

ISC20C

HERITAGE ALERT TEMPLATE

ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage

DARLING HARBOUR – A Place for People

9 May 2013 (revision A)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Sydney's Darling Harbour Precinct, built for the 1988 Australian Bi-Centennial Celebration is currently under threat from a government plan to redevelop a large part of the area for commercial and residential development. The NSW Government Development Proposal SSD5752¹ for 'Sydney International Convention, Exhibition & Entertainment Precinct' (SICEEP) outlines the redevelopment of the convention centre, exhibition centre, entertainment facilities and associated public domain works. In addition the Sydney Entertainment Centre is to be demolished.

The site slated for demolition and redevelopment has significant 20th century heritage values. It includes the Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre complex and the waterfront public urban parkland known as Tumbalong Park incorporating an 'Urban Stream' and significant landscaping.

The Waterfront Promenade incorporating a Spiral Water Feature and Chinese Garden of Friendship are being retained in the SICEEP scheme. Darling Harbour incorporates some statutory heritage items. They are the Pyrmont Bridge, Hydraulic Pumping Station No. 1, a Carousel and various listed archaeological areas including the Darling Harbour Rail Corridor. The Australian Bicentennial buildings are fine examples of Twentieth Century modern Australian architecture. Darling Harbour's 56-hectare precinct², managed until 2012 by the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority (SHFA) for the NSW Government agency, State Property, was one of the biggest urban redevelopments to be undertaken in Australia, heralding a new era for urban design of public landscape.

The scale of the proposed 'Sydney International Convention Centre, Exhibition & Entertainment Precinct' redevelopment is much larger than the existing development and will overwhelm the surviving 19th century historic buildings in the area and significantly compromise and reduce the harbourside landscape setting. Public space designed as a "place for people" will be alienated.

Beside the architectural and heritage loss, the demolition of the major buildings and most of the parkland is not environmentally sustainable. The demolition, rather than the alteration and augmentation of the existing facilities is a departure from the widely acknowledged commitment of Australia and the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority to the protection and long-term conservation of its cultural heritage and historic sites of all periods, be they ancient or modern.

We urge the New South Wales government to suspend the current proposal and to engage in a process to ensure the retention of the heritage significance of the Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre complex and Darling Harbour as a whole, including the Robert Woodward-designed Spiral Water Feature, the 'Urban Stream' Water Feature, Tumbalong Park,

¹ http://majorprojects.planning.nsw.gov.au/index.pl?action=view_job&job_id=5752

² Note: The Haymarket site south of Darling Harbour is excluded

and Chinese Garden of Friendship.

The heritage values of this site and the international importance of the work of Philip Cox, John Andrews, Robert Woodward & Ove Arup require that careful & comprehensive reconsideration of the proposal be given.

Darling Harbour has cultural, social and architectural significance in abundance – the problem is that all this has been generated in the last thirty years. Any methodical assessment would demonstrate that the various venues and the place itself have been the settings of many of Sydney's major events for the past thirty years and that the principal buildings and parklands are of high standard & make a major contribution to the image of Sydney. They are part of the collective memory of many Sydneysiders, and are, therefore, part of the community's heritage.

1.0 Identity of Building/Artifact/Object/Place*

1.1 Current Name and Original Name.

Darling Harbour, incorporating Tumbalong Park (including the 'Urban Stream' and Woodward-designed Spiral Water Features), the Chinese Garden of Friendship, Chinese Garden Forecourt, Sydney Exhibition Centre and Sydney Convention Centre complex, the Sydney Aquarium, Australian National Maritime Museum, Imax Theatre, Harbourside Shopping Centre, Commonwealth Bank Place, Cockle Bay Wharf and Marina, Darling Walk and the historic Pyrmont Bridge, former Hydraulic Pumping Station and listed archaeological items.

1.2 Location, Town, Country, Street

Darling Harbour, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, Darling Drive



Aerial View of Darling Harbour, Sydney, Australia

1.3 Classification/ Type of Place

Sydney's Darling Harbour Precinct, built for the 1988 Australian Bi-Centennial Celebration, is a high quality example of an urban renewal project incorporating iconic buildings, fountains and landscape features that are exceptionally fine examples of Australian Twentieth Century modern architecture and landscape architecture.

The Woodward Water Feature, Tumbalong Park including the Urban Stream Fountain and associated landscaping. Darling Walk and associated moorings and wharfs.

The Sydney Exhibition Centre is one of Sydney's most important works of architecture, and, in conjunction with the Sydney Aquarium and National Maritime Museum, make a major contribution to the image of Sydney as a city on the harbour.

The Sydney Exhibition Centre is an excellent example of 1980s steel architecture, which was adopted by Australian architects and referred to in "Identifying Australian Architecture"³ as Late Twentieth Century Structuralist. The Sydney Exhibition Centre is a major component of South Darling Harbour, framing Tumbalong Park along its western edge. It is managed as a complex of public buildings that includes the Sydney Convention Centre buildings.

The Sydney Convention Centre buildings are high quality examples of a major public buildings designed by leading Australian architects in the Late Twentieth Century Late Modern style and are acknowledged as aesthetically distinctive and robust designs.

1.4 Current Heritage Protection Status

The former Darling Harbour Authority site has no Heritage Protection as it is a State Significant Site.

The following heritage items are included in the State Heritage Register:

- Hydraulic Pumping Station No 1;
- Pyrmont Bridge;
- The Carousel;

The Sydney Exhibition Centre and Woodward Spiral Water Feature located in Darling Harbour were nominated by the Australian Institute of Architects as items of State Significance in 2012.

In February and April 2013 the Heritage Council of NSW State Heritage Register Committee noted that the Sydney Exhibition Centre and (Robert Woodward-designed spiral) water feature were, in the views of the committee members, of State Significance. The spiral water feature is being retained in the SICEEP scheme but the Sydney Exhibition Centre is to be demolished under the SICEEP proposal.

State Heritage Register nominations are currently being prepared for the former Darling Harbour Authority site (now known as Darling Harbour), Sydney Convention Centre and Link Building, Tumbalong Park including the Urban Stream Water Feature and the National Maritime Museum.

The following heritage items are included in Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012

- Pier Street Precinct Archaeological Remains;
- Pyrmont Bridge;

The following heritage items are included in the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority Section 170 Register

- Chinese Garden of Friendship is included in the SHFA Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register;
- Exhibition Centre Precinct – Archaeological Remains – Iron Wharf is included in the SHFA Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register;

³ Apperly, Irving & Reynolds, 1989, *A Pictorial Guide to identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Sydney: Angus & Robertson

- Darling Harbour Rail Corridor is included in the SHFA Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register;
- Hydraulic Pumping Station No 1 is included in the SHFA Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register;
- Pier Street Precinct Archaeological Remains is included in the SHFA Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register;
- The Carousel is included in the SHFA Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register;
- Pyrmont Bridge is included in the SHFA Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register;

2.0 Statement of Significance and History

2.1 Statement of Significance*

The Darling Harbour site is significant for the archaeological potential still extant, this is important for the information it may reveal about industrial and technological advances over almost a two hundred year period. This area was where beginnings of industry, the development of technologies and significant transportation facilities⁴ in Australia occurred. Part of the area includes Chinatown and thus has cultural significance for the Chinese community whose association with the area extends back to c1870s. It is a large site with a diverse history stretching back to pre-European settlement. It includes Cockle Bay which was named for the large shell middens and thus may have indigenous archaeological significance.

The significance of Darling Harbour redevelopment was the transformation of the derelict 54 hectare industrial harbour front site into an inner city entertainment area - a new **“place for people.”** The then NSW Premier Neville Wran’s vision for Darling Harbour was part of his wider philosophy of making Sydney accessible to ordinary people, enhancing the culture and general quality of life in New South Wales.

Darling Harbour, on the western edge of the Sydney CBD, was the centrepiece of the NSW Government’s program for the 1988 Bicentenary celebrations.

Darling Harbour is one of Sydney’s greatest urban renewal projects since European settlement.

The significance of the **Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre** complex is primarily derived from its continued use as the principal NSW venue for events, exhibitions and conference attracting and enjoyed by a large audience of Sydney residents and visitors from Australia and the world. More significantly, the Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre complex was the backdrop for the official opening of Darling Harbour by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth in May 1988. Since then it has been the venue for many major exhibitions including the Skills Olympics 1988, First State 1988, the Sydney Bicentennial Fair and many lifestyle exhibitions.

The Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre at Darling Harbour was a venue of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games and a key meeting venue of APEC Australia 2007.

The **Sydney Exhibition Centre** was the first major exhibition centre to be built in New South Wales since the Garden Palace of 1879. The Garden Palace was destroyed in a fire in 1882, leaving Sydney without an international standard exhibition facility for over a century.

⁴ The SICEEP development impacts both Darling Harbour Rail Corridor and the Exhibition Centre Precinct



The Sydney Exhibition Centre is to be demolished in the SICEEP DA (Photograph Patrick Bingham Hall)

The **Sydney Exhibition Centre** opened in January 1988 as part of the Australian Bicentennial celebrations, is of National heritage significance as an excellent example of a Late Twentieth Century Structuralist public building. It is an important work in the career of the prominent Australian architect Philip Cox AO, who continues to play a significant role in Australia's cultural history. The Sydney Exhibition Centre is critically-acclaimed nationally and internationally as a significant example of Twentieth Century architecture, demonstrating a high level of creativity in its concept and of integrity in its execution. In 1989, it was awarded the Sir John Sulman Medal RAlA (NSW Chapter) by a peer Institute committee chaired by Harry Seidler. In the same year it was a finalist for the Sir Zelman Cowan Award. Philip Cox received the Australian Institute of Architect's Gold Medal in 1984 and in 1988 he was awarded the Order of Australia for services to architecture.



Left: Sydney Convention Centre (Bayside) on the Waterfront Promenade designed by John Andrews is to be demolished in the SICEEP DA proposal
Right: Fiesta Sydney Convention Centre (Harbourside shopping centre is in the far right background)

Sydney Convention Centre (Bayside) on the Waterfront Promenade, Darling Harbour, dating from 1988, is a high quality example of a major public building designed by a leading Australian architect in the Late Twentieth Century Late Modern style and is acknowledged as an aesthetically distinctive and robust design.

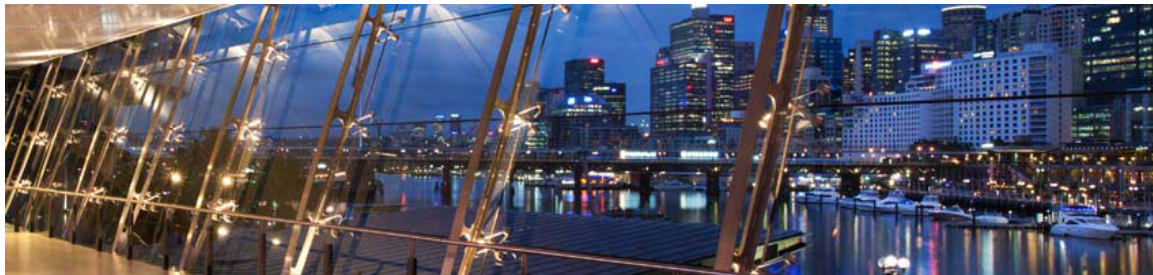
Now known as the Bayside Wing, the Centre was designed for the 1988 Bicentennial by John Andrews AO of John Andrews International who received Australia's most prestigious architectural award, the Australian Institute of Architect's Gold Medal in 1980.

The Sydney Convention Centre is of aesthetic significance through its association with architect John Andrews AO, who was the first Australian architect to achieve major success internationally, and this building is regarded as the best surviving example of his work in Sydney.

The Sydney Convention Centre is home to a unique collection of paintings. The majority were commissioned or purchased by the former Darling Harbour Authority as art representative of Australian painting at the time of the Australian Bicentenary in 1988.

Many artists who were commissioned for the 1988 collection accepted only a token fee for their work in recognition that their work would become integral to the Darling Harbour project and a gift to the community.

The collection has a strong Sydney emphasis through the number of artists who were recognised at that point in time as having a particular affinity with Sydney. In addition, where paintings were commissioned, the artists were requested to respond in some way to Sydney, its harbour and its maritime atmosphere. There have been some additions to the collection since 1988. *Refer to Attachment A for details of the artists and artworks.*



View from Link Building The Link building is to be retained in the SICEEP DA

'Parkside' **Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre 'Link' Building** at Darling Harbour has high aesthetic significance with its ballroom foyer and its long, cantilevered glass façade emerging from the cavernous depths of the expressway void and appearing to float above the lawns and paving.

The 'Link' Building has high design and technological significance in its response to an extraordinarily challenging site, with its frameless, sloping and angled cantilevered ballroom foyer glass façade forming a bold counterpoint to the massive concrete monoliths above and the freeway concrete columns incorporated into the new building but hidden from view within stone-clad walls.

As the last of the major Darling Harbour Development constructions, this building has historic significance as the final component of the original Bicentennial development and through its use for the 2000 Sydney Olympics. Now known as the Parkside, the 'Link' Building was designed for the 2000 Sydney Olympics by Ken Woolley AM of Ancher/Mortlock/Woolley who received Australia's most prestigious architectural award, the Australian Institute of Architect's Gold Medal in 1993.

Tumbalong Park Darling Harbour's Open Space



View east across Tumbalong Park Commonwealth Bank Place in the background. Note the stage is served by extensive underground facilities including a green room. The change of level conceals the back of stage activities and the Urban Stream encloses the open green to the south protecting the turfed space from intensive pedestrian use. The advanced Port Jackson Fig is a feature of the park.



View west across Tumbalong Park with Sydney Exhibition Centre & the tress flanking the Urban Stream in the background. Sydney Exhibition Centre, the Urban Stream & massed eucalypts and gardens shown in this photo are to be demolished in the SICEEP DA proposal.

Ron Powell, former head of the former NSW Government Public Work's Landscape Section, 'guided' the landscape of Darling Harbour from the early 1980s, before it became an actual project, until its opening. As head of Public Work's Landscape Section, (in effect the government landscape architect) Stuart Crawford of the Premier's Department Capital Works Unit consulted Ron Powell for a "grass specification" for the former Paddy's market site at Darling Harbour. Their thoughts were to "dress up" the site in preparation for a marketing campaign to sell the site to the private sector

Ron Powell convinced Stuart Crawford there were far better ways. Public Works commissioned Ian Oelrichs and James Grose to prepare a series of temporary events/site presentation initiatives. In parallel, Premier Neville Wran consulted 'captains of industry'. They recommended that the government carry out basic infrastructure and headworks then make individual sites available to developers.

This resulted in Government Architect J.W. (Ian) Thomson setting up an Interim Management Team (IMT) in late 1984 under the direction of Assistant Government Architect, Andrew Andersons and with Ron Powell as the team's landscape architect.

Thus, the importance of Darling Harbour's open spaces was recognised as an integral component from the outset, a situation which was not universal at that time.

The IMT 'got the ball rolling' for several months whilst the Darling Harbour Authority (DHA) was established with first Chief Executive Officer Hank Laan. Laan's first task was to appoint MSJ Keys Young (MSJ KY) as the Design Directorate for Darling Harbour.

From the IMT few staff remained. Andrew Andersons chaired a Design Review Panel and Ron Powell was appointed Landscape Director specifically to manage the Chinese Garden but more importantly to develop the Darling Harbour Authority's open space brief and then work closely with MSJ KY.

Landscape solutions were expected to overcome the 'tyranny' of the site's bisection by the Western Distributor's flyovers. The Urban Stream's activation as well as establishment of a strong perspective pull towards the harbour were to be reinforced by a strong avenue of green architectural elements, the Date Palms (*Phoenix Canariensis*)

The contract to source and transplant the palms was one of (if not) the first such endeavours in Australia. The Port Jackson Fig which was shown on Mark Willett's sketches for Tumbalong Park was perhaps aspirational. Mark Willett had not hoped for reality in a huge, mature fig being in place on opening day. This initiative was fully supported by the subsequent Darling Harbour Authority CEO, Bob Pentecost.

Bob Pentecost involved himself fully in virtually every aspect of the landscape. Ron Powell fought him over use of paperbarks (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*) to line the (now removed) lake, and every detail of the Chinese Garden to ensure the authenticity he'd promised not only Minister Brereton but also the Guangdong Province designers.

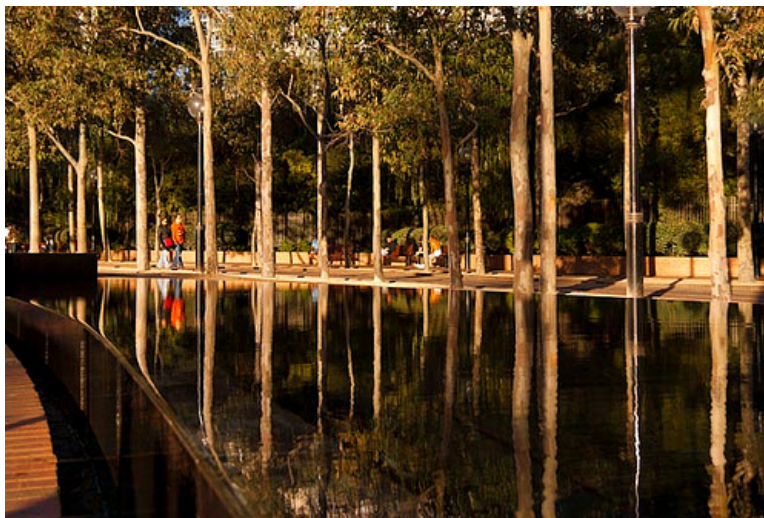
Another strongly-contested issue was the forecourt to the Exhibition Centre, which also fronted the entry to the Chinese Garden. Pentecost wanted it filled with trees fearing it would become an unbearable heat trap in summer. Ron Powell successfully argued citing Sydney's dearth of urban plazas and the need for a place for frequent open air events for the Chinatown precinct. The Chinese Garden Forecourt is a great success as an open paved plaza.

The current Lend Lease DA for the redevelopment of Darling Harbour shows cherry trees finally

arriving in the forecourt of the Chinese Garden, thus eliminating the paved plaza.

Mark Willett's description of the strong resolution of performance requirements for Tumbalong Park into the realised landscape should be strongly heeded by designers wanting to change the park. The current solution resulted from countless sessions, design options and considerations by the Design Review Committee. Wran wanted to develop the space as The Joan Sutherland Music Bowl. It was not possible to develop a facility fitting for the Dame (like Melbourne's Myer Music Bowl) within the site's constraints.

Tumbalong Park's "instant" landscape construction also featured a NSW (if not Australian) first. "Instant" landscapes are today expected but were novel in 1988. Darling Harbour required pioneering work. The Minister wanted "big trees" on opening day, but Australian natives were a must. The biggest eucalypts available those days were about 3 metres. Ron Powell argued that they could get them into the ground in Spring 1986, by January 26 1988, they'd be about 5 metres tall, and if planted in their hundreds and closely spaced, a powerful effect could be achieved.



Darling Harbour's "Urban Stream" and associated paths and massed eucalypts are to be removed in the SICEEP DA

The importance of Darling Harbour's "**Urban Stream**" designed by MSJ Architect's Mark Willett, is derived primarily from its aesthetic significance. Established as a water feature of exemplary design for its period, it makes a significant contribution to the urban design of Darling Harbour. The fringe of spotted gumtrees (*Eucalyptus maculate*) behind the stream shade the path at the water's edge and accentuate the large central circular lawn of Tumbalong Park. Like the Woodward Spiral Fountain it is well loved by the community. It is one of a group of iconic structures and garden features at Darling Harbour associated with the 1988 Australian Bicentenary Celebrations. Darling Harbour Redevelopment won the MSJ Group the 1991 Waterfront Centre Annual Award in the USA.

The SICEEP scheme demolishes the Urban Stream and the associated landscape works including the spectacular massed eucalypts.



Darling Harbour's "Urban Stream" and Phoenix Palm axis at night (Exhibition Centre on LHS) (Photo Flickr) The Exhibition Centre, Urban Stream and advanced date palm (Phoenix Canariensis) feature are to be demolished in the SICEEP DA

Darling Harbour Spiral Water Feature's importance is derived primarily from its aesthetic significance, established as a water feature of exemplary design for its period, receiving in 1991 both the Walter Burley Griffin Award of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects & New South Wales Chapter Civic Design Award. In 1992 it was awarded the Civic Design prize of the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects. The water feature was designed in 1987 by a notable architect, Robert Woodward AM, a World War II veteran whose career as a fountain designer was of national and international prominence. Woodward designed a number of fountains in Sydney, but this fountain and the El Alamein fountain in Kings Cross are considered his masterpieces.

Darling Harbour Spiral Fountain makes a significant contribution to the urban design of Darling Harbour. Robert Woodward's fountain is a beautiful piece of design with an inter-play of water, light and surface texture. It is both an irresistibly interactive water element and beautiful spiral sculptural form, well-loved by the community. It is one of a group of iconic structures and garden features at Darling Harbour associated with the 1988 Australian Bicentenary Celebrations. It is being retained in the SICEEP scheme.



Images Darling Harbour Spiral Water Feature Photographer Max Dupain This spiral fountain is to be retained in the SICEEP proposal however the new development will impinge on the surrounding space.

The Chinese Garden of Friendship⁵



Chinese Garden of Friendship from the air showing the paved forecourt between the Chinese Garden and Sydney Exhibition Centre. Bridge links to Chinatown top right hand corner. Link to Entertainment Centre under freeway bottom left Hand side (not visible). The paved forecourt is to be formally planted with flowering cherry trees in the SICEEP DA proposal.

The **Chinese Garden of Friendship** is an authentic Chinese Garden, designed in China, and constructed under Chinese supervision with Chinese artisans, and is rare beyond the Chinese mainland. The **Chinese Garden of Friendship Forecourt**⁶ is a large open paved public space designed specifically without trees for the Chinese community to act as a place of assembly for parades and cultural festivals.

The Chinese Garden has spiritual value for the followers of the Taoist philosophy and has social value for both the Chinese community (particularly the Sydney Chinese Community) as well as the broader community.

The Garden has social value also in terms of the relationship between the government of New South Wales and the governments of Guangdong and Shanghai which have donated numerous rock sculptures, buildings and other features such as the shiwan glazed pottery Dragon Wall, the Twin Pavilion and the Gurr (Clear View Pavilion), the granite foo-dogs, the Yingde Rock Sculpture, the Wax Rock, the Tai Hai Rock, the Dragon Wall, based on the design of the Nine Dragon Wall in Beijing, is unique in that the dragons were constructed from ceramic pieces built into an open frame to allow the wall to be viewed from all directions.

As an authentic Chinese Garden, the Garden of Friendship has exceptional aesthetic value with its range of pavilions, lakes, waterfalls, statuary, paintings, plantings, penjing, landscapes and courtyards all of which have been created and positioned according to traditions dating from the

⁵The Chinese Garden is on the same Land Title DP and Lot as what is referred to as Darling Central but is not included in the SICEEP scheme.

⁶ The Chinese Garden Forecourt located between the Sydney Exhibition Centre and the Chinese Garden is on the same Land Title DP and Lot as what is referred to as Darling Central but is included in the SICEEP scheme.

5th Century and Taoist principles of Yin-Yang, the five opposite elements and Qi, believed by Taoists to be the central force of life and energy.

The Chinese Garden of Friendship has historical significance as a gift for the 1988 Australian Bicentennial Celebrations, for the involvement of the Australian-Chinese Community Association in establishing the garden near the area first settled by Chinese migrants in the mid 1850s including the involvement of local architect Henry Tsang, and for its historical links with garden design and Taoist philosophy dating back to the private gardens of the 5th Century AD and to the earlier imperial parks of the Shang Dynasty 3,000 years ago.

Within the garden's teahouse annex is a rare item of extraordinary technological and aesthetic significance – the Jade Carriage. Of unknown age, but thought to come originally from Guangdong Province this bridal carriage weighing two tons is the only one of its type outside China.

Both the Chinese Garden of Friendship and the paved Forecourt that serves both the garden and exhibition centre are included in the SICEEP site. The development scheme proposes to plant the forecourt with a grid of flowering cherry trees leaving Darling Harbour without a large paved area suitable for intensive large scale public assembly and vehicular traffic.

The Sydney Aquarium⁷ was designed by Philip Cox AO as a 15-metre-high, 140-metre-long breaking wave with three elements: the main building and two massive tanks, partially submerged into the harbour, housing the Shark and Harbour Oceanaria which create the illusion of walking on the ocean floor.



Left: View 1988 showing the relationship of Pyrmont Bridge, the Australian National Maritime Museum and Sydney Aquarium forming the gateway to Darling Harbour. Right: The Sydney Aquarium 1988

⁷ It is not included in the SICEEP scheme.



Left: Australian National Maritime Museum (Photo Patrick Bingham Hall) Right: The Australian National Maritime Museum in context (Photo Flickr)

The Australian National Maritime Museum⁸, the first national museum built outside the national capital, Canberra was also designed by Philip Cox AO. “That it got off the ground at all came down to Prime Minister Bob Hawke’s Commitment and to the decision of the American government to provide significant funds as a gift for the Bicentenary, supplemented by private fund raising in the United States by Washington’s Ambassador, Laurence W. Lane. Built by Allco Steel, the National Maritime Museum showcases Australia’s maritime heritage, including historic charts and instruments, sketches of ships and craft and the ships themselves. It is reminiscent of tall masts and billowing sails and its exhibition space runs 100 metres end-to-end and is 38 metres high to accommodate tall masts. Historic vessels are moored at two finger wharves” adjacent to the museum building.

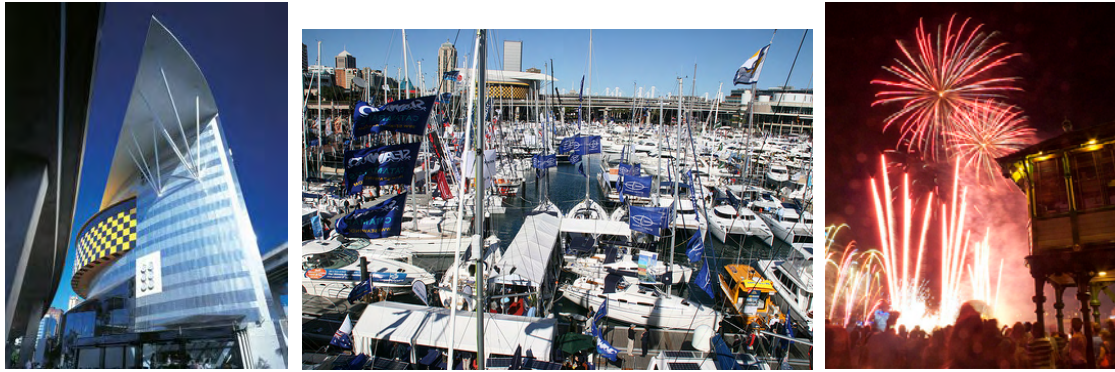
Darling Harbour was the first maritime centre in Australia. The Maritime Museum is the only aspect of Darling Harbour’s redevelopment which is directly related to the original settlement. The museum shares with the aquarium, the symbolic Darling Harbour gateway. It has direct visual contact with maritime, merchant, naval and commuter activity in what is Australia’s busiest port.

What was initially known as the **Darling Harbour Monorail** was conceived of as part of the redevelopment of Darling Harbour, providing a passenger link with the Sydney CBD. The operators, TNT Harbourlink (part of transport group TNT), hoped to have the monorail ready by the Australian Bicentenary celebrations of 26 January 1988, but the opening did not take place until 21 July 1988. Nevertheless, the complete design and construction period of 26 months was extraordinarily short. Its construction was highly controversial.

There are eight stations on the 3.6 kilometres (2.2 mi) of track, with four trains operating simultaneously. It serves major attractions and facilities such as the Powerhouse Museum, Sydney Aquarium and Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre. The system is currently operated for Metro Transport Sydney by Veolia, which also operates the Sydney Metro Light Rail.

The Metro Monorail will cease operation in June 2013 and will be demolished.

⁸ It is not included in the SICEEP scheme.



Left: Sydney IMAX Theatre Darling Harbour. Centre: Boating Show Cockle Bay with Imax Theatre and Sydney Convention Centre in the background. Right: Pyrmont Bridge acts as a viewing platform for regular fireworks displays and other activities held in Cockle Bay

Sydney IMAX Theatre⁹, Darling Harbour

The Sydney Imax Theatre includes a 540 seat cinema opened in 1996, designed by Australian architect Lionel Glendenning, with a striking aluminium cladding and black and yellow checkerboard facade. Squeezed into a difficult site (wedged between freeways and half built over water), the 'eye' shape and plan of this building make a strong visual statement about its use and turn its external walls into a giant billboard for its occupant.

Located on Sydney's eastern city edge among the freeways at the edge of Cockle Bay, the design found solutions for many obstacles of space, fit, sound, size and context. The symbolism of the outer structure is the human eye, with references to classical theatrical philosophies.

Upon completion, the building boasted the world's largest cinema screen. The complex also features a stunning bar and two hundred-seat restaurant, bookshop and function space. The complex quickly became an icon of the Darling Harbour and Cockle Bay entertainment and leisure precinct.

The design of IMAX Sydney received a Royal Australian Institute of Architects Merit Award and the BHP National Metal Building Award.

Commonwealth Bank Place or Darling Quarter *commercial building precinct*¹⁰

Darling Quarter is a new mixed use precinct that introduced commercial office use into the public domain of Darling Harbour, one of Australia's most visited destinations. The project also includes: new pedestrian connections from Darling Harbour to the city; a large retail terrace with new cafes, restaurants and bars; generous grassed community areas; a 300 seat children's theatre; and an innovative playground, which is one of the largest illuminated playgrounds in the country. Darling Quarter has prompted a shift in thinking about the importance of public domain in the re-vitalisation of the western edge of the Sydney CBD.

⁹ It is not included in the SICEEP scheme, however demolition of this building is proposed.

¹⁰ It is not included in the SICEEP scheme.



Left: Darling Quarter Children's Playground areas



Right: Darling Quarter grassed community areas

Darling Quarter won an award for excellence in design in the AILA New South Wales Chapter Awards in 2011, the President's Award for Landscape Design from the International Federation of Landscape Architecture at a presentation in Shanghai in October 2012 and the architects FJMT were *awarded* Office of the Year at the 2012 World Architecture Festival Awards in October 2012.

Harbourside Shopping Centre and **Cockle Bay Wharf** are not included in the SICEEP scheme. Cockle Bay is one of the bays in Darling Harbour, which opens into the much larger Sydney Harbour. The locality around the bay is also known as Darling Harbour.



New Years Eve Fireworks Cockle Bay Cockle Bay Wharf in the background



Left: Cockle Bay Wharf



Right: Harbourside Festival Marketplace

Harbourside Festival Marketplace¹¹ on the west side of the Cockle Bay was designed and constructed by Tom Hayson's company to provide a place for entertainment and shopping. It contains over 24 bars, restaurants, food outlets and retail outlets. Modelled on the festival markets of Baltimore, the Harbourside marketplace was decorated with distinctly Australian artworks of more than 30 of Australia's artists, muralists, designers and craftspeople. It is an undistinguished building based on a Baltimore design.

Cockle Bay Wharf, a waterfront entertainment area on the east side of the Cockle Bay, designed by Eric Kuhne includes a wide variety of restaurants, pubs, clubs, cafes and function venues.

Darling Harbour offers 60 dining venues across three stunning locations-Harbourside, Cockle Bay Wharf and King Street Wharf. Located alongside Cockle Bay Wharf, the King Street Wharf and proposed Barangaroo development were not part of the original Darling Harbour Authority 1988 development.

The following heritage items are included in the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority Section 170 Register¹² for Darling Harbour

Hydraulic Pumping Station No.1 played a pivotal role in the industrial, commercial and architectural development of Sydney. As the city's first and major public provider of hydraulic power, it has strong historical associations with many prominent buildings and firms. The elegant structure of the remaining building is one of the very few industrial landmarks remaining in this part of the city.

The **Darling Harbour Carousel** is a rare, complete and intact example of an Edwardian carousel, and is representative of a wider variety of similar machines. The Darling Harbour Carousel retains its steam engine and original workings, and demonstrates the methods of construction and operation that are associated with the "golden age" of carousels (1890s and 1920s). Its rich decorations are entertainingly attractive and form both an expression of traditional fairground architecture and an exposition of the popular idiom, appropriately demonstrating on-going adaptation to times and places. The Darling Harbour Carousel has been part of Sydney's cultural life for most of the twentieth century, associated with many major cultural festivals and events, and

¹¹ It is not included in the SICEEP scheme.

¹² The SICEEP development impacts both Darling Harbour Rail Corridor and the Exhibition Centre Precinct

has travelled throughout much of NSW as a central entertainment of the important agricultural shows and fairs. It continues to entertain children and adults alike in its present location as part of a major tourist locality in Sydney. (source: Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants, April 1997)



Darling Harbour Carousel

The **Darling Harbour goods line** was part of the first railway opened in New South Wales in 1855, the current corridor corresponding with that purchased from the Harris family in 1853 for this purpose. It therefore has a high degree of significance as a place. The Ultimo Road Bridge is believed to be that constructed in the 1850s, and is therefore one of the only remaining features of the original railway which joined Darling Harbour and Granville (Parramatta Junction) in 1855. Future development should respect the definition of the space, allowing for its interpretation as a former railway corridor. Aesthetically the space is free of development within an urban context dominated by multi-storied buildings. The siting of the railway along what was the edge of Darling Harbour strongly influenced the development of Pyrmont and Ultimo. Because of it, wool stores, engineering works and other industries were built here after the 1870s, giving this part of Ultimo its industrial, rather than residential, flavour.



Darling Harbour Railway Yards

Exhibition Centre Precinct - The Iron Wharf was considered to be an engineering masterpiece at the time of its construction. Parts of the wharf still remain buried at the site and are significant archaeological remains. They have the potential to inform about early large scale iron construction. The Iron Wharf is significant as it was one of the first large scale iron constructions in the world.

The construction of the wharf lead to the development of Darling Harbour as the major goods centre in Sydney.



Wharfs being demolished at Cockle Bay during the construction of Darling Harbour. Pymont Bridge is in the background.

Pymont Bridge is an item of State heritage significance for its aesthetic, historical and scientific cultural values. An essential link between the city and the inner western suburbs, Pymont Bridge is closely associated with the economic and social development of Sydney at the end of the 19th century. Pymont Bridge is closely associated with Percy Allen, PWD Engineer-in-Chief of bridge design, who was responsible for the introduction of American timber bridge practice to NSW and designed over 500 bridges in NSW. The quality of the carved stonework of the piers and portals added to the aesthetic appeal of the bridge. At the time of construction the swing span of Pymont Bridge was one of the largest in the world. It was one of the first swing bridges to be powered by electricity. The timber approach spans demonstrate a rare example of deck type Allan trusses; there being no other known example. The bridge's Australian design and technological innovation was a source of pride for the people of NSW. Despite the demolition of the eastern approach to the bridge and the construction of the mono-rail track along its deck, Pymont Bridge retains its essential heritage values.

2.2 History of the Place

History of Darling Harbour

Until the arrival of Europeans, the Gadigal people, the original inhabitants of the area around Sydney Cove, called Darling Harbour Tumbalong (place where seafood is found).

The area, Darling Harbour was originally known as Long Cove. It was later named Cockle Bay and by the 1830s when commerce started to grow, became Darling Harbour. Darling Harbour is named after Lieutenant-General Ralph Darling, who was Governor of New South Wales from 1825 to 1831.

In the 1820s, Darling Harbour began to accommodate the overflow of shipping from Sydney Cove.

The introduction of a rail link in the 1850s meant that the importance of Darling Harbour grew. By 1888, the rail link received all kinds of agricultural produces from country centres. As trade increased, more cargo ships deserted Sydney Cove for Darling Harbour due to the absence of a goods railway to Circular Quay.

By the 1890s steam cranes used to press the bales of wool at the wharf-side was replaced by new technology – hydraulic power. At the same time, the new world-class Pyrmont Bridge was built, a swing bridge which operated on electricity.

The city markets were relocated in the Darling Harbour area, close to rail facilities, shortly after the First World War. The end of the First World War followed by the Depression, saw the demise of the old Iron Wharf and many firms in the area closed for good. Further, with the development elsewhere of container terminals and their connected road transport, this led to the inevitable closure of the railway yard.

Darling Harbour, once a bustling prosperous centre had become obsolete by the early 1980s.

Much of the land had been the site of the NSW Railways central marshalling yards and freight consolidation centre. The Enquiry into the NSW transport industry, including rail/road competition, (1978–1980) under Commissioner Gavan McDonnell, found that this centre was inefficient, should be moved, and the land used for other public purposes. These recommendations were acted upon and by the mid-to-late 1980s, when the area had become largely derelict it was redeveloped as a pedestrian and tourist precinct as an initiative of the then New South Wales Minister for Public Works, Laurie Brereton. The Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre at Darling Harbour was a venue of the 2000 Summer Olympic Games and a key meeting venue of APEC Australia 2007.

Today the precinct maintains some reminders of its past. Tumbalong Park draws its name from the Aboriginal term for “meeting place”, while Cockle Bay bears the name given to it by early colonists who were grateful for the shellfish they found on its shores in a time of food shortage. (Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre webpage “History”, 2013)

Darling Harbour and the Bicentenary

The redevelopment of Darling Harbour, the first maritime centre in Australia, was the centerpiece of the NSW Wran Government’s programme for the 1988 Bicentenary. At the time Philip Cox called it “the most important piece of real estate that’s been put together in Sydney in 100 years”.¹³

On 1 May 1984 Premier Neville Wran announced a highly ambitious plan to rejuvenate Sydney’s Darling Harbour. The redevelopment of Darling Harbour along the western edge of the city was to be a government backed transformation of the derelict 54 hectare harbour front site into an inner city entertainment area - a new “**place for people.**” Neville Wran’s vision for Darling Harbour was part of his wider philosophy of making Sydney accessible to ordinary people, enhancing the culture and general quality of life in New South Wales.

The government put in place a massive capital works program for the Bicentenary and Darling Harbour was the centrepiece that captured the community’s attention. The NSW Government invested \$900 million into the project over the following four years. Wran’s vision was to create a permanent part of Sydney’s cultural identity. He stated that it was ‘absolutely essential’ for Sydney to have exhibition and convention centres as part of the redevelopment. The significant change that Darling Harbour’s urban renewal brought to the city was public access to the water. It shifted

¹³ ‘Steel Profile’ No.17 September 1986

patterns of popular recreation in the city. The phenomenon of urban revival and renewal has continued since 1988 and a network of waterfront promenades and parks has continued to make the harbour foreshore accessible.

To the west, a six kilometre harbour front promenade and open space network stretches from Tumbalong Park and Exhibition Centre in Darling Harbour to Wentworth Park. Along the eastern side of Darling Harbour Cox's lively King Street Wharf extended the 1988 harbour front promenade and the Barangaroo development will potentially link it to the Walsh Bay urban renewal. Excluding the Barangaroo site this represents an almost 50% increase in accessible waterfront between Glebe and Woolloomooloo Bay.

Bob Pentecost, Chief Executive Officer of the Darling Harbour Authority, credits Wran with the vision of what these institutions would contribute to Sydney's economic prosperity and employment. Darling Harbour was not to be an essentially transitory and ephemeral place like World Expo88, Brisbane's contribution to Australia's Bicentenary. The Darling Harbour redevelopment was 'the largest urban renewal project in the history of Australia'. It had an immediate effect on the surrounding area. Many new privately funded hotels were built and car parks and office buildings were driven by the success of Darling Harbour in providing a new focus for Sydney. Darling Harbour became a major economic driver for Sydney, New South Wales and Australia. It added to Sydney's growing popularity as a tourist destination.

Public Works Minister Laurie Brereton, Gerry Gleeson, head of the Premier's Department and Bob Pentecost, Director of Capital Works, all played a key part in implementing the projects.

A development strategy, produced by the Public Works Department, was exhibited in December 1984. In 1985, a Darling Harbour Authority was established with powers to bypass City Council controls. The Authority was run for much of its development phase by Chair Alex Carmichael, and Chief Executive Officer, Bob Pentecost. The decision to suspend all local planning powers was controversial and fuelled media and community criticism. A Quality Review Committee was set up, the MSJ Group was appointed as the "Project Design Directorate", and, unusually for a government funded scheme, a private firm of contractors Leighton Constructions Pty Ltd, was appointed on 18 December 1984 to provide services in project management, financial and construction programming, administration and supervision. It was a daunting fast track process to enable Darling Harbour to be ready for opening on Australia Day, 26 January 1988. The role of the managing contractor, Leighton Contractors, was crucial in bringing the many disparate parts together. They managed 60 firms of consultants. Designing and constructing such a large scale project in just over three-and-a-half years was ambitious.

Leighton Contractors interviewed four architectural firms for the design of the Exhibition Centre and the Convention Centre. The design of the Convention Centre design was awarded to John Andrews International Pty. Ltd. Philip Cox and Partners were awarded the contract for the Exhibition Centre.

The Darling Harbour redevelopment was to become the site of three of Philip Cox's 1988 steel structures. They are integral to the definition of the place creating a public precinct with a maritime feel.

The Sydney Exhibition Centre was the first major exhibition centre to be built in Australia since the Garden Palace, built in 1879 in the Royal Botanic Gardens to commemorate Australia's Centenary. It was destroyed by fire less than 3 years after it was completed leaving Sydney without an international standard exhibition facility for over a century. The design of the Sydney Exhibition Centre followed a progression of innovative projects out of the Cox Office.

The Sydney Exhibition Centre comprises five interconnected halls, each of 5,000 square metres, with an underground 1,000 space car park. The largest physical component of the redevelopment it forms an enclosure along the western edge, with the park dominating the outlook from the centre.

Key factors contributing to the success of the Exhibition Centre include a clear vision and set of objectives for the total outcome, implementation and ongoing operation, supported by political enthusiasm and funding, a management structure with authority, an unambiguous organisational structure, decisive management and a team working in cooperation. Most importantly, there was a clear recognition of the milestone fact that the opening day of the Bicentennial celebration - 26 January 1988 – could not be moved.

The designers of the Exhibition Centre building responded to that imperative. The structural solution allowed an 'industrialised' approach to the manufacture of the building elements, early construction of the roof allowing work under cover and a systematic approach to the design and commissioning of the essential building services.

The Sydney Exhibition Centre was opened on 16 January 1988 by Wran's successor Premier Barrie Unsworth.

On Australia Day, 26 January 1988 Darling Harbour played host to a fleet of international Tall Ships, most of which participated in the First Fleet re-enactment. In the following six weeks over two million visitors flocked to Darling Harbour. The Darling Harbour Development was officially opened by Her Majesty the Queen on 4 May 1988. The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh attended a banquet along with 1,500 guests in the Convention Centre.

The Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre 'Link' building is part of the Darling Harbour development created in 1988 consisting of CBD waterfront activities, restaurants, national maritime museum, park and entertainment areas. This building links the original large conference centre and exhibition centre, important buildings by other architects. It completes the arrangement and provides central registration and management facilities together with a 1,000 seat auditorium and a 1,000 seat banquet hall and 2,200 sq. metres of conjoined exhibition space plus a variety of conference rooms.

In 1986 the Carousel was purchased by the Darling Harbour Authority to be a permanent fixture in the Darling Harbour Authority area. It was stored for 2 years, then put into operation in 1988, until 1990, when Allen Kale was engaged to manage and oversee its restoration which continued until 1993. A special pavilion was built over the carousel in 1993 to protect it when not in operation (designed by architect Feiko Bouman). The Carousel has been in operation in Darling Harbour, during weekends and school holidays since 1996. (source: Godden Mackay Heritage Consultants, April 1997)

Very few public Chinese gardens have been created outside mainland China, but Sydney's Chinese Garden at Darling Harbour celebrates the sister state relationship between Guangdong province and New South Wales. It was a gift for the 1988 Bicentennial celebrations and is an important cultural site for the local Chinese community, with cultural and visual links to nearby Chinatown.

The Chinese Garden was built on the site of the New South Wales Fresh Food and Ice Company adjacent to the Darling Harbour railway yards. Under Thomas Sutcliffe Mort and the engineer Eugene Dominique Nicolle, this company had developed refrigeration technology, thus dramatically changing Australia's eating habits as well as the dairy and meat export industries. The remaining buildings were demolished in 1985.

When Darling Harbour was being redeveloped as a Bicentennial project, Sydney's Chinese community advocated the inclusion of a traditional garden. A site of about one hectare (2.5 acres) was allocated and, in December 1984, the Guangdong Landscape Bureau in Sydney's sister city, Guangzhou, agreed to design the garden according to ancient landscaping principles. A formal agreement in October 1985 recognised it as a joint government project to be undertaken by a combination of Chinese and Australian craftspeople and artisans.

The architect Henry Tsang, then deputy mayor of Sydney, took a leading role and work began with a ceremony on 16 March 1986.

In 2009 NSW Premier Nathan Rees, MP stated that “Darling Harbour contributes more than \$4 billion annually to the State’s economy. More than 180 tourism, retail and leisure businesses operate in the precinct. These businesses employ more than 15,000 people and many nearby businesses are thriving because of them. The area is host to some 40 free public events and 28 million visitors a year.” [source: ‘A Place for People The Transformation of Sydney Darling Harbour’ by Mark Aarons p.38 2009]

It is nearly 29 years since Premier Neville Wran announced a highly ambitious plan to rejuvenate Sydney’s Darling Harbour on 1 May 1984. Now 25 years since it opened “Neville Wran’s ‘vision splendid’ is as strong as ever and Darling Harbour remains a place where ordinary people party, celebrate and relax at numerous events, which are all free. This includes over 18 cultural festivals every year, which showcase and celebrate music, food, dance and people, reflecting Sydney’s cultural melting pot and rich mix of nationalities. Just a few of these include the Indonesian Festival, Thai Grand Festival and Food Fair, Sydney Greek Festival, Indian Festival, Hoopla, the Jazz and Blues Festival, Sparkling Korean Festival, Brazilian Festival, Fiesta, Armenian Festival, Egyptian Festival, Lebanese Folkloric Festival, Sydney Christmas Parade, Polish Christmas Festival, Christmas Carols by the Tree, Australia Day Spectacular and the Chinese New Year Dragon Boat Festival. An estimated 300 million people have visited Darling Harbour since its opening in 1988, most of whom are Sydneysiders.” [source: ‘A Place for People The Transformation of Sydney Darling Harbour’ by Mark Aarons p.38 2009]

In March 2013 ‘Darling Harbour Live’ (formerly known as ‘Destination Sydney’- a consortium comprising AEG Ogden, Lend Lease, Capella Capital and Spotless) signed a 99 year lease of the 22-hectare Sydney international convention, exhibition and entertainment precinct SICEEP contract. Lend Lease will pay the NSW government \$140 Million, in seven instalments, to control the site for a major hotel and mixed use development at Sydney’s Darling Harbour. The NSW government will pay a quarterly service payment to the consortium to cover debt costs. [source: AFR March 28 – April 1 2013, p.52]

The site slated for demolition and redevelopment has significant 20th century heritage value it includes the Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre complex and waterfront public urban parkland known as Tumbalong Park incorporating an ‘Urban Stream’, Waterfront Promenade incorporating a Spiral Water Feature and Chinese Garden of Friendship.

2.3 Date of Original Project/Date of Completion

By September 1984 an Act to establish the Darling Harbour Authority was enacted. The Authority was fully operational by Christmas 1984.

Leighton Constructions Pty Ltd, was appointed on 18 December 1984 to provide services in project management, financial and construction programming, administration and supervision.

Planting of the spotted gumtrees (*Eucalyptus maculate*) in Tumbalong Park commenced in spring 1986.

Philip Cox was appointed to develop the design for the Exhibition Centre and Sydney Aquarium. The final design proposal was presented in May 1985. Construction of the Exhibition Centre car park commenced in 1986. Completion of the Exhibition Centre and Aquarium was in 1987; opening 16 January 1988 in time for the Bicentennial Celebration of Australia's 200 years.

Philip Cox was appointed to develop the design for the National Maritime Museum in March 1986. Construction commenced May 1987. Completion was in December 1989 (after various stoppages).

John Andrews was appointed to develop the design for the Convention Centre in 1985. Construction commenced in 1987. Completion of the Convention Centre was in time for the Bicentennial Celebration.

A formal agreement in October 1985 recognised the Chinese Garden as a joint government project to be undertaken by a combination of Chinese and Australian craftspeople and artisans. Work began with a ceremony on 16 March 1986. Completion for the garden was in time for the Bicentennial Celebration.

2.4 Architects/Designers

Sydney Exhibition Centre

Design Architect:		Philip Cox AO
Architects:	1985	Philip Cox and Partners Pty. Ltd.
	1986	Philip Cox, Richardson, Taylor & Partners Pty. Ltd. (Change to company's name on 8 December 1986)
Project Director:		John Richardson
Project Architects:		Trevor Armitage and Russell Lee
Structural and Civil Engineer:		Ove Arup and Partners
Project Director:		Peter J. Thompson
Project Engineer:		Bob O'Hea
Electrical and Lighting Engineers:		Addicoat, Hogarth Wilson Pty Ltd
Mechanical Engineer and Energy & Services Consultant:		Bassett Consulting Engineers
Hydraulics:		Creasy Murray Pty Ltd
Acoustic Consultant:		Renzo Torin and Associates Pty Ltd
Quantity Surveyor:		WT Partnership
Construction Manager:		Leighton Contractors Pty Ltd

Sydney Convention Centre

Design Architect:	1985	John Andrews AO
Architects:		John Andrews International
Project Architect:		Warwick Werner.
Structural and Civil Engineer:		Miller Milston and Ferris Pty Ltd.
Construction Manager:		Leighton Contractors Pty Ltd
Alterations:	1999	Cox Architects

'Parkside' Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre Link Building

Design Architect:	Ken Woolley AM
Project Architect:	Steve Thomas

Architects:	1999	Ancher Mortlock Woolley Pty Ltd
Original Interiors:		Burley Katon Halliday.
Interior Alterations:	2007-10	Cox Architects

Sydney Aquarium

Design Architect:		Philip Cox AO
Architects:	1985	Philip Cox and Partners Pty. Ltd.
	1986	Philip Cox, Richardson, Taylor & Partners Pty. Ltd. (Change to company's name on 8 December 1986)
Project Director:		John Richardson
Project Architect:		Diane Bernstein
Structural and Civil Engineer:		Ove Arup and Partners
Construction Manager:		Leighton Contractors Pty Ltd

Australian National Maritime Museum

Design Architect:		Philip Cox AO
Architects:	1985	Philip Cox and Partners Pty. Ltd.
	1986	Philip Cox, Richardson, Taylor & Partners Pty. Ltd. (Change to company's name on 8 December 1986)
Project Architects:		Jenny Watt
Structural and Civil Engineer:		Ove Arup and Partners
Mechanical Engineer:		Julius Poole & Gibson
Electrical Consultant:		Bassett Consulting Engineers
Hydraulics & Fire Services:		Ledingham Hensby & Oxley Pty Ltd
Acoustic Consultant:		Renzo Torin and Associates Pty Ltd
Quantity Surveyor:		WT Partnership
Construction Manager:		Leighton Contractors Pty Ltd

Woodward Spiral Water Feature

Design Architect:		Robert Woodward AM (1923 - 2010)
Construction Manager:		Leighton Contractors Pty Ltd

Tumbalong Park and the "Urban Stream"

Design Architect:		Mark Willett
Architects:		McConnel Smith and Johnson Pty Ltd
Landscape Architect:		Alun Chapman
Landscape Architects:		Mitchell + Clousteon
Construction Manager:		Leighton Contractors Pty Ltd

Chinese Garden of Friendship

Design Architect :		Mr Ye Gu Hao
Landscape Architect :		Mr Wu Ze Chun
Carpenter/tiler:		Mr Lao Zha Oiu
Roof tiler:		Mr Lu Wei Cheng
Master Rockery Artist:		Mr Bu Deming

2.5 If Architect/Designers are Still Living Provide Address, Country of Birth & Contact info.

Philip Cox (Sydney Exhibition Centre)

Contact details: Cox Richardson, Level 2, 204 Clarence Street, Sydney NSW, Australia

Phone number: +61 2 9267 9599

Country of Birth: Australia

Ken Woolley (Exhibition and Convention Centre Link Building)

Contact Details:

c/o Phil Baigent Director

Ancher/Mortlock/Woolley

Architecture, Planning, Urban Design, Interiors

Suite C3.18, 22-36 Mountain Street ULTIMO NSW 2007

Phone number: +61 2 9280 2445

Web site: www.amwarchitects.com.au

Country of Birth: Australia

John Andrews (Sydney Convention Centre)

Contact details:

John Andrews International,

30A Kite Street, Orange, NSW, 2800, Australia

Phone number: +61 2 6361 3315

Country of Birth: Australia

Mark Willett (Tumbalong Park and the Urban Stream Fountain)

Contact Details: McConnel Smith & Johnson Pty Ltd

35 Richards Avenue Surry Hills 2010 Australia

Phone Number: +61 2 8353 8888

Country of Birth: Australia

mwillett@msggroup.com.au

2.6 Original and Current Use of Building/Place

Darling Harbour is a large, publicly owned and managed recreational and pedestrian precinct that is situated on the western side of the Sydney central business district (CBD). It provides a large urban park (with both green and paved open spaces) and the harbour edge with a promenade and educational, recreation and entertainment complexes accessible from Chinatown, the CBD, and Pyrmont/Utlimo freely accessible by pedestrians, bicycle or water vehicles.

The Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre complex hosts major national and international conferences and exhibitions. It was a venue of the 2000 Summer Olympic Games and a key meeting venue of APEC Australia 2007. It is able to host meetings of up to 3500 delegates. The Sydney Exhibition Centre has 25,000 square metres of exhibition space and has an underground 1000 space car park.

Education

Darling Harbour is also one of Australia's premier school excursion destinations. More than 350,000 students visit the precinct annually. From museums to parks, wildlife above, and below,

the water and TV tours to big screen film experiences, there have something on offer for every classroom.

Sydney Learning Adventures offers more than 20 entertaining and informative excursions for primary, secondary and ESL students. Students will be engaged by this highly skilled and energetic team that use intuitive techniques and mediums to create contemporary, interactive and exciting learning forums.

2.7 Changes, Additions

The original playground and the lake and the adjoining grove of melaleuca on the area now known as the Darling Quarter have been removed and replaced with the Commonwealth Bank Place.

There were upgrades to amenities and other minor works in the Exhibition Centre. In 1999 a new building by the architects Ancher, Mortlock and Woolley linking the Exhibition Centre and Convention Centre was added to provide sporting venues for the 2000 Sydney Olympics. Cox Architects also undertook a thorough interior refurbishment was undertaken of the Convention Centre as well as the replacement of the external glazing in consultation with John Andrews, original architect for the building.

2.8 Current Condition

Darling Harbour is in good condition and functioning well.

The archaeology is mostly disturbed; however, the archaeological potential of the precinct is high as outlined in SHFA Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register: Exhibition Centre Precinct – Archaeological Remains – Iron Wharf and Darling Harbour Rail Corridor

2.9 Original Design intent

The design intent the **Urban Stream** was conceived not just at an element in itself and a connection to the waterfront but significantly to integrate MSJ 's designs for:

- the Outdoor Performance Space and associated lawn terraces,
- the Exhibition Centre Entrance,
- access to the upper level of the Exhibition Centre terrace
- the Kiosk Building (rotunda with "chemfab" canopy) and the contemplative curvilinear ramps also adjacent to the exhibition centre
- the area called Palm Grove with its Outdoor Stage (now demolished).
- the original playground (now demolished)
- the lake (removed) and the adjoining grove of melaleuca

The concept for the Philip Cox **Exhibition Centre** arose from four objectives.

- The first was to continue the tradition of structurally innovative exhibition centres dating back to Joseph Paxton's steel, wood and glass Crystal Palace in London.
- The second was to establish an integral relationship with a new park stretched along one frontage.
- Thirdly, it sought to convey a distinctive maritime theme conducive to a historic harbour port.
- Finally it needed to achieve 100 metre spans without creating a massively scaled edifice.

These objectives were met by a continuous mast and rod structure, proving to be both economical and to allow a low horizontal scale to be developed. The structure is anchored within the service zones between each hall and supported by trussed outriggers cantilevered off each main mast. The division of the vast footprint into five distinct sections allows the building to be operated effectively for multiple events, as well as mediating its great mass.

It also met the political objective of completion in time for its opening in January, 1988 as a key part of the Bicentennial celebrations. From concept design, the entire project took 32 months to complete.

The original **Convention Centre** (now Bayside Wing) is comprised of two semi-circular buildings, connected by a central corridor with eight external circular towers. The building is finished in high quality off-form concrete, with wide areas of glazing as well as glass brick detailing. The structure contains 2,000 tons of structural steel.

John Andrews designed the building's two main meeting spaces – now known as the Bayside Grand Hall and the Bayside Auditorium, one on top of the other. Circling the main building are eight round service towers with escape stairs, air-conditioning ducts, rainwater pipes and other service functions.

The foyers on both levels are also designed to be circulation and meeting places, providing voluminous spaces both horizontally and vertically, impressive art works and sparkling views eastward to Darling Harbour. Long escalators and substantial stairways between the floors provide a sense of movement and dynamism, and the diagonal lines that wend through the space are reminiscent of the Pompidou Centre in Paris.

The semi-circular plan gives short structural spans and short viewing distances, while allowing easy divisibility of space. The Bayside Auditorium can be split into three unequal parts and the downstairs Grand Hall potentially into six.

At the time of construction the Sydney Convention Centre was Australia's largest convention centre (27,000 m²), providing convention space of international standard, with the Grand Hall capable of hosting 3,500 persons.

"The curve also allowed Andrews to fully express the volume of the plenary [Grand] hall which is a vast subdividable space to seat 3,500 in a semi-circular plan with clear antecedents in the Greek amphitheatre. This major hall is opposed and balanced by the smaller facing arc, with its convex side to the water that houses the spaces for the entry and ancillary functions . . . The Darling Harbour Convention Centre is a monumental building both in its outward presence and internal spaces. With its roots in the imagery and dictates of modernism it clearly demonstrates Andrew's continuing faith in that position." (Jennifer Taylor, 1990, p.234)

For the opening of the Convention Centre in 1988, several distinguished Australian artists were commissioned to create artworks that responded to Sydney, its foreshores and harbour. The result is an outstanding collection of works by artists John Olsen, Charles Blackman, Lloyd Rees, Tim Storrier, John Firth-Smith, Ken Done, Sandra Leveson, Brett Whiteley, Ronnie Tjampitjinpa, Charlie Tjapangati and Long Jack Phillipus Tjakamarra. (Wikipedia, "Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre", 2013).

Since 2004 the Centre has been at the leading edge of venue and exhibition waste management. With its partner, SITA Environmental Solutions, the Centre has completely rebuilt its waste collection and removal system to take advantage of emerging best practice waste separation and recovery technologies. In July 2009, the Sydney Convention and Exhibition

Centre became one of the first venues in the world to earn the prestigious Green Globe Silver Certification, an achievement that recognises its environmental leadership in the business events sector. The international certification follows a rigorous audit of the Centre's environmental programs, assessing the Centre's overall sustainability policy as well as its compliance measures and performance. (Wikipedia, "Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre", 2013).

The building has attracted praise for its 'strong, precise geometry...and general clarity of execution...it is simply the best building in Darling Harbour' (McMahon, 2001), despite an unpromising site – freeway to one side, shopping mall to the other, parking station and monorail at rear. Like many Modernists Andrews respected Classical proportion, the secret of the Convention Centre's appeal. The building has attracted praise for its 'strong, precise geometry...and general clarity of execution...it is simply the best building in Darling Harbour' (McMahon, 2001), despite an unpromising site – freeway to one side, shopping mall to the other, parking station and monorail at rear. Like many Modernists Andrews respected Classical proportion, the secret of the Convention Centre's appeal.

Sydney Morning Herald feature writer Elizabeth Farrelly wrote in 1989: *"With Andrews's stern, heavily earthbound Classicism the perfect foil for Cox's winged Romanticism, they [The Convention Centre and the Exhibition Centre] promise to be two of Australia's most distinctive monuments.*

The Convention Centre is not Classical, of course, in any literal sense. And yet there is in its centredness, its manifest weight, its unadorned almost Tuscan solemnity something of classicism's unassailable self-possession. The building has, furthermore, a Roman plan. The amphitheatre type, familiar from football stadiums, bull-rings, concert venues and other modern gladiatorial edifices, was pioneered by the Greeks and perfected by the Romans- that vast tiered form, the complex system of encircling structural ambulatories, those cavernous vomitoria.

The idea, says Andrews, has been around for 2,000 years – 'all we did was build another one'.. Andrews' attitude is more that of a Swiss watchmaker than the average architect. His early analysis of the organism's functioning -structure, access, circulation, flexibility, acoustics, egress - was intricate and exhaustive. Not only must each aspect be flawlessly operable, but each should function, as far as possible, in seamless unison with the rest.

Thus the eight round towers, with escape stairs spiralling down in double helix formation, also carry air-conditioning, rain water pipes, and general services. The semi-circular plan gives shorter structural spans and shorter viewing distances, while allowing easy divisibility of space and giving visual expression to the building's protective role, sheltering its inhabitants from the motorway. Whereas the elegant attenuation of the foyer makes legible the structural separation between the building's two round halves." (Farrelly, Elizabeth Sydney Morning Herald, 25/3/89)

The site of the 'Link' Building is beneath a complex of elevated freeways whose massive concrete columns penetrate, but cannot be utilized to support the new building. The height limitations proposed by the roadways which rise, tilt and interweave above the conference centre severely limit the arrangement of the larger building spaces and the lines of columns affect the planning opportunities.

A new elevated entrance for taxis and coaches was provided on the west, linked by the main foyer to the east waterfront entrance which intersects the original north-south linkage of the conference centre and exhibition halls.

Where the new building asserts itself and faces the waterfront, the huge freeway structures are so visually dominant and dynamic that the response was to refine the design into large gestures – such as the frameless sloping and angled glass façade cantilevered 10 metres out from the main structure, avoiding the use of normal scale building columns.

The intent was to avoid structural expression of the freeway columns, they are always encompassed within stone clad walls, penetrated by portals, so that awareness of their presence is suppressed.

3.0 DESCRIPTION (HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY)

3.1 Physical Description

The Sydney Exhibition Centre comprising five interconnected halls, each of 5,000 square metres, with an underground 1,000 space car park is one of three public buildings undertaken by Cox Architecture in the Darling Harbour Redevelopment Area, adjacent to Sydney's CBD.

A basic hall module size of 60m x 84m, is subdivided in 3m exhibition units. If required, the hall module can be opened to produce one space approximately 300m x 84m. The exhibition space sits on one level (internal height of 12m) with a large scale roof span and is connected to a continuous lobby overlooking Tumbalong Park to the city skyline.

The Exhibition Centre is a major component of South Darling Harbour, framing Tumbalong Park along its west edge. It is raised on a podium to overlook the park and articulated so that it is possible to view the park from within as well as to obtain views to the inside of the Centre from the park.

The Exhibition Centre is stretched in staggered formation along the western edge of the Darling Harbour Park from freeway to freeway. Virtually its entire park face is glazed, broken only by the set backs which identify each of its five 5,000 square metre halls. Each hall can be closed off from its neighbour by mechanically operated sliding walls.

Despite its close relationship to the garden context, the horizontality of the building repeats the form of the wool stores and warehouses of Ultimo behind, reinforced by the silhouette of the vertical masts. In order to preserve the garden elevation as a public interface between park and exhibition, the rear elevation is entirely devoted to docking and service facilities and these appropriately face the historic warehouse district of Ultimo. The division of the vast footprint into five distinct sections allows the building to be operated effectively, as well as mediating its great mass.

Darling Harbour's "**Urban Stream**" designed by MSJ Architect's Mark Willett, *"sports a diversity of waterplays along its curved section and a dynamic spring of white foam leaping down its straightway. Its shape recalls a shepherd's crook or question mark. A 5 metre wide ribbon of water it runs for a quarter of a mile through the harbour side park within view and reach of all visitors. It begins at a popular entry point and sweeps more than halfway around the central circular lawn of Tumbalong Park. A fringe of spotted gumtrees (Eucalyptus maculate) behind the stream shade the path at the water's edge and accentuate the large circular space.*

The ribbon then folds ninety degrees to point arrowlike to [Cockle] Bay and guide people through a maze of stanchions that support the spaghetti of overhead freeways. The line is strengthened with a row of mature date palms (Phoenix canariensis).

There is a progression of interest along the stream. The beginning holds a dynamic spring of white foam leaping from a cluster of geyser-aerating nozzles. The disturbance sends waves along a raised platform. Two lower platforms follow the ribbon curve, brimming full of mirror-smooth water. A pathway crosses and the water comes to life again, gurgling from submerged fan jets around a

checker pattern of stepping stones. The pattern repeats at each crossing down stream, but with stepping stones diminishing until they disappear, leaving a square of turbulent water. The resultant waves ripple on to dissolve completely in the last segment of the curve.

The stream's long, linear tail takes off with another sudden burst of energy as 150 submerged smoothbore jets shoot straight down the line. Waves skip ahead to fade yet again before the whole performance ends with a final flourish of life in gurgling crevasses and cascades tumbling over sculptured plinths." [Robert Woodward, *Landscape Architecture* (USA) October 1989]

The **Chinese Garden of Friendship** is divided into distinct areas, defined by gates, bridges, winding paths and carp-filled water lily ponds. Two Chinese lions guard the entry pavilion leading to the Hall of Clear Shade and the Courtyard of Welcoming Fragrance. These, together with the Commemorative Pavilion, Hall of Longevity and the Lenient Jade Pavilion, create the first of six scenic areas.

The remaining zones are the Pavilion among Bamboo and Rock, the Hill, Creek and Waterfall, the Gurr and the Mountain Peak, the Rock Forest and Wilderness, and the Boat and Tea House. The graceful interconnected buildings of the Twin Pavilion and the Gurr are a gift from the people of Guangdong. Bricks, tiles, granite features and ceramic grilles and reveals were all recovered, manufactured or crafted in China.

The overall effect of the delicate juxtaposition of elements is one of tranquillity, a peaceful refuge in the middle of a busy city. A barren car park has been transformed into a fertile landscape, based on the harmony between water, plants, rocks, and buildings.

Chinese Gardens differ from western-style gardens in that there are no planted flowerbeds or manicured lawns. Instead, wild aspects of nature are recreated in artfully designed landscapes that feature waterfalls, mountains, lakes and forests.

Exploring a Chinese Garden is intended to be a journey of discovery: there are many details to be observed and only a part of the garden is visible at a time. Following the serpentine walkways leads through private courtyards and traditional pagoda-style pavilions.

3.2 Construction System Used

The Sydney Exhibition Centre is a long-span masted tension structural system. The roof is a suspended lightweight tension structure providing a column free area of 84mx60m for each hall and supported by four steel masts. The exhibition floor is a reinforced concrete flat slab. The external steel rod and tubular mast structural system, clearly visible from many vantage points, is capable of economically spanning the 110m width without the need of internal columns

The sports and exhibition architecture that Cox developed was one of 'rude steel' – where innovation in structural expression was built from Australian-made steel, simply and effectively connected.

Prior to 1988 there were three cantilevered masted and cable stadia in Australia and one long-span fully enclosed sports arena with slung pre-cast concrete slabs forming the roof. The Sydney Exhibition Centre is the first fully enclosed long-span masted tension structure to have a suspended lightweight metal deck roof.

This enabled the external structure design to keep the mass of the buildings as low as possible for its prescribed 12 metre internal clear height, retaining views from the CBD over the park to the

historic warehouses behind the building. The Centre is also one of the few exhibition buildings to permit daylight penetration into the halls.

The Exhibition Centre uses repetition of a common element, the mast and rod formation, to create a work that is still contemporary 24 years later. It was a project which adopted the early use of digital techniques to document the building. This general move towards computing into architects' offices in the 1980s was well suited to Cox's large repetition-based projects.

Apart from its structural use, the mast and rod system is also an abstract nautical metaphor, thematically continued in its outriggers, bridges and panelled steel cladding, and reminiscent of the early maritime history of Darling Harbour.

Sydney Exhibition Centre is an exemplar of collaboration between architect and engineer. A highly efficient structure the building's innovative engineering solution allowed for its erection in a short period of time with a modest budget. The integrated roof structure and cladding system also allowed for minimal scaffolding.

3.3 Context/Setting

Darling Harbour is adjacent to Sydney's Central Business District. It is a large recreational and pedestrian precinct that is situated on the western side of the Sydney central business district. The locality extends northwards from Chinatown, along both sides of Cockle Bay to King Street Wharf on the east, fronting the historic wool stores and warehouse district of Ultimo and the suburb of Pyrmont on the west. Cockle Bay is one of the waterways that make up Darling Harbour, which opens north into Sydney Harbour. The concrete flyovers that dissect Darling Harbour created significant design constraints and future opportunities for Darling Harbour.

The site of the 'Parkside' Link Building is beneath a complex of elevated freeways whose massive concrete columns penetrate, but cannot be utilized to support the new building. The height limitations proposed by the roadways which rise, tilt and interweave above the conference centre severely limit the arrangement of the larger building spaces and the lines of columns affect the planning opportunities.

The Darling Harbour precinct and its immediate surroundings are administered independently of the local government area of the City of Sydney by a New South Wales state government statutory authority, the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority. The complex of buildings which includes the John Andrews Convention Centre, Ken Woolley Link Building and Philip Cox Exhibition Buildings are known collectively as the "Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre".

The Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre complex is owned by the State Government of New South Wales. Centre administration and business managed by the Accor Hotel Group.

3.4 Social and Cultural Context

The social significance of Darling Harbour redevelopment was the transformation of the derelict 54 hectare harbour front site into an inner city entertainment area - a new **"place for people."** Neville Wran's vision for Darling Harbour was part of his wider philosophy of making Sydney accessible to ordinary people, enhancing the culture and general quality of life in New South Wales.

Social significance of the Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre complex is primarily derived from its continued use as the principle NSW venue for events, exhibitions and conference attracting and enjoyed by a large audience far and wide. More significantly, the Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre complex was the backdrop for the official opening of Darling Harbour by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth in May 1988. Since then it has been the venue for many major exhibitions including the Skills Olympics 1988, First State 1988 and the Sydney Bicentennial Fair.

The Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre at Darling Harbour was a venue of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games and a key meeting venue of APEC Australia 2007.

3.5 Materials/Fabric/Form/Function

Steel and glass is featured strongly in the architectural appearance of the Sydney Exhibition Centre. Steel is used for both the superstructure and cladding. The use of tubular steel reduced the impact of such a large building and provided a highly skeletal and lightweight appearance. While glass, in combination with several different architectural treatments – awnings, cantilever and stair masses – softens the structure and provides continuity between the park and exhibition halls.

The original Sydney Convention Centre (now Bayside Wing) is comprised of two semi-circular buildings, connected by a central corridor with eight external circular towers. The building is finished in high quality off-form concrete, with wide areas of glazing as well as glass brick detailing. The structure contains 2,000 tons of structural steel.

3.6 Aesthetic Value

The design of the Sydney Exhibition Centre pays homage to the history of Darling Harbour and reflects the images of the masts and rigging of tall ships that once crowded the harbour. The structural steel masts, cables and sheer metal panel surfaces that are akin to sailing boats.

Sydney Exhibition Centre is acknowledged as an aesthetically distinctive design and was a significant technical innovation with its use of a long-span masted tension structural system established new benchmarks in building design for the construction industry; after 1988 the Cox practice's 'white stadia expressionism' was adopted globally by other architects and influenced the design of international sports and exhibition facilities.

Sydney Convention Centre is critically acclaimed nationally as aesthetically distinctive Late Twentieth Century architecture demonstrating a high level of creativity in its concept, and a high level of integrity in the execution of the original robust design concept.

As an authentic Chinese Garden, the Garden of Friendship has exceptional aesthetic value with its range of pavilions, lakes, waterfalls, statuary, paintings, plantings, penjing, landscapes and courtyards all of which have been created and positioned according to traditions dating from the 5th Century and Taoist principles of Yin-Yang, the five opposite elements and Qi, believed by Taoists to be the central force of life and energy.

The Darling Harbour Spiral Water Feature and Darling Harbour "Urban Stream" are rare examples of outstanding fountain design and representative of excellence in Australian modernist design of the mid twentieth century.

4.0 SOURCE OF ALERT

4.1 References, Contacts*

Louise Cox AM
UIA Immediate Past President
Chair of the Habitat Professionals Forum and
President of DOCOMOMO Australia
70A Blues Point Road
North Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2060
Australian Mobile Telephone: + 61 414 992 967 (text messages only please)
Australian Telephone number: +61 2 9929 6782
Email: thubbul@bigpond.com
Web site: www.docomomoaustralia.com.au

Dr Scott Robertson
Vice President DOCOMOMO Australia
26 Station Street
Naremburn NSW 2065
Phone: +61 2 9439 7779
Fax: +61 2 9439 7775
Email: rharch@ozemail.com.au
Web site: www.docomomoaustralia.com.au

4.2 Groups Supporting Alert and/or Nomination, Contacts*

Australia ICOMOS supports the Heritage Alert recommendations for the need to identify the significance of the place as a whole and the contribution of all of its components (whether listed or not) to that significance.

Australia ICOMOS Secretariat
Georgia Meros, Secretariat Officer
Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific
Deakin University
221 Burwood Highway
Burwood, VIC, Australia, 3125
Telephone: +61 3 9251 7131
Facsimile: +61 3 9251 7158
Email: austicomos@deakin.edu.au
Web Site: www.icomos.org/australia

Louise Cox AM
UIA Immediate Past President
Chair of the Habitat Professionals Forum and
President of DOCOMOMO Australia
70A Blues Point Road
North Sydney, NSW, Australia, 2060
Australian Mobile Telephone: + 61 414 992 967 (text messages only please)
Australian Telephone number: +61 2 9929 6782
Email: thubbul@bigpond.com
Web site: www.docomomoaustralia.com.au

Dr Scott Robertson
Vice-president DOCOMOMO Australia
26 Station Street
Naremburn NSW 2065
Phone: +61 2 9439 7779
Fax: +61 2 9439 7775
Email: rharch@ozemail.com.au
Web site: www.docomomoaustralia.com.au

4.3 Groups Potentially Against Alert Action*

NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER & NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE NEW SOUTH WALES : Chairman: Nick Greiner, Project Director: Tim Parker

SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, EXHIBITION AND ENTERTAINMENT PRECINCT (SSD 5030-2011) The SICEEP Project is a State Significant Development (SSD). 'Destination Sydney', a consortium comprising Lend Lease, Capella Capital, AEG Ogden and Spotless has recently been selected as the preferred proponent to deliver the Sydney International Convention, Exhibition and Entertainment Precinct (SICEEP). A State Significant Development Application (SSD 5752) submitted by 'Destination Sydney' is currently on Exhibition. Development Application SSD 5752 proposes the demolition of the Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre (SECC).

State Significant Development (SSD), New South Wales State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007; and New South Wales State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011 exempt the Darling Harbour site from the City of Sydney' LEP and associated Heritage Legislation that could potentially protect the SECC.

Darling Harbour was the finest achievement in the 1980s and 90s of the Neville Wran Labour NSW Government and was the focal point of the 1988 Bicentennial Celebrations. The development is hugely popular with the general public, overseas visitors and organisers of convention and exhibition activities. However it has been somewhat reviled by the City of Sydney.

CITY OF SYDNEY: The retention of Darling Harbour in its current form is in conflict with the desire of the City of Sydney to replace Darling Harbour by a low-rise "urban grid" of housing as illustrated in its "2000 Vision" and to build convention and exhibition facilities over railroad tracks to the south of Central Station.

4.4 Local, Regional, International Significance Citations*

The Sydney Exhibition Centre (design Philip Cox), the Sydney Conference Centre (design John Andrews) and the Link Building joining the Exhibition and Conference Centres (design Ken Woolley) are each individually listed as buildings of Heritage Significance by the Australian Institute of Architects and the National Trust. Philip Cox AO, Dr. John Andrews AO and Ken Woolley AM are all Australian Institute of Architects Gold Medallists. Together these three buildings are referred to as Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre. The Woodward-designed Fountain is listed by the Australian Institute of Architects.

The Woodward Fountain, Chinese Garden of Friendship and Darling Harbour Carousel are listed on the National Trust Register. Listings for the whole Darling Harbour Precinct and its Industrial Archaeology is being prepared by National Trust NSW.

Sydney Exhibition Centre and the Woodward Fountain were nominated by the Australian Institute of Architects for listing on the NSW State Heritage Register in 2012.

In February and April 2013 the Heritage Council of NSW State Heritage Register Committee noted that the Sydney Exhibition Centre and (Robert Woodward-designed spiral) water feature were, in the views of the committee members, of State Significance. The spiral water feature is being retained in the SICEEP scheme but the Sydney Exhibition Centre is to be demolished under the SICEEP proposal.

Nominations are being prepared for the former Darling Harbour Authority site, Sydney Convention Centre and Link Building, the Urban Stream Water Feature and Tumbalong Park and the National Maritime Museum.

Darling Harbour including Sydney Exhibition and Convention Centre is being nominated to the International Registers of Docomomo International and UIA.

The Sydney Exhibition Centre was acknowledged as one of exemplary architectural design for its period, awarded in 1989 the Sir John Sulman Medal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects (NSW). In the same year it was a finalist in the RAIA Sir Zelman Cowan Award. Internationally it is recognised by the architectural and engineering professions as an important contributor to world and Australian architecture. The Exhibition Centre was selected as a Finalist in the 1988 World Quaternario Awards and various national and state engineering awards such as the National Engineering Excellence Awards 1988.

Internationally it is mentioned in Bannister Fletcher, the authoritative book on world architecture, as an important contribution to World and Australian Architecture.

It has been recognised by Dennis Sharp¹⁴ as an outstanding example of Twentieth Century Architecture and in Jonathan Ochshorn's essay on the history of technical innovation in steel construction.¹⁵

Alan Blanc, Michael McEvoy, Roger Plank's, "Architecture and construction in steel" Part 6, includes both Cox's Sydney Exhibition Centre and Sydney Football Stadium as examples of 'Outstanding Contemporary Steel Architecture.'

A highly efficient structure the building's innovative engineering solution allowed for erection in a very short period of time. The integrated roof structure and cladding system allowed for easy and safe erection with minimal scaffolding and the building established new standards for fire engineering and fire safety minimising materials and energy requirements.

¹⁴ "Twentieth Century Architecture: a Visual History." Denis Sharp. New York 1990

¹⁵ "Encyclopedia of Twentieth Century Architecture", Fitzroy Dearborn (Taylor & Francis Publishers) 2003

Sydney Exhibition Centre received the following awards:

1987	IE Australia – Highly Commended - Building and Civil Design (Roof Structure)
1987	IE Australia Sydney Division Winner - Building and Civil Design (Roof Structure)
1988	Finalist World Quaterario Award
1988	ACEA Special Merit Award
1988	Commendation Building and Civil Design, National Engineering Awards
1989	Sir John Sulman Medal RAIA (NSW Chapter)
1989	Sir Zelman Cowan Award Finalist RAIA
2001, 2003 - 11	Australasia's Leading Meetings and Conference Centre by the World Travel Awards
2008 – 2011	Best Green Initiative Award Events Industry Association of Australasia
2009 & 2011	Green Globe Silver Certification
2010	Australian Event Awards Spice Magazine Best Venue
2011	Silver Certification by Earth Check
2011	National Award for the Best Meeting Venue for 500 delegates plus by the Meetings and Events Australia

The contribution to Australian architecture of the COX Group has been widely recognised nationally and internationally since its beginnings in 1964 when the practice first received the RAIA Sir John Sulman Medal. In the 1980s the firm was known as Philip Cox Richardson Taylor and Partners Pty. Ltd.

The Sydney Exhibition Centre Design Director was Professor Philip Cox AO B.Arch (Hon 1), Dip T and CP, University of Sydney, LFRAIA, Hon FAIA, FAHA, MRAPI. He was born 1 October 1939 and is one of Australia's most widely recognised and celebrated architects. He commenced practice with Ian McKay in 1963 and formed his own firm Philip Cox and Associates in 1964. The firm has grown to become the Cox Group with around 400 staff. Cox's work appears throughout Australia also in South-East Asia, China, the Middle East, South Africa and Europe.

Philip Cox graduated from the University of Sydney with honours in architecture in 1962. He was a Royal Australian Institute of Architects (RAIA) silver medallist and was awarded the NSW Board of Architects Travelling Scholarship. He graduated from the University of Sydney with a diploma in Town and Country Planning in 1972. He is a Professor of Architecture at the University of NSW and in 2000 received an Honorary Doctorate of Science from that University.

He has received numerous awards in recognition of his contribution to architecture, including the RAIA Gold Medal in 1984, Life Fellowship of the RAIA in 1987 and Honorary Fellowship of the American Institute of Architects in the same year. In 1988 he was awarded the Order of Australia for

services to architecture. In 1993 he received the inaugural award for Sport and Architecture from the International Olympic Committee, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Humanities. He is the author of fifteen publications on the history of Australia's towns, housing and architecture.

Bob Woodward's Spiral Water Feature Darling Harbour received the following Awards:

1991 Walter Burley Griffin National Award of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects

1991 New South Wales Chapter Civic Design Award

1992 Civic Design prize of the Australian Institute of Landscape Architects

Darling Harbour Redevelopment won the 1991 Waterfront Centre Annual Award in the USA.

John Andrews

Sydney Convention Centre is an important work in the career of one of the most prominent Australian architects John Andrews who is recognised nationally & internationally for his contributions in introducing forward-looking solutions through creative and innovative approaches and concepts for architecture and urban design acknowledged by the award the Centenary Medal, Canada (1967); Massey Medal, Canada (1967); Arnold Brinner Award, National Institute of Arts and Letters, United States (1971). He was awarded an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Sydney (1980) and the RAIA Gold Medal in 1980. In 1981 he was made an Officer of the Order of Australia in recognition of his services to architecture.

4.5 Letters of Support, Newspaper Articles, etc.

ICOMOS ISC20C, Docomomo, UIA, Australian Institute of Architects NSW Chapter, Australian Institute of Engineers and The National Trust of Australia (NSW) have investigated Darling Harbour and support the conservation of the iconic buildings and landscape items that were constructed for the 1988 Australian Bicentennial Celebrations.

Refer to the web site www.savethecentres.com.au for further Letters of Support, Newspaper Articles, a video, a gallery of images etc

Demolition of the SCEC

Proposed demolition of the Convention Centre and the Exhibition Building (Darling Harbour)

“Cities are not inert objects that can be dissected at will - they are the repositories of history of the ideals and aspirations of people who built them and the inheritance of those who follow.

The great cities of the world are enriched by the fruits of layers of history - Sydney can be a great city, but it will not be if it continues to be robbed of the buildings that tell its stories. The inner city cultural precinct of Darling Harbour was born of a time for Sydney of economic buoyancy and optimism and the major public buildings of the Exhibition Building and the Convention Centre are representational of that time and a part of the weave in the both the fabric and the story of the city. Public buildings speak for the collective, and the loss for the city of the unjustified proposed demolition of two of Sydney's most significant public buildings of the end of twentieth century must be realised and such a short-sighted and irresponsible act prevented.”

Professor Jennifer Taylor

Petitioning The Hon. Barry O'Farrell, MP Signed by 500 with comments

NSW Government: Save Sydney Exhibition Centre - Consider Option of Extension

A Petition by Simon Chan Sydney, Australia

Announcement by the NSW Government of the proposed demolition of the Sydney Exhibition Centre is a great tragedy for architecture in NSW. Designed by renowned architect Philip Cox and built as part of the great tradition of exhibition buildings, this internationally acclaimed building was a cornerstone for the redevelopment of Darling Harbour and the Nation's Bi-Centennial celebrations.

Opened just 25 years ago, the building was considered to be an outstanding example of modern architecture and was awarded the 1989 Sir John Sulman Medal by the NSW Chapter of the Australian Institute of Architects.

Throughout its operations, the Centre has been a key facility in the South East Asia and Pacific region for the MICE industry, helping to generate an estimated \$450 - 500 million a year for the NSW economy.

It has played a major part in the life and culture of Sydney by hosting a wide variety of significant events, including the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games.

The award winning expressed structure of the Sydney Exhibition Centre is also a very significant work of structural engineering by ARUP.

Listed by the National Trust and the Australian Institute of Architects, it is also being considered for the State Significance list by the NSW Heritage Branch.

Philip Cox has stated: “The removal of the Sulman Award winning Sydney Exhibition Centre is an act of vandalism and in fact is quite unnecessary. Early examination of the proposal suggests the building can be retained”.

John Andrews has stated: "Does it make sense to pull down \$120 million worth of (building) that's perfectly alright? As Australia we just haven't grown up, we haven't developed any good manners and we don't protect and look after our good things."

John Richardson, the Project Director for Cox Richardson made the following comment on the announcement: "NSW 20th Century heritage will suffer a serious blow. Major works by Ken Woolley, John Andrews, Michael Dysaght and Philip Cox are gone or are now under threat". Significant Sydney architecture of the late 20th Century deserves our respect.

Prominent Sydney architects Professor Peter Webber, David Chesterman and Darryl Conybeare have all expressed concern about the potential loss of this important building.

4.6 Publications that describe the Work/Place, Bibliography, etc.

References used for completing this form

Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) Register of Significant 20th Century Buildings

Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) Biographical Information

Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) State Heritage Register Nomination Forms

Australian Institute of Architects (NSW Chapter) Archives and Databases: Comparative Fountains, Comparative Structuralist Steel Buildings, Comparative Exhibitions and Convention Centres, Sulman Awards Winning Buildings.

National Trust (NSW) Listing Reports for Darling Harbour, Sydney Exhibition Centre, Sydney Convention Centre, Sydney Convention Centre Link Building, Woodward Spiral Water Feature, The Darling Harbour Carousel and Chinese Garden Darling Harbour.

"Architecture in Transition The Sulman Award 1932 - 1996," Andrew Metcalf, HHT 1997, pp. 16, 42, 44, 45, 95, 98, 122

Research notes and photographs from the *"Architecture in Transition: The Sulman Award 1932-1997 Exhibition"* Museum of Sydney 1997 Mitchell PXE 846 Box 10 & AIA Archives 'Tusculum'

"Australian Architecture Since 1960," Jennifer Taylor, RAIA 1990;

Aquarium, Darling Harbour, 234, 235, 236

Darling Harbour Exhibition Building, 233, 234, 235, 235

National Maritime Museum, 231, 234, 235, c.p.

National Tennis Centre, 235, 235, 237, 244

Sydney Football Stadium, 235, 236, 237, c.p.

Darling Harbour Convention Centre pp.232, 233, 234, 234, c.p.

"Encyclopaedia of Twentieth Century Architecture," Fitzroy Dearborn (Taylor & Francis Publishers)

2003, Essay: *Steel Construction*, Jonathan Ochshorn

www.essential-architecture.com/TYPE/TYPE-steel.htm

"Sir Bannister Fletcher's A History of Architecture," Sir Bannister Fletcher and Dan Cruickshank, The Architectural Press, 1996

Denis Sharp. *"Twentieth Century Architecture: a Visual History."* New York: Revised 1991 Edition p.398-9.

Mark Aarons, "A Place for People. The transformation of Sydney's Darling Harbour", SHFA 2009

Alan Blanc, Michael McEvoy, Roger Plank, "Architecture and construction in steel" Part 6, Outstanding Contemporary Steel Architecture, pp.118, 541, 544-5

Ivan Margolis, "Architects+Engineers+Structures", Wiley Academy, 2002

The Architectural Review, February 1984, Neville Quarry, "Darling Harbour"

The Architectural Review, October 1988 Vol. CLXXXIV No.11000, Jennifer Taylor, "Philip Cox's Bicentennial Buildings for Sydney", pp.66 - 72

The Architectural Review, June 1989, pp.50-57, "Serious in Sydney" Elizabeth Farrelly

Progressive Architecture, 'A high down under', Jennifer Taylor June 1982

Architectural Record, June 1991, Vol 179, No.6. p.74, Graham Jahn. "Stretched Muscles", drawing of site plan p.78 drawing of section, p.78

Architecture Australia, Philip Cox: RAIA Gold Medal 1984, September 1985; Sydney Exhibition Centre, pp.72-76; Philip Cox 1984 AS Hook Address pp.77- 81

Architecture Australia, December 1989 p.43 Sydney Exhibition Centre Finalist Sir Zelman Cowen Award & p.59 NSW Awards

Architecture Australia, July 1990 pp.37- 39, 'Public Institutions and the City', Paul Fox

Architecture Australia, September/October 2000, "Identity and the Olympics," Harry Margalit

Architecture Australia, Special Edition, "The Royal Australian Institute of Architects Gold Medal 1960-2006"

Architecture Australia, vol.96 no.4, July /August 2007

Architecture Australia, Special Edition, 2007, "MSJ The First Forty Years", pp.23 – 25

Architecture Australia, John Andrews: RAIA Gold Medal 1980

Architecture Australia, 'John Andrews Architect', Jennifer Taylor, May 1981

Architecture Australia, Special Edition, "The Royal Australian Institute of Architects Gold Medal 1960-2006"

Architecture Bulletin, vol.41 (1984) no.6, p.18 Darling Harbour, Bicentennial Project announcement

Architecture Bulletin, vol.41 (1984) no.7, p.3-5 Darling Harbour, James Rouse, visit, text of address,

Architecture Bulletin, February 1985, The Resurrection of Darling Harbour, Darling Harbour joins the rush to '88!

Architecture Bulletin, July 1989, Maximising Returns from Darling Harbour, Peter Tonkin, pp.7-8

Architecture Bulletin, August 1989, pp.4 – 8, Sir John Sulman Award

Architecture Bulletin, 1989, pp.2-8, Darling Harbour "It's a pity that such purposefulness is all too rare"

Architecture Bulletin, September 1991, pp.37, 39, President's Award

Architecture Bulletin, December 1991, pp. 9-11, National Maritime Museum

Architecture Bulletin, March/April 2012 "Darling Bicentennial Redevelopment Project," Noni Boyd

Sydney Morning Herald, Spectrum, Saturday February 27, 1988 p.65 Hawley, Janet "Philip Cox's vision splendid"

Sydney Morning Herald 25/3/1989, Spectrum p44 Farrelly, Elizabeth "Amid The Frivolity, A Serious Interloper",

Sydney Morning Herald, 16/1/13, Hasham, Nicole 'Architect lashes out at 'stupid' demolition',

<http://www.smh.com.au/nsw/architect-lashes-out-at-stupid-demolition-20130115-2crm1.html#ixzz2Ln3Mb7m4>

Steel Profile, No 17 September 1986, pp.2-7, 'The Mirror of the Sea'

Tubeline Design, no. 7, pp. 4-7, 'Darling Harbour Exhibition Centre'

O'Hea, B. "The roof of the Darling Harbour Exhibition Centre." In: Association of Consulting Structural Engineers NSW Seminar. Steel in Structures, 1987, paper 6

Metal Building News, Vol.2 No.8 August 1987, 'The Darling Harbour's Exhibition Centre is Allco's Centrepiece,' pp.1, 22-23

'Large roofs, large spaces. Suspended cable roofing in Italy 1948-1970' Luigi Zordan Renato Morganti, First International Congress on Construction History Madrid 2003

RIBA Journal, '*RIBA 150th Anniversary Issue*' May 1984

'Italy Builds' G. E. Kidder Smith, The Architectural Press, London 1954 pp.202-3

State Library of New South Wales; PXD 790, Cox Richardson Architects and Planners, Architectural and Technical Drawings.

The Architecture Show, February 1988, Cox interviewed by Frank Lowe

"The Design of Sydney," Professor Peter Webber (Law Book Company, 1988) Darling Harbour: A New City Precinct, Barry Young, pp.190-213

"Australian Architects: Philip Cox, Richardson and Taylor," (RAIA, Canberra, 1988)

P. Cox, *"Cox Architects,"* 1993

"Cox Architects: selected and current works." P. Cox 1997

"Cox Architects", Philip Cox, Images Publishing Group, Victoria, 2000

"Cox Architects, Millennium" Edited Renée, Images Publishing Group, Victoria, 2000, pp. 15, 41- 45

"Cox Architects and Planners 1960 – 2010", P. Cox, S. Harrison, S. Kaji-O'Grady and A. Johnson, Images Publishing Group, 2008, pp. 16-20, 23-27, 56-61, 224-237, 240-279, 224-338 including pp.28-33 "White Steel. The sports building works of Philip Cox, from 1977 and their global influence" Stuart Harrison

Architectural aspects of lightweight and membrane structures in sport and recreation: a paper presented at 1983 convention 'Membrane Structures in Sport & Recreation' ... / Philip Cox

"Philip Cox Portrait of an Australian Architect." Jennifer Towndrow, Viking, ISBN 0 67083470, 1991, pp. 179, 225, 233, 255-7, 258-60, 261, 263-4

A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture, Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present, Robert Apperly Robert Irving Peter Reynolds, Angus & Robertson, 1989, Late Twentieth-Century Structuralist, (Bruce Stadium ACT, Sydney Exhibition Centre and Sydney Football Stadium) pp. 256-259

The Encyclopedia of Australian Architecture, Edited Philip Goad and Julie Willis, Cambridge 2011; Philip Cox, pp. 180, 181; John Andrews, pp. 23-24; Robert Woodward, p.775.

Darling Harbour Exhibition Centre / Darling Harbour Authority, Leighton Contractors Pty. Ltd., Philip Cox and Partners Pty. Ltd., Architects. [Sydney] 1985. Mitchell Library [Q725.9109944/3](#)

Telling the Stories of Darling Harbour, Land & Property Management Authority; Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, July 2010

"A History of Sydney's Darling Harbour", Wayne Johnson and Roger Paris Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority

SHFA Heritage and Conservation Register: Exhibition Centre Precinct – Archaeological Remains – Iron Wharf

Philip Cox Lecture at Rose Seidler House, 30 June 2002, Docomomo/HHT

"Contemporary Architects." Muriel Emmanuel, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1980. ISBN 0-312-16635-4. NA 680-C625. pp. 33-36 John Andrews; 203-205 Philip Cox

"Leighton: 50 years of achievement 1949-1999", 1999.

"The Leighton Story Darling Harbour" 1988 – a film (copy attached)

"Sydney Biography of a City", Lucy Hughes Turnbull, Random House Australia, 1999, Darling Harbour, pp.108, 201, 288, 311, 312-19, Sydney Aquarium, pp.316, 319 Sydney Football Stadium, pp.95, 396, Neville Wran pp.199-200

"Award Winning Australian Architecture," Neville Quarry, 1997 Craftsman House, pp.18-19, 28-29

"New Buildings in the Commonwealth," The Architectural Press London, Edited J. M. Richardson, 1961, pp. 24-28, 30-31

Architecture A Performing Art, John Andrews and Jennifer Taylor 1982

'Carved Space', John Andrews, in *Architecture Australia* (Melbourne) March 1991

"Contemporary Australian Landscape Design" Helen Mossop, T Latitude 2006, pp.73-6

"Making Landscape Architecture in Australia" Andrew Saniga, UNSW Press 2012, pp.281-284

"Water Feature at Darling Harbour" *Landscape Australia* 4/1992, p.324, AILA Jury

"Darling Harbour Public Spaces", *Landscape Australia* 1/1988, Barry Young and Chris Plummer

"Robert Woodward - Australian fountain designer", *Landscape Australia*, August 3/1982

"Water Feature at Darling Harbour", *Architecture Australia*, November 1991, p.58-9

"Darling Harbour" Fountain Design by Robert Woodward, *Landscape Architecture (USA)* October 1989

"Waterways", Michael Bogle, *Vogue LIVING*, December 1987 - January 1988, p.20

Robert Woodward AM 1923-2010 Obituary, Caroline Viera Jones, *SMH* 16/03/2010

"Modern Times. The Untold Story of Modernism in Australia," Ed. Ann Stephen, Philip Goad & Andrew McNamara The Miegunyah Press 2008

P. A. Johnson & S. Lorne-Johnson, Architects of the Middle Third, *Robert Woodward Oral History*, RAIA 1995

Hazel de Berg, National Library of Australia *Robert Woodward Oral History*, 22 March 1972

Sydney City Council, *"A Guide to Sydney's Water Features"*

"The Master Architect Series IV Ken Woolley and Anchor, Mortlock & Woolley, Selected and Current Works," Images Publishing, 1999, pp.184-187, 220-225 Sydney Convention Centre

International Architect Yearbook 7, The Images Publishing Group Pty Ltd, Nov 24, 1999

Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre webpage, 2013 <http://www.scec.com.au/>

Chinese Garden Audio Tour, Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority,
(http://www.darlingharbour.com/sydney-Things_To_Do-Chinese_Garden-History_Philosophy-Chinese_Garden_Audio_Tour.htm), Feb, 2013

Terri McCormack, *'Chinese Garden of Friendship'*, Dictionary of Sydney, 2008

http://www.dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/entry/chinese_garden_of_friendship, viewed

Self-Guided Tour – Chinese Garden of Friendship, Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, 2013

Darling Harbour's Chinese Garden, Darling Harbour Authority, 1988

Feng Shui Analysis and Conceptual Advice – Chinese Garden of Friendship Sydney,
http://www.arqitektur.com/documents/planung/plan_gewerbe/hotel/garten_fengshui.pdf, viewed

Letter naming Chinese craftsmen, Darling Harbour Authority, 9 July, 1987

Letter regarding naming of the gardens, Darling Harbour Authority, 29 October, 1987

SSD 5752, Sydney International Convention, Exhibition and Entertainment Precinct -
Redevelopment of convention centre, exhibition centre, entertainment facilities and associated
public domain works

http://www.darlingharbour.com/sydney-Things_To_Do-Annual_events.htm
http://www.darlingharbour.com/sydney-Things_To_Do-Cultural_Festivals.htm

4.7 Time Constraints for Advocacy (immediate action/delayed action)*

The Exhibition Period for Development Application SSD 12 5752 closes on 10 May 2013

5.0 RECOMMENDED ACTION*

5.1 Heritage Alert: International/National Distribution

Heritage Alert Process

A five step process includes broad but fast consultation by the Advocacy sub-committee.

1. Preliminary Assessment: When a proposal for an alert is received, it is distributed to all sub-committee members for an initial confirmation that the case is of international or national significance. If so, the Advocacy sub-committee chair (or acting chair), forwards the Heritage Alert template to the proposer and immediately invites comment and advice from the relevant national committee of ICOMOS. The ICOMOS Secretary General is advised of the issuing of a Heritage Alert template. Affiliated organizations such as Docomomo, TICCIH or UIA may also be advised and invited to investigate or take action, such as joint support letters.

2. Advocacy Sub-committee recommendation: The sub-committee Chair will receive the final template and associated documentation from the proposer. Additional or comparative material may be requested. The sub-committee will aim to assess and recommend on the Alert request by email within five business days whenever possible and recommend action to the ISC20C president whose decisions are final. The ICOMOS Secretary General and relevant ICOMOS National committee will be consulted regarding the proposed actions by the ISC20C President.

3. ISC20C Action: The ISC20C Secretary General will prepare the necessary public documentation ISC20C letters and media briefing material in consultation with the ICOMOS National Committee and ISC 20C President.

4. ICOMOS Action: The ICOMOS Secretariat in Paris will facilitate the Heritage Alert being electronically forwarded to all ICOMOS members. ISC20C will prepare any letters required, including the addresses, and they will be disseminated on ICOMOS letterhead by the ICOMOS Secretary General.

In cases such as Darling Harbour, where the heritage values of Darling Harbour, the 1988 buildings, the Woodward Fountain, Urban Stream and Tumbalong Park are well-proven, a Heritage Alert can be used to draw international attention to the threat and to promote good conservation solutions. The Heritage Alert will be uploaded to the ISC20C website and distributed through the networks of ICOMOS, DOCOMOMO International, and the International Union of Architects.

5. Website Action: The Heritage Alert template and associated documentation will be uploaded on the ISC20C Website by the ISC20C Secretary General.

- Copy Heritage Alert Template to be sent to Sheridan Burke, President, ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Twentieth Century Heritage. Email: SheridanB@gml.com.au
- Copy Heritage Alert Template to be sent to Elizabeth Vines OAM, FRAIA, M. ICOMOS President Australia ICOMOS
Email: liz@mcdougallvines.com.au
- Copy Heritage Alert Template to be sent to ISC20C *Heritage Alert* Advocacy Sub-Committee, Gunny Harboe, USA Chair, ICOMOS ISC20C Heritage Alerts sub-committee. isc20c@icomos-isc20c.org
- The Heritage Alert Template is to be forwarded to:

- Australia ICOMOS Secretariat
Georgia Meros, Secretariat Officer
and
- ISC20C *Heritage Alert* Advocacy Sub-Committee, Gunny Harboe, USA Chair, ICOMOS
ISC20C Heritage Alerts sub-committee. isc20c@icomos-isc20c.org
and
- Provide link to the Save the Centres web site <http://www.savethecentres.com.au/>

5.2 Letter(s) to? (Provide Names and Full Contact Information)

The International Working Party for Documentation and Conservation of Buildings, Sites and Neighborhoods of the Modern Movement (Docomomo) and the International Union of Architects (UIA) to write letters to the following:

Heritage Alert Sub-committee to write letter(s) to the following:

Hon. Barry O'Farrell MP
NSW Premier and Minister for Western Sydney
Level 40 Governor Macquarie Tower
1 Farrer Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 5341
Telephone: +61 2 9228 5239
Fax: +61 2 9228 3935
Email: office@premier.nsw.gov.au

The Hon. Andrew Stoner MP
Deputy Premier
Level 30 Governor Macquarie Tower
1 Farrer Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000 Australia
Email: office@deputypremier.nsw.gov.au

NSW Minister for Planning and Infrastructure
The Hon. Brad Hazzard, MP
Level 31 Governor Macquarie Tower
1 Farrer Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Telephone: +61 2 9228 5258
Fax: +61 2 9228 5721
Email: office@hazzard.minister.nsw.gov.au

Professor Lawrence Nield
Chair of the Heritage Council of NSW
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2150 Australia
Telephone: +61 2 9873 8500
Email: heritage@heritage.nsw.gov.au

Chairman Infrastructure NSW
Mr. Nick Greiner AC,
P.O. Box R220,
Royal Exchange, NSW, 1225 Australia
Email: mail@insw.com

Infrastructure NSW
Darling Harbour Project Director: Tim Parker
Royal Exchange, NSW, 1225 Australia
Email: mail@insw.com

Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority (SHFA)
PO Box N408
Grosvenor Place, NSW, 1220 Australia
Dick Persson AM (Chairman)
Catherine Gallagher (Chief Executive Officer)
Director, Strategic Developments - Helen Lochhead
Director, Darling Harbour - Debra Dawson
Telephone: +61 2 9240 8500 or 1300 655 995
Facsimile: +61 2 9240 8899
Email: info@shfa.nsw.gov.au

With a clear vision for its precincts, the SHFA has identified the need for sustainability, social responsibility and economic viability at the very core of its place management of Darling Harbour and The Rocks.

Darling Harbour and The Rocks are among the first precincts in NSW to target eco-footprint reductions which aim to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of these precincts by 80 per cent from 2001 levels by 2020.

Mayor of Sydney
Clover Moore
Office of the Lord Mayor
GPO Box 1591, Sydney, NSW, Australia 2001
Telephone +61 2 9265 9229
Fax +61 2 9265 9328
Email: cmoore@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au
Email: clover@clovermoore.com

Graham Jahn AM
Director City Planning Development,
GPO Box 1591, Sydney, NSW, Australia 2001
City of Sydney
Email: gjahn@cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

Jon Prangnell President
The Australasian Society for Historical Archaeology
PO Box 2497
North Parramatta
president@asha.org.au

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS,
Chair Heritage Committee, Simon Wiltshier,

c/o Mott MacDonald,
Level 2, 60 Pacific Highway,
St Leonards, N.S.W., Australia 2065
Telephone: +61 2 9439 2633
Mobile: 0411 410 819

5.3 ICOMOS National or Scientific Committee, or International Website Upload?

Yes - Upload to all of the above.

5.4 Affiliated Distribution? (such as UIA/Docomomo/TICCIH)

Elizabeth Vines OAM, FRAIA, M.ICOMOS
McDougall & Vines, Conservation and Heritage Consultants
Architect, Partner, President Australia ICOMOS
Adjunct Professor, Centre for Cultural Heritage in Asia & the Pacific, Deakin University Melbourne
27 Sydenham Rd, Norwood, South Australia, 5069
Email: liz@mcdougallvines.com.au
Web site: www.mcdougallvines.com.au
Telephone: +61-8-83626399
Mobile: 0419 816 525

Peter Phillips
Orwell & Peter Phillips
Telephone +61 2 9251 6066
Email: peter@opp.net.au
Web site: www.opp.net.au

Institute of Engineers, Heritage Committee
Chair Simon Wiltshier,
c/o Mott MacDonald,
Level 2, 60 Pacific Highway,
St Leonards, N.S.W., Australia 2065
Telephone: +61 2 9439 2633
Mobile: 0411 410 819

Dr. Helen Lardner
Councillor, Australian Heritage Council
Heritage Strategies Section Dept of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and
Communities
GPO Box 787
Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
Telephone: +61 2 [6274 2111](tel:62742111)
Email: ahc@environment.gov.au
Dr. Helen Lardner
HLCD Pty Ltd,
L1 808 Glenferrie Road
Hawthorn VIC 3122 Australia
Telephone: +61 3 9818 3444
Mobile: 0408 300 911
Web site: www.hlcd.com.au
Email: hlcd@hlcd.com.au

5.5 Other Actions Recommended?

- Load videos and films to You Tube
- Provide link to the Save the Centres web site
<http://www.savethecentres.com.au/>

6.0 DESIRED OUTCOMES*

6.1 Impose Legal Protection or Improve Legal Protection?

- Prepare National Trust Listing Nomination for Industrial Archaeology of Darling Harbour
- Prepare National Trust Landscape Listing Nomination for Darling Harbour
- Prepare National Trust Landscape Listing Nomination for National Maritime Museum
- Prepare National Trust Listing Nomination for the whole of Darling Harbour
- Prepare Australian Institute of Architects State Heritage Nomination for the whole of Darling Harbour

6.2 Stop Work that Will Alter the Heritage?

ICOMOS, Australian Institute of Architects, Australian Institute of Engineers, Planning Institute of Australia to write to the following:

Hon. Barry O'Farrell MP
NSW Premier and Minister for Western Sydney
Level 40 Governor Macquarie Tower
1 Farrer Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 5341
Telephone: +61 2 9228 5239
Fax: +61 2 9228 3935
Email: office@premier.nsw.gov.au

The Hon. Andrew Stoner MP
Deputy Premier
Level 30 Governor Macquarie Tower
1 Farrer Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000 Australia
Email: office@deputypremier.nsw.gov.au

NSW Minister for Planning and Infrastructure
The Hon. Brad Hazzard, MP
Level 31 Governor Macquarie Tower
1 Farrer Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Telephone: +61 2 9228 5258

Fax: +61 2 9228 5721
Email: office@hazzard.minister.nsw.gov.

Professor Lawrence Nield
Chair of the Heritage Council of NSW
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2150 Australia

DOCOMOMO Australia has written to the following:

Hon. Barry O'Farrell MP
NSW Premier and Minister for Western Sydney
Level 40 Governor Macquarie Tower
1 Farrer Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000 Australia
GPO Box 5341
Telephone: +61 2 9228 5239
Fax: +61 2 9228 3935
Email: office@premier.nsw.gov.au

The Hon. Andrew Stoner MP
Deputy Premier
Level 30 Governor Macquarie Tower
1 Farrer Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000 Australia
Email: office@deputypremier.nsw.gov.au

NSW Minister for Planning and Infrastructure
The Hon. Brad Hazzard, MP
Level 31 Governor Macquarie Tower
1 Farrer Place
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Telephone: +61 2 9228 5258
Fax: +61 2 9228 5721
Email: office@hazzard.minister.nsw.gov.

M. Albert Dubler, President
The International Union of Architects
Tour Maine Montparnasse, B.P. 158
33 avenue du Maine
75755 PARIS Cedex 15, France
Telephone: 33 1 45 24 36 88
Facsimile: 33 1 45 24 02 78
E-mail: uia@uia-architectes.org
UIA Web site: www.uia-architectes.org

Professor Lawrence Nield
Chair of the Heritage Council of NSW
Locked Bag 5020
Parramatta NSW 2150 Australia

6.3 Stop Permits that Would Result in Irretrievable Loss of the Heritage?

All parties to comment on SICEEP DA by 10 May 2013

6.4 Impose Minimum Maintenance to Stop Further Decay Pending Conservation Work?

The areas proposed for demolition are not being well maintained.

6.5 Modify the Project to Make it More Respectful of the Values for Which the Building or Site Received Legal Protection?

6.6 Stop Demolition?

6.7 Other? (Please Specify)

Nominate trees to National Trust Significant Tree Register

Prepare nominations for the National Heritage List and Commonwealth Heritage List

The Hon Tony Burke MP, the Minister for Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population, and Communities invites people to nominate places for inclusion in the National Heritage List or in the Commonwealth Heritage List for the assessment period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.