

Assessment of Heritage Significance for Sewage Pumping Station (SPS 46) and Sandstone Gate Post and Metal Gates, Percival Park, Rose Bay

5 September 2019

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Part 1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Heritage Significance Assessment (HSA) has been prepared to provide the basis for a Council decision on the heritage significance and potential heritage listing of the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates, located in Percival Park, Rose Bay, as a local heritage item(s) in Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014 (WLEP 2014) and/or as an item(s) of State significance in the State Heritage Register (SHR) under the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

On 12 November 2018 resolved in part:

THAT Council:

1. *Requests staff to undertake an assessment of heritage significance for the Sewerage Pumping Station located at Percival Park, Rose Bay and the sandstone gates leading into the park and report to the Environmental Planning Committee on whether these items have sufficient heritage significance to be listed as a local heritage item in the Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014 (WLEP).*

The following background information accompanied the notice of motion on the agenda for that meeting:

Council's website notes:

The park is owned by Sydney Water. Percival Park was established in 1949 after Council negotiated with the then Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage to obtain use of the land as public open space. Council named (Council Minutes 12/2/1951) the park in honour of Mr C. E. Percival who was the Woollahra Council Engineer from November 1926 till early in 1952.

It is understood that the Sewerage Pumping Station is a low-level pumping station and has historic, aesthetic and potentially technical/ research significance. It is among a number of low-level sewerage pumping stations constructed in Sydney between the wars to serve the Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer (the construction of which effectively ended discharge of sewage into the harbour). Many of these stations have either local and/or State Heritage listing.

The sandstone gate leading to the Sewerage Pumping Station is a rare item, as it is understood that similar stations only have picket fences and therefore the sandstone gates have significance in themselves.

Percival Park is well frequented by the public accessing Rose Bay beach.

Residents have voiced their concerns about the state of Percival Park and have inquired as to whether it can be better managed and landscaped, whilst protecting the heritage significance of the Sewerage Pumping Station and its gates.

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are not currently included in the SHR nor in the WLEP 2014. The property is not located within the vicinity of any listed heritage items. It is not listed by the National Trust of Australia (NSW).

1.2 Project methodology

This HSA has been prepared in accordance with *Heritage Significance Assessment Guidelines* published by the NSW Heritage Office in 2001.¹ It is also consistent with the relevant principles and guidelines of the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013* (the Burra Charter).²

The following steps were undertaken in the preparation of this report:

- A search of the following relevant State and federal statutory and non-statutory heritage registers:
 - State Heritage Register
 - Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014 (WLEP 2014)
 - Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers for Sydney Water
 - NSW State Heritage Inventory database
 - National Trust of Australia
 - Register of the National Estate
- Historical research
- Site inspection of the property and surrounding area
- Building fabric analysis
- Comparative analysis of sewage pumping stations within Sydney and Woollahra Local Government Area (LGA)
- Assessment of heritage significance
- Recommendations
- Completion of a Heritage Inventory sheet

1.3 Authors and acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Shona Lindsay (Heritage Officer) of Woollahra Municipal Council. It was reviewed by Chris Bluett (Manager Strategic Planning).

The authors acknowledge the assistance of Philip Bennet (Sydney Water), Jeanette Komli (Sydney Water), and Jane Britten (Local History Librarian, Woollahra Council) in the preparation of this report.

1.4 Limitations

This report provides an assessment of non-Aboriginal (historical) built heritage only, and does not provide an archaeological or Aboriginal heritage assessment.

The description and analysis of the site were based on a visual inspection only.

¹ NSW Heritage Office, 2001. *Assessing Heritage Significance*.

² Australia ICOMOS Inc, 2013. *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*.

Part 2 Background

2.1 Site identification

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are located within Percival Park at 13 Collins Avenue, Rose Bay (Lot 2 DP 512907) (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The site is located within the Woollahra Local Government Area (LGA). It is bordered by the Sydney Harbour to the north-west, residential properties to the north-east and south-west, and Collins Avenue to the south-east. The sewage pumping station is known as Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 by Sydney Water. Other names of the sewage pumping station by Sydney Water include SPS 46, Sewage Pumping Station 0046, SP0046 and WWPS46 (Waste Water Pumping Station).



Figure 1: 2018 aerial photograph of site (Source: Woollahra Council GIS Maps)

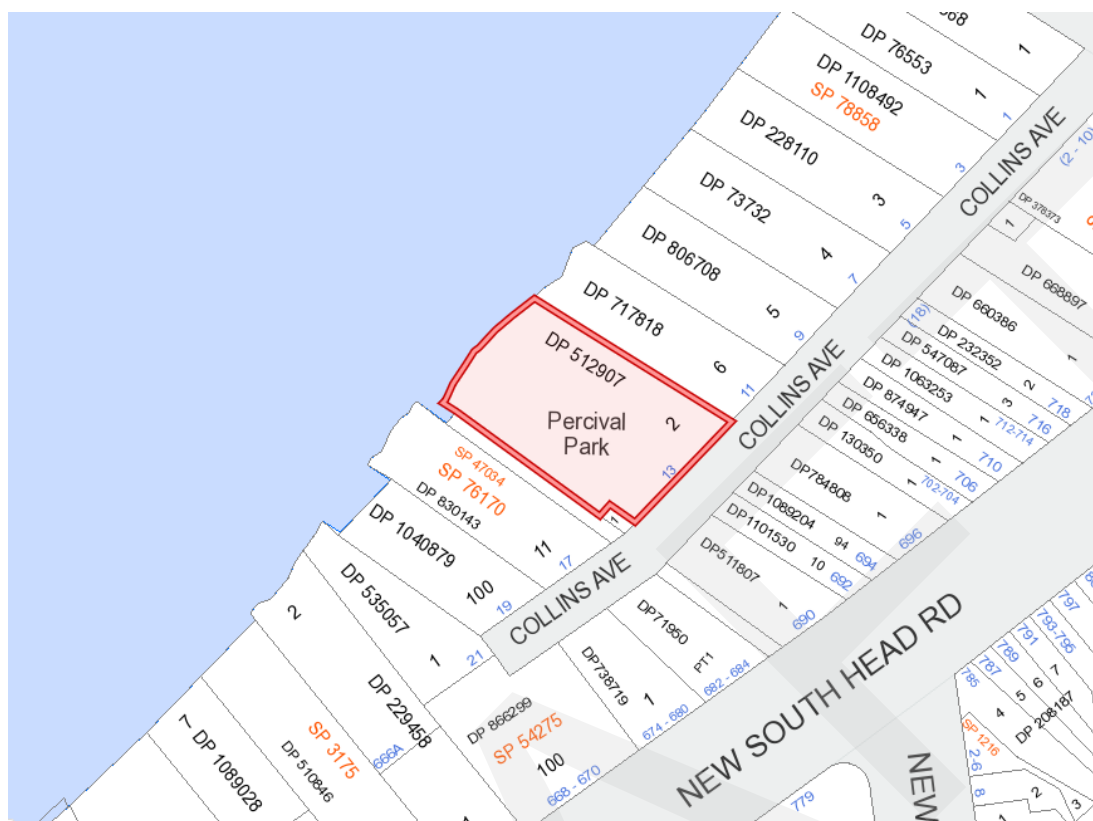


Figure 2: Cadastral map of site (Source: Woollahra Council GIS Maps)

2.2 Site use

The site is used by Sydney Water as a sewage pumping station. Percival Park is used as a public open space, which was established in 1949 after Council negotiated with the then Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewage to obtain use of the land.

The site is zoned SP2 Sewage System in Woollahra LEP 2014. The land to the east and west is zoned for residential use (R3 Medium Density Residential) and the land to the south is zoned B2 Local Centre. The Objectives for SP2 are:

- To provide for infrastructure and related uses.
- To prevent development that is not compatible with or that may detract from the provision of infrastructure.³

2.3 Heritage listings

2.3.1 Statutory

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are not identified as a local heritage item, nor is it located in a Heritage Conservation Area, on Schedule 5 of the *Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014* (WLEP 2014).

³ Woollahra LEP 2014

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are not identified as a heritage item on the NSW State Heritage Register (SHR).

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are not listed on any Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers.

2.3.2 Non-statutory

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are not listed on the NSW National Trust of Australia Register or on the Register of the National Estate.

2.4 Heritage in the vicinity

There are no listed heritage items or heritage conservation areas within the immediate vicinity of the site. The following locally significant Woollahra LEP 2014 heritage items are within the general locality (Figure 3):

- 'Rose Bay Hotel and interiors' LEP Item No. 326
- 'Post Office and interiors' LEP Item No. 324
- 'Rose Bay Street Name Inlays within Road Reserve' LEP Item No. 676
- 'Mary Magdalene Catholic Church – church and interiors' LEP Item No. 327
- 'House and interiors' LEP Item No. 311
- 'Royal Sydney Golf Club – Clubhouse and interiors, grove of paperbarks along Norwich Road' LEP Item No. 318
- '5 Norfolk Island Pines' LEP Item No. 337
- 'Site of former Rose Bay Flying Boat Base' LEP Item No. 319

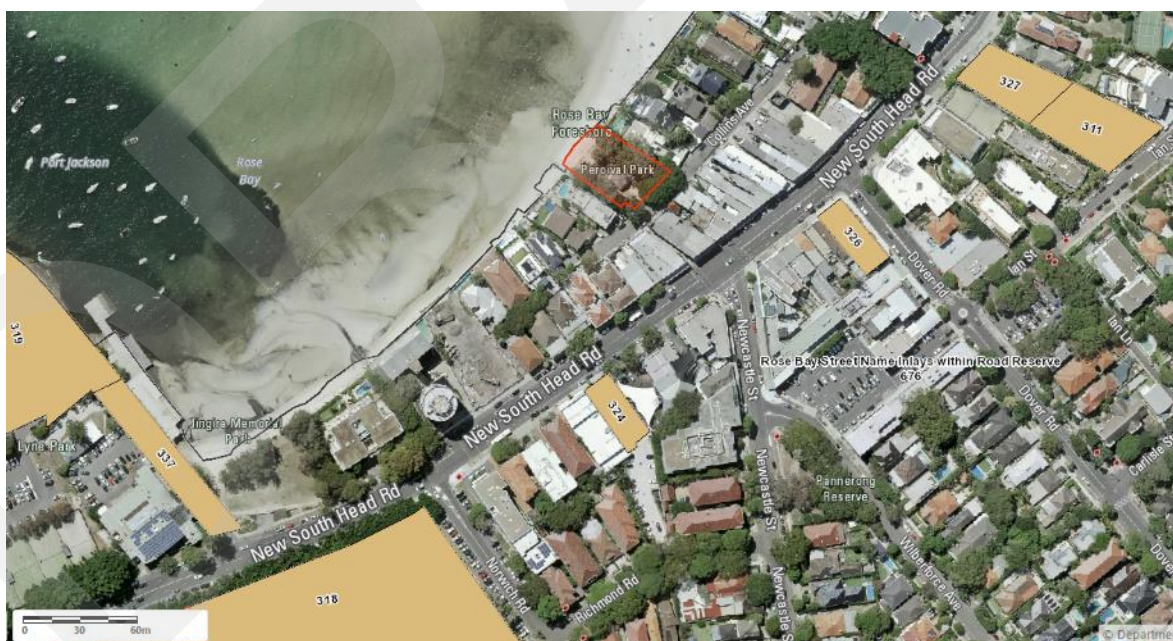


Figure 3: LEP Heritage items within the locality of the site (Source: Woollahra Council GIS Maps including extract from Woollahra LEP 2014 Heritage Map)

Part 3 Historical context

3.1 Introduction

This section provides a historical context of the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates located at Percival Park, Rose Bay. It provides an overview of the history of Rose Bay, the development of sewage infrastructure in the area, a background of Sewage Pumping Station No. 46, and the history of Percival Park.

3.2 Rose Bay

Rose Bay is a suburb in Eastern Sydney in the Woollahra LGA. It was named after George Rose, A British Treasury official.⁴ The suburb of Rose Bay was originally part of land granted to John Piper, Thomas Benson, Thomas Galvin, Richard Partridge, John Foster, William Piper, W. Jenkins, and S. Breakwell (Figure 4).

These land grants were consolidated in 1830 to form a larger grant for Daniel Copper and Solomon Levey that consisted of 1130 acres (Figure 5). The land grant was later surveyed and subdivided by T.L. Mitchell in 1844 to become the Point Piper Estate.⁵ This was wholly owned by Daniel Cooper by 1847. This land grant was subdivided and purchased by prominent and wealthy members of the area.

The Municipality of Woollahra was established in 1860. Due to the remoteness of Rose Bay at the time, the area was not involved in the suburban development of the 1880s, seemingly to be an area reserved for the rich.

Rose Bay developed with the construction of roads and public transport in the form of ferries and trams. This encouraged people of different socio-economic backgrounds to move to the area as land became more affordable, resulting in rental housing development throughout the suburb. As the central flat land of Rose Bay was occupied by the golf course and market gardens, residential development was forced towards the northern and south-western ends of the suburb, forming short streets along the beachfront.⁶

In 1902 parts of Rose Bay were reclaimed from tidal sand flats to form Lyne Park (Figure 6). No. 13 Collins Avenue was originally part of Lot 7 and 8 of Section 1 of the Rose Bay Beach Estate subdivision, which was advertised for sale in 1908 (Figure 7).

Rose Bay developed into an 'urban garden' in the Inter-War period, with a peak in housing development and flat building in the 1920s.⁷ The area received electric power lines in 1921, which electric pumping stations later depended on.⁸

⁴ Broomham, R. 1984. *Rose Bay Thematic History*.

⁵ Broomham, R. 1984. *Rose Bay Thematic History*.

⁶ Hughes, Truman, and Ludlow, 1984. *Heritage Study for the Municipality of Woollahra. Volume 1*.

⁷ Broomham, R. October 2002. *The Urban Garden: Double Bay and Rose Bay Between the Wars*.

⁸ Broomham, R. October 2002. *The Urban Garden: Double Bay and Rose Bay Between the Wars*, pg. 12.



Figure 4: Undated parish map of Alexandria (Source: Historical Land Records Viewer (HLRV) Map No. 185).

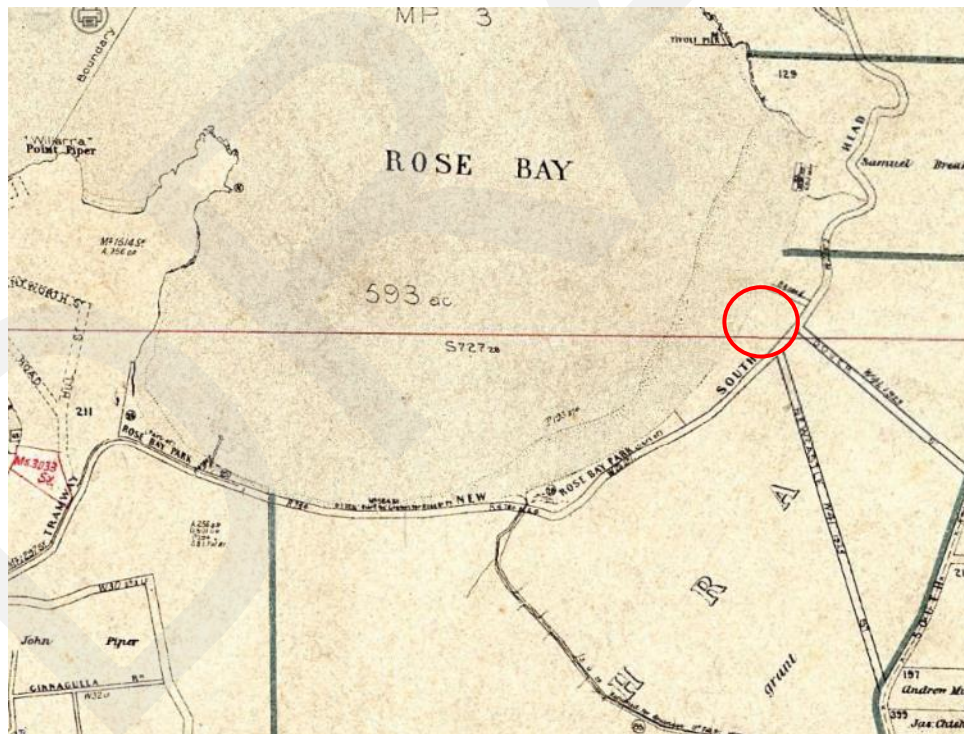


Figure 5: 1900 Map of the Parish of Alexandria showing the area of Rose Bay prior to the reclamation of the foreshore. Area of Collins Avenue circled in red (Source: HLRV. Map No. 24497)

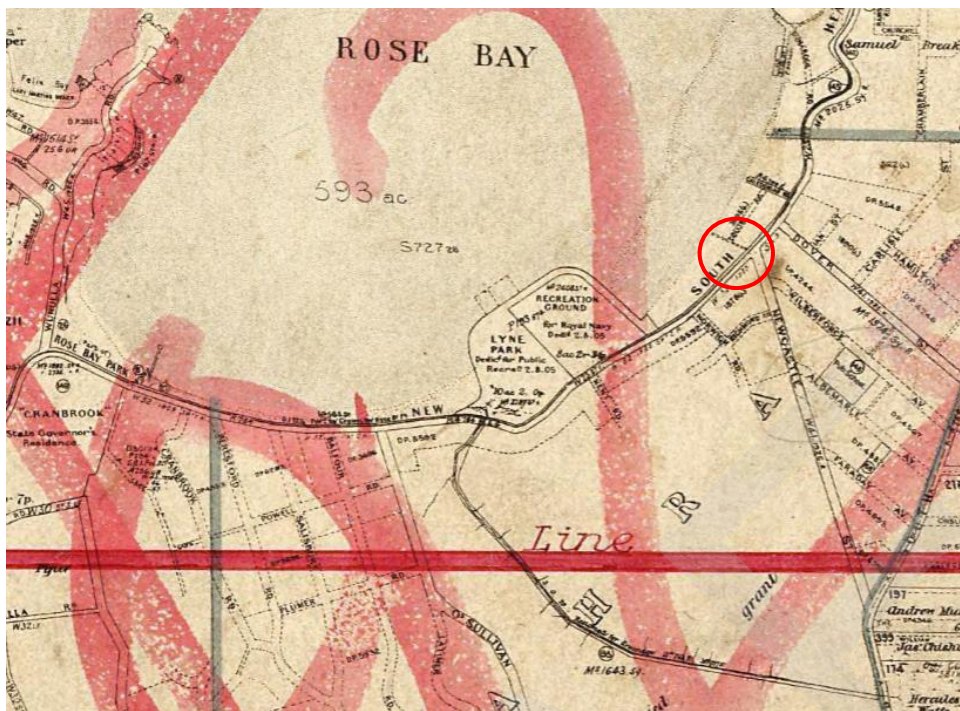


Figure 6: 1913 map of the Parish of Alexandria showing the area of Rose Bay after the reclamation of the foreshore. Collins Avenue circled in red (Source: HLRV. Map No. 140368)

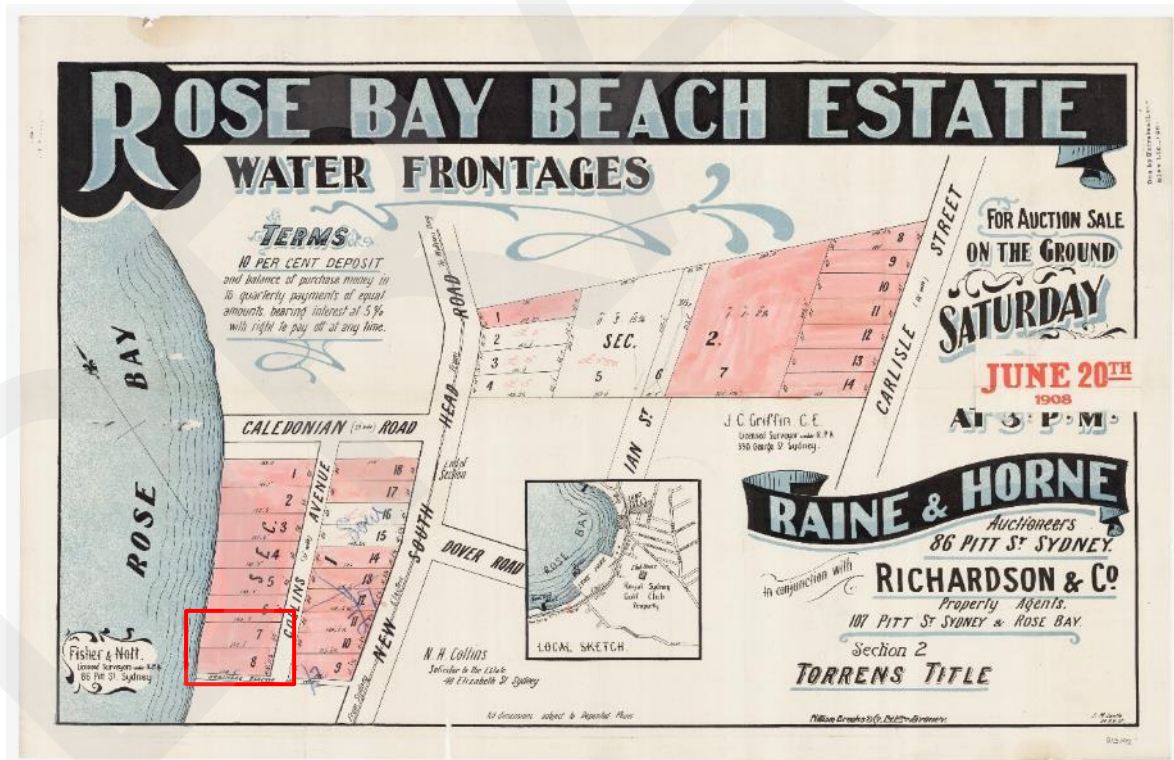


Figure 7: 1908 Rose Bay Beach Estate subdivision plan, with 13 Collins Avenue highlighted in red (Source: State Library of NSW (SLNSW) call no. Z/SP/R13)

3.3 Development of sewage infrastructure in Sydney

In 1859 Sydney had five sewers that drained into the harbor which serviced the area now known as the Sydney CBD.⁹ These sewers were known as: Wattle Street, Hay Street, Tank Stream, Fort Macquarie, and Woolloomooloo. The new Board of Water Supply and Sewage took over the system in 1889 which had expanded to service Darlington, Paddington and Redfern, although still discharging into the harbor. During this year two new projects were implemented which included the construction of an ocean outfall sewer discharging into the ocean near Bondi (Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer - (BOOS), also known as the Main Northern Outfall Sewer), and a main southern sewer draining to a sewage farm near Botany (Southern and Western Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer (SWSOOS)). The BOOS was the first ocean outfall sewer to be designed and built in Sydney, and was lined with brick. Due to the surveying accuracy for its time, bricking commenced before breakthrough of the tunnel. This system reduced the flow into the Harbour sewers, until the introduction of electric pumping stations.¹⁰

Low lying areas near the harbour which could not gravitate to the new outfall sewers continued to drain to the old sewers. Low level pumping stations were therefore needed to collect the sewage from these areas and pump it by means of additional sewers, known as rising mains, to the main gravitation system.¹¹ Twenty low level pumping stations were constructed around the foreshores of the inner harbor to enable this, which were then transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage in 1904. The Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage changed to Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board (MWS&DB) on 31 March, 1925 by *An Act to provide for the water supply, sewerage and stormwater drainage of certain districts in and adjacent to the County of Cumberland, 1924* (Act No, 50, 1924). In 1987 the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board was reconstituted as the Water Board, which was abolished in 1994 and the Sydney Water Corporation Limited was established as its successor on 1 January 1995. This would later become Sydney Water. There are now over 600 low level sewage pumping stations in the Sydney region.¹²

3.3.1 Connecting Woollahra to the sewage system

The development of adequate services of water and sewage did not follow the boom of population growth in Woollahra. When the new Board of Water Supply and Sewage was created in 1889 the only parts of Woollahra Municipality connected to the water-mains were Paddington and the suburb of Woollahra.¹³ The BOOS which ran from the city along College, Oxford and Liverpool Streets, then across Double Bay valley to the outlet at Bondi, was completed in 1889 with access built along the eastern side of Double Bay valley under Edgecliff Road to Waverley. During this time sewage formerly discharged in Rushcutters Bay was diverted into the Elizabeth Bay branch of the Bondi sewer.¹⁴

Darling Point and part of Double Bay had a sewer branch constructed by 1894, with Point Piper in 1907-9 and Rose Bay in 1913-6. A sewer servicing Watsons Bay and Vaucluse with an outfall at Christison Park near the Macquarie Lighthouse was constructed in 1918.¹⁵

⁹ OEH, 2001. *BOOS (Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer)*.

¹⁰ OEH, 2001. *BOOS (Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer)*.

¹¹ OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No. 47 (SP0047)*.

¹² OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No. 47 (SP0047)*.

¹³ Hughes, Truman, and Ludlow, 1984. *Heritage Study for the Municipality of Woollahra. Volume 1*.

¹⁴ Hughes, Truman, and Ludlow, 1984. *Heritage Study for the Municipality of Woollahra. Volume 1*.

¹⁵ Hughes, Truman, and Ludlow, 1984. *Heritage Study for the Municipality of Woollahra. Volume 1*.

3.3.2 Sewage Pumping Station No. 46

Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 was constructed in 1923 (Figure 8 and Figure 9) by the then Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewage (MBWS&S). It was constructed on a vacant block that had been advertised in 1908 as Lot 7 and 8 of Section 1 of the Rose Bay Beach Estate subdivision (Figure 7 and Figure 10). The Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewage (MBWS&S) had obtained Lot 8 from John Davidson in 1915 and Lot 7 from Jane Lawson in 1916 under Primary Applications.¹⁶ The land was originally part of Daniel Cooper and Solomon Levey's 1830 land grant.

The sewage pumping station was most likely based on a standard design by the Department of Public Works. The design exhibits features that represent the architectural style described as Federation Free Style.¹⁷ The greatest volume of Federation Free Style work was commissioned from the NSW Government Architect, led by Walter Liberty Vernon.¹⁸



Figure 8: 1940s photo of sewage pumping station taken from Low Level Pumping Stations Photography Book 2 (Source: Sydney Water / WaterNSW Historical Research Archive)

¹⁶ NSW State Archives: Primary Application - The Metropolitan Water Sewerage & Drainage Board 1 Rood 11 1/2 perches on Collins Avenue Rose Bay in Parish Alexandria County Cumberland Volume 5988 Folio 113.

¹⁷ Apperly, Irving, and Reynolds, 1989. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*.

¹⁸ Apperly, Irving, and Reynolds, 1989. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*.



Figure 9: Collins Avenue, Rose Bay, circa 1981 with sewage pumping station (Source: Woollahra Library Local History Digital Archive)



Figure 10: Original plan from the Primary Application for Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 (Source: NSW State Archives: 17513, PA 36618)

3.4 Public recreation spaces in Woollahra

The earliest open space to be dedicated as a public recreation space in Woollahra was at Double Bay, now Styne Park.¹⁹ This was first used for cricket and later used by the Double Bay Football Club. The other principal outdoor sporting area in the early twentieth century was Lyne Park at Rose Bay. This land was transferred to the Council in 1897 and was enlarged through the reclamation of the eastern end of Rose Bay. It was gazetted as a public recreation area in 1905. An esplanade was constructed along Rose Bay in 1924 in conjunction with the widening of the roadway.²⁰ The reclamation and construction of the esplanade made Rose Bay a desirable place to visit and promoted the public recreation of the area.

3.4.1 Percival Park

Sydney Water own the land that contained Sewage Pumping Station No. 46, with Woollahra Council having permissive occupancy of the land to use as public open space under a license dated 13 October 1949 (Figure 11).²¹ This license outlined a number of conditions for Woollahra Council, including: that the Woollahra Council maintains the land as a park and the sea wall at its own cost and the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewage reserves all rights of access to its pipes and sewers for the purpose of carrying out any work within the area without liability for compensation. Another condition was that the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewage reserved the right to terminate the license by three months notice.²²

Woollahra Council named the park in honour of Mr C. E. Percival who was the Woollahra Council Engineer from November 1926 till early in 1952.²³ Woollahra Council constructed the 'ornamental' stone gateposts located at the front of the park on Collins Avenue in 1951 (Figure 12 to Figure 16).²⁴ In 1957 Council sought to convert Percival Park into a car park for 30 vehicles, which was protested against by local residents.²⁵ A turning bay was constructed in the south-west corner of the park in 1965, a portion of the land which Council owned after this section was subdivided in the same year (now known as Lot 2, DP 512907). New lighting was installed in the park in 1978. A new retaining sea wall along the foreshore was constructed by Woollahra Council in 1985.

¹⁹ Hughes, Truman, and Ludlow, 1984. *Heritage Study for the Municipality of Woollahra. Volume 1.*

²⁰ Hughes, Truman, and Ludlow, 1984. *Heritage Study for the Municipality of Woollahra. Volume 1.*

²¹ Jervis, 1960-65. *The History of Woollahra.* p. 170.

²² Woollahra Council, *Council Minutes*, 22 July 1957.

²³ Woollahra Council, *Council Minutes*, 12 February 1951.

²⁴ Woollahra Council, *Council Minutes*, 12 March 1951.

²⁵ Woollahra Council, *Council Minutes*, 10 June 1957.



Figure 11: 1943 aerial photograph of Percival Park (Source: SIXMaps 1943 aerial layer in Woollahra Council GIS Maps)



Figure 12: View of houses on Collins Avenue Rose Bay from the beach, looking westward, with Percival Park in the upper middle taken in 1974 (Source: Woollahra Library Local History Digital Archive)



Figure 13: View to Rose Bay and Shark Island from Percival Park in 1970s (Source: Woollahra Library Local History Digital Archive)



Figure 14: Percival Park, Collins Avenue, Rose Bay in 1970s with sewage pumping station on left (Source: Woollahra Library Local History Digital Archive)



Figure 15: Collins Avenue, Rose Bay with gateposts to Percival Park on left in 1974 (Source: Woollahra Library Local History Digital Archive)



Figure 16: 1992 photo of the foreshore of Rose Bay showing Percival Park (Source: No. 29, Pictorial Survey of the Foreshore, Woollahra History and Heritage Society)

Part 4 Physical analysis

4.1 Site inspection

A site inspection of the interior, exterior and general setting of the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates was conducted by Shona Lindsay (Heritage Officer) and Philip Bennett (Sydney Water) on 21 May 2019.

4.2 The building

The building is a conventional dry-well submersible type of low level sewage pumping station. It was designed and built by the Department of Public Works in 1923.

The building consists of a circular concrete substructure and a single storey load bearing utilitarian building constructed in the Federation Free Style. It is constructed with brown face brick. The brick course style is an English Bond. It has prominent eaves with exposed rafter and brackets. There are underground sewers that connect to the sewage pumping station throughout the park.

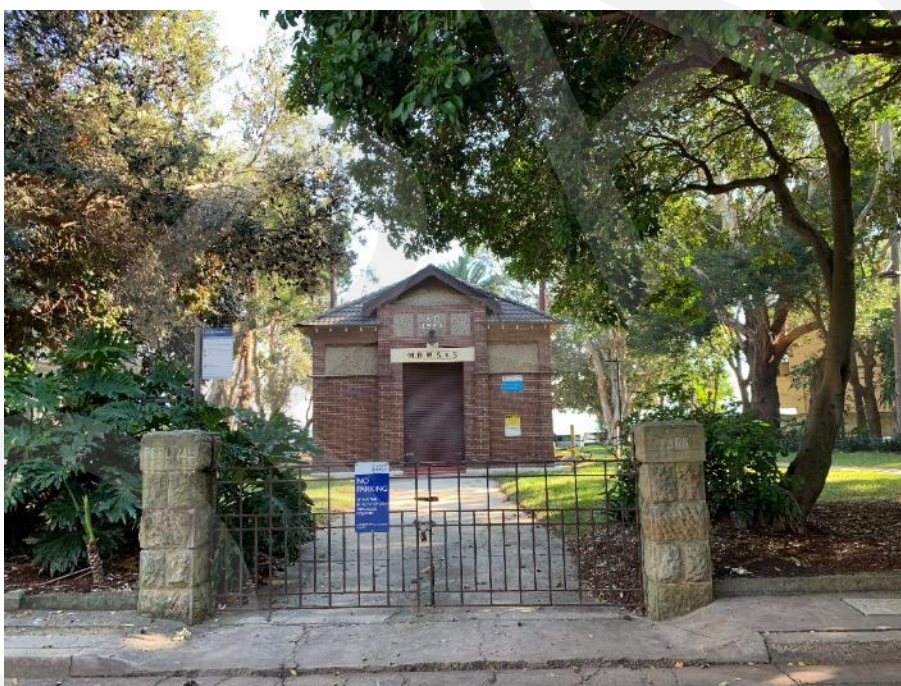


Figure 17: View of the front of the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates from Collins Avenue



Figure 18: View of the front of the sewage pumping station



Figure 19: View of the front and side of the sewage pumping station



Figure 20: View of the side of the sewage pumping station



Figure 21: View of the back and side of the sewage pumping station



Figure 22: View of the back of the sewage pumping station



Figure 23: View of the side of the sewage pumping station

4.3 Sewage pumping station – exterior

The sewage pumping station has an original tiled hipped roof with two louvered gablets and a projecting gable over the entrance with roughcast panel and exposed eaves with V-jointed tongue and groove anti-ponding boards. Walls are mid-brown tuck pointed brick with rendered concrete engaged brick piers, two string courses, timber framed double hung windows with liver coloured bull-nosed brick sills and rendered concrete lintels. The walls are slightly tapered at the top. The entrance consists of a steel roller shutter door.²⁶ The words M.B.W.S & S are above the entrance door, as well as A.D. 1923. M.B.W.S & S stands for Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewage.

The original pebble crete is still intact and unpainted. Above the pebble crete is a course of dentil bricks, which adds to the detailing. The original vents remain on the roofs of the north and south elevations, another feature which has been lost from many sewage pumping stations.

The original metal screens for the windows are still intact, although metal bolts used to screw the screens into the building have led to some deterioration around each bolt.

²⁶ Sydney Water, 1996. *SPS 46 Heritage Assessment draft*.

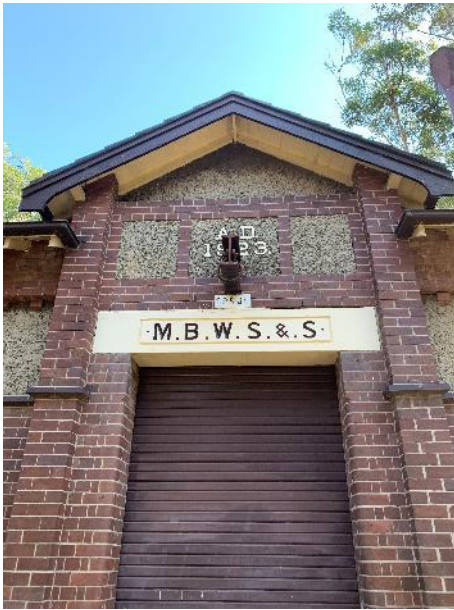


Figure 24: View of the front of the sewage pumping station



Figure 25: View of the pebble crete and brick work of the sewage pumping station



Figure 26: View of the side of the sewage pumping station showing louvered gable, window, and vent



Figure 27: View of the window with metal screen of the sewage pumping station



Figure 28: View of the vent of the sewage pumping station



Figure 29: View of the down pipe and brick work of the sewage pumping station



Figure 30: View of the modern access pits of the sewage pumping station

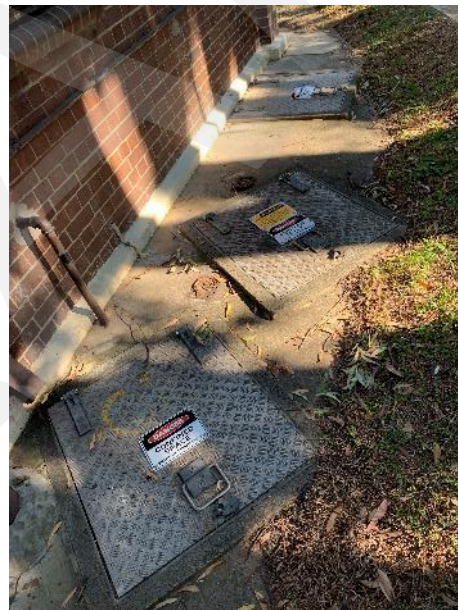


Figure 31: View of the modern access pits of the sewage pumping station



Figure 32: View of the modern ancillary equipment of the sewage pumping station

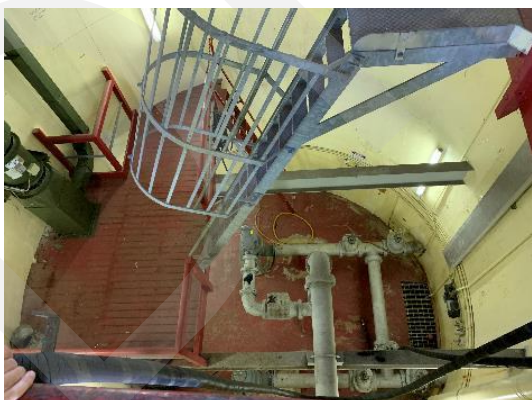


Figure 33: View of the modern access pits of the sewage pumping station

4.4 Sewage pumping station – interior

The superstructure provides access to the machinery well by means of ladders and platforms, as well as housing the electrical switch gear.²⁷ The interior of the building consists of a ceiling lined with V-joined tongue and groove boarding and the walls are of painted brickwork with an ovolo cornice.²⁸

The interior has an original timber deck and timber railing, which are rare in sewage pumping stations as most have been replaced. A new ventilation flue has been later added, although this does not impact on original fabric. A crane is located in the centre of the roof. A toilet is located in the south-west corner of the building.



²⁷ Sydney Water, 1996. *SPS 46 Heritage Assessment draft*.

²⁸ Sydney Water, 1996. *SPS 46 Heritage Assessment draft*.

Figure 34: View of the internal access ladder and pumping equipment of the sewage pumping station



Figure 35: View of the internal access ladder and pumping equipment of the sewage pumping station



Figure 36: View of the internal access ladder and pumping equipment of the sewage pumping station



Figure 37: View of the original timber balustrade and wire fence of the sewage pumping station



Figure 38: View of the original timber balustrade and wire fence of the sewage pumping station



Figure 39: View of the original timber deck of the sewage pumping station



Figure 40: View of the sign in the sewage pumping station



Figure 41: View of the electrical switchboard of the sewage pumping station



Figure 42: View of the electrical switchboard of the sewage pumping station



Figure 43: View of the electrical switchboard of the sewage pumping station



Figure 44: View of the electrical switchboard of the sewage pumping station



Figure 45: View of the electrical switchboard of the sewage pumping station



Figure 46: View of the toilet in the sewage pumping station the sewage pumping station



Figure 47: View of the internal crane in the sewage pumping station



Figure 48: View of the timber framed double hung sash window of the sewage pumping station



Figure 49: View of the timber framed double hung sash window of the sewage pumping station



Figure 50: View of the internal ventilation flue of the sewage pumping station



Figure 51: View of the internal ventilation flue of the sewage pumping station



Figure 52: View of the timber ceiling with V-joined tongue and groove boarding of the sewage pumping station

4.5 Moveable heritage items

There is an old timber gate sign located in the sewage pumping station which has 'M.W.S. & D.B. NO PARKING IN FRONT OF GATES'. There is a small timber cupboard in the south-east corner of the building.



Figure 53: View of timber sign inside the sewage pumping station

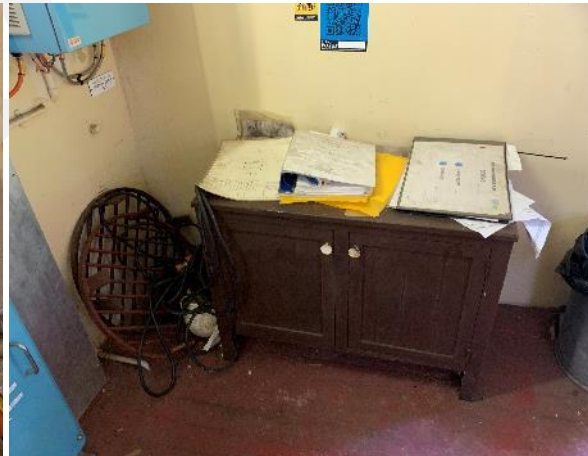


Figure 54: View of the timber cupboard inside the sewage pumping station

4.6 Fixed items, interior and exterior

There is a crane located in the centre roof of the interior of the building, which connects to a crane hoist at the exterior over the entrance.



Figure 55: View of the internal crane in the sewage pumping station

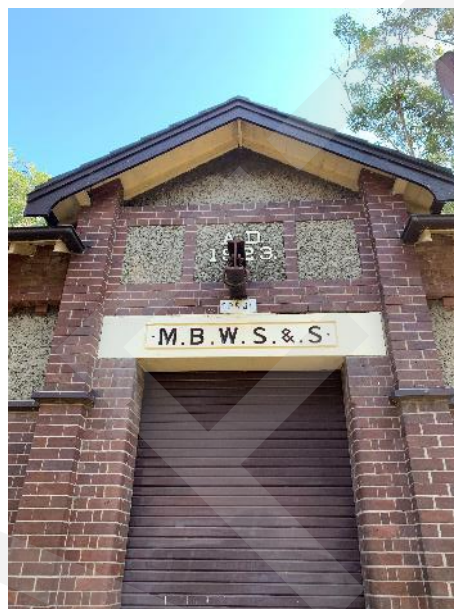


Figure 56: View of the external hoist point of the crane of the sewage pumping station

4.7 Percival Park gate posts and gates

The gate posts to Percival Park were constructed in 1951. The posts are constructed with stone and have metal gates, through which vehicle access to the sewage pumping station could be gained by workers. The gate posts are rock faced and margined blocks. The gate post capitals are individually engraved with the words 'PERCIVAL' on the left post and 'PARK' on the right post. The metal gates have decorative strap detailing around the top.



Figure 57: View of the sandstone gateposts and gates from Collins Avenue



Figure 58: View of the left sandstone gatepost marked PERCIVAL



Figure 59: View of the right sandstone gatepost marked PARK

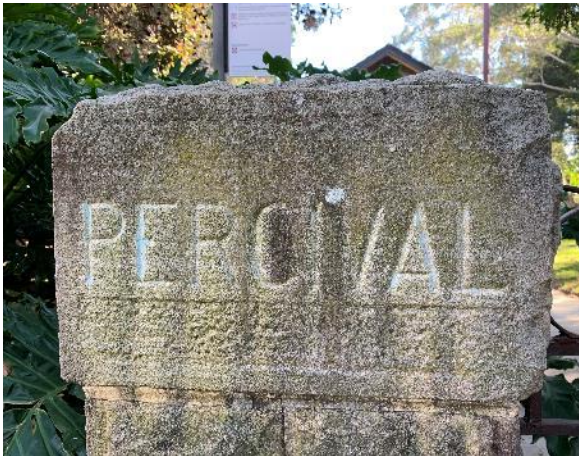


Figure 60: View of the left sandstone gatepost marked PERCIVAL



Figure 61: View of the right sandstone gatepost marked PARK



Figure 62: View of the metal gate detail



Figure 63: View of the metal gate detail



Figure 64: View of the sandstone gatepost and metal gate detail

4.1 Setting

The sewage pumping station sits in the centre of Percival Park at 13 Collins Avenue, Rose Bay. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates are located on the Collins Avenue frontage. Percival Park has a lawn area, mature trees, and low vegetation. A palm is located on the foreshore frontage and is a prominent landmark of the park. Percival Park has a right-of-way to the west of it, Sydney Harbour foreshore to the north, and residential development to the east, west, and south.

Significant views of the sewage pumping station are available from the foreshore looking south, and from Collins Avenue looking north.

Significant views of the sandstone gateposts are available from Collins Avenue looking north.



Figure 65: View of the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates from Collins Avenue



Figure 66: View of the sewage pumping station from the Rose Bay foreshore



Figure 67: View of the pedestrian walkway next to Percival Park



Figure 68: View of the pedestrian walkway next to Percival Park



Figure 69: View of the parking area in Collins Avenue



Figure 70: View of the pedestrian walkway through Percival Park



Figure 71: View of the mature palm in Percival Park



Figure 72: View of the mature palm in Percival Park



Figure 73: View of the vegetation in Percival Park



Figure 74: View of the vegetation in Percival Park



Figure 75: View of the vegetation in Percival Park



Figure 76: View of the vegetation in Percival Park



Figure 77: View of the vegetation in Percival Park



Figure 78: View of the vegetation in Percival Park



Figure 79: View of the vegetation in Percival Park



Figure 80: View of the vegetation in Percival Park



Figure 81: View of the vegetation in Percival Park

4.2 Intactness

The sewage pumping station is a very intact example of an early twentieth century low level pumping station. It retains many of its original elements, some of which have been replaced in other sewage pumping stations, therefore making it a substantially intact example of a sewage pumping station designed in the early twentieth century. It retains its original facebrick, unpainted pebble crete, metal screens to the exterior of the windows, original timber deck in the

interior, original timber balustrade, original timber framed double hung windows, and original vents to the exterior.

The sandstone gateposts and gates are in intact with the original metal gate still extant.

4.3 Condition

The sewage pumping station is in good condition. Some cracking has occurred on the south façade, most likely due to a metal beam being constructed within the wall, which was common in the Inter-War period. The exterior brick and pebble crete remains unpainted. Other elements have been repainted although in sympathetic colours. There is some damage to the brick work on the eastern façade where the lid of one of the side pits is lifted. There is some cracking in the concrete pavement around the sewage pumping station, although this is not significant fabric and can be replaced.

The sandstone gate posts and metal gates are in good condition.



Figure 82: View of damage to brick work from opening of access pit on the side of the sewage pumping station



Figure 83: View of damage to brick work from metal bolts on the side of the sewage pumping station



Figure 84: View of damage to concrete path around the sewage pumping station



Figure 85: View of minor cracking in brick work from metal beam in the sewage pumping station

4.1 Alterations and additions

Amplifications works were conducted in 1969 and 1998 according to plans held by Sydney Water Archives (Figure 86 and Figure 87). These were to the internal structure.

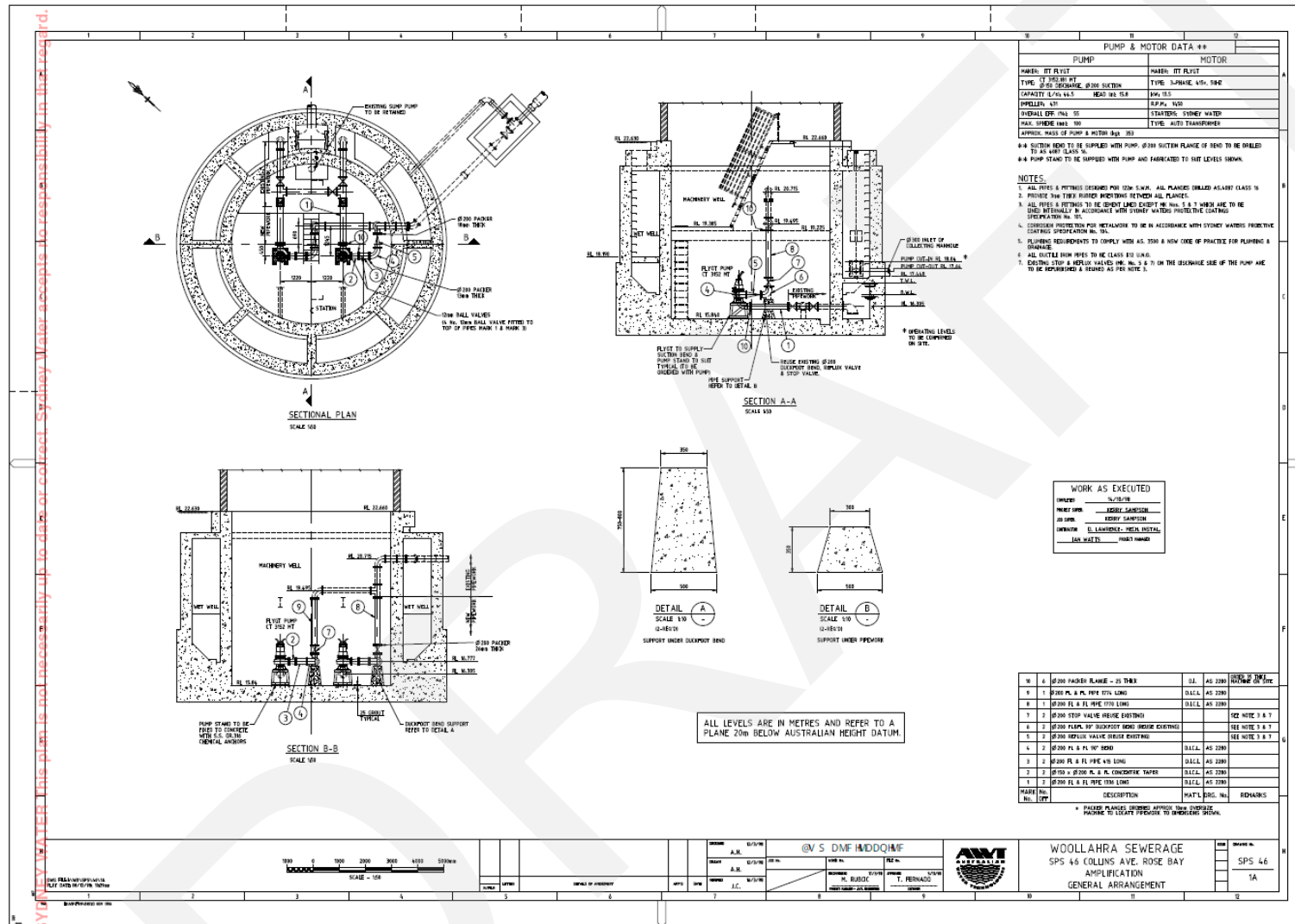


Figure 87: 1998 plan of proposed amplification works to sewage pumping station (Source: Sydney Water / WaterNSW Historical Research Archive)

Part 5 Comparative analysis

5.1 Introduction

This section provides a comparative analysis of sewage pumping stations within the Woollahra LGA, and greater Sydney area.

Comparative analysis is important in understanding how a place may meet criteria (f) and (g) of the *NSW Significance Assessment* criteria. These two criteria relate to whether a place is significant because it is rare or significant because it is a good example of a common type of place. The two criteria are:

Criterion (f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's or of the area's cultural or natural history; and

Criterion (g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's or of the area's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments.

Addressing these criteria assists in understanding the heritage values of a place within the Woollahra context and the broader context of the history of New South Wales.

5.2 Sewage pumping stations within Sydney

There are seven State significant sewage pumping stations listed on the NSW SHR. There are 36 locally significant sewage pumping stations listed on the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register, and various LEPs within the Sydney area.²⁹ Some of these are also listed on the Register of the National Estate and the National Trust of Australia Register. There are over 600 low lying sewage pumping stations in greater Sydney.

The following table outlines the heritage listed sewage pumping stations within the Sydney region.

Table 1: Heritage listed sewage pumping stations within Sydney

Name	Address	Significance	Listing
Sewage Pumping Station No. 1 (SP0001)	290 William Henry Street, Ultimo	State	SHR Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Register of the National Estate National Trust of Australia
Sewage Pumping Station No. 10 (SP0010)	170 Mort Street, Balmain	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register

²⁹ Government agencies have responsibilities under Section 170 of the Heritage Act 1977 (NSW). Section 170 requires government agencies to keep a Register of heritage items, which is called a Heritage and Conservation Register or more commonly, a S.170 Register. A S.170 Register is a record of the heritage assets owned or managed by a NSW government agency.

Sewage Pumping Station No. 11 (SP0011)	171 Grove Street, Birchgrove	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 12 (SP0012)	294 Harbour Street, Sydney	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 13 (SP0013)	Sussex Street, Sydney	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 17 (SP0017)	279 Forbes St (originally in Nicholson St), Woolloomooloo	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 18 (SP0018)	Rushcutters Bay Park, Rushcutters Bay	State	SHR Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register National Trust of Australia
Sewage Pumping Station No. 2 (SP0002)	291 Wattle Street, Ultimo	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Sydney LEP 2012
Sewage Pumping Station No. 22 (SP0022)	84 Gipps Street (within St Lukes Park), Concord	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 24 (SP0024)	214 King George Street, McMahons Point	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register North Sydney LEP 2013
Sewage Pumping Station No. 25 (SP0025)	363 off Spring Street, Double Bay	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 27 (SP0027) former	172 Callan Park, Rozelle	State	SHR Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Within a National Trust conservation area
Sewage Pumping Station No. 271 (SP0271)	194 Carrington Road, Marrickville	State	SHR Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Marrickville LEP 2011 National Trust of Australia
Sewage Pumping Station No. 3 (SP0003)	165 Booth Street, Annandale	State	SHR Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Sydney LEP 2012
Sewage Pumping Station No. 30 (SP0030)	386 Henley Marine Drive, Drummoyne	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Canada Bay LEP 2013
Sewage Pumping Station No. 31 (SP0031)	86 Harris Road, Five Dock	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 33 (SP0033)	215 McDougall Street, Milsons Point	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register North Sydney LEP 2013
Sewage Pumping Station No. 36 (SP0036)	184 Golf Parade, Manly	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 37 (SP0037)	186 Pittwater Road, Manly	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register

Sewage Pumping Station No. 38 (SP0038)	60 Ross Smith Avenue, State Mascot		SHR Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Botany LEP 2013
Sewage Pumping Station No. 39 (SP0039)	273 Huntley Street, Alexandria	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Sydney LEP 2012
Sewage Pumping Station No. 4 (SP0004)	166 Rose Street, Annandale	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Leichardt LEP 2013
Sewage Pumping Station No. 41 (SP0041)	281 Underwood Road, Homebush	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 42 (SP0042)	26 Bennelong Road, Homebush Bay	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 47 (SP0047)	364 Rose Bay Park off Wyuna Road, Rose Bay	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 5 (SP0005)	167 Hutchinson Street, Annandale	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Leichardt LEP 2013
Sewage Pumping Station No. 50 (SP0050)	366 Short Street, Watsons Bay	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Woollahra LEP 2014
Sewage Pumping Station No. 53 (SP0053)	66 Coward Street, Mascot	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Botany LEP 2013
Sewage Pumping Station No. 54 (SP0054)	209 Clifton Gardens Reserve, Clifton Gardens	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Mosman LEP 2012
Sewage Pumping Station No. 56 (SP0056)	314 Bronte Beach, Bronte	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 57 (SP0057)	216 Cremorne Point, Cremorne	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register North Sydney LEP 2013
Sewage Pumping Station No. 58 (SP0058)	387 Westbourne Street, Drummoyne	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Canada Bay LEP 2013
Sewage Pumping Station No. 6 (SP0006)	168 Lilyfield Road, Rozelle	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 60 (SP0060)	61 McFall Street, Botany	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Botany LEP 2013
Sewage Pumping Station No. 61 (SP0061)	388 Hill Street, Five Dock	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Canada Bay LEP 2013
Sewage Pumping Station No. 62 (SP0062)	87 St Albans Street, Abbotsford	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Canada Bay LEP 2013
Sewage Pumping Station No. 65 (SP0065)	389 Byrne Avenue, Drummoyne	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Canada Bay LEP 2013

Sewage Pumping Station No. 67 (SP0067)	220 Grand Avenue East, Camellia	State	SHR Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Parramatta LEP 2011 National Trust of Australia
Sewage Pumping Station No. 68 (SP0068)	195 Wharf Street, Marrickville	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 69 (SP0069)	211 The Esplanade, Balmoral	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Mosman LEP 2012
Sewage Pumping Station No. 7 (SP0007)	169 Roberts Street, Rozelle	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register
Sewage Pumping Station No. 70 (SP0070)	212 The Esplanade, Balmoral	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register Mosman LEP 2012
Sewage Pumping Station No. 72 (SP0072)	85 Greenless Park, Concord	Local	Sydney Water s170 Heritage and Conservation Register

5.3 Federation Free Style sewage pumping stations in Sydney region

The following comparative analysis examines heritage listed Federation Free Style sewage pumping stations within the Sydney region, which are listed on the NSW SHR, Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register, and various LEPs. The purpose of this comparative analysis is to gain an understanding of other comparable sewage pumping stations built within the same period and style as the sewage pumping station located at 13 Collins Avenue, Rose Bay.

Table 2 Comparative analysis of Federation Free style sewage pumping stations in Sydney

Site	Significance and contribution	Images
Sewage Pumping Station No. 60 McFall Street, Botany	<p>Sewage Pumping Station No. 60 is located in Botany and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Botany LEP 2013 (Item No. 13) and in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (SHI. No. 4571733).</p> <p>Statement of significance <i>SP0060 Botany is of historic, aesthetic and technical/research significance. It is historically significant for its association with the SWSOOS No 1, which was a major sewage engineering project of the time that superseded the Botany-Rockdale Sewage Farm. Aesthetically, it is a good representative example of a late Federation Free Style utilitarian building with its original gates which have become increasingly rare. It exploits the use of traditional building materials and construction techniques to impart aesthetic appeal. It has strong streetscape appeal due to its corner location, traditional picket fences and mature palm trees. It has research potential to reveal information about traditional building techniques and mechanical engineering design and construction of the time. SP0060 is also technically significant as an example of a low level sewage pumping station which has been in continual operation since its commissioning as originally designed and constructed albeit with modifications to mechanical and electrical components.³⁰</i></p> <p>Comparative analysis Sewage Pumping Station No. 60 was constructed in the late Federation Free Style in 1925 and is similar to No. 46 architecturally. It includes its original gates, which have become increasingly rare for sewage pumping stations. It has a strong streetscape appeal due to its corner location, traditional picket fences and mature palm trees. It connects to the SWSOOS No. 1, which is a different sewage system to No. 46.</p>	

³⁰ OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No 60 (SP0060)*

Sewage Pumping Station No. 38

General Holmes Drive, Mascot

Sewage Pumping Station No. 38 is located in Mascot and is identified as an item of State heritage significance in the NSW SHR (SHR No. 1344), Botany LEP 2013 (Item No. 13) and in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (SHI. No. 4571729).

Statement of significance

This Station was the first of an original group of low level Sewage Pumping Stations constructed to serve the SWSOOS No.1 in 1916. It is a representative example of a simple, robust and well proportioned Federation Free Style industrial building, the architectural expressions of which can be found in the structural detailing of the facade, superb brickwork, and roof forms. In addition, the mechanical components housed within the building have potential industrial archaeological value. Its architectural detailing makes a strong contribution to the visual catchment of the airport precinct and Botany area. The Station is currently in use as a LLSPS.³¹

Comparative analysis

Sewage Pumping Station No. 38 was constructed in 1915 in the Federation Free Style, which is similar to No. 46 architecturally. It connects to the SWSOOS No. 1 which is a different sewage system to No. 46.

Source: OEH, 2000. Sewage Pumping Station No 60 (SP0060)



Source: OEH, n.d. Sewage Pumping Station 38

³¹ OEH, n.d. Sewage Pumping Station 38

Sewage Pumping Station No. 33

215 McDougall Street, Milsons Point

Sewage Pumping Station No. 33 is located in Milsons Point and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the North Sydney LEP 2013 (Item No. I0267) and in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (SHI. No. 4571718).

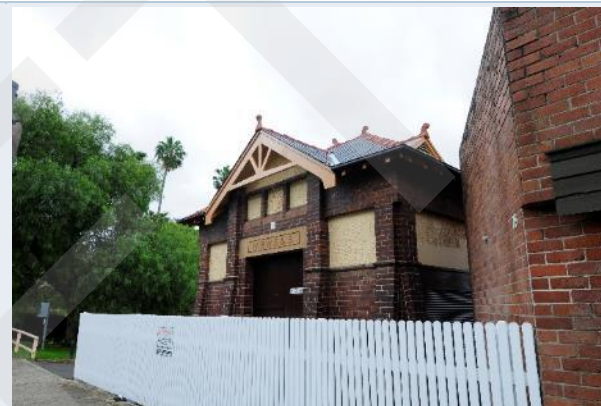
Statement of significance

SP0033 Careening Cove is of historic, aesthetic and technical/research significance. Historically it was among a small group of low level sewage pumping stations which originally served the North Sydney sewerage system and later Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer (NSOOS). The station formed a part of the major advance in the development of municipal services in the North Sydney area. The construction of SP0033 is evidence of the growth of the lower north shore and expansion of municipal services during the early part of the 20th century.

Aesthetically it is a good example of a robust and well proportioned small scale Federation Free style industrial building generating aesthetic appeal through the use of contrasting materials, colours and textures. The station is prominently located in Milson Park and makes a positive contribution to the visual catchment of the surrounding area. SP0033 is technically significant for its continuous use over 75 years after its introduction as a low level sewage pumping station as originally designed and constructed apart from mechanical and electrical upgrading. It has the potential to reveal information about the design and construction of the substructure and mechanical components, providing an understanding of the development of sewage pumping technology during the Federation period.³²

Comparative analysis

Sewage Pumping Station No. 33 was constructed in 1913-14 in the Federation Free Style and connects to the NSOOS, which is a different sewage system to No. 46. The station is prominently located in Milson Park and makes a positive contribution to the visual catchment of the surrounding area. The original timber picket fence with double gates remains, which have become increasingly rare for sewage pumping stations.



Source: <https://www.sydneywater.com.au/SW/water-the-environment/what-we-re-doing/Heritage-search/heritage-detail/index.htm?heritageid=4571718&FromPage=searchresults>

³² OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No 33*

Sewage Pumping Station No. 31

Sewage Pumping Station No. 31 is located in Five Dock and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (SHL No. 4571728).

Harris Road,
Five Dock

Statement of significance

SP0031, Five Dock is of historic, aesthetic and technical/research significance. Commissioned in 1916, it was one of the earliest low level sewage pumping stations constructed in the inner west of Sydney to serve the Western Outfall Sewer (later to become the Southern and Western Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer No 1) and which greatly improved the public health of the area. Aesthetically, it is a representative example of a robust and well proportioned small scale Federation Free Style industrial building generating aesthetic appeal through the use of contrasting materials, colours and textures. Technically, the station has the potential to reveal information about construction techniques and pumping technology during the Inter-War period. SP0031 still fulfils its role over 85 years after its introduction as a low level sewage pumping station as originally designed and constructed albeit with some mechanical upgrading. Burwood Council had urged the Government to build a sewage treatment plant at Hen and Chicken Bay c1890.³³

Comparative analysis

Sewage Pumping Station No. 31 was constructed in 1916 in the Federation Free Style and connects to the SWSOOS No. 1. The station has a paling fence all around and is located on the foreshore of Iron Cove.



Source: OEH, 2000. Sewage Pumping Station No 31

³³ OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No 31*

Sewage Pumping Station No. 36

Sewage Pumping Station No. 36 is located in Manly and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (SHI. No. 4571720).

Golf Parade,
Manly

Statement of significance

SP0036 Manly is of historic, aesthetic and technical/research significance. Commissioned in 1916, it was among a small group of low level sewage pumping stations which served the Manly Sewerage System and later Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer (NSOOS). The station along with the construction of the NSOOS formed a part of the major advance in the development of municipal services in the Manly district in the early part of the 20th century. Aesthetically it is a good example of a robust and well proportioned small scale Federation Free Style industrial building generating aesthetic appeal through the use of contrasting materials, colours and textures. Prominently located on a corner block in Manly, the station has considerable streetscape significance. Technically, SP0036 still fulfils its role over 85 years after its introduction as a low level sewage pumping station as originally designed and constructed apart from mechanical and electrical upgrading.³⁴

Comparative analysis

Sewage Pumping Station No. 36 was constructed in 1915-16 in the Federation Free Style. The building is located on a corner block in Manly and contributes to the streetscape of the area. The fence is a brick wall and paling fence. The sewage system connects to the NSOOS.



Source: OEH, 2000. Sewage Pumping Station No 36

³⁴ OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No 36*

Sewage Pumping Station No. 37

Sewage Pumping Station No. 37 is located in Manly and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (SHI. No. 4571721).

Pittwater Road, Manly

Statement of significance

SP0037 Manly is of historic and aesthetic significance. Historically, it was among a small group of low level sewage pumping stations which served the Manly Sewerage System and later Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer (NSOOS). The station along with the construction of the NSOOS formed a part of the major advance in the development of municipal services in the Manly district in the early part of the 20th century. Aesthetically it is a fine example of a robust and well proportioned small scale Federation Free Style industrial building which generates aesthetic appeal through the use of contrasting materials, colours and textures. SP0037 still fulfils its role 85 year after its introduction as a low level sewage pumping station as originally intended, apart from mechanical and electrical upgrading.³⁵

Comparative analysis

Sewage Pumping Station No. 37 was constructed in 1915-1916 in the Federation Free Style and is located on Pittwater Road, which is a different setting to No. 46. It connects to the NSOOS.



Source: OEH, 2000. Sewage Pumping Station No 37 (SP0037)

³⁵ OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No 37 (SP0037)*

Sewage Pumping Station No. 39

Sewage Pumping Station No. 39 is located in Alexandria and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (SHI. No. 4571730).

Huntley Street, Alexandria

Statement of significance

SP0039 Alexandria is of historic, aesthetic and technical/research significance. Historically, it is associated with the Western and Illawarra Suburbs System (and later SWSOOS No 1) which was a major Inter-War period sewage development. The construction of SP0039 and the SWSOOS No 1 formed a part of the major improvement in the public health of Alexandria in the 1920's. Aesthetically it is a good example of a small scale robust and well proportioned late Federation Free Style sewage pumping station which displays excellent brickwork, and due to its prominent corner location, has streetscape significance. Technically, the station has the potential to reveal information about construction techniques and sewage pumping technologies employed during the Inter War period. SP0039 is also significant for fulfilling its role continuously after its introduction as a low level sewage pumping station over 75 years ago as originally designed and constructed albeit with some modifications to mechanical and electrical components.³⁶

Comparative analysis

Sewage Pumping Station No. 39 was constructed in 1925 in the Federation Free Style and is located on the banks of the Alexandria Canal, which is a different setting to No. 46 and connects to the SWSOOS No. 1.



Source: OEH, 2000. Sewage Pumping Station No 39

³⁶ OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No 39*

Sewage Pumping Station No. 41

Sewage Pumping Station No. 41 is located in Homebush and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (SHL No. 4571731).

Underwood Road,
Homebush

Statement of significance

SP0041 Homebush is of historic, aesthetic and technical/research significance. Its historical significance is derived from its association with the Main Western Outfall Sewer (later Southern and Western Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer - SWSOOS No 1) and as a good example of a Federation Period low level sewage pumping station. Aesthetically, it is a good example of a small scale utilitarian building designed in a restrained version of the Federation Free Style, exploiting the use of traditional building materials and construction techniques. The station has research potential to reveal information about sewage engineering works and is technically significant as an example of a low level sewage pumping station which has remained in continuous operation since its introduction as originally designed and constructed apart from mechanical, electrical upgrading and change to a submersible operation. The station is rare for its former transformer tower, which is unique within the SWC system. SP0041 replaced the Homebush Steam Pumping Station in 1903, which had pumped to the Botany Sewage Farm. The station is located off Underwood Road adjacent to Mason Park.³⁷

Comparative analysis

Sewage Pumping Station No. 41 was constructed in 1916 in the Federation Free Style and is located off Underwood Road. It is rare as it has a former transformer tower. It connects to the SWSOOS No. 1.



Source: OEH, 2000. Sewage Pumping Station No 41 (SP0041)

³⁷ OEH, 2000. Sewage Pumping Station No 41 (SP0041)

Sewage Pumping Station No. 54

Clifton Gardens Reserve Morella Road, Mosman

Sewage Pumping Station No. 54 is located in Mosman and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Mosman LEP 2011 (Item No. 41) and in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (SHI. No. 4571722).

Statement of significance

SP0054 Chowder Bay is of historic, aesthetic and technical/research significance. Commissioned in 1926, it was among a small group of low level sewage pumping stations which served the Mosman Septic Tanks at Balmoral Beach and later the Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer (NSOOS). The station along with the construction of the NSOOS formed a part of the advance in the development of municipal services in the Mosman area in the inter-war period of the 20th century by ending the use of regional septic tanks for sewage disposal. Aesthetically it is a good example of a robust and well proportioned small scale Federation Free style industrial building generating aesthetic appeal through the use of contrasting materials, colours and textures. The station is visually prominent within Clifton Gardens Park and makes a positive contribution to the cultural landscape of Mosman. Technically, SP0054 has the potential to reveal information about the design and construction of the concrete substructure and mechanical components. The station still fulfils its role over 75 years after its introduction as a low level sewage pumping station as originally designed and constructed albeit with some mechanical upgrading.³⁸

Comparative analysis

Sewage Pumping Station No. 54 was constructed in 1926 in the Federation Free Style and is located in Clifton Gardens Park and makes a positive contribution to the cultural landscape of Mosman. It connects to the NSOOS.




Source: <https://www.sydneyswater.com.au/heritage/section-170-heritage-and-conservation-register>; Sydney Water, n.d. Sewage Pumping Station No 54 (SP0054)

³⁸ Sydney Water, n.d. Sewage Pumping Station No 54 (SP0054)

5.4 Sewage pumping stations within Woollahra LGA

The following comparative analysis examines sewage pumping stations within the Woollahra LGA, which are listed under Part 1 of Schedule 5 of the Woollahra LEP 2014 and on the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register. The purpose of this comparative analysis is to gain an understanding of other comparable sewage pumping stations built within the same period and style as the sewage pumping station located at 13 Collins Avenue, Rose Bay.

Table 3: Comparative analysis of sewage pumping stations in Woollahra LGA

Site	Significance and contribution	Images
<p>Sewage Pumping Station No. 47</p> <p>Rose Bay Park off Wyuna Road, Rose Bay</p>	<p>Sewage Pumping Station No. 47 is located in Rose Bay Park and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (SHI. No. 4571715).</p> <p>Statement of significance <i>SP0047 Point Piper is of historic, aesthetic and technical/research significance. Commissioned in 1925, it was among a considerable group of low level sewage pumping stations constructed in Sydney between the wars to serve the Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer (BOOS). The construction of the BOOS greatly reduced and later effectively ended the discharge of sewage into the Harbour. Aesthetically it is an outstanding example of a robust and well proportioned small scale Federation Free Style pumping station generating aesthetic appeal through the use of contrasting materials, colours and textures. Located adjacent to Rose Bay amongst mature Morton Bay Figs, SP0047 makes a valuable contribution to the visual catchment of the surrounding area. SP0047 is technically significant for its continuous use over 75 years after its introduction as a low level sewage pumping station as originally designed and constructed apart from mechanical and electrical modifications. It has the potential to reveal information about the design and construction of the substructure and mechanical components, which contributes to the understanding of the development of sewage pumping technology during the Inter-War period.³⁹</i></p> <p>Comparative analysis Sewage Pumping Station No. 47 is a fine example of a Federation Free Style sewage pumping station. It was constructed between 1924-1925 in the same style as No. 46 as part of the expansion of low level sewage pumping stations along the bays in the Woollahra LGA to connect to the BOOS. Both are very intact examples of this style of sewage pumping station located in a park setting. No. 47 is surrounded</p>	 <p>Source: OEH, 2000. Sewage Pumping Station No 47 (SP0047)</p>

³⁹ OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No 47 (SP0047)*

by mature Morton Bay Fig trees. No. 47 has concrete retaining walls around two sides of the station with an early metal pipe balustrade with woven wire mesh inserts.

Sewage Pumping Station No. 25

off Spring Street,
Double Bay

Sewage Pumping Station No. 25 is located in Double Bay and is identified as an item of local heritage significance in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (SHI. No. 4571713).

Statement of significance

*SP0025 Double Bay is of historical, aesthetic and technical/research significance. Historically it is associated with the Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer and is among a small group of second generation stations which superseded the Double Bay Ejector stations. Aesthetically SP0025 is a good example of a small scale, robust and well proportioned Inter War Georgian Revival public utility building, generating aesthetic appeal through the use of multi paned windows and articulated brickwork. The station has scientific significance for its educational potential to reveal information about the design of the substructure and mechanical components. SP0025 still fulfils its role over 70 years after its introduction as a low level sewage pumping station as originally designed and constructed, albeit with mechanical and electrical modifications.*⁴⁰

Comparative analysis

Sewage Pumping Station No. 25 is an example of the utilitarian version of the Inter-War Georgian Revival Style. It was constructed in 1931. Sewage Pumping Station No. 25 is not set in a park setting and is surrounded by residential properties and is accessed from a laneway. There is a paling boundary fence, original timber framed, ledged and sheeted wicket gate and cyclone wire entrance gates.



Source: OEH, 2000. Sewage Pumping Station No 25 (SP0025)

⁴⁰ OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No 25 (SP0025)*

Sewage Pumping Station No. 50

Short Street,
Watsons Bay

Sewage Pumping Station No. 50 is located in Watsons Bay and is identified as an item of local heritage significance on the Woollahra LEP 2014 (Item No. 241) and in the Sydney Water Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Register (SHI. No. 4571716).

Statement of significance

SP0050 Watsons Bay is of historic, aesthetic and technical/research significance. Commissioned in 1924, it is among a small group of low level sewage pumping stations constructed to serve the Vacluse Ocean Outfall Sewer. Aesthetically it is a good example of a robust and well proportioned small scale Federation Free Style industrial building generating appeal through the use of contrasting materials, colours and textures. Located along the foreshore of Watsons Bay, SP0050 makes a positive contribution to the visual catchment of the surrounding area. SP0050 is technically significant for its continuous use for over 75 years after its introduction as a low level sewage pumping station as originally designed and constructed apart from mechanical and electrical upgrading. It has the potential to reveal information about the design and construction of the substructure and mechanical components, which contributes to the understanding of the development of sewage pumping technology during the Inter-War period.⁴¹

Comparative analysis

Sewage Pumping Station No. 50 was designed in a utilitarian version of the Federation Free Style, similar to No. 46 and 47. It dates to 1923-1924 and was constructed at around the same time as No. 46 and 47. It is located along the foreshore of Watsons Bay making a positive contribution to the visual catchment of the surrounding area. The site has a low picket fence with a rusticated sandstone basecourse on two sides of the property.



Source: OEH, 2000. Sewage Pumping Station No 50 (SP0050)

⁴¹ OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No 50 (SP0050)*

5.5 Comparative analysis

Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 is an intact example of a Federation Free Style low level sewage pumping station. The sewage pumping station is an example of a robust and well proportioned pumping station which displays architectural characteristics associated with the Federation Free Style, including the use of contrasting materials and textures to achieve aesthetic appeal.

No. 46 compares to sewage pumping stations in the wider Sydney region as a very intact example of an Inter-War period sewage pumping station. It is similar to No. 60 at McFall Street, Botany which also has mature palm trees which contribute to the setting of the building. It compares to the sewage pumping stations located in parks such as No. 33 at 215 McDougall Street, Milsons Point and No. 54 at Clifton Gardens Reserve, Morella Road, Mosman. It is unique in that it has the sandstone gate posts and metal gates at the front of the land as most originally had timber paling fences and wicker gates.

No. 46 is similar to the locally significant sewage pumping stations No. 47 at Rose Bay Park and No. 50 at Short Street, Watsons Bay, which were all constructed between 1923-1924 and were designed in a utilitarian version of the Federation Free Style. The buildings are all located along the foreshore of the harbour and both No. 46 and No. 47 are in a park setting. No. 46 and No. 50 have landmark qualities and contribute to the local cultural landscape. No. 25 located off Spring Street, Double Bay was constructed in a different style - the Inter-War Georgian Style, and is not part of the Federation infrastructure development that occurred in the 1920s throughout Woollahra. It is concluded that No. 46 is a fine example of a sewage pumping station and forms a group of comparable sewage pumping stations with No. 47 and 50 within the Woollahra LGA.

Part 6 Heritage significance assessment

6.1 Introduction

Determining the significance of heritage items is undertaken by utilising a system of assessment centred on the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS. The principles of the charter are relevant to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is based on legislation in the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual*.

6.2 NSW Historical Themes

The use of the NSW Historical Themes is an important process in understanding how a site or relic relates to important themes to NSW and to a local area, and therefore how a site could be significant at a State or local level. There are nine broad Australian themes and 36 NSW themes, with numerous local themes relating to these.

The sewage pumping station relates to the following NSW Historical Themes⁴²:

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Health	Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans
Discussion	The introduction of sewage pumping stations in the area, including No. 46, greatly reduced and later ended the discharge of sewage into the harbour. The sewage pumping station has facilitated the safe transfer of sewage for nearly 100 years and continues to operate to ensure the health and wellbeing of people in the area.	
3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies	Technology	Activities and processes associated with the knowledge or use of mechanical arts and applied sciences
Discussion	The sewage pumping station is an example of Inter-War engineering advancements and its mechanical components may have research value for demonstrating the early sewage systems of Rose Bay and the Woollahra LGA. It has the potential to reveal information about the design and construction of the substructure and mechanical components, which contributes to the understanding of the development of sewage pumping technology during the Inter-War period. It has educational and interpretation potential to reveal information about sewage pumping engineering and architectural taste in a period when utilitarian buildings were given as much careful attention as public buildings.	

⁴² Heritage Council of NSW, 2006. *New South Wales Historical Themes*.

4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities	Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis
Discussion		
The sewage pumping station is associated with the provision of sewage services within Rose Bay and the Woollahra LGA. It connects to a larger system of low level pumping stations within Woollahra LGA and also to the BOOS. Together, this sewage system forms an integral part of the provision of services to the local community.		

The sandstone gateposts and metal gates relate to the following themes NSW Historical Themes⁴³:

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation
Discussion		
The sandstone gateposts and metal gates and setting of the sewage pumping station are an integral part of Percival Park. Percival Park relates to the provision of public open space to the local community and provides a public space to enjoy the Rose Bay foreshore area.		
9. Marking the phases of life	Persons	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups
Discussion		
Percival Park was named in honour of Mr C. E. Percival who was the Woollahra Council Engineer from November 1926 till early in 1952. Therefore the sandstone gate posts and metal gates have some association with Mr C.E. Percival, and it demonstrates the link between the Woollahra Council and sewage pumping station by naming it after a Council engineer.		

6.3 Heritage significance assessment

6.3.1 New South Wales Heritage Assessment Guidelines

The *NSW Heritage Manual* provides seven heritage criteria to assess the significance of an item. If an item meets one of the seven heritage criteria at a local level, and retains the integrity of its key attributes, it can be considered to have local heritage significance. To be assessed for State significance an item will meet more than one of the seven heritage criteria at a State level, or if an item satisfies only one of the criteria, the item is of such particular significance to NSW that it should be listed.

'State heritage significance', in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

⁴³ Heritage Council of NSW, 2006. *New South Wales Historical Themes*.

‘Local heritage significance’, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

The below table outlines the seven heritage criteria.

Table 4 NSW Heritage Criteria

Criteria	Description
Criteria A - Historical significance	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criteria B - Associative significance	An item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criteria C - Aesthetic/technical significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)
Criteria D - Social significance	An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
Criteria E - Research potential	An item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criteria F - Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
Criteria G - Representative	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments. or a class of the local area’s <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.

The following section provides an assessment of significance against the seven heritage criteria for the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and the sandstone gate posts and metal gates.

Criteria A – Historical significance

Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 was constructed in 1923 as a low level sewage pumping station that connected to the Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer (BOOS). The building was built and designed by the Department of Public Works. It forms part of a group of similar pumping stations along the harbour foreshore of the Woollahra LGA, including Sewage Pumping Station No. 47 in Rose Bay Park and No. 50 in Watsons Bay. These low level sewage pumping stations superseded the 1898 Double Bay Shone Ejector group of stations. The construction of the BOOS and low level sewage pumping stations greatly reduced and later ended the discharge of sewage into the harbour. Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 provides evidence of the growth of Woollahra and the expansion

of municipal and sewage services during the Inter War period. The sewage pumping station relates to the NSW Historical Themes of Technology, Utilities, and Health.

Woollahra Council constructed the 'ornamental' stone gateposts located at the front of the park on Collins Avenue in 1951 with the name 'Percival Park'. Council named the park in honour of Mr C. E. Percival who was the Woollahra Council Engineer from November 1926 till early in 1952. The gateposts provide evidence of the Council's continual involvement with the park since it acquired a lease to use the land as public open space in 1949. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates relate to the NSW Historical Themes of Leisure and Persons.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ shows evidence of a significant human activity ✓ is associated with a significant activity or historical phase ✓ maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes • provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance • has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are of local significance under this criterion.

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

Criteria B – Associative significance

The sewage pumping station is not associated with any known prominent person or group of persons important to Woollahra or NSW. The building was built and designed by the Department of Public Works.

Percival Park was named in honour of Mr C. E. Percival who was the Woollahra Council Engineer from November 1926 till early in 1952.⁴⁴ Therefore the sandstone gate posts and metal gates have some association with Mr C.E. Percival, and it demonstrates the link between the Woollahra Council and the sewage pumping station by naming it after a Council engineer. However, this would not reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion, as this is an incidental connection and the historical importance is not high within the history of Woollahra.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows evidence of a significant human occupation • is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes ✓ provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance • has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association

⁴⁴ Woollahra Council, *Council Minutes*, 12 February 1951.

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and the sandstone gate posts & metal gates would not reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

Criteria C - Aesthetic/technical significance

The sewage pumping station is an example of a robust and well proportioned pumping station which displays architectural characteristics associated with the Federation Free Style, including the use of contrasting materials and textures to achieve aesthetic appeal.

Located within Percival Park, which is set near the Sydney Harbour foreshore with mature trees, the sewage pumping station makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape and harbour foreshore. The sewage pumping station is technically significant for its continuous use since 1923, with its original design of the building intact with some mechanical and electrical modifications to upgrade the station as sewage needs have evolved.

The sandstone gate posts and metal gates have landmark qualities for marking Percival Park and are aesthetically distinctive. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates make a contribution to the streetscape of Collins Avenue.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement• is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement• is aesthetically distinctive• has landmark qualities• exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ is not a major work by an important designer or artist✓ has lost its design or technical integrity✓ its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded✓ has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are of local significance under this criterion.

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

Criteria D - Social significance

Given its function to the local area, the sewage pumping station is likely to be held in some regard by the surrounding community, although no survey has been undertaken at this time. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates would be recognised to the surrounding community as part of Percival Park. The park is known to have been historically an important landmark for the local community and to have contributed to the community's sense of place, as evident in petitions in the 1950s to retain it from being converted for parking. Although Percival Park likely has social significance, the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are not deemed to have social significance.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is important for its associations with an identifiable group is important to a community's sense of place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ is only important to the community for amenity reasons is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and the sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

Criteria E - Research potential

The mechanical components of the sewage pumping station may have research value for demonstrating the early sewage systems of Rose Bay. The sewage pumping station has the potential to reveal information about the design and construction of the substructure and mechanical components, which contributes to the understanding of the development of sewage pumping technology during the Inter-War period. The sewage pumping station has educational and interpretation potential to reveal information about sewage pumping engineering. It also demonstrates architectural taste in a period when utilitarian buildings were given as much careful attention as public buildings.

The sandstone gate posts and metal gates have little research potential.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information ✓ is an important benchmark or reference site or type provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ the knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture ✓ has little archaeological or research potential ✓ only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) is of local significance under this criterion.

The sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

Criteria F - Rarity

Low level sewage pumping stations are not rare within Woollahra LGA, nor Sydney. They were constructed on low lying areas around the harbour foreshore. There is one near-identical pumping station in Rose Bay - Sewage Pumping Station No. 47.

The use of the sandstone gate posts and metal gates at the front of the park is rare for sewage pumping stations in Woollahra LGA and within the Sydney and NSW region. Most sewage pumping stations originally had timber paling fences and wicker gates. The use of the engraved sandstone gate posts demonstrates the connection Woollahra Council had with the land, the intention to integrate the building with the park rather than isolate it as a utilitarian structure, and the desire to use the land for public recreation.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process • demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost • shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity ✓ is the only example of its type • demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest • shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ is not rare ✓ is numerous but under threat

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) would not reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

The sandstone gate posts and metal gates would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

Criteria G – Representative

Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 is a representative example of a Federation Free Style low level sewage pumping station constructed in the Inter-War period to connect low lying areas to the Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer (BOOS). It forms part of a group of similar sewage pumping stations with No. 47 in Rose Bay and No. 50 in Watsons Bay.

The sandstone gate posts and metal gates are a fine example of the construction of ornamental gates to a sewage pumping station, demonstrating the importance the Council had for the use of the land as a public open space.

Guidelines for inclusion	Guidelines for exclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ is a fine example of its type ✓ has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ is a poor example of its type ✓ does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity • is a significant variation to a class of items ✓ is part of a group which collectively illustrates are presentative type • is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size • is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type
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The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate post and metal gates are of local significance under this criterion.

The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.

6.3.2 Statement of Heritage Significance

Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 was constructed in 1923 as a low level sewage pumping station that connected to the Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer (BOOS). The building was built and designed by the Department of Public Works and is a representative example of a Federation Free Style sewage pumping station. It forms part of a group of similar pumping stations along the harbour foreshore of the Woollahra LGA, including Sewage Pumping Station No. 47 in Rose Bay and No. 50 in Watsons Bay.

Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 provides evidence of the growth of Woollahra and the expansion of municipal and sewage services during the Inter-War period. Located within Percival Park, which is set near the Sydney Harbour foreshore with mature trees, the sewage pumping station makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape and harbour foreshore. The sewage pumping station is technically significant for its continuous use since 1923. The original design of the building is intact with some mechanical and electrical modifications to upgrade the station as sewage needs have evolved. The mechanical components of the sewage pumping station may have research value for demonstrating the early sewage systems of Rose Bay. It has the potential to reveal information about the design and construction of the substructure and mechanical components, which contributes to the understanding of the development of sewage pumping technology during the Inter-War period.

Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 is of local heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, technical, research potential, and representative significance.

Woollahra Council constructed the 'ornamental' stone gateposts located at the front of the park on Collins Avenue in 1951 with the name 'Percival Park'. The gateposts provide evidence of the Council's continual involvement with the park since it acquired a lease to use the land as public open space in 1949. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates have landmark qualities for marking Percival Park and are aesthetically distinctive. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates make a contribution to the streetscape of Collins Avenue. The use of the sandstone gate posts and metal gates at the front of the park is rare for sewage pumping stations in Woollahra LGA and within the Sydney and NSW region. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates are a fine example

of the construction of ornamental gates to a sewage pumping station, demonstrating the importance the Council had for the use of the land as a public open space.

The sandstone gate posts and metal gates are of local heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, rarity, and representative significance.

Part 7 Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

This report has assessed the heritage significance of the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates located in Percival Park at 13 Collins Avenue, Rose Bay. It has concluded that the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates meet the threshold for local heritage significance. Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 is of local heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, technical, research potential, and representative significance. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates are of local heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, rarity, and representative significance.

This report has concluded that the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates do not meet the threshold for State heritage significance.

7.2 Recommendations

7.2.1 Recommended heritage listing

It is recommended that the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates be added to the heritage schedule of the Woollahra LEP 2014 as an item of local heritage significance. This is to be based on the attached Heritage Inventory sheet. It is to be described as: *Sewage pumping station (SPS 46) - including interiors and moveable heritage, and sandstone gate posts and metal gates.*

7.2.2 Recommended management

It is recommended to manage the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and its significant components in accordance with the Heritage Council State Owned Heritage Asset Management Guidelines and the Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair in the NSW Heritage Regulations.

The impact of future works on the heritage significance of the building are to be assessed against the relevant heritage provisions of the Woollahra LEP 2014 and in accordance with Sydney Water Environment Impact Assessment guidelines (e.g. undertake a Heritage Assessment and/or Statement of Heritage Impact as required). If major works are proposed, an archival and photographic record is to be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines, with copies lodged with the Sydney Water Archives and Woollahra Council.

The faced brickwork and pebble crete should not be painted unless conservation requires this when recommended by an appropriate and qualified heritage consultant.

It is recommended that the sandstone gate posts and metal gates are continually managed by Woollahra Council. The impact of future works on the heritage significance of the sandstone gateposts and metal gates are to be assessed against the relevant provisions of the Woollahra LEP 2014 and in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW publication 'Statements of Heritage Impact' as contained in the NSW Heritage Manual. Proposed works are to be guided by the

conservation principles and guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) 2013.

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Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014.

Part 9 Appendix: Heritage Inventory Sheet

Heritage Data Form

ITEM DETAILS					
Name of Item	Sewage pumping station (SPS 46) – including interiors and moveable heritage, and sandstone gate posts and metal gates				
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Sewage Pumping Station No. 46, SPS 46, Sewage Pumping Station 0046, SP0046, WWPS46 (Waste Water Pumping Station); Percival Park				
Item type (if known)	Built				
Item group (if known)					
Item category (if known)					
Area, Group, or Collection Name					
Street number	13				
Street name	Collins Avenue				
Suburb/town	Rose Bay	Postcode	2029		
Local Government Area/s	Woollahra				
Property description	Sewage pumping station and public park				
Location - Lat/long	Latitude		Longitude		
Location - AMG (if no street address)	Zone		Easting	Northing	
Owner	Sydney Water				
Current use	Sewage pumping station and public park				
Former Use	Sewage pumping station				
Statement of significance	<p>Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 was constructed in 1923 as a low level sewage pumping station that connected to the Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer (BOOS). The building was built and designed by the Department of Public Works and is a representative example of a Federation Free Style sewage pumping station. It forms part of a group of similar pumping stations along the harbour foreshore of the Woollahra LGA, including Sewage Pumping Station No. 47 in Rose Bay and No. 50 in Watsons Bay. Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 provides evidence of the growth of Woollahra and the expansion of municipal and sewage services during the Inter-War period. Located within Percival Park, which is set near the Sydney Harbour foreshore with mature trees, the sewage pumping station makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape and harbour foreshore. The sewage pumping station is technically significant for its continuous use since 1923. The original design of the building is intact with some mechanical and electrical modifications to upgrade the station as sewage needs have evolved. The mechanical components of the sewage pumping station may have research value for demonstrating the early sewage systems of Rose Bay. It has the potential to reveal information about the design and construction of the substructure and mechanical components, which contributes to the understanding of the development of sewage pumping technology during the Inter-War period.</p> <p>Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 is of local heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, technical, research potential, and representative significance.</p> <p>Woollahra Council constructed the 'ornamental' stone gateposts located at the front of the park on Collins Avenue in 1951 with the name 'Percival Park'. The gateposts provide evidence of the Council's continual involvement with the park since it acquired a lease to use the land as public open space in 1949. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates have landmark qualities for marking Percival Park and are aesthetically distinctive. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates make a contribution to the streetscape of Collins Avenue. The use of the sandstone gate posts and metal gates at the front of the park is rare for sewage pumping stations in Woollahra LGA and within the Sydney and NSW region.</p>				

Heritage Data Form

	<p>The sandstone gate posts and metal gates are a fine example of the construction of ornamental gates to a sewage pumping station, demonstrating the importance the Council had for the use of the land as a public open space.</p> <p>The sandstone gate posts and metal gates are of local heritage significance for historical, aesthetic, rarity, and representative significance.</p>	
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DESCRIPTION		
Designer	Department of Public Works (sewage pumping station) Woollahra Council (sandstone gate posts and metal gates)	
Builder/ maker	Department of Public Works (sewage pumping station) Woollahra Council (sandstone gate posts and metal gates)	
Physical Description	<p>The building</p> <p>The building is a conventional dry-well submersible type of low level sewage pumping station. It was designed and built by the Department of Public Works in 1923.</p> <p>The building consists of a circular concrete substructure and a single storey load bearing utilitarian building constructed in the Federation Free Style. It is constructed with brown face brick. The brick course style is an English Bond. It has prominent eaves with exposed rafter and brackets. There are underground sewers that connect to the sewage pumping station throughout the park.</p> <p>Exterior</p> <p>The sewage pumping station has an original tiled hipped roof with two louvered gables and a projecting gable over the entrance with roughcast panel and exposed eaves with V-jointed tongue and groove anti-ponding boards. Walls are mid-brown tuck pointed brick with rendered concrete engaged brick piers, two string courses, timber framed double hung windows with liver coloured bull-nosed brick sills and rendered concrete lintels. The walls are slightly tapered at the top. The entrance consists of a steel roller shutter door. The words M.B.W.S & S are above the entrance door, as well as A.D. 1923. M.B.W.S & S stands for Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewage.</p> <p>The original pebble crete is still intact and unpainted. Above the pebble crete is a course of dentil bricks, which adds to the detailing. The original vents remain on the roofs of the north and south elevations, another feature which has been lost from many sewage pumping stations.</p> <p>The original metal screens for the windows are still intact, although metal bolts used to screw the screens into the building have led to some deterioration around each bolt.</p> <p>Interior</p> <p>The superstructure provides access to the machinery well by means of ladders and platforms, as well as housing the electrical switch gear. The interior of the building consists of a ceiling lined with V-jointed tongue and groove boarding and the walls are of painted brickwork with an ovolo cornice. The interior has an original timber deck and timber railing, which are rare in sewage pumping stations as most have been replaced. A new ventilation flue has been later added, although this does not impact on original fabric. A crane is located in the centre of the roof. A toilet is located in the south-west corner of the building.</p> <p>Moveable heritage</p> <p>There is an old timber gate sign located in the sewage pumping station which has 'M.W.S. & D.B. NO PARKING IN FRONT OF GATES'. There is a small timber cupboard in the south-east corner of the building.</p> <p>Fixed items, interior and exterior</p> <p>There is a crane located in the centre roof of the interior of the building, which connects to a crane hoist at the exterior over the entrance.</p> <p>Percival Park gate posts and gates</p> <p>The gate posts to Percival Park were constructed in 1951. The posts are constructed with stone and have metal gates, through which vehicle access to the sewage pumping station could be gained by workers. The gate posts are rock faced and margined blocks. The gate post capitals are individually</p>	

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	<p>engraved with the words 'PERCIVAL' on the left post and 'PARK' on the right post. The metal gates have decorative strap detailing around the top.</p> <p>Setting The sewage pumping station sits in the centre of Percival Park at 13 Collins Avenue, Rose Bay. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates are located on the Collins Avenue frontage. Percival Park has a lawn area, mature trees, and low vegetation. A palm is located on the foreshore frontage and is a prominent landmark of the park. Percival Park has a right-of-way to the west of it, Sydney Harbour foreshore to the north, and residential development to the east, west, and south. Significant views of the sewage pumping station are available from the foreshore looking south, and from Collins Avenue looking north. Significant views of the sandstone gateposts are available from Collins Avenue looking north.</p>					
Physical condition and Archaeological potential	<p>The sewage pumping station is in good condition. Some cracking has occurred on the south façade, most likely due to a metal beam being constructed within the wall, which was common in the Inter-War period. The exterior brick and pebble crete remains unpainted. Other elements have been repainted although in sympathetic colours. There is some damage to the brick work on the eastern façade where the lid of one of the side pits is lifted. There is some cracking in the concrete pavement around the sewage pumping station, although this is not significant fabric and can be replaced.</p> <p>The sandstone gate posts and metal gates are in good condition.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station was the first building constructed on the site and the development of services to connect to the sewage system has likely disturbed the area. The Aboriginal cultural heritage potential and significance of the site has not been assessed.</p>					
Construction years	Start year		Finish year	1923 (sewage pumping station) 1951 (sandstone gate posts and metal gates)	Circa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modifications and dates	<p>Amplifications works were conducted to the sewage pumping station in 1969 and 1998 according to plans held by Sydney Water Archives. These were to the internal structure.</p>					
Further comments						

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HISTORY

Historical notes

In 1859 Sydney had five sewers that drained into the harbor which serviced the area now known as the Sydney CBD.⁴⁵ These sewers were known as: Wattle Street, Hay Street, Tank Stream, Fort Macquarie, and Woolloomooloo. The new Board of Water Supply and Sewage took over the system in 1889 which had expanded to service Darlington, Paddington and Redfern, although still discharging into the harbor. During this year two new projects were implemented which included the construction of an ocean outfall sewer discharging into the ocean near Bondi (Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer – (BOOS), also known as the Main Northern Outfall Sewer), and a main southern sewer draining to a sewage farm near Botany (Southern and Western Suburbs Ocean Outfall Sewer (SWSOOS)). The BOOS was the first ocean outfall sewer to be designed and built in Sydney, and was lined with brick. Due to the surveying accuracy for its time, bricking commenced before breakthrough of the tunnel. This system reduced the flow into the Harbour sewers, until the introduction of electric pumping stations.⁴⁶

Low lying areas near the harbour which could not gravitate to the new outfall sewers continued to drain to the old sewers. Low level pumping stations were therefore needed to collect the sewage from these areas and pump it by means of additional sewers, known as rising mains, to the main gravitation system.⁴⁷ Twenty low level pumping stations were constructed around the foreshores of the inner harbor to enable this, which were then transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage in 1904. The Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage changed to Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board (MWS&DB) on 31 March, 1925 by *An Act to provide for the water supply, sewerage and stormwater drainage of certain districts in and adjacent to the County of Cumberland, 1924* (Act No, 50, 1924). In 1987 the Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board was reconstituted as the Water Board, which was abolished in 1994 and the Sydney Water Corporation Limited was established as its successor on 1 January 1995. This would later become Sydney Water. There are now over 600 low level sewage pumping stations in the Sydney region.⁴⁸

The development of adequate services of water and sewage did not follow the boom of population growth in Woollahra. When the new Board of Water Supply and Sewage was created in 1889 the only parts of Woollahra Municipality connected to the water-mains were Paddington and the suburb of Woollahra.⁴⁹ The BOOS which ran from the city along College, Oxford and Liverpool Streets, then across Double Bay valley to the outlet at Bondi, was completed in 1889 with access built along the eastern side of Double Bay valley under Edgely Road to Waverley. During this time sewage formerly discharged in Rushcutters Bay was diverted into the Elizabeth Bay branch of the Bondi sewer.⁵⁰

Darling Point and part of Double Bay had a sewer branch constructed by 1894, with Point Piper in 1907-9 and Rose Bay in 1913-6. A sewer servicing Watsons Bay and Vaucluse with an outfall at Christison Park near the Macquarie Lighthouse was constructed in 1918.⁵¹

Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 was constructed in 1923 by the then Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewage (MBWS&S). It was constructed on a vacant block that had been advertised in 1908 as Lot 7 and 8 of Section 1 of the Rose Bay Beach Estate subdivision. The Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewage (MBWS&S) had obtained Lot 8 from John Davidson in 1915 and Lot 7 from Jane Lawson in 1916 under Primary Applications.⁵² The land was originally part of Daniel Cooper and Solomon Levey's 1830 land grant.

The sewage pumping station was most likely based on a standard design by the Department of Public Works. The design exhibits features that represent the architectural style described as Federation

⁴⁵ OEH, 2001. *BOOS (Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer)*.

⁴⁶ OEH, 2001. *BOOS (Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer)*.

⁴⁷ OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No. 47 (SP0047)*.

⁴⁸ OEH, 2000. *Sewage Pumping Station No. 47 (SP0047)*.

⁴⁹ Hughes, Truman, and Ludlow, 1984. *Heritage Study for the Municipality of Woollahra. Volume 1*.

⁵⁰ Hughes, Truman, and Ludlow, 1984. *Heritage Study for the Municipality of Woollahra. Volume 1*.

⁵¹ Hughes, Truman, and Ludlow, 1984. *Heritage Study for the Municipality of Woollahra. Volume 1*.

⁵² NSW State Archives: Primary Application - The Metropolitan Water Sewerage & Drainage Board 1 Rood 11 1/2 perches on Collins Avenue Rose Bay in Parish Alexandria County Cumberland Volume 5988 Folio 113.

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	<p>Free Style.⁵³ The greatest volume of Federation Free Style work was commissioned from the NSW Government Architect, led by Walter Liberty Vernon.⁵⁴</p> <p>Sydney Water own the land that contained Sewage Pumping Station No. 46, with Woollahra Council having permissive occupancy of the land to use as public open space under a license dated 13 October 1949.⁵⁵ This license outlined a number of conditions for Woollahra Council, including: that the Woollahra Council maintains the land as a park and the sea wall at its own cost and the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewage reserves all rights of access to its pipes and sewers for the purpose of carrying out any work within the area without liability for compensation. Another condition was that the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewage reserved the right to terminate the license by three months notice.⁵⁶</p> <p>Woollahra Council named the park in honour of Mr C. E. Percival who was the Woollahra Council Engineer from November 1926 till early in 1952.⁵⁷ Woollahra Council constructed the 'ornamental' stone gateposts located at the front of the park on Collins Avenue in 1951.⁵⁸ In 1957 Council sought to convert Percival Park into a car park for 30 vehicles, which was protested against by local residents.⁵⁹ A turning bay was constructed in the south-west corner of the park in 1965, a portion of the land which Council owned after this section was subdivided in the same year (now known as Lot 2, DP 512907). New lighting was installed in the park in 1978. A new retaining sea wall along the foreshore was constructed by Woollahra Council in 1985.</p>
THEMES	
National historical theme	<p>3. Economy-Developing local, regional and national economies</p> <p>4. Settlement-Building settlements, towns and cities</p> <p>8. Developing Australia's cultural life</p> <p>9. Marking the phases of life</p>
State historical theme	<p>Health</p> <p>Technology</p> <p>Utilities</p> <p>Leisure</p> <p>Persons</p>

⁵³ Apperly, Irving, and Reynolds, 1989. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*.

⁵⁴ Apperly, Irving, and Reynolds, 1989. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*.

⁵⁵ Jervis, 1960-65. *The History of Woollahra*. p. 170.

⁵⁶ Woollahra Council, *Council Minutes*, 22 July 1957.

⁵⁷ Woollahra Council, *Council Minutes*, 12 February 1951.

⁵⁸ Woollahra Council, *Council Minutes*, 12 March 1951.

⁵⁹ Woollahra Council, *Council Minutes*, 10 June 1957.

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	<p>Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 was constructed in 1923 as a low level sewage pumping station that connected to the Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer (BOOS). The building was built and designed by the Department of Public Works. It forms part of a group of similar pumping stations along the harbour foreshore of the Woollahra LGA, including Sewage Pumping Station No. 47 in Rose Bay Park and No. 50 in Watsons Bay. These low level sewage pumping stations superseded the 1898 Double Bay Shone Ejector group of stations. The construction of the BOOS and low level sewage pumping stations greatly reduced and later ended the discharge of sewage into the harbour. Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 provides evidence of the growth of Woollahra and the expansion of municipal and sewage services during the Inter War period. The sewage pumping station relates to the NSW Historical Themes of Technology, Utilities, and Health.</p> <p>Woollahra Council constructed the 'ornamental' stone gateposts located at the front of the park on Collins Avenue in 1951 with the name 'Percival Park'. Council named the park in honour of Mr C. E. Percival who was the Woollahra Council Engineer from November 1926 till early in 1952. The gateposts provide evidence of the Council's continual involvement with the park since it acquired a lease to use the land as public open space in 1949. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates relate to the NSW Historical Themes of Leisure and Persons.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are of local significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p>
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	<p>The sewage pumping station is not associated with any known prominent person or group of persons important to Woollahra or NSW. The building was built and designed by the Department of Public Works.</p> <p>Percival Park was named in honour of Mr C. E. Percival who was the Woollahra Council Engineer from November 1926 till early in 1952. Therefore the sandstone gate posts and metal gates have some association with Mr C.E. Percival, and it demonstrates the link between the Woollahra Council and the sewage pumping station by naming it after a Council engineer. However, this would not reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion, as this is an incidental connection and the historical importance is not high within the history of Woollahra.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p>
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>The sewage pumping station is an example of a robust and well proportioned pumping station which displays architectural characteristics associated with the Federation Free Style, including the use of contrasting materials and textures to achieve aesthetic appeal.</p> <p>Located within Percival Park, which is set near the Sydney Harbour foreshore with mature trees, the sewage pumping station makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape and harbour foreshore. The sewage pumping station is technically significant for its continuous use since 1923, with its original design of the building intact with some mechanical and electrical modifications to upgrade the station as sewage needs have evolved.</p> <p>The sandstone gate posts and metal gates have landmark qualities for marking Percival Park and are aesthetically distinctive. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates make a contribution to the streetscape of Collins Avenue.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are of local significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p>
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	<p>Given its function to the local area, the sewage pumping station is likely to be held in some regard by the surrounding community, although no survey has been undertaken at this time. The sandstone gate posts and metal gates would be recognised to the surrounding community as part of Percival Park. The park is known to have been historically an important landmark for the local community and to have contributed to the community's sense of place, as evident in petitions in the 1950s to retain it from being converted for parking. Although Percival Park likely has social significance, the sewage</p>

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	<p>pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are not deemed to have social significance.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and the sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p>
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	<p>The mechanical components of the sewage pumping station may have research value for demonstrating the early sewage systems of Rose Bay. The sewage pumping station has the potential to reveal information about the design and construction of the substructure and mechanical components, which contributes to the understanding of the development of sewage pumping technology during the Inter-War period. The sewage pumping station has educational and interpretation potential to reveal information about sewage pumping engineering. It also demonstrates architectural taste in a period when utilitarian buildings were given as much careful attention as public buildings.</p> <p>The sandstone gate posts and metal gates have little research potential.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) is of local significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p>
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	<p>Low level sewage pumping stations are not rare within Woollahra LGA, nor Sydney. They were constructed on low lying areas around the harbour foreshore. There is one near-identical pumping station in Rose Bay – Sewage Pumping Station No. 47.</p> <p>The use of the sandstone gate posts and metal gates at the front of the park is rare for sewage pumping stations in Woollahra LGA and within the Sydney and NSW region. Most sewage pumping stations originally had timber paling fences and wicker gates. The use of the engraved sandstone gate posts demonstrates the connection Woollahra Council had with the land, the intention to integrate the building with the park rather than isolate it as a utilitarian structure, and the desire to use the land for public recreation.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) would not reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The sandstone gate posts and metal gates would reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p>
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	<p>Sewage Pumping Station No. 46 is a representative example of a Federation Free Style low level sewage pumping station constructed in the Inter-War period to connect low lying areas to the Bondi Ocean Outfall Sewer (BOOS). It forms part of a group of similar sewage pumping stations with No. 47 in Rose Bay and No. 50 in Watsons Bay.</p> <p>The sandstone gate posts and metal gates are a fine example of the construction of ornamental gates to a sewage pumping station, demonstrating the importance the Council had for the use of the land as a public open space.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates are of local significance under this criterion.</p> <p>The sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates would not meet the threshold for State significance under this criterion.</p>
Integrity	<p>The sewage pumping station is a very intact example of an early twentieth century low level pumping station. It retains many of its original elements, some of which have been replaced in other sewage pumping stations, therefore making it a substantially intact example of a sewage pumping station designed in the early twentieth century. It retains its original facebrick, unpainted pebble crete, metal screens to the exterior of the windows, original timber deck in the interior, original timber balustrade, original timber framed double hung windows, and original vents to the exterior.</p> <p>The sandstone gateposts and gates are in intact with the original metal gate still extant.</p>

HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	N/A
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INFORMATION SOURCES				
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Document	Sydney Water	SPS 46 Heritage Assessment draft.	1996	Sydney Water
Document	Woollahra Council	Council Minutes, 22 July 1957.	1957	Woollahra Council
Document	Woollahra Council	Council Minutes, 12 February 1951	1951	Woollahra Council
Document	Woollahra Council	Council Minutes, 12 March 1951.	1951	Woollahra Council
Document	Woollahra Council	Council Minutes, 10 June 1957.	1957	Woollahra Council
Book	Apperly, Irving, and Reynolds	A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present	1989	Angus and Robertson Publishers
Document	R. Broomham	The Urban Garden: Double Bay and Rose Bay Between the Wars	2002	Woollahra Council
Document	R. Broomham	Rose Bay Thematic History	1984	Woollahra Council
Document	Hughes, Truman, and Ludlow	Heritage Study for the Municipality of Woollahra. Volume 1.	1984	Woollahra Council
Book	J. Jervis	The History of Woollahra: a record of events from 1788 to 1960 and a centenary of local government.	1960-65	Woollahra Council

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	<p>It is recommended that the sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates be added to the heritage schedule of the Woollahra LEP 2014 as an item of local heritage significance. This is to be based on this Heritage Inventory sheet.</p> <p>It is recommended to manage the sewage pumping station and its significant components in accordance with the Heritage Council State Owned Heritage Asset Management Guidelines and the Minimum Standards of Maintenance and Repair in the NSW Heritage Regulations.</p> <p>The impact of future works on the heritage significance of the building are to be assessed against the relevant heritage provisions of the Woollahra LEP 2014 and in accordance with Sydney Water Environment Impact Assessment guidelines (e.g. undertake a Heritage Assessment and/or Statement of Heritage Impact as required). If major works are proposed, an archival and photographic record is to be undertaken in accordance with Heritage Council guidelines, with copies lodged with the Sydney Water Archives and Woollahra Council.</p> <p>The faced brickwork and pebble crete should not be painted unless conservation requires this when recommended by an appropriate and qualified heritage consultant.</p> <p>It is recommended that the sandstone gate posts and metal gates are continually managed by Woollahra Council. The impact of future works on the heritage significance of the sandstone gateposts and metal gates are to be assessed against the relevant provisions of the Woollahra LEP 2014 and in accordance with the Heritage Council of NSW publication 'Statements of Heritage Impact' as contained in the NSW Heritage Manual. Proposed works are to be guided by the conservation principles and guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) 2013.</p>

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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Assessment of Heritage Significance for Sewage Pumping Station (SPS 46) and Sandstone Gate Posts and Metal Gates, Percival Park, Rose Bay	Year of study or report	2019
Item number in study or report	N/A		
Author of study or report	Shona Lindsay (Heritage Officer, Woollahra Council)		
Inspected by	Shona Lindsay (Heritage Officer, Woollahra Council)		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	Shona Lindsay	Date	15 August 2019

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IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	View of sewage pumping station (SPS 46) and sandstone gate posts and metal gates from Collins Avenue				
Image year	2019	Image by	Shona Lindsay	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	View of sewage pumping station				
Image year	2019	Image by	Shona Lindsay	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	View of sewage pumping station				
Image year	2019	Image by	Shona Lindsay	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	View of sewage pumping station				
Image year	2019	Image by	Shona Lindsay	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	View of interior of sewage pumping station				
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Image caption	View of interior of sewage pumping station				
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Image caption	View of left sandstone gate post and metal gate				
Image year	2019	Image by	Shona Lindsay	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council



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Image caption	View of right sandstone gate post and metal gate				
Image year	2019	Image by	Shona Lindsay	Image copyright holder	Woollahra Council

