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URBIS

SALVAGE METHODOLOGY

Lands Department Building,
23-33 Bridge Street, Sydney

Prepared for

PONTIAC LAND (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD

14 May 2018

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Urbis has been engaged by Pontiac Land (Australia) Pty Ltd to prepare the following Salvage Methodology report. This report has been prepared following approval of State Significant Development (SSD) Stage 2 Application Number SSD 7484, for the adaptive reuse of the Lands Department Building (Lands Building), at 23-33 Bridge Street, Sydney, and the Department of Education Building (Education Building), at 35-39 Bridge Street, Sydney. Both buildings have been described as the “Sandstone Precinct”.

The conditions of consent for the Stage 2 SSD 7484 approval contain the following requirement for a Salvage Methodology report:

B49

A Salvage Methodology shall be prepared to address the storage and potential reuse of significant fabric proposed to be removed as part of the project. The Salvage Methodology shall be prepared in consultation with Council and submitted to the Heritage Council or its delegate for approval prior to issue of the first Construction Certificate – Demolition (CC1).

The Salvage Methodology shall set out how stone, bricks, roof tiles, joinery and decorative architectural elements to be demolished, which include stairs, windows and doors, chimney pieces and ceiling roses, will be salvaged and where possible reused on the project. Salvaged building materials surplus to the project must either be stored on site for future reuse, or transferred to an established second building material dealer for recycling.

Salvage, Reuse and Recycling of Traditional Building Materials

D25

Stone, bricks, roof tiles, joinery and decorative architectural elements to be demolished, which include stairs, windows and doors, chimney pieces and ceiling roses must be salvaged and where possible reused on the project. Salvaged building materials surplus to the project must either be stored on site for future reuse, or transferred to an established second building material dealer for recycling.

The endorsed Conservation Management Plan (CMP) prepared by GBA Heritage for the Lands Building dated May 2017 also contains the following policy:

POLICY 6.8.7 SALVAGE METHODOLOGY

A salvage methodology should be prepared to address the storage and potential reuse of significant architectural fabric that is proposed to be removed. The Salvage Methodology should be submitted to the Heritage Council or its delegate for approval prior to issue of a construction certificate.

This report contains recommendation for the salvage, storage, reuse and recycling of historic building materials currently located in the Lands Building.

1.2. SITE LOCATION

The Lands Building (23-33 Bridge Street, Sydney) is located on the south of Bridge Street and occupies a whole block bounded by Loftus Street to the east, Gresham Street to the west, and Bent Street to the south. It is described by NSW Land and Property Information as Lot 1877, DP 877000.

1.3. HERITAGE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The statutory heritage management framework of the Lands Building, located at 23-33 Bridge Street, Sydney is as follows:

- Listed on the NSW State Heritage Register under the NSW Heritage Act 1977 (SHR No. 00744).

- Listed in Schedule 5 of the Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012 (Item 1683) as a State heritage item - Former 'Department of Lands' building including interior.
- Partially included (northern portion) in the Bridge Street/Macquarie Place/Bulletin Place Special Character Area identified in the Sydney Development Control Plan 2012.
- Partially included (southern portion) in the Farrer Place Special Character Area identified in the Sydney Development Control Plan 2012.
- Listed on the Department of Land and Water Conservation, Section 170 Register (No. 54131).

The Lands Building also forms part of a nomination for inclusion on the National Heritage List, currently under consideration by the Australian Heritage Council for an area of Sydney currently described as "Governors' Domain and Civic Precinct". The area includes many sites fronting Macquarie and Bridge Streets and beyond, including the Lands Building. The National Heritage List falls under the Commonwealth Government Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (EPBC Act 1999). To date the draft Nominated Place has not been gazetted.¹

1.4. DESCRIPTION

Built in two stages in the late 19th century, the Lands Building is located on the south side of Bridge Street facing Macquarie Place to the north, and occupies a whole block bounded by Loftus Street to the east, Gresham Street to the west, and Bent Street to the south.

Located at 23-33 Bridge Street, Sydney, this free standing four storey building occupies the entire city block immediately to the west of the Education Building. Its primary frontage is to Bridge Street, although there are secondary pedestrian entries from Loftus, Gresham and Bent Streets. The Gresham Street pedestrian entry is the only entrance with direct disabled access provisions. Vehicular access to a small ground level loading dock is available from Gresham Street near the Bent Street intersection.

In plan form, the entire building is arranged around two courtyard light wells separated by a central Strong Room deliberately designed to provide fire resistant storage facilities for the documentary survey, land and property records prepared by the Lands Department.

The roofscape of the building is enlivened by the distinctive southern clock tower, the east and west mansards and tempietti, the northern dome and observatory and the central Strong Room dome. There is also a moat located around the perimeter of the building, set below the level of the adjoining footpaths.

This building possesses elaborate Victorian interiors that reflect, in their detailing and spatial composition, the varying institutional status of its original occupants.

Vestibules are located at each of the four main entrances. With the exception of the main Bridge Street entrance (this staircase was replaced in the 1950s) these vestibules lead to grand, original cast iron staircases.

The Lands Building has a complex character that combines innovative construction technology and fire proofing strategies combined with the reassurance and ambition of solid Victorian Free Classical imagery. This duality finds expression throughout the interior and exterior of the building.

With the exception of several ground floor additions, the Bridge Street vestibule, the northern post war stairwell, lift shaft and upper corridors (the so-called "bunker"), ancillary roofs, ground floor mezzanines, Strong Room infilled floor components and the modified courtyard lightwell toilet blocks, the building is remarkably intact.

The building currently contains movable heritage items reflecting the history and use of the building. The main historic documentary records of the Lands Department were relocated to new off-site archives in 2014.

¹ Note: Since the time of writing of the original Salvage Methodology report in 2018, the listing of the Governors Domain and Civic Precinct on the National Heritage List has been gazetted (Place ID 106103).

1.5. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following Statement of Significance for the Lands Building, located at 23-33 Bridge Street, Sydney is drawn from the endorsed CMP for the Lands Building prepared by GBA Heritage in 2017, which in turn was drawn from the 2015 CMP:

Statement of Significance:

The Lands Department Building has STATE (and possibly National) heritage significance.

It is an outstanding example of a late nineteenth century purpose-built government administration building and represents a major change in the way government departments were housed at the time. Directly associated with the influential and powerful Lands Department for most of its life, the Lands Department Building is one of a number of public buildings constructed at the time that gave civic expression to the significance of the government's role in guiding the colony's development.

The Lands Department Building is an exceptional example of a late-Victorian classical revival public building adapted for Australian climatic conditions with the addition of colonnades, verandas and central ventilation wells. The scale and style of the building, the use of a mix of Australian, British and classical decorative motifs and the inclusion of statues of famous Australian explorers and surveyors reflects the significant growth in national confidence and pride throughout the late nineteenth century, leading to Federation in 1901. This period marked a change in Sydney's identity from a provincial town to a city of standing within the British Empire and the world. The Lands Department Building is closely associated with a significant phase in Australia's history and in the development of the visual character and identity of Sydney itself during the late-Victorian period.

The building retains a very high degree of authenticity and integrity in its external form and detailing, its internal layout and decorative detailing, and its moveable heritage. The retention of the look, feel and spatial qualities of a late-nineteenth century building, combined with its complementary townscape, is rare in Australia.

The Lands Department Building is a very fine example of NSW Colonial Architect James Barnett's work and clearly demonstrates his skilful detailing of the classical style, combined with the beginnings of a more vernacular style for major public buildings. The building is also associated with the work of builder and notable citizen John Young, as well as the numerous State Ministers and Surveyor Generals who occupied offices in the building.

At the time of its construction the Lands Department Building was a landmark and it remains so today. It is particularly well known because of its portrait statues and its clock tower. Together with the Chief Secretary's Building, the former Treasury and the Education Department Building, the Lands Department Building contributes to one of the most intact late Victorian/ early Edwardian precincts in Sydney. Forming the core of the colonial government administration, this monumental precinct reinforced the role and importance of government in New South Wales.

The Lands Department Building was notable at the time of its construction for its innovative use of fire resistant materials, as well as its services including heating, lighting, ventilation and communication devices, which were at the forefront of technology. The building displays a high degree of technical achievement in its fine detailing and high quality workmanship, both externally and internally; particularly its carved stonework, joinery, metalwork and decorative plasterwork.

1.6. LIMITATIONS

The interior of the property was partially tenanted and some rooms were not able to be closely inspected or photographed. Some floors were covered and in some cases rooms contained built-in furniture that prevented full inspection.

This report does not cover movable heritage. The movable heritage collection, currently located within the building, is currently the subject of a standalone Movable Heritage Collections Management Plan that is being prepared by an experienced movable heritage curator on behalf of GPNSW.

It should be noted that a flexible approach to conservation is acknowledged by this report. As more information comes to light (for example after non-significant fabric is stripped out) and other building requirements inevitably emerge, some of the recommendations identified in this report may need to be amended to contribute to a successful outcome. Any amendments must be developed in consultation with the project heritage consultant.

1.7. IDENTIFICATION OF LEVELS

The revised and endorsed CMP, prepared by GBA Heritage for the building, is an update of the endorsed report prepared by the NSW Government Architect's Office in March 2015. For this reason, the level designation utilised in the CMP continues that system used in the previous endorsed CMP. This Salvage Methodology utilises the level identification system employed in the current Stage 2 SSD documentation prepared by Make in association with Ridley. To ensure that there is no confusion, moving forward, the following table identifies the corresponding levels in both systems:

Table 1 – Level designations

Conservation Management Plan Level Designation	Salvage Methodology Level Designation
Ground Floor	Lower Ground Level
First Floor	Ground Level
Second Floor	Level 01
Third Floor	Level 02
Fourth Floor	Level 03
Not identified in the CMP because it is a void	Level 04
Fifth Floor	Level 05
Sixth Floor	Level 06

1.8. AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

The following report has been prepared by Jonathan Bryant, Director (Heritage). Jonathan was the co-author, in his previous position, of the endorsed Conservation Management Plans for both the Lands and Education Buildings prepared by GBA Heritage. Jonathan was also the author of the Stage 2 Statement of Heritage Impact (a component of the EIS for SSD 7484) dated October 2016 for the adaptive reuse of the Lands and Education Buildings. Jonathan is providing on-going heritage advice to the project team.

Unless otherwise stated, all drawings, illustrations and photographs are the work of Urbis.

2. SALVAGE PRINCIPLES

This report contains recommendation for the salvage, storage, reuse and recycling of historic building materials currently located in the Lands Building.

As a rule, when an historic architectural element has been approved to be demolished then the project heritage consultant should confirm whether the element is to be subject to the recommendations in this report.

2.1. APPROACH TO SALVAGE

Salvaged fabric needs to be carefully removed. Fabric to be either reused, stored in the Heritage Store or offered to a second hand architectural element recycling company must be removed with hand tools so that architectural elements are not damaged during the process of removal. Samples (to be agreed with the project heritage consultant) of removed fabric should be viewed and approved by the project heritage consultant before the salvage and demolition works are carried out.

Reuse of displaced historic fabric within the building is desirable as a first option. If an item is to be reused then confirmation of suitability should be sought from the project heritage consultant.

Storage of important or representative displaced historic fabric is also a desirable second option. This historic fabric will be stored in a dedicated "Heritage Store" located in the building or within wall and ceiling cavities in proximity to the original location. With the understanding that space will be at a premium only those items, not capable of being reused and of important heritage value should be stored on site.

2.2. HERITAGE STORE & ACCESS REGISTER

Procedures for accessing the Heritage Store, which shall include an Access Register must be developed and must be in place for the future operation of the development. The Access Register must record items in the Heritage Store and items stored within wall and ceiling cavities in proximity to the original location. The Access Register must record:

- Identification of contractor and company name
- Date of access and purpose of access
- If storing items:
 - Code reference of item
 - Identification of original location clearly marked on a plan
 - Photographic evidence prior to removal and after removal prior to protection.
- If removing items:
 - Code reference of item
 - Authorisation for removal from Heritage Store

If storing items in the Heritage Store or in an adjacent wall and ceiling cavity the following documentation should accompany the item in a clear plastic zip lock bag:

- Code reference of item
- Identification of original location clearly marked on a plan
- Photographic evidence prior to removal and after removal prior to protection.

The following procedures must then be carried out when storing items in the Heritage Store or in an adjacent wall and ceiling cavity:

- Detach the item carefully
- Place all relevant hardware and or fixings into a clear plastic zip lock bag
- Label the bag using permanent marker that identifies the item they have are associated with

- Wrap the item in closed cell foam sheeting and seal using duct tape
- Identify the object on the outside of the protective sheeting with permanent marker

2.3. RECYCLING & DISPOSAL

Recycling is an acceptable option for displaced architectural items or fabric that cannot be reused or stored on site. Items identified for recycling off site must be confirmed by the project heritage consultant.

For displaced architectural items that cannot be reused or stored on site and can be reasonably reused, then approach the second hand architectural element recycling companies such as the following:

- Chippendale Restoration at 26 Parsons St, Rozelle
- Heritage Building Centre at 432B West Botany St, Rockdale
- Architectural & Antique Elements at 124 James Street, Leichardt

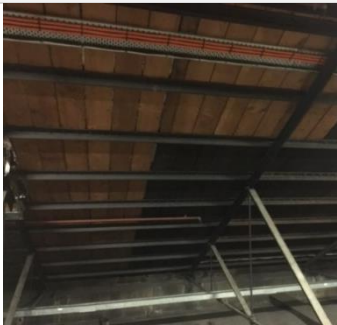
As a last resort displaced historic building fabric that cannot be reused or stored on site and cannot be reasonably reused, will be transferred to a material recycling facility.

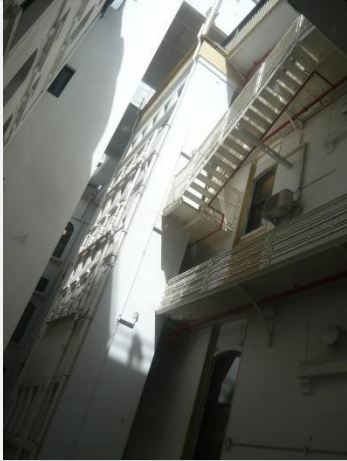
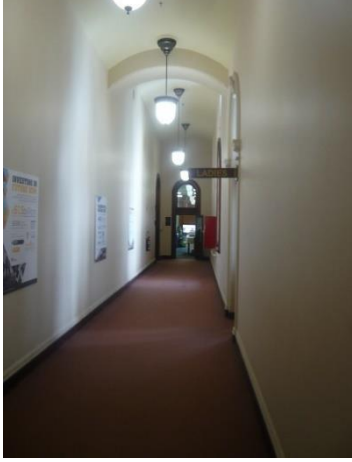
Recyclable material from the project such as concrete, rendered brickwork and masonry fabric other than reusable brickwork and sandstone will be crushed and turned into a saleable product and reused in the construction industry. Other materials will be tipped at EPA licensed landfill tips. The following is a list of facilities where general building debris can be transferred for recycling:

- Rendered brickwork will be separated and transferred to a specialist recycler such as Rock & Dirt Recycling facility for crushing. The crushed brick is a recyclable material used as sub-base, granular fill or a blended road base.
- Concrete will be separated and carted to a specialist recycler such as Rock & Dirt Recycling for crushing. The concrete produces sub-base, 20mm crushed concrete road base and a blended road-base.
- Miscellaneous steel, aluminium and copper elements and cabling will be separated to stockpiles and transferred to a metal and electronics recycler such as Sims Metal Management.
- Timber – reusable timbers only will be stripped, separated by hand and salvaged for resale to timber yards. Structural or other timber deemed unusable will be carted to Kurnell waste facility for landfill.
- General Mixed Waste – will be carted and disposed of through a contractor such as Dial-A-Dump Industries.

3. SALVAGE METHODOLOGY

Table 2 – Salvage initiatives for displaced architectural fabric

Identified significant fabric	Reference image	Reuse, storage, or recycling initiatives
Cast iron balustrading on ancillary roofs approved to be demolished		Cast iron balustrading should be reused or stored on site in the Heritage Store.
1970s Copper cladding on ancillary roofs approved to be removed	See above.	To be transferred to a metal and electronics recycler such as Sims Metal Management.
Steel Trusses located within ancillary roofs approved to be removed		Two samples (one from the northern stage 1 phase and one from the southern stage 2 phase) of the trusses are to be dismantled and stored in the Heritage Store or may be reused as an interpretive initiative - potentially as part of the building's art program. The remainder to be separated to stockpiles and transferred to a metal and electronics recycler such as Sims Metal Management.
Douglas fir lining boards located within ancillary roofs approved to be removed		To be transferred to a second hand architectural element recycling company for reuse.

Identified significant fabric	Reference image	Reuse, storage, or recycling initiatives
Steel catwalk staircases and catwalk mesh panels approved to be removed		To be transferred to a metal and electronics recycler such as Sims Metal Management.
Brickwork (that is lime mortar rendered or not rendered) approved to be removed	 	Face bricks or lime rendered and plastered bricks are to be carefully removed by hand. One palette of bricks is to be retained on site in the Heritage Store - to be available for future repairs. The excess is to be transferred to a second hand architectural element recycling company for reuse. Brickwork that has been cement rendered or that otherwise is unable to be reasonably dismantled and salvaged will be separated and transferred to a specialist recycler such as Rock & Dirt Recycling facility for crushing. The crushed brick is a recyclable material used as sub-base, granular fill or a blended road base.
Cement rendered brickwork approved to be removed		Cement rendered brickwork will be separated and transferred to a specialist recycler such as Rock & Dirt Recycling facility for crushing. The crushed brick is a recyclable material used as sub-base, granular fill or a blended road base.

Identified significant fabric	Reference image	Reuse, storage, or recycling initiatives
Concrete structure approved to be removed including but not limited to: the aerial walkway, concrete floor slabs, northern lifts shafts and staircases and zones within corridors required to create access hatches		Concrete will be separated and carted to a specialist recycler such as Rock & Dirt Recycling for crushing. The concrete produces sub-base, 20mm crushed concrete road base and a blended road-base.
Bituminous brick pavers approved to be removed in the north and south courtyards		Samples (five) of original bituminous pavers are to be tagged and stored in the Heritage Store for future research purposes. The remainder are to be disposed of to a second hand architectural element recycling companies if they can be reused. The recent brickwork pavers are to be sent to a specialist recycler such as Rock & Dirt Recycling for crushing.
Reconstructed joinery including timber doors, architraves and skirting blocks approved to be removed		To be either reused on site, sold to an architectural element recycling company or, if these two options are unrealistic, then carted to Kurnell waste facility for landfill. If hazardous materials are detected in fire doors, then dispose of in accordance with the hazmat consultant's recommendations.

Identified significant fabric	Reference image	Reuse, storage, or recycling initiatives
Original timber joinery including sections of wainscoting and skirting boards required to be altered to accommodate new partitions and any doors, windows, architraves and skirting blocks approved to be removed		To be either reused on site, stored within new wall or ceiling cavities or stored in the Heritage Store to enable future reinstatement or reuse. To be carefully removed by a suitably experienced joiner. Original brass hardware is to be retained in situ on original doors.
Continuous timber architraves in the Level 02 southern office that will interface with approved new partitions		Where new partitions are to interface with timber architrave fabric, carefully remove discrete entire sections of affected timber fabric, tag and store them in the adjacent partition cavity or the Heritage Store to enable future reinstatement. To be carefully removed by a suitably experienced joiner. (New matching sections of timber architraves can then be milled up to accommodate the interface with the proposed new partition)
Variously patterned obscured glass in the upper panels of doors approved to have timber panels installed		Representative examples to be either reused on site or stored in the Heritage Store to enable future reinstatement or reuse. To be carefully removed by a suitably experienced joiner.
Clear glass in doors, windows highlights, clerestories etc approved to be replaced		To be carefully removed to ensure no damage is caused to the framing and disposed of to a glass recycler.

Identified significant fabric	Reference image	Reuse, storage, or recycling initiatives
		
Original or early brass or iron hardware on French doors to balconies which must be removed to install compliant hardware		To be either reused on site or stored in the Heritage Store to enable future reinstatement or reuse. To be carefully removed by a suitably experienced joiner.
Original timber staircases approved to be removed in the northern dome and east and west tempietti	 	To be carefully removed by a suitably experienced joiner and transferred to an architectural element recycling company for reuse.

Identified significant fabric	Reference image	Reuse, storage, or recycling initiatives
Structural timber and steel approved to be removed		Timber to be either reused on site or sold to an architectural element recycling company or a timber yard. Structural steel to be either reused on site or sold to an architectural element recycling company or a metal recycler such as Sims Metal Management.
Timber floorboards approved to be removed		To be carefully removed by a suitably experienced tradesperson. Timber floorboards, greater in length than 1.8 metres and in good condition (to be advised by the project heritage consultant), are to be salvaged for installation in other publicly accessible parts of the building including the lower ground floor public spaces (other than marble clad floors), the west tempietti and the northern dome. Timber floorboards, greater in length than 1.8 metres, but excess to the requirements of the project are to be either stored in wall and ceiling cavities or disposed of to a second hand architectural element recycling companies or timber yard. Floorboards of lesser length may be disposed of to a second hand architectural element recycling company, timber yard or go to landfill.
Coke breeze concrete rubble within floor cavities		Removed and disposed of safely. A sample should be safely bagged in accordance with the hazmat consultant's advice, tagged and stored on site for future research purposes.

Identified significant fabric	Reference image	Reuse, storage, or recycling initiatives
Floral fitted carpet in the former Minister's suite on Ground Level		The carpet should be removed and stored in the Heritage Store.
Cast iron grills approved to be removed on Level 2		To be salvaged and reused to patch areas of damage or missing sections on lower levels.
Miscellaneous steel, aluminium and copper elements approved to be removed		Miscellaneous steel, aluminium and copper elements and cabling will be separated to stockpiles and transferred to a metal and electronics recycler such as Sims Metal Management.

DISCLAIMER

This report is dated 14 May 2018 and incorporates information and events up to that date only and excludes any information arising, or event occurring, after that date which may affect the validity of Urbis Pty Ltd (**Urbis**) opinion in this report. Urbis prepared this report on the instructions, and for the benefit only, of Pontiac Land (Australia) Pty Ltd (**Instructing Party**) for the purpose of a development application (**Purpose**) and not for any other purpose or use. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Urbis expressly disclaims all liability, whether direct or indirect, to the Instructing Party which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose other than the Purpose, and to any other person which relies or purports to rely on this report for any purpose whatsoever (including the Purpose).

In preparing this report, Urbis was required to make judgements which may be affected by unforeseen future events, the likelihood and effects of which are not capable of precise assessment.

All surveys, forecasts, projections and recommendations contained in or associated with this report are made in good faith and on the basis of information supplied to Urbis at the date of this report, and upon which Urbis relied. Achievement of the projections and budgets set out in this report will depend, among other things, on the actions of others over which Urbis has no control.

In preparing this report, Urbis may rely on or refer to documents in a language other than English, which Urbis may arrange to be translated. Urbis is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of such translations and disclaims any liability for any statement or opinion made in this report being inaccurate or incomplete arising from such translations.

Whilst Urbis has made all reasonable inquiries it believes necessary in preparing this report, it is not responsible for determining the completeness or accuracy of information provided to it. Urbis (including its officers and personnel) is not liable for any errors or omissions, including in information provided by the Instructing Party or another person or upon which Urbis relies, provided that such errors or omissions are not made by Urbis recklessly or in bad faith.

This report has been prepared with due care and diligence by Urbis and the statements and opinions given by Urbis in this report are given in good faith and in the reasonable belief that they are correct and not misleading, subject to the limitations above.

APPENDIX A

ADDENDUM 1 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2020 (MODIFICATION 9)

This addendum has been prepared to supplement the approved Lands Department Building Salvage Methodology dated 14 May 2018, in response to a Request for Information from NSW Heritage following submission of Modification 9.

Table 3 – Salvage initiatives for displaced architectural fabric – Addendum 1, 30 September 2020 (Modification 9)

Identified significant fabric	Reference image	Reuse, storage, or recycling initiatives
Fireplaces approved to be removed		Fireplaces, approved to be removed, should be reinstated on chimneybreasts in rooms where fireplaces have been removed in the past.
Milners 212 doors approved to be removed		The Milners 212 doors are to be lifted off their hinges and mounted on the adjacent walls within the Strong Room.

APPENDIX B

ADDENDUM 2 – 3 FEBRUARY 2022 (MODIFICATION 15)

This addendum has been prepared to supplement the approved Lands Department Building Salvage Methodology dated 14 May 2018, to reflect condition (d) of the Instrument of Modification for Modification 15 of the SSD application, which requires:

- (d) *Schedule 2 Part B – Prior to the Issue of a Construction Certificate Condition B49A is added by the insertion of the bold and underlined words as follows:*

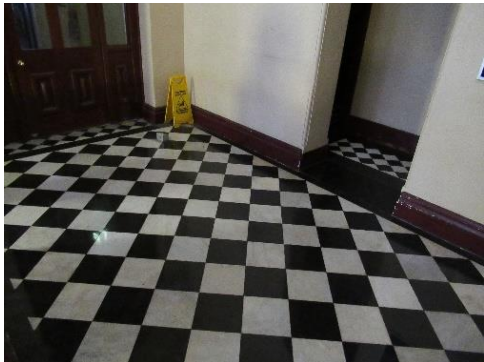
Update of Salvage Methodology – Modification 15

B49A Prior to the commencement of the additional works associated with Modification 15 (as described in Condition B44B), the Salvage Methodology shall be updated to include the additional works. The methodology must detail how all architectural elements and fabric, which are to be removed, are to be stored and reused within the Lands Building.

The updated Salvage Methodology shall be prepared in consultation with the project heritage consultant and endorsed by the Heritage Council of NSW or its delegate prior to the works commencing.

Note that the below does not include guidance for removal and salvage of fabric which has already been addressed in the main section of this report (being the endorsed Salvage Schedule).

Table 4 – Salvage initiatives for displaced architectural fabric – Addendum 2, 3 February 2022 (Modification 15)

Identified significant fabric	Reference image	Reuse, storage, or recycling initiatives
Portions of the existing courtyard gantries (temporary removal only)		Portions of the gantries approved for temporary removal are to be carefully removed to ensure no undue damage to adjacent significant fabric, tagged, protected, stored securely, and securely reinstated as existing once the temporary works are complete. Reinstate in accordance with the approved reinstatement methodology prepared to fulfil condition B49B of SSD7484.
Localised portions of stone flooring, lower-ground floor corridors (temporary removal only)		Portions of the existing stone floors approved for temporary removal are to be carefully removed to ensure no undue damage to adjacent significant fabric, tagged, protected and stored securely, and securely reinstated as existing once the temporary works are complete. Reinstate in accordance with the approved reinstatement methodology prepared to fulfil condition B49B of SSD7484.

APPENDIX C

ADDENDUM 3 – 6 OCTOBER 2022 (MODIFICATION 17)

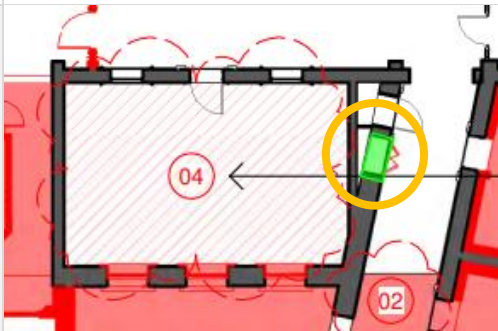
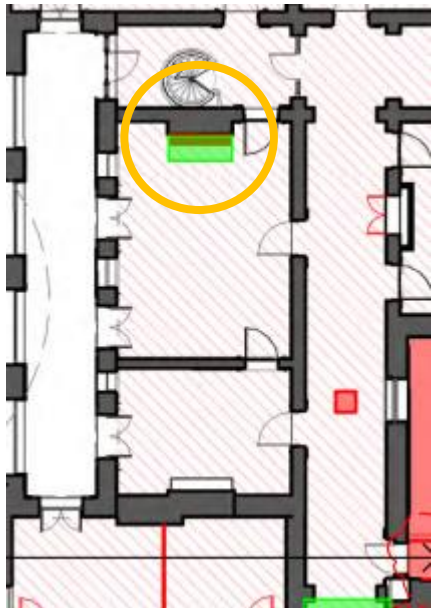
This addendum has been prepared to supplement the approved Lands Department Building Salvage Methodology dated 14 May 2018, to address a Request for Information (RFI) received from Heritage NSW, Department of Planning Industry and Environment (DPIE), dated 11/8/2022 in response to SSD 7484 Modification 17:

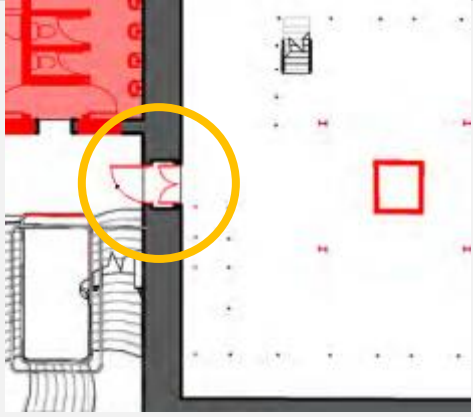
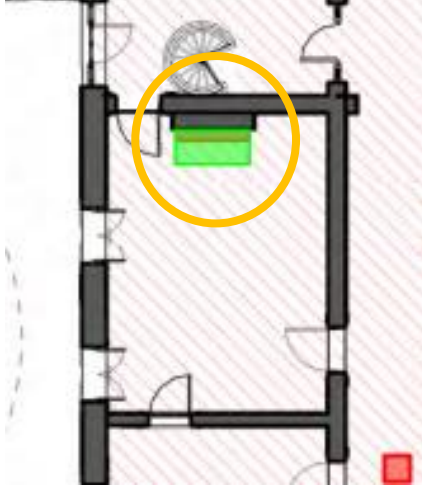
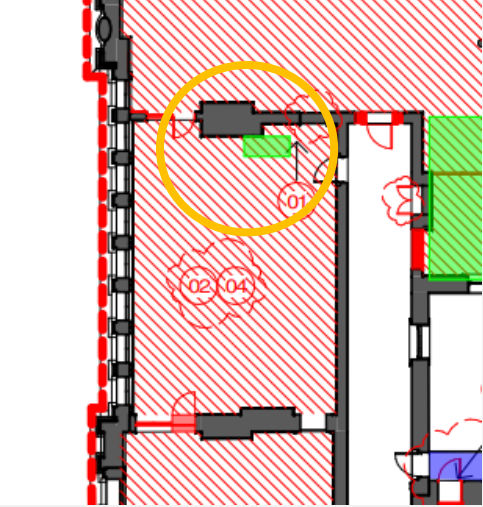
It is requested that additional information be provided for the salvage and reinstatement of significant fabric. It is requested that the following information is submitted for our consideration:

- *Salvage methodology: a salvage methodology consistent with the requirements of Condition B49 of Stage 2 SSD 7484 and consistent with the revised scope of works is to be provided. The methodology must outline how all architectural elements and fabric which are to be removed as a result of Mod 17 are to be stored and where applicable, reused within the Lands Building.*
- *Reinstatement methodology: A reinstatement methodology for the temporary removal and reinstatement of retained portions of stone floors and the relocated fireplaces.*

Note that the below does not include guidance for removal and salvage of fabric which has already been addressed in the main section of this report (being the endorsed Salvage Schedule).

Table 5 – Salvage initiatives for displaced architectural fabric – Addendum 3, 6 October 2022 (Modification 17)

Identified significant fabric	Reference image	Reuse, storage, or recycling initiatives
Lower Ground (Basement level door)		This door will be relocated to the Education Building and stored within the on-site storage room.
Fireplace at Ground Floor (G.08)		All components of fireplace to be carefully salvaged, labelled, and stored within the on-site storage room at the Education Building. A broader fireplace reinstatement methodology will confirm if this fireplace will be reinstated in situ (if the proposed works allow reinstatement); or alternatively if it will be suitable for reuse elsewhere in the Lands Building. This fireplace will likely be relocated to Room G.01 or Level 2. In the event that reinstatement or reuse are not suitable, the fireplace will remain in storage within the Education Building onsite heritage store.

Identified significant fabric	Reference image	Reuse, storage, or recycling initiatives
Strong room entry doors		It is proposed that the existing strongroom doors will be temporarily removed and reinstated within the existing reveals. However, it is suspected that these doors may contain asbestos material which will be confirmed as part of the removal process. Should the doors contain HAZMAT material, these doors may be required to be safely disposed of should no appropriate alternative solution be found.
Fireplace at Level 1 (Room 1.09)		All components of fireplace to be carefully salvaged, labelled, and stored within the on-site storage room at the Education Building. A broader fireplace reinstatement methodology will confirm if this fireplace will be reinstated in situ (if the proposed works allow reinstatement); or alternatively if it will be suitable for reuse elsewhere in the Lands Building. This fireplace will likely be relocated to Level 2. In the event that reinstatement or reuse are not suitable, the fireplace will remain in storage within the Education Building onsite heritage store.
Fireplaces (Level 1) (Room 1.18, Room 1.24, Room 1.26)		All components of fireplace to be carefully salvaged, labelled, and stored within the on-site storage room at the Education Building. A broader fireplace reinstatement methodology will confirm if this fireplace will be reinstated in situ (if the proposed works allow reinstatement); or alternatively if it will be suitable for reuse elsewhere in the Lands Building. These fireplaces will likely be relocated to Level 2, except for the fireplace in Room 1.26 which is proposed to be reinstated in Room 1.15.

Identified significant fabric	Reference image	Reuse, storage, or recycling initiatives
		In the event that reinstatement or reuse are not suitable, the fireplace will remain in storage within the Education Building onsite heritage store.
Timber Flooring (various locations)	N/A	To be carefully removed by a suitably experienced tradesperson. Timber floorboards, greater in length than 1.8 metres and in good condition (to be advised by the project heritage consultant), are to be salvaged for installation in other publicly accessible parts of the building including the lower ground floor public spaces (other than marble clad floors), the west tempietti and the northern dome. Timber floorboards, greater in length than 1.8 metres, but excess to the requirements of the project are to be either stored in wall and ceiling cavities or disposed of to a second hand architectural element recycling companies or timber yard. Floorboards of lesser length may be disposed of to a second hand architectural element recycling company, timber yard or go to landfill.

