

EXTENT

HERITAGE ADVISORS
TO AUSTRALIA AND
THE ASIA PACIFIC



Stormwater Channel off Lilyfield Road

Photographic Archival Recording and Salvage Report

Prepared for John Holland CPB Joint Venture (JHCPBJV)

March 2021 - FINAL

Sydney
Melbourne
Brisbane
Perth

extent.com.au

EXTENT HERITAGE PTY LTD

ABN 24 608 666 306
ACN 608 666 306
info@extent.com.au
extent.com.au

SYDNEY

3/73 Union Street
Pyrmont NSW 2009
P +61 (0)2 9555 4000
F +61 (0)2 9555 7005

MELBOURNE

13/240 Sydney Road
Coburg VIC 3058
P +61 (0)3 9388 0622

BRISBANE

Level 12, 344 Queen St
Brisbane City
P +61 (0)7 3667 8881

PERTH

1/191 St Georges Tce
Perth WA 6000
P +61 (0)8 9381 5206

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Heritage advisor(s):	Eleanor Bannag, Senior Heritage Advisor and Team Leader Graham Wilson, Principle Heritage Advisor Ben Calvert, Heritage Advisor
Author(s):	Ben Calvert

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project description

Role and engagement

EXTENT Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent Heritage) has been commissioned by John Holland CPB Joint Venture (JHCPBJV) to prepare a Photographic Archival Recording and Salvage report for the Stormwater Channel off Lilyfield Road (Easton Park Branch – Whites Creek Stormwater Channel). This place will be fully demolished to facilitate the WestConnex Rozelle Interchange works. The purpose of this report is to photographically record the current state of the site and identify a strategy for salvageable material prior to undertaking works.

Conditions of approval

This report was prepared to fulfil the requirements of the revised environmental management measures (REMM) for Non-Aboriginal Heritage (NAH); REMM NAH03 and REMM NHA09 which state:

REMM NAH03

Photographic archival recording will be undertaken of:

- *Infrastructure associated with the White Bay Power Station site that could be affected by the project;*
- *Whites Creek Stormwater Channel (in the area to be impacted);*
- *Stormwater Canal off Lilyfield Road;*
- *'Cadden Le Messurier' at 84 Lilyfield Road;*
- *Former Hotel at 78 Lilyfield Road;*
- *Victoria Road overbridge;*
- *Each house at 260–266 Victoria Road;*
- *Each house at 248-250 Victoria Road.*

This will be undertaken in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office guidelines Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture (2006).

The photographic archival recording will occur prior to any works that have the potential to impact upon the items and will include the identification of appropriate stakeholders to receive copies of the documentation.

REMM NAH09

A Heritage Salvage Strategy will be prepared to identify the salvage potential of the fabric and features from heritage items and potential heritage items that will be demolished to facilitate the Project. This could include timber joinery, fireplaces, stained glass, stairs, decorative tiles, bricks, steel truss structures, windows, etc. The strategy will also identify options and a process for

dissemination of salvaged items to owners, community groups and interested parties.

These reports have been reviewed, finalised, printed, and published for archival storage in relevant repositories.

1.2 Approach and methodology

Photographic Archival Recording

REMM NAH03 requires the archival recording of these structures to comply with two NSW government guideline documents: *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items* (1998) and *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture* (2006). This report complies with these.

Salvage

REMM NAH09 requires that a Heritage Salvage Strategy be prepared. This was undertaken as part of the archival fieldwork and report and outlines what material should be salvaged and how this should occur. This also includes a section on sympathetic reuse options for this heritage fabric, either within the WestConnex project or within the wider community.

1.3 Limitations

The impact area was inspected and photographed by Tony Brassil and Ben Calvert on the 28 August 2019. The inspection was undertaken as a visual study only.

During the inspection of the There are some limitations for accessing heritage fabric located on the exterior of the buildings, particularly for roof elements above the first floor. In the case where heritage fabric is unable to be accessed for exceptional reasons such as a road closure or safety risks such as working at heights and active power lines, it is accepted that these items will not form part of the salvage collection. Items related to this limitation were taken into consideration during the salvage assessment and, due to the above limitations, were omitted from the salvage strategy.

1.4 Authorship

The following staff members at EXTENT Heritage have prepared this Archival Recording and Salvage report:

Name	Position / Title
Eleanor Banaag	Senior Heritage Advisor, Heritage Places Team Leader
Tony Brassil	Principal Heritage Advisor
Ben Calvert	Heritage Advisor

1.5 Management

The site is managed by John Holland CPB Joint Venture (JHCPB JV).

2. Site Identification

2.1 Site Description

The Stormwater Channel off Lilyfield Road Creek Stormwater Channel is on land located south of Lilyfield Road. This land is within Lot 17 DP 255297 and Lot 24 DP 1194941. This land chiefly contains the former Rozelle Railways Yards and various building supply distribution stores. The stormwater channel occupied a place between the road reserve and the building supply stores and was traversed by four reinforced concrete bridges.

2.2 Location

The following figures identify the location of the stormwater channel off Lilyfield Road within the M4-M5 Rozelle Interchange project footprint. These maps show the project boundary area and the subject of the archival recording.

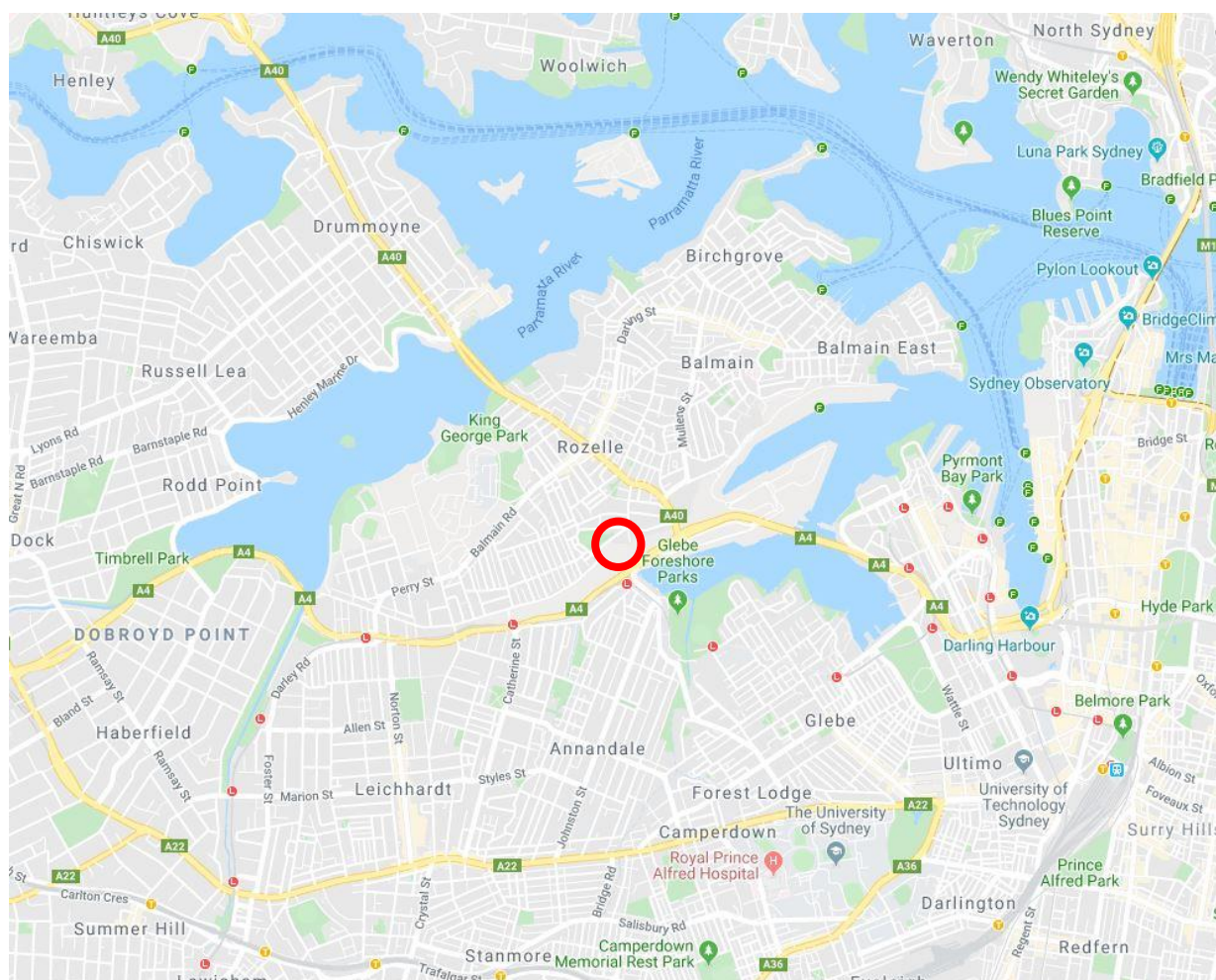


Figure 1. The location of the Lilyfield Road Stormwater Channel is outline in red (source: Google Maps).



Figure 2. The M4-M5 WestConnex Area 3 project boundary is indicated in red. The Stormwater channel off Lilyfield Road is indicated in green (source: Extent Heritage).

3. Heritage Status

3.1 Existing listings

The heritage status of the Stormwater Channel off Lilyfield Road is identified in Table 1, below.

Register/Listing	Item Listed (Y/N)	Item Name	Item Number
Statutory Registers			
National Heritage List	N	-	-
Commonwealth Heritage List	N	-	-
State Heritage Register	N	-	-
Sydney Water Heritage and Conservation Register	N	-	-
Sydney Regional Environmental Plan 65, 2005, Schedule 4, Part 3	Y	Stormwater Canal off Lilyfield Road	# 6
Non-Statutory Registers			
Register of the National Trust (NSW)	N	-	-
Register of Significant Buildings in NSW (Australian Institute of Architects)	N	-	-
Australian Engineering Heritage Register (Engineers Australia)	N	-	-

3.2 Existing assessment of significance

There is no existing statement of significance associated with the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan 65, 2005. The following Assessment of Significance for the Lilyfield Road Stormwater Channel has been extracted from *M40-M5 EIS Vol 2J - Non-Aboriginal Heritage*, p188.

Statement of Significance

No information on this heritage item.

Comparative Analysis

There is little historical information regarding the Stormwater Canal [sic] at Lilyfield Road and establishing its date of construction is difficult.

Generally, following the 1890 direction of the Secretary for Public Works to build a stormwater system separate to the sewer, multiple stormwater systems were constructed around Sydney locales.

Other stormwater canals (though to a larger scale) that discharge into Rozelle Bay includes Johnstons Creek and Whites Creek canals.

4. Historical context

A historical context for the Whites Creek Stormwater Canal has been extracted from M40-M5 EIS Vol 2J - Non-Aboriginal Heritage, p.73-4. This information is presented below:

By 1943, Rozelle was fully developed, with the mixed industrial and residential character that the heritage study area demonstrates today. Some of the industrial sites have undergone changes, with new structures added and removed over time. For instance, in 1930, the 1880s houses located at 68–76 Lilyfield Road were cleared. By 1943 this land was also occupied by large warehouse buildings which were replaced with the present day industrial park in the late twentieth century. The warehouse at 90 Lilyfield Road now occupied by Ironwood Australia was constructed in the mid-twentieth century, on what was originally part of the rail yards and was operating as a rail siding. In 1914, the land at 92–94 Lilyfield Road was owned by Arthur William Swadling, where he operated a timber yard. The family continue to operate the business from Rozelle, where a range of warehouses have been built and modified during 100 years of business, and other locations across Sydney.

During the early twentieth century, much of the infrastructure in Rozelle was also established. The open portion of Lilyfield Street Canal (sic) was constructed c1915, to channelise the creek running through Easton Park, after this land was resumed. Substation 1435 on Burt Street was constructed in 1934. The Interwar Stripped Classical style building was purpose designed and built by the private Electric Light and Power Supply Corporation (ELPSC) as a distribution substation. It was supplied with power from the now demolished Balmain Power Station.

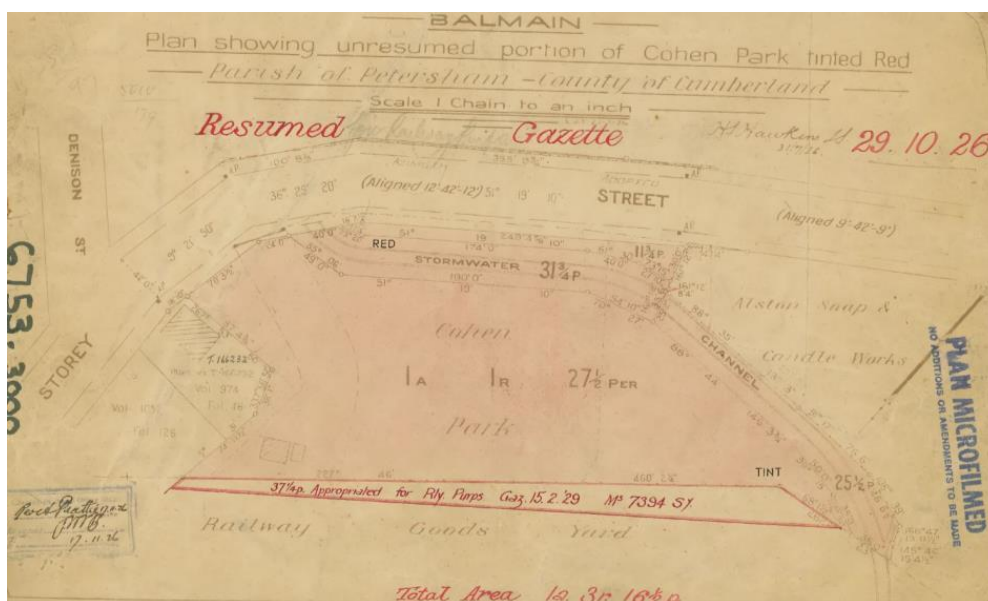


Figure 4-40 Plan showing Cohen Park and the industrial development in the central portion of the heritage study area (Source: Crown Plan R479290, LPI NSW).

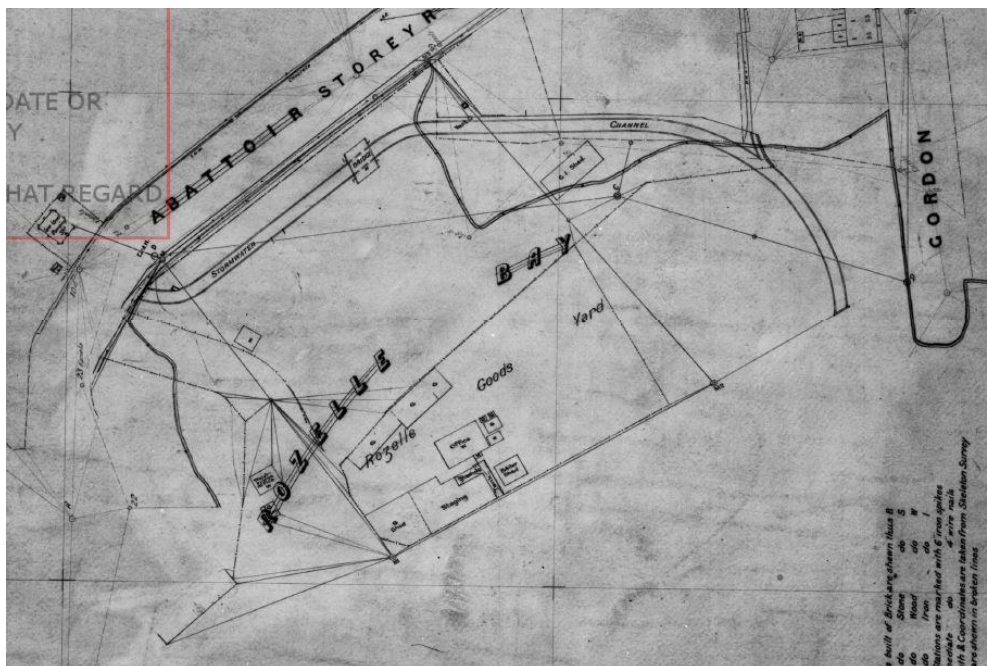


Figure 4-42 Plan showing the area of Cohen Park in the central portion of the heritage study area, now occupied by the Rozelle Goods Yard in c1913 (Source: Sydney Water Archives).

Tenders for the construction of the Easton Park Stormwater Channel (Contract 116) were issued by the Public Works Department on 8 March 1895 with the successful tenderer being Hugh Owen of Paddington.¹ Notification of completion of the contract was made on 9 June 1897.²

¹ NSW Government Gazette 8 March 1895 (Issue number 165) p. 1582 and Evening News 1 April 1895 p.5

² NSW Government Gazette 29 June 1895 (Issue number 509) p. 4575

5. Photographic recording sheets

Site name.	Date
Photographer:	Ben Calvert
Date:	28 August 2019
Camera:	Canon EOS 5D and 7D
Lens:	16-35mm, 24-105mm

Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
001_LR_SC_2019	SW	Reinforced concrete bridge over the channel.	
002_LR_SC_2019	SW	View of reinforced concrete bridge in the channel.	
003_LR_SC_2019	SW	Stormwater channel with English bond pattern brick top and concrete base.	
004_LR_SC_2019	SW	Stormwater channel with English bond pattern brick top and concrete base.	

Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
005_LR_SC_2019	SW	Stormwater channel with English bond pattern brick top and concrete base.	
006_LR_SC_2019	SW	Concrete coping on top of the stormwater channel.	
007_LR_SC_2019	SW	Base of the channel filled with sediment.	
008_LR_SC_2019	S	Detail of the brickwork. The bricks are modern and have a burnished finish.	
009_LR_SC_2019	SE	Stormwater channel.	

Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
010_LR_SC_2019	SE	Stormwater channel.	
011_LR_SC_2019	SE	Stormwater Channel.	
012_LR_SC_2019	SE	Drainage inlet at the base of the brick and concrete walls.	
013_LR_SC_2019	S	Detail of the drainage inlet at the base of the channel.	
014_LR_SC_2019	S	Stormwater channel wall.	


Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
015_LR_SC_2019	SW	Stormwater channel.	
016_LR_SC_2019	SE	Stormwater channel.	
017_LR_SC_2019	SW	Stormwater channel.	
018_LR_SC_2019	S	Stormwater channel wall.	
019_LR_SC_2019	SE	Stormwater channel.	

Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
020_LR_SC_2019	SW	Stormwater channel.	
021_LR_SC_2019	S	Stormwater channel wall.	
022_LR_SC_2019	SE	Stormwater channel.	
023_LR_SC_2019	SW	Stormwater channel.	
024_LR_SC_2019	S	Stormwater channel.	

Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
025_LR_SC_2019	SW	Stormwater channel.	
026_LR_SC_2019	SE	Stormwater outlet at the base of the brick wall.	
027_LR_SC_2019	SE	Timber beam joist with concrete slab capping.	
028_LR_SC_2019	W	Timber beam joist with concrete slab capping.	
029_LR_SC_2019	SW	Exposed section of the channel showing timber beam joists. Reinforced concrete headwall on the left hand side.	






Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
030_LR_SC_2019	SW	Timber beam joists and concrete headwall.	
031_LR_SC_2019	SW	Base of the exposed section of channel showing sediment build up.	
032_LR_SC_2019	SW	Surrounding section of the channel showing concrete blocks.	
033_LR_SC_2019	N	Intersection of capped and exposed stormwater channel.	
034_LR_SC_2019	NE	Stormwater Channel wall.	

Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
035_LR_SC_2019	E	Stormwater Channel portal with timber beam joist. Note the timber beams used as channel wall.	
036_LR_SC_2019	NE	Brick and concrete stormwater channel.	
037_LR_SC_2019	NE	Stormwater Channel.	
038_LR_SC_2019	NE	Base of the stormwater channel.	
039_LR_SC_2019	SW	Reinforced concrete bridge with steel and concrete pipe and socket fence.	

Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
040_LR_SC_2019	SW	Reinforced concrete bridge with steel and concrete pipe and socket fence.	
041_LR_SC_2019	SW	Reinforced concrete bridge mounted on steel joist.	
042_LR_SC_2019	NW	Reinforced concrete deck.	
043_LR_SC_2019	NW	Steel and concrete pipe and socket fence.	
044_LR_SC_2019	NW	Steel and concrete pipe and socket fence.	


Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
045_LR_SC_2019	NW	Concrete curbing.	
046_LR_SC_2019	NE	Reinforced concrete bridge.	
047_LR_SC_2019	NE	Reinforced concrete bridge.	
048_LR_SC_2019	NE	detail of reinforced concrete decking mounted on steel joist.	
049_LR_SC_2019	SW	Sandstone retaining wall above the stormwater channel. The retaining wall was part of the display for the former building supply centre.	

Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
050_LR_SC_2019	SW	Sandstone retaining wall above the stormwater channel. The retaining wall was part of the display for the former building supply centre.	
051_LR_SC_2019	SW	Detail of concrete inlet drain.	
052_LR_SC_2019	SW	Detail of reinforced concrete deck and steel joist.	
053_LR_SC_2019	SW	Remnant of timber picket fence on the bridge.	
054_LR_SC_2019	SW	Reinforced concrete deck showing remnant fencing pylons.	

Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
055_LR_SC_2019	NW	Curbing on the reinforced concrete deck.	
056_LR_SC_2019	NW	Curbing on the reinforced concrete deck.	
057_LR_SC_2019	NE	Red concrete rectangular blocks.	
058_LR_SC_2019	NE	Sandstone retaining wall. The retaining wall was part of the display for the former building supply centre.	
059_LR_SC_2019	NE	Reinforced concrete decking mounted on a steel joist.	

Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
060_LR_SC_2019	SW	Sandstone retaining wall. The retaining wall was part of the display for the former building supply centre.	
061_LR_SC_2019	SW	Penetration into the stormwater channel.	
062_LR_SC_2019	SW	Services clamped and bolted to the exterior of the wall.	
063_LR_SC_2019	NW	Services clamped and bolted to the exterior of the wall.	
064_LR_SC_2019	NW	Services clamped and bolted to the exterior of the wall.	

Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
065_LR_SC_2019	NW	Intersection of capped and exposed stormwater channels. metal outlet pipe located at the base of the brick wall.	
066_LR_SC_2019	NW	Vegetation growth of the brick section of the stormwater channel.	
067_LR_SC_2019	W	Termination of the channel at Lilyfield Road.	
068_LR_SC_2019	W	Detail of the concrete and sandstone masonry headwall.	
069_LR_SC_2019	W	Concrete and sandstone masonry headwall.	

Image name	Direction	Details	Thumbnail
070_LR_SC_2019	NE	Stormwater channel.	

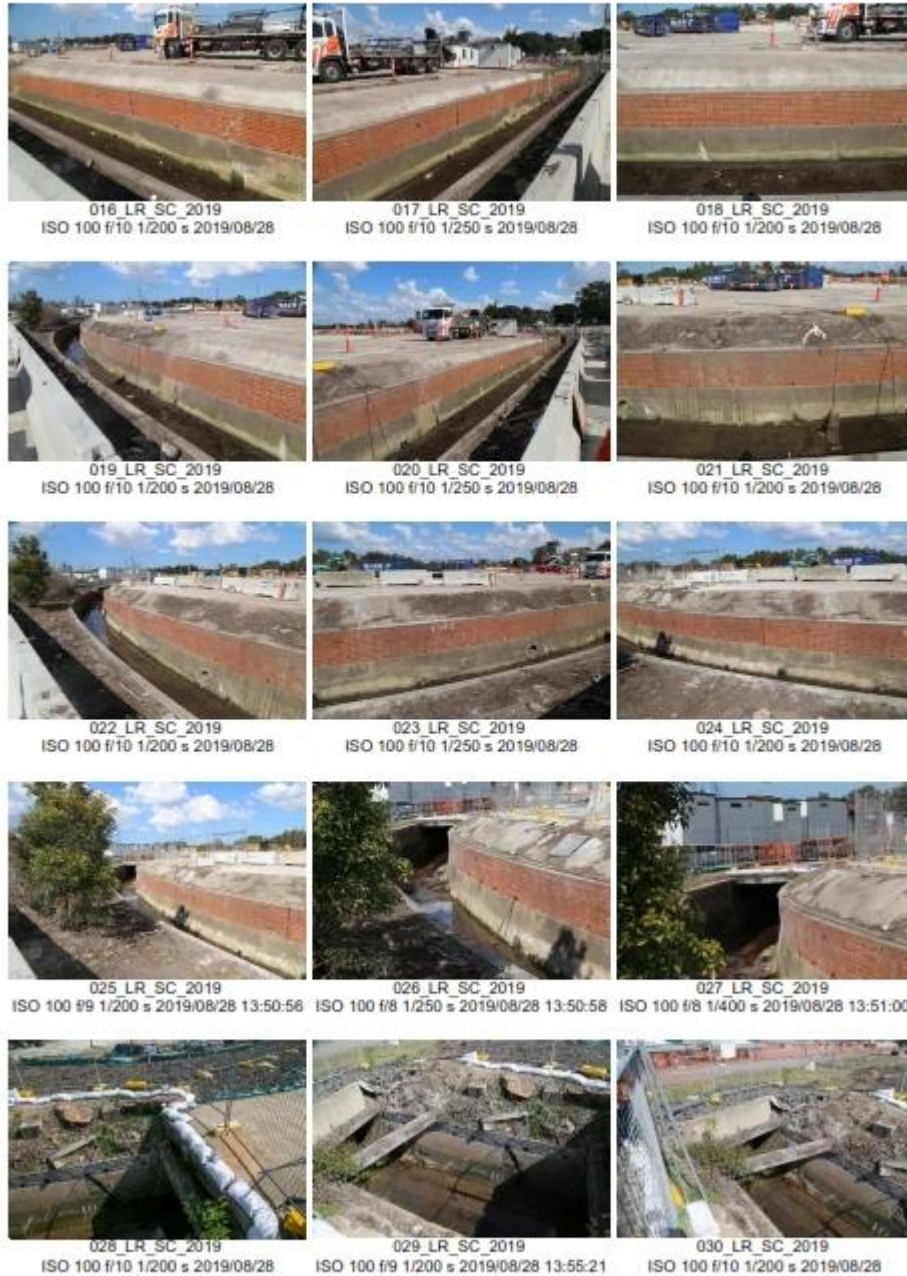
6. Photographic proof sheets

Lilyfield Road Stormwater Channel - 2019
Photographic Archival Recording - Photographer: Ben Calvert



1 of 5

Lilyfield Road Stormwater Channel - 2019
Photographic Archival Recording - Photographer: Ben Calvert



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Lilyfield Road Stormwater Channel - 2019
Photographic Archival Recording - Photographer: Ben Calvert



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Lilyfield Road Stormwater Channel - 2019
Photographic Archival Recording - Photographer: Ben Calvert



4 of 5

Lilyfield Road Stormwater Channel - 2019
Photographic Archival Recording - Photographer: Ben Calvert



061_LR_SC_2019
ISO 100 f/9 1/320 s 2019/08/28 14:07:29



062_LR_SC_2019
ISO 100 f/7.1 1/100 s 2019/08/28



063_LR_SC_2019
ISO 100 f/6.3 1/125 s 2019/08/28



064_LR_SC_2019
ISO 100 f/8 1/125 s 2019/08/28 14:08:08



065_LR_SC_2019
ISO 100 f/5.6 1/125 s 2019/08/28



066_LR_SC_2019
ISO 100 f/5.6 1/160 s 2019/08/28



067_LR_SC_2019
ISO 100 f/8 1/125 s 2019/08/28 14:08:29



068_LR_SC_2019
ISO 100 f/7.1 1/400 s 2019/08/28



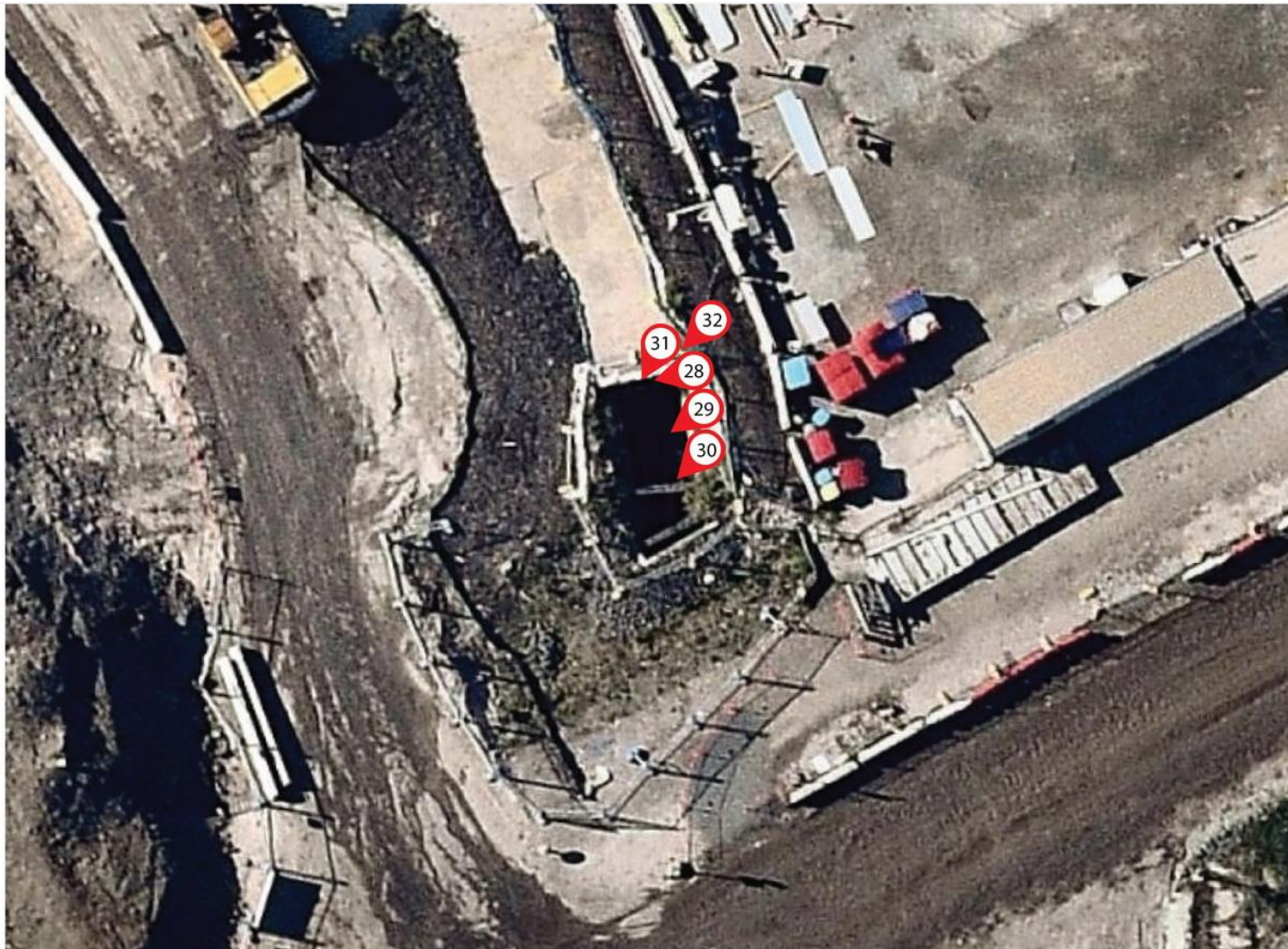
069_LR_SC_2019
ISO 100 f/8 1/125 s 2019/08/28 14:08:53

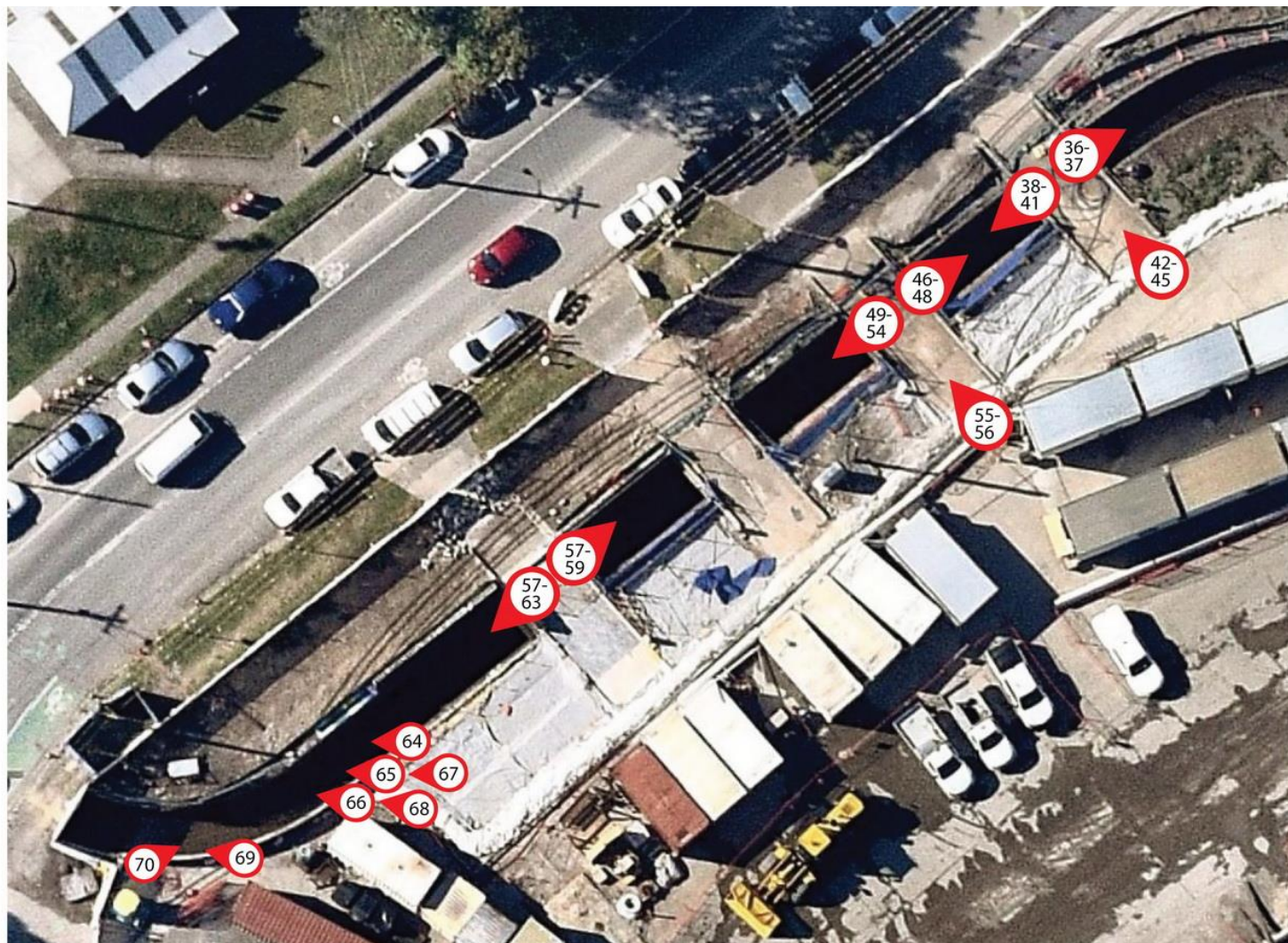


070_LR_SC_2019
ISO 100 f/7.1 1/125 s 2019/08/28

7. Photographic direction plans







WHITES CREEK STORMWATER CHANNEL

8. Salvage

8.1 Salvageable material

On the 28 August 2019, Tony Brassil and Ben Calvert (Extent Heritage) inspected the Stormwater Channel off Lilyfield Road. During the inspection, it was noted that the stormwater channel consisted primarily of the following construction materials:

- Burnished terracotta brick;
- Cast concrete channel sections;
- Reinforced concrete bridge decking;
- Steel I-beam joists;
- Large hardwood timber beam joists; and
- Reinforced concrete capping sections.

Most building fabric of this nature has no value as salvageable material. The brick, cast concrete and steel elements of this structure generally cannot be retained for incorporation into heritage structures as it is either has no value as a heritage fabric or, owing to its purpose-built design, is not able to be adapted without so majorly transforming the element that it would be unrecognisable as heritage fabric.

The only items of historic fabric within the stormwater Channel off Lilyfield Road are the large hardwood timber beams incorporated into the channel as joists or as upper sections of the channel wall. It is recommended that this material is salvaged, and the processes described in section 8.2 and 8.3 of this report are followed to ensure the proper treatment of this material.

Figure 3 provides an outline of where these timber beams were identified during the August inspection. Owing to the nature of the channel's construction, there exist sections which are capped and could not be inspected. These sections of the channel could include more timber beams. In addition to the beams identified in Figure 3, any other timber beams of a similar nature that are uncovered as the channel is demolished should also be salvaged.



Figure 3. Areas identified in red show the locations for timber beams found in the channel.

8.2 Reuse of Salvaged Material

8.2.1 Condition of consent

The below section has been prepared in fulfillment of Condition E165 which states:

Following archival recording as required by Condition E163, and prior to demolition, the Proponent must assess options for sympathetic reuse (including integrated heritage displays and interpretation) on the Project or other options for conservation, including architectural salvage for re-use in comparable buildings and displays.

Specifically, this section includes the following items:

- Identification of options and processes for dissemination of salvaged items to owners, community groups and interested parties; and
- Provision of sympathetic reuse options for heritage fabric, either within the WestConnex project or within the wider community.

8.2.2 Options for dissemination of salvaged material

There are numerous benefits with respect to disseminating salvaged items to owners, community groups and interested parties, including:

- **Environmental** – Impacts associated with utilising reclaimed heritage building fabric is less than that of producing new building materials. This helps to retain the fabrics ‘embodied energy’, that is, the energy consumed by all the processes associated with the production of a building or particular building fabric (CSIRO 1997).
- **Social** – Maintaining built fabric of architectural and historical value within the Rozelle and/or Inner West area helps to preserve the heritage character of these locations. Communities benefit from the protection of fabric, including the preservation of this fabric for future generations (Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage 2004:4).
- **Economic** – There are economic benefits from the salvage of heritage building fabric, including a reduced cost for owners of other listed heritage properties when given the opportunity to re-use salvaged items.

As these timber beams. Post-salvage, there are several organisations that may be contacted to understand their interest in taking the elements for restoration and repair of similar buildings and/or for distribution to landowners. These can be found in the below table.

Where possible, salvaged building fabric should first be offered to members of the local community and/or considered for re-use within the project area prior to other interested parties (i.e. organisations dealing in the sale of salvaged material) being contacted.

Organisation	Contact	Comments
Balmain Association Inc	Email: Contactable through a form on their website located at the below link Website: https://balmainassociation.org.au/contact/	Covers Balmain, Birchgrove and Rozelle. Formed to preserve the best of the suburb's history, architecture and natural beauty. Aims to 'maintain all features having natural, architectural and or historical value of the area and keep a permanent collection of historical interest'.
Inner West Council	Phone: (02) 9392 5000 Email: council@innerwest.nsw.gov.au Website: https://www.innerwest.nsw.gov.au	Local Council for the Local Government Area (LGA) covering the suburb of Rozelle. Could be contacted to help facilitate communication between owners of locally listed properties within the Rozelle area and JHCPB JV.
Inner West Council Community History and Heritage Team	Email: history@innerwest.nsw.gov.au . Website: https://www.innerwest.nsw.gov.au/explore/libraries/community-history/contact-the-community-heritage-and-history-team	As above, the Inner West Council Community History and Heritage Team may be able to provide more heritage-specific LGA information and contacts for locally listed properties.
Historic Houses Association of Australia	Phone: (02) 9252 5554 Email: enquiries@hha.net.au Website: https://www.hha.net.au/	A registered charity and volunteer organisation that supports owners and promotes public interest in historic houses and properties throughout Australia.
Chippendale Restorations	Phone: (02) 9810 6066 Email: mail@chippendalerestorations.com.au Website: chippendalerestorations.com.au	Located in Rozelle. Specialises in antique recovery and restoration of interior and exterior fittings.
Heritage Building Centre	Phone: 02 9567 1322 Email: sales@heritagebuilding.com.au Website: https://www.heritagebuilding.com.au/	Specialises in the sale of material from 1850 to 1950. Stocks second hand, reproduction and recycled building materials.

8.2.3 Options for re-use of fabric

In addition to the dissemination of salvaged items to owners, community groups and interested parties, additional options include the sympathetic re-use of built heritage fabric within the project area for future heritage interpretation.


Utilising salvaged fabric from heritage buildings is an increasingly popular method of heritage interpretation for community sites. Re-use of heritage fabric in this way conveys a sense of dignity and respect for heritage places within the local community, and can support in creating a sense of place to the area.

Interpretive elements for the timber beams may include:

- Reuse of and redesign of timbers in a prominent building context, with accompanying signage to provide interpretive information about the fabric;
- Repurpose of timber beams for amenity purposes such as seating, retaining walls or signage; or
- Original building fabric elements utilised as part of public community art projects.

A Heritage Interpretation Strategy is being prepared for the Rozelle Interchange project (*WestConnex Stage 3 Rozelle Interchange Interpretation Strategy* in preparation by Extent Heritage). As an alternative to on-selling, the timber beams may be included within the interpretation strategy to provide a sense of continuity between the former and current uses.

As the construction supply area will be demolished as part of the new Rozelle Interchange, the salvaged fabric would need to be reinstituted in a new location, such as a park or community facility. It is recommended that re-use of building fabric for heritage interpretation be limited to Rozelle and wider Inner West Area. The below table identifies examples of how similar re-use opportunities have been undertaken in other areas.

Fabric	Potential re-use	Example
Timber beams.	Street Furniture	 <p>Figure 4. Load-bearing timber reused for interior design (Source: Wood Solutions).</p>
	Reclaimed timber decking	 <p>Figure 5. Reclaimed timbers used for floors (Source: Oak Timber Flooring).</p>
	Feature panelling	 <p>Figure 6. Timber feature panel (Yarrabee Stone)</p>

Fabric	Potential re-use	Example
	Shelters	 <p>Load-bearing timbers reused as uprights (Source: Pinterest)</p>
	Interpretation signage	 <p>Figure 7. timber joists reused for interpretation (Source: Arien Signs).</p>

8.3 Salvage Recommendations

8.3.1 Prior to Work

- Contractors should be briefed about the Heritage Condition of Consent regarding the requirement to salvage materials. The elements that have been identified for salvage and, how these materials should be managed, should be listed in a catalogue of materials for salvage. This should be kept on site for reference as necessary.

8.3.2 During Work

Hazardous Materials

- Any salvaged material found to be hazardous, should be managed in accordance with project control measures and current hazardous materials legislation.
- Where reasonable and feasible, remediation of the hazardous material should be undertaken, in consultation with a Heritage Advisor.

Removal of Material

- All timbers should be removed carefully to ensure its condition is not compromised. In particular, where it will maintain the integrity of the beam, each timber should be disconnected or be de-bonded from the stormwater channel.
- A Heritage Advisor should be notified if other potential original (and salvageable) building fabric, which has not been identified in the salvage report, is identified during works. A photograph of this item should be emailed to the Heritage Advisor for assessment of its salvage potential prior to disposal.
- Timber beams that have detritus from the Lilyfield road water channel attached or adhered to it should be washed with water.

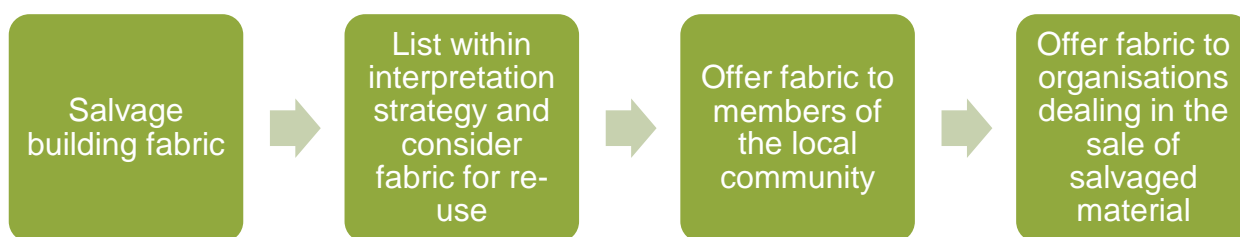
Storage

- All salvaged fabric should be stored in a dry, secure place after removal.
- All items should be clearly labelled for storage with building, room, and element number (as applicable). It should also be labelled with the date of removal, and date of storage.
- Any timber beams that made have been consistently submerged in water for long periods of time should not be stored in a sealed wrapping. These timbers should be allowed to dry in an environmentally stable, shaded environment. Only completely dry materials should be stored in wrapping as mould spores can develop on this fabric.
- Do not store any timber beams that appear to have evidence of a pest infestation (such as borer holes, termite frass, etc). It should be disposed. Highly significant material suffering insect infestation should be treated prior to storage.

- The condition of the material should be inspected for mould, insect activity or other damage every 3 months.

8.3.3 Reuse of salvaged material

- The recommendations outlined in Section 8.1 of this report and presented in the figure below should be followed.
- A list of salvaged fabric should be included within the Heritage Interpretation Strategy (in preparation by Extent Heritage) to ensure that interpretation options are adequately addressed as part of the Rozelle Interchange project.



9. References

Australia ICOMOS. 2013. *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013*. Burwood, Vic.: Australia ICOMOS.

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