power station site delayed demolition during 1987. In March 1994, the five-storey Bunnerong Switching Station or sub-station was also demolished.<sup>7</sup>



Figure 26 – Extract of the 1943 historical aerial of the subject site (outlined in red)

Source: *SIX Maps 2019*

### 3.4. THE SUBJECT SITE POST WWII

By the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s most of the small structures visible within the 1940s' aerials had been demolished. The only extant structure on the headland within the subject area by 1970 is a small standing structure (possibly a vent or beacon of some kind) enclosed with a squared fence/wall.

In 1961, the subject site was identified along with a number of other redundant military holdings for 'release'. The press release for this action cited the holdings as being "no longer required" by the Army. The land was 'released' under the condition of "demolishing and filling in old Army installations on the land [referring to the collective sites], and the guarantee of the right of public access at all times".<sup>8</sup> This land release was supported by the local Randwick Council and its Aldermen, and the Military was actively criticised by Randwick Council for "failure to release a reasonable portion of land" in relation to its wider land holdings throughout the LGA.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Randwick City Council, archived website from 4 April 2012, accessed 12 April 2018 at: [https://web.archive.org/web/20120404120636/http://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/About\\_Randwick/Heritage/A\\_to\\_Z\\_of\\_people\\_and\\_places/Bunnerong\\_Power\\_Station/indexdl\\_103.aspx](https://web.archive.org/web/20120404120636/http://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/About_Randwick/Heritage/A_to_Z_of_people_and_places/Bunnerong_Power_Station/indexdl_103.aspx)

<sup>8</sup> Parliament of Australia, Press Release No. 2896, December 13 1961, "Army to release more land"

<sup>9</sup> 1962 'In N.S. W. This Week W ave Of Young Seekers This Month Hits City And Country', *The Canberra Times* (ACT : 1926 - 1995), 3 January, p. 2. , viewed 26 Aug 2019, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article105857917>

The formal revocation of the subject site's military purpose was gazetted in 1969 when the Minister for Lands declared that "the purpose of the dedication of the areas ... has failed" and "it is intended to revoke such [military] dedication with a view to reserving the land for Public Recreation".<sup>10</sup>



Figure 27 – Close up extract of the 1951 historical aerial of the subject site

Source: *NSW Land and Property Information*



Figure 28 – Close up extract of the 1961 historical aerial of the subject site

Source: *NSW Land and Property Information*

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<sup>10</sup> 1969 'PROPOSED REVOCATION OF DEDICATION', Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales (Sydney, NSW : 1901 - 2001), 9 May, p. 1724. , viewed 26 Aug 2019, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article219994097>



Figure 29 – Close up extract of the 1970 historical aerial of the subject site

Source: *NSW Land and Property Information*

The 1970s and 1980s saw the development of the area to the immediate north west of the subject site for the Botany Bay port and industrial area. This included the construction of island breakwaters and the reclamation of land to provide 13,000 linear feet of wharves and 1,000 acres for industrial use.<sup>11</sup> This work would change the immediate topography of the subject site, changing it from a promontory to simply an area of a coastline.

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<sup>11</sup> 1969 'CHANGING CITIES \$75m port scheme for Botany Bay', *The Canberra Times* (ACT: 1926 - 1995), 19 March, p. 3., viewed 26 Aug 2019, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article107083979>



Figure 30 - Showing Brotherson Dock, container terminals, Bunnerong Power Station, Botany Rd and ANZAC Parade, 1983. The subject site is indicated by the red arrow.

Source: City of Sydney Council, ArchivePix, SRC2247

### 3.5. SUMMARY TIMELINE FOR THE SUBJECT SITE

Based on the above historic analysis, the following summary timeline can be applied to the subject site:

Table 1 – Historical timeline for the subject site

Date	Event / Action
By 1886	The subject site is identified as a Battery Reserve, however there is no evidence that any defence structures were built on the site at this time.
1892	'8 acres, 3 roods, 5 perches' was 'dedicated 25th October 1892 for defence purposes at Bumborah Point'.
1920	Not being occupied for defence purposes, the subject site was offered for a 5-year lease.
1925-1929	The salt water inlet tunnel for the Bunnerong Power Station was constructed underneath the subject site.
1930s	Subject site illegally occupied with a number of shacks. The Military ordered the evacuation of these 'shacks' in 1939. Not being occupied for defence purposes, the subject site was offered for a 20-year lease.
1943	The aerial photograph undertaken this year does not identify any obvious or significant defence structures on the site.
1961	The subject site was identified along with a number of other redundant military holdings for 'release'. The aerial photograph undertaken this year does not identify any obvious or significant defence structures on the site.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event / Action</b>
1969	Formal revocation of the site's defence use. The Minister declared that "the purpose of the dedication of the areas ... has failed" and "it is intended to revoke such [military] dedication with a view to reserving the land for Public Recreation". <sup>12</sup>
1970	The aerial photograph undertaken this year does not identify any obvious or significant defence structures on the site, and the site appears to have been substantially cleared.
1970s-1980s	Construction of Port Botany to the immediate west of the subject site causing the subject site to lose its topographical promontory form.

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<sup>12</sup> 1969 'PROPOSED REVOCATION OF DEDICATION', Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales (Sydney, NSW: 1901 - 2001), 9 May, p. 1724., viewed 26 Aug 2019, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article219994097>

## 4. PHYSICAL ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL STRUCTURES

### 4.1.1. Analysis of Known Structures on the Subject Site

Analysis of historical aerials and review of the historical record (Section 3) suggests that over time a number of structures were located on the subject site. Whilst the subject site was reserved for a battery since the late nineteenth century, the number of times the site was offered for lease to the broader market by the Government suggests that the site was not continuously used or developed for military purposes. The historical record also suggests that the site was occupied illegally throughout the 1930s by shacks, which had to be cleared in 1939 at the outbreak of WWII.

It is likely that a large proportion of the structures that have been located across the site from time to time are associated with the Bunnerong Power Station inlet tunnel which was constructed through the site in the late 1920s, and not for defence purposes. For example, the following photograph from the interwar period (potentially late 1920s / early 1930s) shows a large structure above the inlet tunnel location which was probably used for pumping or water inlet control associated with the construction of the inlet tunnel (Figure 31). This structure is also evident in the aerial view of the site from the same period, which shows the same structure extant over the inlet tunnel, evidenced by the angled support beam structure (Figure 32).



Figure 31 – View of the subject site in the interwar period (potentially late 1920s / early 1930s) with the site indicated by the red arrow. Structures associated with the Bunnerong Power Station inlet tunnel are visible (tunnel arm to the left and associated structures above).

Source: La Perouse Museum, accessed online at <https://laperousemuseum.files.wordpress.com/2019/07/d94812d4-d094-45fc-9221-3a732a209ba7.jpeg>



Figure 32 - Aerial view during the interwar period (potentially late 1920s / early 1930s). Structures associated with the Bunnerong Power Station inlet tunnel are visible (tunnel arm to the south and associated structures above).

Source: City of Sydney ArchivePix 036/036967

Later aerial photographs show that this potential water pumping / inlet control structure was substantially removed in the late 1930s/early 1940s (Figure 33 and Figure 34 ), was only partially evident by 1961 (Figure 35), and was completely cleared by 1970 (Figure 36).



Figure 33 – Aerial view of the subject site looking south east, during the late interwar period (potentially late 1930s / early 1940s) entitled “Milton Kent aerial views of Balmain, Bunnerong, Mascot, Rhodes, Surry Hills, Waterloo”

Source: State Library of NSW, Reference Code 1017331



Figure 34 – Extract of the 1943 historical aerial of the subject site (outlined in red)  
Source: *SIX Maps 2019*



Figure 35 – Close up extract of the 1961 historical aerial of the subject site  
Source: *NSW Land and Property Information*



Figure 36 – Close up extract of the 1970 historical aerial of the subject site

Source: NSW Land and Property Information

#### 4.1.2. Potential Defence Use Structures

Randwick Council have located photographs taken by Charles Abela, a local man, which are claimed to have been taken at Bumbora Point during the 1960s. These photographs suggest that former military structures were once located on the site. In assessing the potential heritage significance of the subject site, we have endeavoured to investigate the validity of these claims.



Figure 37 – Photograph by Charles Abela, claimed to be of military fortifications at Bumbora Point, undated (author of annotations unknown)

Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 38 – Photograph by Charles Abela, claimed to be of military fortifications at Bumbora Point, undated (author of annotations unknown)

Source: Randwick City Council

We have undertaken numerous site investigations and have not been able to ‘ground truth’ that these structures are located on the subject site. Urbis has undertaken extensive above ground and desktop research to investigate the potential for defence structures on the site, including review of Government archives, local studies research, and review of existing heritage assessments for military installations along the coastline. None of these investigations has provided definitive evidence supporting the proposition that

defence structures were constructed at the subject site, or that evidence of potential former structures remains. The subject site is not mentioned in the National Parks & Wildlife Service commissioned report by Paul Davies Pty Ltd in 2007 entitled *The NPWS Fortifications of Sydney Harbour and Botany Bay: A Strategic Plan*. Further analysis to establish the potential for remnant structures will be subject to a Historical Archaeological Assessment.

The Paul Davies Pty Ltd report does however include a recent photograph of a fortification at Bare Island, a known significant defence site located to the east of the subject site at La Perouse. This photograph is extremely similar to the photograph provided by Council which claims to be of a fortification at the subject site. Similarities between the two photographs suggest that they are in fact photographs of the same structure, including its proximity to the escarpment, and architectural details (circled below).



Figure 39 – Photograph of a fortification at Bare Island, 2007

Source: Davies Pty Ltd (2007), *The NPWS Fortifications of Sydney Harbour and Botany Bay: A Strategic Plan*, p.17

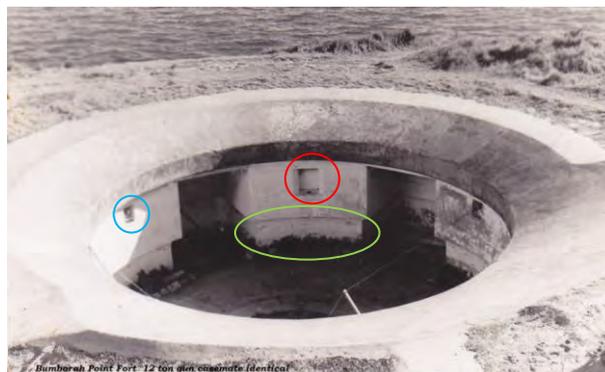


Figure 40 – Photograph by Charles Abela, claimed to be of military fortifications at Bumbora Point, undated (author of annotations unknown)

Source: Randwick City Council

Further, the fortification at Bare Island is clearly evident in the 1943 aerial, and a similar form is not evident at the subject site.



Figure 41 – Extract of 1943 historic aerial – Bare Island

Source: SIX Maps 2019



Figure 42 – Extract of 1943 historic aerial – subject site

Source: SIX Maps 2019

## 5. HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

### 5.1. WHAT IS HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE?

Before making decisions to change a heritage item, an item within a heritage conservation area, or an item located in proximity to a heritage listed item, it is important to understand its values and the values of its context. This leads to decisions that will retain these values in the future. Statements of heritage significance summarise the heritage values of a place – why it is important and why a statutory listing was made to protect these values.

### 5.2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

The Heritage Council of NSW has developed a set of seven criteria for assessing heritage significance, which can be used to make decisions about the heritage value of a place or item. There are two levels of heritage significance used in NSW: state and local. The following assessment of heritage significance has been prepared in accordance with the 'Assessing Heritage Significance' guides.

Table 2 – Assessment of heritage significance

Criteria	Significance Assessment
<p><b>A – Historical Significance</b></p> <p><i>An item is important in the course or pattern of the local area's cultural or natural history.</i></p>	<p>The site was historically identified as a reserve for battery purposes, however after being variously occupied and underutilised throughout the twentieth century, this initial proposed use was revoked for its failure. The site has no known existing structures dating from its phase as a battery reserve or any potential defence occupation. Further investigation of the archaeological potential of the site should be undertaken as part of a separate Historical Archaeological Assessment.</p> <p>The Bunnerong Power Station was commissioned by the Sydney Municipal Council and was the second power station to be constructed after Pyrmont.</p> <p>The subject site remnant tunnel opening (albeit infilled) and associated concrete funnelling arms (although located outside of the subject site boundary in the water) are the only remaining physical evidence of this power station and use of this area for electricity supply to Sydney in the early twentieth century.</p> <p>The subject site is considered to have historical significance for its physical evidence demonstrating this important historical infrastructure and provision of electrical supply to Sydney.</p>

Criteria	Significance Assessment
<p><u>Guidelines for Inclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shows evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is associated with a significant activity or historical phase <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>	<p><u>Guidelines for Exclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>
<p><b>B – Associative Significance</b></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>The Bunnerong Power Station was designed by prominent architect Henry Eli White, who specialised in both hydro infrastructure design, and elaborate theatre design. Henry Eli White is best known for his theatre work including the Sydney State Theatre (1929) and the Sydney Capitol Theatre (1927). His well-known industrial infrastructure projects are limited to a tunnel on the Waipori River hydro-electric scheme (in New Zealand), and the Bunnerong Power Station.</p> <p>The subject site and its subterranean tunnel infrastructure have potential significance for the association with Henry Eli White, who not only designed the Bunnerong Power Station, but also specialised in hydro infrastructure including tunnels.</p>
<p><u>Guidelines for Inclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shows evidence of a significant human occupation <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>	<p><u>Guidelines for Exclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important people or events <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>
<p><b>C – Aesthetic Significance</b></p> <p><i>An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in the local area.</i></p>	<p>The subject site is a generally vacant and vegetated area of land. The remnant tunnel infrastructure and opening within the site are examples of industrial infrastructure comprising rough concrete and steel construction. Whilst the tunnel opening remnant fabric is distinctive in its contrast to its natural environs, it is not of any particular aesthetic distinction or significance. There are no other existing structures on the site.</p>

Criteria	Significance Assessment
<p><u>Guidelines for Inclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is aesthetically distinctive <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• has landmark qualities <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>	<p><u>Guidelines for Exclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is not a major work by an important designer or artist <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• has lost its design or technical integrity <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>
<p><b>D – Social Significance</b></p> <p><i>An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in the local area for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.</i></p>	<p>The subject site and its remnant tunnel infrastructure associated with the Bunnerong Power Station, are of value to the community for its amenity and use only.</p> <p>The site's defence use is unlikely to have any social significance as the site is not known to be or celebrated as an important defence location along the coastline.</p>
<p><u>Guidelines for Inclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is important for its associations with an identifiable group <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is important to a community's sense of place <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>	<p><u>Guidelines for Exclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is only important to the community for amenity reasons <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>
<p><b>E – Research Potential</b></p> <p><i>An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the local area's cultural or natural history.</i></p> <p><u>Guidelines for Inclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is an important benchmark or reference site or type <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>	<p>This report is a built heritage assessment, and it is beyond the scope of this report to assess the archaeological potential of the site. Further investigations will be subject to a full Historical Archaeological Assessment.</p> <p>The remnant tunnel infrastructure provides physical evidence of the early power station infrastructure used in Sydney.</p> <p><u>Guidelines for Exclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• has little archaeological or research potential <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>

Criteria	Significance Assessment
<p><b>F – Rarity</b></p> <p><i>An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the local area’s cultural or natural history.</i></p>	<p>A comparative assessment with other sites used for power station hydro inlet tunnels has not been undertaken, however it is acknowledged that there are a number of hydro electric power stations listed as heritage items under local government administration (these listings are usually associated with the power station building itself where extant). Notwithstanding that the Bunnerong Power Station building is no longer in existence, the subject site is considered to have rarity value associated with its remnant tunnel structure, which provide the only remaining physical evidence of the former Bunnerong Power Station, which was the second power station to supply electricity to Sydney.</p> <p>A comparative analysis of the site in relation to other defence installations in the area has not been undertaken, as the exact nature of the use of the site or structures constructed thereon has not been able to be established. To date, the research undertaken suggests that the site is not an important defence location.</p>
<p><u>Guidelines for Inclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is the only example of its type <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>	<p><u>Guidelines for Exclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is not rare <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is numerous but under threat <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>
<p><b>G – Representative</b></p> <p><i>An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSWs (or the local area’s):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>cultural or natural places; or</i></li> <li>• <i>cultural or natural environments.</i></li> </ul>	<p>The subject site is generally undeveloped above ground and presents as a vegetated area of foreshore along Botany Bay. Its remnant water inlet tunnel structures below ground, and opening to the bay, are representative of early twentieth century hydro electricity infrastructure and the supply and generation of electricity, and are more specifically associated with the former Bunnerong Power Station.</p>

Criteria	Significance Assessment
<p><u>Guidelines for Inclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is a fine example of its type <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is a significant variation to a class of items <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>	<p><u>Guidelines for Exclusion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is a poor example of its type <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>

## 5.3. STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 5.3.1. Subject Site

The subject site is a generally undeveloped and vegetated area of the Botany Bay foreshore. The original topography and promontory form of the subject site was degraded and obscured through the creation of the Port Botany wharves with land reclamation in the 1970s.

The site has historical and associative heritage value associated with its use in providing infrastructure for the former Bunnerong Power Station, which was located to the north at the present-day site of Botany Road. The Bunnerong Power Station was the second power station developed in Sydney to provide electricity to the city and operated between 1925 and the 1970s.

The subject site was developed with hydro tunnel infrastructure underneath the surface, to create a large water inlet tunnel to draw water from Botany Bay into the Bunnerong Power Station. The tunnel infrastructure appears to have been wholly below the natural ground level of the land, tunnelled into the exposed sandstone rock face presenting to Botany Bay. There are remnant sections of this tunnel extant within the subject site (exposed and underground), which are the only physical remains of the Bunnerong Power Station visible today.

The Bunnerong Power Station was designed by renowned architect Henry Eli White, who is best known for his theatres, including Sydney's State Theatre and Capitol Theatre. White was also an architect of hydro related industrial infrastructure in Australia and New Zealand.

The site was historically identified as a reserve for battery purposes, however after being variously occupied and underutilised throughout the twentieth century, this initial proposed use was revoked after its failure. The site has no known existing structures dating from its phase as a battery reserve or any potential defence occupation. It is unlikely that the site holds any social significance for this phase as the site is not identified as an important defence installation as part of the coastal defences of Botany Bay. Further investigation of the archaeological potential of the site associated with this phase should be undertaken as part of a separate Historical Archaeological Assessment.

### 5.3.2. Botany Bay National Park Heritage Conservation Area

The following record of the heritage conservation area's significance has been taken directly from Randwick Council documentation.

Table 3 – Established Significance of the Botany Bay National Park Heritage Conservation Area

Element	Assessment
Aesthetic Significance	<p>The aesthetic significance of the conservation area as a whole arises from the scenic value of the natural landscape, and a number of man-made features within it. The conservation area is in a topographically prominent position in Sydney, at the entrance to Botany Bay, opposite Kurnell.</p> <p>Yarra Bay and Frenchmans Bay are mostly modified natural landscapes. Some areas of original native vegetation remain. The landscape is characterised by wide sand beached in the two bays, separated by low rocky headlands, and low dunes with scrub vegetation behind. This landform contrasts with the mostly treeless hill of Botany Cemetery, dotted with rows of headstones, which forms a backdrop to the north. The Federation period Yarra Bay House is a prominent feature of the headland between Yarra Bay and Frenchmans Bay.</p> <p>The La Perouse headland is part of, but physically distinct from, the remainder of Botany Bay National Park, to the east. The peninsula is bare and grassy. It has a rounded form, sloping gently to the shoreline, with some low cliffs. The fortified Bare Island juts into Botany Bay and is connected to the mainland by a wooden bridge. The other major man-made physical features of the peninsula are the Macquarie Watchtower, the Cable Station and the La Perouse Monuments.</p> <p>Botany Bay National Park, to the east of the La Perouse peninsula, preserves a large area of indigenous bushland. Most of the area of the NSW Golf Course and St Michaels Golf Course is open</p>

Element	Assessment
	<p>space, though there are some remnant areas of native bushland between the fairways. An area of native bushland adjacent to Jennifer Street is also preserved in this part of the conservation area.</p> <p>Prince Henry Hospital is built above the rocky foreshore of Little Bay. The hospital is set in an open landscape, and there is some surviving native vegetation. The hospital contains groupings of weatherboard and brick buildings dating from Federation period and later. The hospital cemetery is located to the south of the main group of hospital buildings, next to St Michaels Golf Course. The open space of the sea-side landscape extends to the north of the hospital site, on land which is owned by the University of New South Wales.</p>
Historic Significance	<p>The conservation area was the location of some of the earliest contacts between Aboriginal people and Europeans on the east coast of Australia. The existing landscape and man-made features provide evidence of and are associated with, numerous historical events and processes, in the intervening period of more than two centuries.</p> <p>Governor Phillip first set foot on Australian soil in the vicinity of Yarra Bay, on January 18 1788. Yarra Bay was the location of Chinese market gardens from the 1860's. Some market gardens still survive in the area. In 1901 the Yarra Bay Pleasure Grounds were established.</p> <p>Leisure pursuits have been a major use of the area for all of the 20th Century. Botany Cemetery was established in 1872.</p> <p>The La Perouse headland represents Australia's 'front door', where the early Colony encountered the rest of the world, through the processes of exploration, settlement, defence and overseas communication.</p> <p>The La Perouse Monuments are internationally significant because of their association with the La Perouse expedition of 1788. The Macquarie Watchtower, constructed c1820, is nationally significant in representing the earliest permanent occupation of the Botany Bay area by Europeans. It is the oldest building in the Randwick City area. Bare Island Fort, constructed from 1881 to 1885, is one of the finest examples in Australian of a Victorian period military fortification. The Cable Station, constructed in 1882, represents an important stage in the development of Australia's overseas communications, following establishment of cable telegraph in 1876. The Snake Pit demonstrates the history of the use of the area for tourism, which intensified after introduction of the tram service in 1902.</p> <p>La Perouse is also the location of one of the oldest urban aboriginal communities in Australia, established in c1870.</p> <p>Botany Bay National Park was created in 1970.</p> <p>Prince Henry Hospital was established in 1881 on an isolated site at Little Bay, as a result of a smallpox epidemic. Its original name was the Coast Hospital. New development occurred in 1919 as a result of an influenza epidemic.</p>
Social Significance	<p>The natural and man-made landscapes of the conservation area have social significance because of their value to the community as a recreational resource. Many of the historical uses of the conservation area are remembered by groups in the community, or continue today.</p> <p>The La Perouse area has special significance to the aboriginal community because of its history of use before and after European contact. La Perouse headland provided access to plentiful food sources in the sea and on the land. The occupants of the area in 1788 were of either the Bidjgal or</p>

Element	Assessment
	<p>Cadigal group of Eora language speakers. Aboriginal occupation around Botany Bay continued until the early 1800's. The population was decimated by disease, disrupted lives and colonial policy.</p> <p>The second phase of aboriginal occupation began as early as 1870. Aboriginal groups, primary from the South Coast, settled at La Perouse after being displaced from camps in the city. The area still suited a subsistence lifestyle, primarily fishing. Commercial income came from fishing and the sale of souvenirs to tourists.</p> <p>The presence of the Aboriginal community at La Perouse was a factor in the government creating an Office for the Protector of Aborigines. The community had its status formalized by the creation of a reserve under the Aborigines Protection Board in 1883. The La Perouse aboriginal community has maintained a strong sense of identity over the intervening years.</p>
<p>Technical / Research Significance</p>	<p>There are several remnant bushland areas in the Yarra Bay area. Hill 60 is the largest. There is an area of scrub between Baragollar Avenue and Yarra Road which contains regionally rare indigenous plant species. On Yarra Point there is a significant stand of <i>Casuarina glauca</i>.</p> <p>More than 95 hectares of remnant bushland is preserved in Botany Bay National Park and parts of the NSW and St Michaels Golf Courses. The bushland is regionally significant. A number of plant communities are present, including sclerophyll forest, scrub and heath and some wetland types. One plant community, Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, is listed as an endangered ecological community under the Threatened Species Conservation Act (NSW) and the Threatened Species Protection Act (Commonwealth).</p> <p>The site of Prince Henry Hospital and the neighbouring properties contain numerous areas, totalling almost 20 hectares, of regionally significant bushland. The bushland includes Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub. Two nationally rare and several regionally rare plant species are present. There are two large ponds on the University of NSW property which are a habitat for native bird species and a vulnerable bat species under the Threatened Species Conservation Act (NSW).</p> <p>The Little Bay Geological Site is an area of approximately 6 hectares, to the rear of the University of NSW Sports Field. The geological site is of national significance. It is the only site containing peat of Miocene age known on the coast of NSW.</p>

The current statement of significance for the Heritage Conservation Area is as follows:

*The area comprises an extensive stretch of dramatic coastline including several areas of remnant bushland and a number of sites of early Aboriginal and European contact. La Perouse is also the location of one of the oldest urban Aboriginal communities in Australia.*

## 6. CONCLUSION

The subject site has been assessed against the criteria for assessing heritage significance as outlined by the Heritage Council of New South Wales. It is considered that the subject site has historical and associative heritage value associated with its use in providing infrastructure for the former Bunnerong Power Station, which was located to the north at the present-day site of Botany Road. The site is also significant for its contribution to the natural aesthetic and nature of the *C5 Botany Bay National Park (Botany Bay National Park, La Perouse Headland, Yarra Bay and Frenchmans Bay)* Heritage Conservation Area.

The original topography and promontory form of the subject site was degraded and obscured through the creation of the Port Botany wharves with land reclamation in the 1970s.

The site has historical and associative heritage value associated with its use in providing infrastructure for the former Bunnerong Power Station, which was located to the north at the present-day site of Botany Road. The Bunnerong Power Station was the second power station developed in Sydney to provide electricity to the city and operated between 1925 and the 1970s.

The subject site was developed with hydro tunnel infrastructure underneath the surface, to create a large water inlet tunnel to draw water from Botany Bay into the Bunnerong Power Station. The tunnel infrastructure appears to have been wholly below the natural ground level of the land, tunnelled into the exposed sandstone rock face presenting to Botany Bay. There are remnant sections of this tunnel extant within the subject site (exposed and underground), which are the only physical remains of the Bunnerong Power Station visible today.

The Bunnerong Power Station was designed by renowned architect Henry Eli White, who is best known for his theatres, including Sydney's State Theatre and Capitol Theatre. White was also an architect of hydro related industrial infrastructure in Australia and New Zealand.

The site was historically identified as a reserve for battery purposes, however after being variously occupied and underutilised throughout the twentieth century, this initial proposed use was revoked after its failure. The site has no known existing structures dating from its phase as a battery reserve or any potential defence occupation. It is unlikely that the site holds any social significance for this phase as the site is not identified as an important defence installation as part of the coastal defences of Botany Bay. Further investigation of the archaeological potential of the site associated with this phase should be undertaken as part of a separate Historical Archaeological Assessment.

### 6.1. RECOMMENDATIONS

Notwithstanding that the subject site was identified historically as a battery reserve, our investigations to date have not provided definitive evidence that the site was ever substantially developed for defence purposes or that potential military / defence structures or remnants thereof are located on the site. The following recommendations should be considered in the context of future work to the place.

- An Historical Archaeological Assessment for the place should be undertaken to identify the historical archaeological potential of the place and identify the potential heritage significance of archaeological remains (if potential is identified).
- An archival recording of the place may be undertaken prior to any substantial physical works to the place to provide a record of the current state of the site and document any remnant structures if identified. A copy of the archival recording should be kept at Randwick Council archives.
- A Heritage Interpretation Plan may be undertaken to identify opportunities for meaningful interpretation of the history and significance of the place. These opportunities may form part of future work to the site.

It would be appropriate to undertake the above recommendations prior to any physical works to the subject site, and they may form part of Conditions of Consent relating to an application for physical works. The preliminary investigations as outlined herein are considered sufficient to identify and manage the potential heritage significance of the place at this Planning Proposal stage.

## 7. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

*Other sources are outlined throughout the report including newspaper articles Government Gazettes and photographs (inter alia).*

### 7.1. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Department of Lands 2018, Spatial Information Exchange, Department of Lands, Sydney, available at: <<http://imagery.maps.nsw.gov.au/>>.

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### 7.2. REFERENCES

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*[Note: Some government departments have changed their names over time and the above publications state the name at the time of publication.]*

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