

Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment (Stage 2)

Heritage Interpretation Plan

Report to John Holland Group

19 October 2020



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Infrastructure NSW is proposing the redevelopment of the Sydney Football Stadium into a world-class venue for sporting and entertainment in New South Wales. The Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment project will construct a modern rectangular stadium adjacent to the Sydney Cricket Ground at the Moore Park precinct, promoting a strong visitor economy for the sporting and cultural sector.

A State Significant Development (SSD) Development Application (DA) for the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment (SSD-9249) pursuant to Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) was approved by the Minister for Planning in December 2018.¹ As part of Mitigation Measure CP HER-4 of the SSD Concept Approval Development Consent, a Heritage Interpretation Strategy (HIS) was developed by Curio Projects in 2019. The HIS presented a broad vision of the interpretive opportunities of the Sydney Football Stadium site, and was submitted as part of the Stage 2 DA for the project in May 2019.² The SSD DA for Stage 2 (Design, construction and operation) (SSD-9835) of the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment was approved by the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces in December 2019.³

Artefact Heritage (Artefact) have been engaged by John Holland Group (JHG) on behalf of Infrastructure NSW to prepare a Heritage Interpretation Plan (HIP) following on from the 2019 HIS.

1.2 Addressing the Conditions

This HIP addresses SSD DA condition B46 for Stage 2 (Design, construction and operation) of the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment (SSD-9835)⁴: Condition B46 contains a number of detailed requirements, included in Table 1 below.

Table 1: SSD Development Consent condition B46

Condition	Comments
Condition B46: Heritage Interpretation Plan	
<i>Prior to the commencement of construction of the stadium structure or public domain works, the Applicant must submit a Heritage Interpretation Plan to acknowledge the heritage of the site to the satisfaction of the Planning Secretary. This Plan must be a comprehensive document that proposes specific methods to interpret and present the significance of the site and the surrounding heritage items. The plan must:</i>	
<i>(a) Be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the NSW Heritage Division, Council, SCSGT, the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council and other project RAPs as recommended in the ACHAR</i>	See section 1.5, 3.5 and Appendix A for details on authorship and consultation.
<i>(b) Include the results of the investigation into Busby's Bore and its shafts within the site</i>	See 2.4 for details on the investigation into Busby's Bore.

¹ Sydney Football Stadium SSD DA consolidated documents. Accessed at: <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/project/5336> (07/04/2020)

² Curio Projects, 2019. Heritage Interpretation Strategy – Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Stage 2 SSD DA, p. 2.

³ Sydney Football Stadium Stage 2 (Design, construction, operation) SSD Approval consolidated documents. Accessed at: <https://www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/major-projects/project/10736> (07/04/2020)

⁴ SSD Development Consent, SSD-9835 (as modified by SSD-9835-Mod-1 –03.04.2020). Accessed at: <https://majorprojects.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/prweb/PRRestService/mp/01/getContent?AttachRef=SSD-9835-MOD-1%2120200405T234100.307%20GMT> (07/04/2020)

Condition	Comments
<i>(c) Include the results of the historical and Aboriginal archaeological investigations undertaken in relation to the project</i>	See section 2.4 for details of the historical and Aboriginal archaeological investigations at the Sydney Football Stadium site.
<i>(d) Incorporate all recommendations within the Heritage Interpretation Strategy prepared by Curio Projects dated May 2019 including (but not limited to) section 8 – Interpretive products</i>	See below table 2 for the recommendations in the HIS. See Section 4 for details. It is noted that the Public Art Plan (Condition B10) will address recommendations in the HIS which relate to Public Art (HIS recommendations 4,5 and 6)
<i>(e) Demonstrate that the plan will facilitate long term conservation outcomes for Aboriginal cultural heritage values (tangible and intangible) within the proposed development</i>	See section 4.5 Note the Public Art Plan requires involvement of Aboriginal artists.
<i>(f) Include Aboriginal cultural heritage interpretation initiatives, to acknowledge, maintain, celebrate and communicate the significance of the site and landscape to the Gadigal (Darug) people and the local Aboriginal community</i>	See section 4.5 Note that the Public Art Plan requires involvement of Aboriginal artists.
<i>(g) Include provision for naming elements within the development that acknowledges the site's heritage, such as the name of the Busby's Bore or the previous Indigenous/Aboriginal uses and in line with the existing naming of facilities</i>	See Section 4.6, and Appendix B (SGCT's Naming of Facilities Policy)

As per Condition B46 (d), eight recommendations for interpretive strategies were made in the HIS. They are shown below, together with responses to their development from JHG and the sections within the HIP where they are addressed.

Table 2: Interpretive Strategies recommended in HIS

Interpretive strategies recommended in HIS	Response
1. <i>Landscape Design</i>	Developed by Aspect, with integration of interpretive content (see Landscape and Public Domain Plan). See section 4
2. <i>Fabric Selection for Public Realm and Stadium</i>	JHG advises that the fabric selection and design of the façade has been finalised and no interpretation or public art can be included. Fabric selection for the public realm is being developed by Aspect, with integration of interpretive content (see Landscape and Public Domain Plan). See section 4.
3. <i>Inlays in Landscape and Text Panels</i>	See section 4.2-4.4
4. <i>Site Specific Artworks</i>	JHG advises this is to be addressed by the Public Art Plan.
5. <i>Projections</i>	JHG advises this is to be addressed by the Public Art Plan.
6. <i>Existing Sculptures</i>	JHG advises this is being co-ordinated by Aspect with Sydney Cricket & Sports Ground Trust (SCSGT) and will be satisfied.

Interpretive strategies recommended in HIS	Response
7. <i>Digital Solutions</i>	JHG advises that the recommendation regarding developing digital media and on online platforms is not within JHG's scope. The SCSGT advises that their digital content strategy covers the heritage of the precinct and uses all channels, website included, to celebrate its history.
8. <i>Public programs of activities/activations</i>	The SCGT advises that their existing tour program will be extended to include the Sydney Football Stadium and broader precinct.

This HIP therefore addresses the interpretive elements of (1), (2) and (3) above.

It is noted that a Public Art Plan is required by Condition B10, and some of the requirements within that Condition overlap with the heritage interpretation requirements, notably B10 (b), (g) and (i). JHG will liaise with Infrastructure NSW (INSW) which is developing the Public Art Plan to discuss consistency of messaging across the two areas of interpretation and art.⁵:

B10. The Applicant must prepare a final Public Art Plan in consultation with Council's Public Art Unit including (but not limited to):

- a) evidence of consultation with the established Public Art Panel members at key milestones in the preparation of the plan;*
- b) evidence of involvement of Indigenous artists in the process of preparation of the plan;*
- c) proposed method of procuring artists (whether invited or open to expressions of interest);*
- d) proposed methods of integration of the public art concepts developed by the selected artists with the public domain;*
- e) proposed elements that demonstrate compliance with the "Public Art Strategy" (Section 7.4) of the Sydney Football Stadium Urban Design Guidelines prepared by SJB and dated 6 June 2018 (being part of SSD-9249);*
- f) compliance with the criteria established in the Landscape and Public Domain Report (Rev 12) Appendix A - Art Strategy prepared by Aspect Studios dated 12/06/2019;*
- g) interpretation of the key principles of section 4.5 of the Heritage Interpretation Strategy prepared by Curio Projects dated May 2019, where relevant to public art;*
- h) integration of the four existing sculptures within the site with the new public realm in accordance with section 4.2.6 of the Heritage Interpretation Strategy prepared by Curio Projects dated May 2019; and*

⁵ SSD Development Consent, SSD-9835 (as modified by SSD-9835-Mod-1 –03.04.2020). Accessed at: <https://majorprojects.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/prweb/PRRestService/mp/01/getContent?AttachRef=SSD-9835-MOD-1%2120200405T234100.307%20GMT> (07/04/2020)

- i) *interpretation of the history of Busby's Bore and Sydney's historic reliance on this water supply.*

1.3 Scope of the report

A HIP is a tool that provides an approach for transmitting messages about the cultural heritage values of a place to visitors, users and other audiences. The HIP is intended to guide the preparation of heritage interpretation elements throughout the planning process. By identifying relevant historical themes, outlining suitable approaches for interpretive elements and recommending strategies for their implementation, the HIP acts as a key element in the successful design and application of engaging heritage interpretation at a significant site. The HIP also includes consultation with stakeholders to inform the development of detailed content and design.

As this HIP is informed by the previous HIS prepared in 2019 by Curio Projects which extensively examined the site's context, this HIP provides only a summary history and heritage assessment of the site. The HIP does not provide general discussion of the interpretive process or possible styles of interpretive techniques, as those elements were fully addressed in the previous HIS. This HIP therefore focuses on developing specific interpretive media for the site, providing content outline, and suggesting possible locations for a series of heritage interpretation opportunities at the site.

Following costing of the proposed elements and approval of the HIP, the next step in the heritage interpretation process is the design and production of the selected interpretive elements integrated within the Landscape and Public Domain Plan, and coordinated with the Public Art Plan.

1.4 Methodology and terminology

This HIP has been prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Office's *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines* (2005) and *Heritage Interpretation Policy* (as endorsed by the Heritage Council in 2005).

The *Heritage Interpretation Policy* states that:

The interpretation of New South Wales' heritage connects the communities of New South Wales with their heritage and is a means of protecting and sustaining heritage values. Heritage interpretation is an integral part of the conservation and management of heritage items, and is relevant to other aspects of environmental and cultural management and policy. Heritage interpretation incorporates and provides broad access to historical research and analysis. Heritage interpretation provides opportunities to stimulate ideas and debate about Australian life and values, and the meaning of our history, culture and the environment.

The NSW Heritage Office's *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items: Guidelines* provides 'The Ingredients for Best Practice' which is shown below.

Table 3: Best practice principles

Ingredient	Outline
1: Interpretation, people and culture	Respect for the special connections between people and items.
2: Heritage significance and site analysis	Understand the item and convey its significance.

Ingredient	Outline
3: Records and research	Use existing records of the item, research additional information, and make these publicly available (subject to security and cultural protocols).
4: Audiences	Explore, respect and respond to the identified audience.
5: Themes	Make reasoned choices about themes, stories and strategies.
6: Engaging the audience	Stimulate thought and dialogue, provoke response and enhance understanding.
7: Context	Research the physical, historical, spiritual and contemporary context of the item, including related items, and respect local amenity and culture.
8: Authenticity, ambience and sustainability	Develop interpretation methods and media which sustain the significance of the items, its character and authenticity.
9: Conservation planning and works	Integrate interpretation in conservation planning, and in all stages of a conservation project.
10: Maintenance, evaluation and review	Include interpretation in the ongoing management of an item; provide for regular maintenance, evaluation and review.
11: Skills and knowledge	Involve people with relevant skills, knowledge and experience.
12: Collaboration	Collaborate with organisations and the local community.

This document has also been informed by the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) *Burra Charter*, 2013. The *Burra Charter* defines interpretation as ‘all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place’, which may be achieved through a combination of the treatment of heritage fabric, the use of and activities at a place, and the use of introduced of explanatory material (Article 1.17). Interpretation should explain the cultural significance of places, enhance understating and engagement, and be culturally appropriate. (Article 25).

The ICOMOS *Ename Charter* for interpretation of cultural heritage sites has also informed this document. In recognising that interpretation and presentation are part of the overall process of cultural heritage conservation, this Charter has established seven cardinal principles upon which interpretation should be based:

- Principle 1: Access and understanding
- Principle 2: Information sources
- Principle 3: Attention to setting and context
- Principle 4: Preservation of authenticity
- Principle 5: Planning for suitability
- Principle 6: Concern for inclusiveness
- Principle 7: Importance of research, training and evaluation.

1.5 Authorship and acknowledgments

This HIP has been prepared by Darrienne Wyndham (Heritage Consultant, Artefact Heritage, BA(A. Hist), Master of Museum and Heritage Studies, with over 4 years' experience in heritage interpretation) and Carolyn MacLulich (Principal, Artefact Heritage, BEd(Hons), Master of Letters in Museum and Heritage Studies, with over 25 years' experience in heritage interpretation), with management input and review from Dr Sandra Wallace (Director, Artefact Heritage, PhD Arch, BA(Hons), over 16 years' experience). Thanks to Jessica Hodge and Kit Bullas (Aspect) and Luyu Pang (JHG) for their input and advice.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Site context

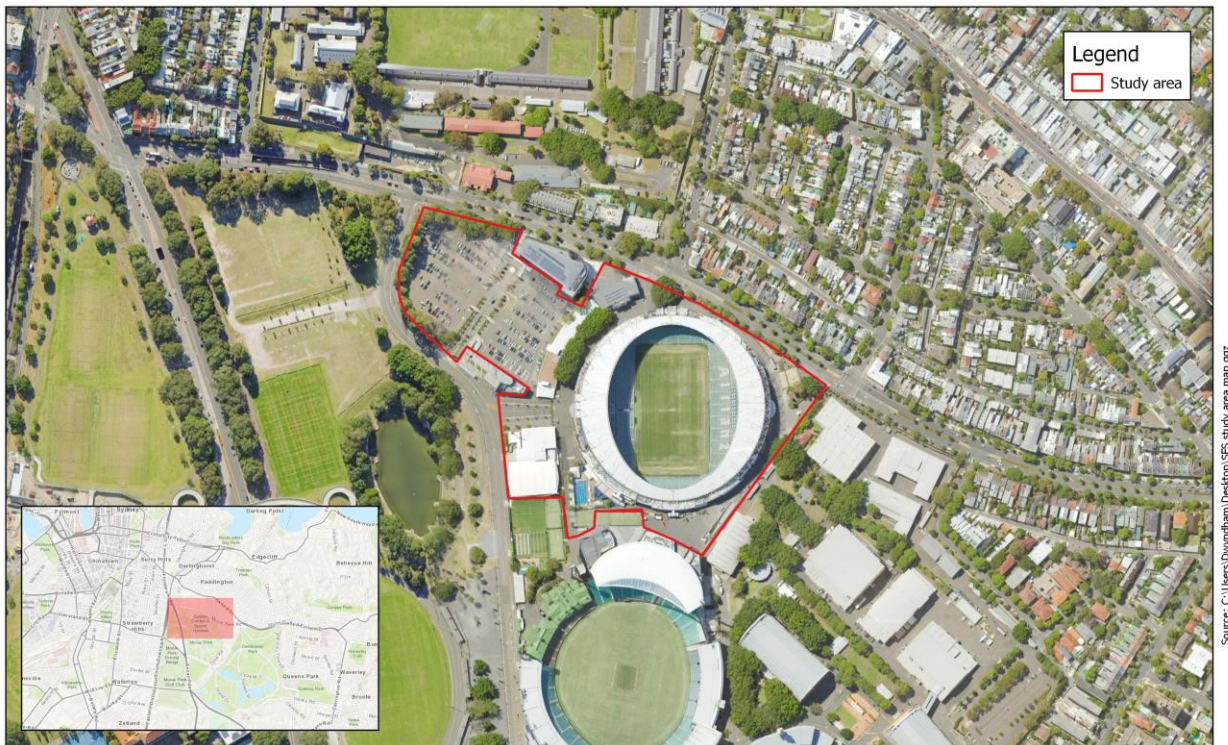
The study area is located at 40-44 Driver Avenue, Moore Park within the Moore Park precinct. It is bounded by Moore Park Road to the north, the existing SCG stadium to the south, Paddington Lane to the east and Driver Avenue to the west. The study area is located within the City of Sydney Local Government Area (LGA) approximately 3km from the Sydney CBD.

The study area is part of Lots 1528 and 1530 in Deposited Plan 752011 and Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 205794. It is designated Crown Land, with the Sydney Cricket & Sports Ground Trust (SCSGT) as the trustee under the *Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Act 1978*.

The study area is surrounded by Centennial Park and Moore Park, including the Fox Studios and Entertainment Quarter precincts. It is also close to the residential suburb of Paddington, and is accessible on foot, through existing bus routes and the Sydney CBD and South East Light Rail.

The location of the study area is seen in Figure 1, with the current designs for the Sydney Football Stadium in Figure 2.

Figure 1. Location of the study area



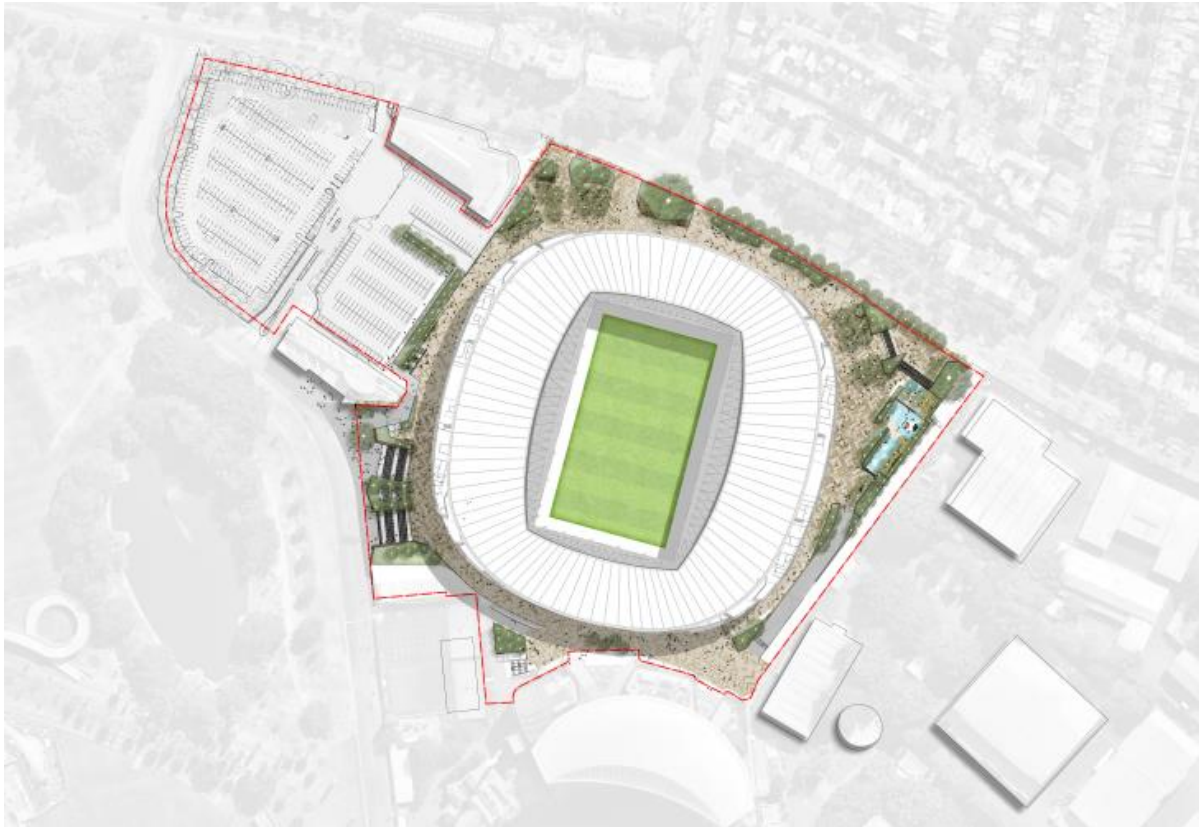
 **Sydney Football Stadium**
19185 Sydney Football Stadium Archaeological Consultancy
LGA: City of Sydney

Scale: 1:5500
Size: A4
Date: 24-06-2020

0 100 200 m



Figure 2. Current design for the Sydney Football Stadium (Aspect)



2.2 Site history

The history of the Sydney Football Stadium site has been extensively examined in the HIS as well as the draft Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Sydney Football Stadium Stage 2.⁶ For the purposes of this report, a summary history of the site has been collated from these documents. The information included in this section is not intended to be utilised as text in any interpretive elements, but instead to provide a contextual historical background for the Sydney Football Stadium site.

2.2.1 Aboriginal history

Prior to the arrival of Europeans in 1788, Aboriginal people lived in small family or clan groups that were associated with particular territories or places.⁷ Groups were made up of male members of a clan, their wives and children along with unmarried clan members.⁸

Aboriginal people living in and near the study area had access to a wide range of natural resources, including fish, kangaroos, possums and various birds for hunting and rich vegetation. The location of the study area is on the edge of the Botany Wetlands and Tuggerah Sand Dunes geological formations. The freshwater wetlands and Eastern Banksia Scrub of these local formations provided

⁶ Artefact Heritage, 2020. Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan, Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2 (draft). Report prepared for John Holland.

⁷ Attenbrow, Val. 2002. Pre-colonial Aboriginal land and resource use in Centennial, Moore and Queens Parks, Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan. Report prepared by Beyond Consulting for Conybeare Morrison & Partners.

⁸ Irish, Paul 2017, Hidden in plain view: The Aboriginal people of coastal Sydney, New South Wales. p.17.

shelter, food and stories for the Aboriginal community.⁹ Aboriginal people also managed the landscape through periodic burning of the undergrowth, which encouraged terrestrial animals to graze and facilitated hunting. An open area known as the Kangaroo Ground by European settlers was located close to Centennial and Moore Parks, with the local Aboriginal people utilising traditional land management techniques to clear undergrowth and attract kangaroos to graze.¹⁰

Accounts of Governor Phillip and Phillip Gidley King identified the Gadigal people as the inhabitants of the area between South Head and Darling Harbour.¹¹ The Sydney Football Stadium site lies within the land of the Gadigal. Aboriginal carvings were recorded in the 1880s and 1890s south-east of the study area, with flat rocks featuring images of two boomerangs, sections of kangaroo/wallaby and what has been interpreted as an eel.^{12 13} These carvings, along with many others, have since been destroyed.

The Gadigal people and other nearby groups would have been among the first to experience the impacts of the arrival of the First Fleet at Sydney Cove. Smallpox epidemics also had a large impact on the local tribes, with Bennelong estimating that more than half of the Aboriginal population of Sydney had died during one outbreak in 1789.¹⁴ European colonisation had a devastating impact on the local Aboriginal populations with the loss of access to traditional lands and resources, an increase in intertribal conflict and the breakdown of traditional cultural practices, as well as increases in starvation and disease.

Despite the impacts of European colonisation, the Aboriginal community maintained a presence and cared for country around the study area in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Reports in local newspapers from the late nineteenth century describe an Aboriginal camp present in Phelps Street, Surry Hills, northeast of the study area. Residents of the Aboriginal community at the camp included local Aboriginal figures Jerry Jumbler, Ellen Kennedy and Norah King.¹⁵ Quong Tart, a Chinese tea merchant, invited a large contingent of Aboriginal families to a feast in the Zoological Gardens at Moore Park in 1890. Reports from the Daily Telegraph estimated around forty attendees.¹⁶

During the twentieth century, Aboriginal associations with the study area continued, with many Aboriginal people participating in sporting activities. Jack Marsh was selected as a bowler for the Australian cricket team in 1900 after he was spotted throwing boomerangs at the Aboriginal mission at La Perouse. While Marsh played in first-class cricket matches at the Sydney Cricket Ground, his career was cut short by cricket's first 'throwing' controversy when he was repeatedly no-balled for an illegal delivery method.¹⁷ Tent boxing was another avenue that saw many successful Aboriginal competitors, with Jimmy Sharman's boxing tent at the Royal Agricultural Society Showground near the study area an annual favourite for spectators. The boxing tents were a staple at the Royal Easter Show, held at the Showground, for over fifty years until the 1960s, with Aboriginal sportsmen including Billy Leach, Jack Hassen, Harry Johns, Tony Mundine, Pastor Sir Doug Nicholls, George Sibley and Geoff Clarke.¹⁸ Tony Mundine reported that Sharman and his son 'always made sure

⁹ Attenbrow, Val. 2002. Pre-colonial Aboriginal land and resource use in Centennial, Moore and Queens Parks, Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan. Report prepared by Beyond Consulting for Conybeare Morrison & Partners.

¹⁰ DPIE, 2008. Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park. Accessed at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045397> (11/06/2020)

¹¹ Attenbrow, Val, 2010. Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the archaeological and historical records, UNSW Press, Sydney, p.24.

¹² Paul Irish and Tamika Goward, no date. Moore Park Engraving. Barani. Accessed at: <https://www.sydneybarani.com.au/sites/moore-park-engraving/> (11/06/2020).

¹³ Mann, John. 1884. Notes on the Aborigines of Australia. Govt Printer.

¹⁴ Attenbrow, Val, 2010. Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the archaeological and historical records, UNSW Press, Sydney, p.21.

¹⁵ Keith Vincent Smith, 2011. Aboriginal life around Port Jackson after 1822, Dictionary of Sydney. Accessed at: https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/aboriginal_life_around_port_jackson_after_1822 (11/06/2020).

¹⁶ *ibid*

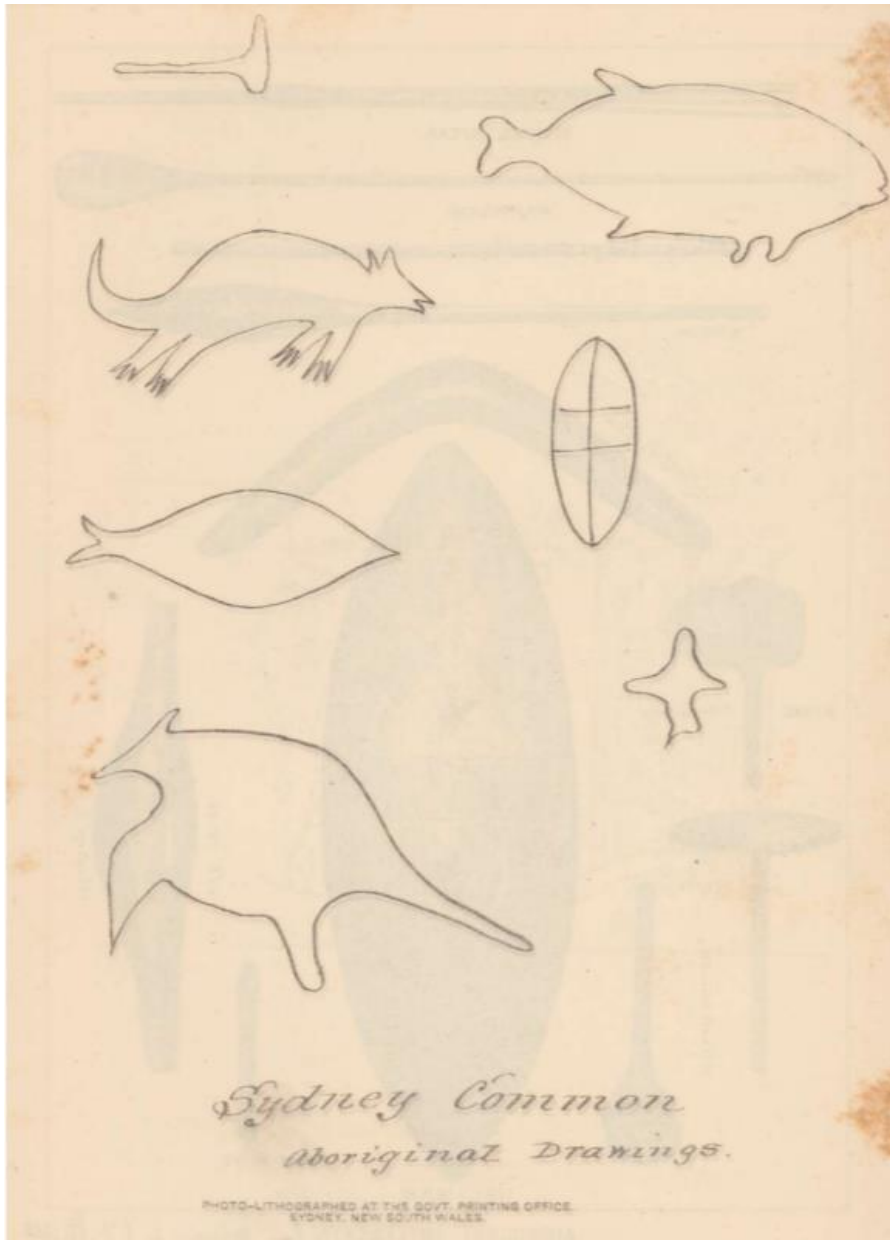
¹⁷ Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust, personal communication (08/09/2020).

¹⁸ *ibid*

you'd get your dollar – they'd pay you well for fighting'.¹⁹ Aboriginal servicemen also enlisted and lived at Victoria Barracks from the Boer War period and throughout the World Wars, participating in military drills in the Centennial Parklands.²⁰

Aboriginal people retain their connection to Country around the study area in many ways, including through local groups who have been influential in establishing several important nature trails in the nearby Centennial Parklands, including the Lachlan Swamp Nature Trail and the Guriwal Bushtucker Trail. The Sydney Football Stadium site falls within the area of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council.

Figure 3. Drawing of rock engravings on Sydney Common, 1884. Source: Mann²¹



¹⁹ Morelli, Laura. 2017. 'A round or two for a pound or two', SBS NITV. Accessed at: <https://www.sbs.com.au/nitv/nitv-news/article/2017/02/03/round-or-two-pound-or-two-touring-tent-boxing-circuses> (25/06/2020)

²⁰ Conybeare Morrison & Partners, 2002. Centennial, Moore and Queens Parks, Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan.

²¹ Mann, John. 1884. Notes on the Aborigines of Australia. Govt Printer.

Figure 4: Sydney from Surry Hills, Joseph Lycett c1819. Source: State Library of NSW



Figure 5: Jimmy Sharman's boxing troupe at the Royal Easter Show, 1960s. Source: National Library of Australia



2.2.2 European history

2.2.2.1 Sydney Common and Victoria Barracks

In 1811, Governor Macquarie dedicated a 1000-acre parcel of land for public recreational use to discourage people from grazing their animals in other public reserves such as Hyde Park.²² This land, which became known as Sydney Common, included the study area. The swampy eastern portion of the Common was declared a freshwater reserve in the 1820s and now includes much of Centennial Park.

Though the Common was established in the 1810s, transport and access to the Randwick area was minimal until Botany Road was laid out in the 1840s. In 1841 the Victoria Military Barracks were built in the northern section of the Common. Located on modern Oxford Street, the barracks were constructed with local Sydney sandstone and originally housed British soldiers. By the late 1800s, the emerging colony became less reliant on the British Empire for military support and the barracks were filled with Australian soldiers.²³

Much of the Common has continued in its original function as a public reserve, incorporating Centennial Park and the Moore Park area including the Sydney Cricket Ground and former Football Stadium. With the opening of the Sydney Football Stadium in 1988 a significant portion of Sports Ground land was returned as Moore Park East – the only time that land has been returned to the public in Sydney Common’s history.²⁴

Figure 6. Map of the Sydney Common, 1811. The study area is marked in red. Source: National Library of Australia via Curio Projects



2.2.2.2 Busby's Bore

Upon landing at Botany Bay in 1788, Captain Arthur Phillip proclaimed the area unsuitable for settlement due to a lack of reliable drinking water. Phillip moved the colony to Sydney Cove, where the Tank Stream promised a more reliable source of freshwater. Due to the widespread pollution of

²² Conybeare Morrison & Partners, 2002. Centennial, Moore and Queens Parks, Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan.

²³ Radford, N. 2016. Victoria Barracks. Dictionary of Sydney. Accessed at: https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/victoria_barracks (20/06/2020).

²⁴ Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust, personal communication (08/09/2020).

the Tank Stream by the emerging colony, Sydney was in dire need of a new water supply by the 1820s. Sydney Common's swampland had been proclaimed a freshwater reserve by Governor Macquarie in the early 1820s, and by 1826 John Busby, a Surveyor and Civil Engineer, had proposed that the swampland be converted into a series of dams for drinking water.²⁵ The new dams would be connected to Hyde Park, 3.6 kilometres away, by a convict-built gravity tunnel. Busby originally intended to construct a 65 million-litre freshwater reservoir in Hyde Park, however this plan was abandoned.

Construction of the tunnel, which became known as Busby's Bore, commenced in September 1827. The gravity-fed tunnel was excavated through sandstone bedrock, with small sections laid with sandstone masonry (Figure 9).²⁶ The tunnel was on average 1.5 metres high and 1.2 metres wide, and had a maximum depth of 24 metres below the ground surface in some locations.²⁷ Convict labourers excavated the tunnel with hand picks and shovels, working in confined spaces which often filled with water and required draining. Up to 150 convicts worked in eight hour shifts over 24 hours for ten years to complete the tunnel. Gunpowder was utilised to detonate areas of particularly dense bedrock. Historical documentation suggests that Busby supervised from the ground surface and did not enter the tunnel, remaining ignorant to the working conditions of the labourers and the durability of the bedrock.²⁸

The work performed by the men was injurious to their health, as they had often to work up to their middle in water. The smoke occasioned by blasting with gunpowder, and the foul air, affected them. From the nature and size of the bore, it was impossible for more than one miner to work abreast (John Busby, 1837)²⁹

As the existing path of the bore tunnel deviates from Busby's official surveyed route, the convict labourers may have strategically altered the tunnel based on the conditions underground.³⁰ Several abandoned tunnels remain throughout Sydney, including beneath the north-western portion of the Sydney Football Stadium, where it appears the convict labourers abandoned their route upon encountering bedrock that could not be hand-excavated.

Busby's Bore was completed in 1837, with fresh water successfully piped across Hyde Park to the corner of Elizabeth and Park Streets using above-ground trestles (Figure 8). The water from Centennial Park was collected at the street corner and transported throughout Sydney via horse and cart. Upon the establishment of Sydney's first water pipe system in the 1840s, the pipes were connected to the Bore system and the fresh drinking water was distributed throughout the city automatically. A total of twenty-eight wells have also been found along the route, another source of water for the growing township of Sydney (Figure 10). Six of these wells and shafts (Shafts 9-13) were located immediately adjacent to the Sydney Football Stadium site.³¹

Busby's Bore was the sole reliable fresh water source in Sydney until 1859, with an ever-growing city requiring additional water supply options. The need for further water supplies resulted in the development of the Botany Swamps Scheme in 1859 and the Upper Nepean Scheme in 1890.³²

²⁵ Dictionary of Sydney, 2008. Busby's Bore. Accessed at: https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/busbys_bore (19/06/2020).

²⁶ Ibid

²⁷ Curio Projects, 2019. Heritage Impact Statement – Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Stage 2 DA, p. 39.

²⁸ DPIE, 1997. Busby's Bore. Accessed at <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045164> (19/06/2020).

²⁹ Sydney Water 2004. Busby's Bore Sydney, Draft Conservation Management Plan

³⁰ DPIE, 1997. Busby's Bore. Accessed at

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045164> (19/06/2020).

³¹ Curio Projects, 2019. Heritage Impact Statement – Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Stage 2 DA, p. 39.

³² DPIE, 1997. Busby's Bore. Accessed at

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=5045164> (19/06/2020).

Figure 7. Busby's Bore (The Tunnel Reserve) illustrated in Woolcott & Clarke's Map of Sydney, 1864. Source: Historical Atlas of Sydney via Curio Projects



Figure 8. Busby's Bore piping at Hyde Park (looking north with St James Church in the background), n.d. Source: City of Sydney Archives



Figure 9. Busby's Bore under Oxford Street, Darlinghurst, constructed with stone masonry lining c.1820s-1830s. Source: City of Sydney Archives



Figure 10. Busby's Bore survey, 1988. Source: Sydney Water Archives

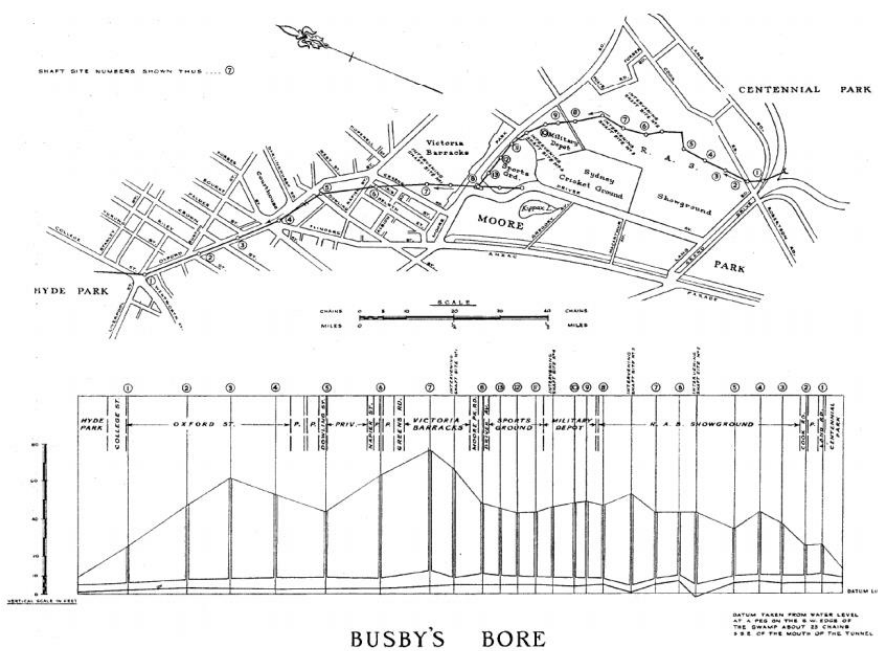


Figure 11. Access shaft for Busby's Bore at the Victoria Barracks, Paddington n.d. Source: City of Sydney Archives



Figure 12: 'Mr. Noel Neate beside the well named "Busby's Bore" found during the construction of the Sydney Football Stadium', May 20, 1986. Source: Sydney Morning Herald



2.2.2.3 Victoria Barracks Rifle Range

The Victoria Barracks, located at the northern end of the Sydney Common, opened in 1841 (Figure 13). The barracks area was constantly growing throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. By 1849, additional land for a rifle range and recreational grounds was required and more of the Sydney Common was incorporated into the barracks grounds. In 1852, another twenty-five acres were resumed for a military garden and cricket ground, in the location of the current Sydney Cricket Ground.³³ Seven more acres were incorporated into the rifle range in 1862.³⁴

Following the appointment of the first Trustees of what would become the Sydney Cricket Ground in 1876,³⁵ the rifle range was relocated to Maroubra in 1890 for public safety.

Figure 13. Victoria Barracks rifle range at Moore Park. Source: Centennial Parklands



2.2.2.4 Moore Park

The Sydney Common came under the jurisdiction of Sydney Council in 1861. Five years later, 378 acres of the northwest portion of the Sydney Common was reserved as a public recreational ground. This land parcel incorporated the cricket ground and provided additional sporting facilities for the public. The park was named after the Mayor of Sydney at the time, Charles Moore. Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the Moore Park area grew into a world-class recreational precinct, incorporating Centennial Park and the Sydney Cricket Ground. The area also hosted the Royal Easter Show from 1881 until 1997.

2.2.2.5 Sydney Cricket Ground

The Sydney Cricket Ground was established by soldiers from the 11th North Devon Regiment in 1852 on the site of the rifle range. Upon the soldiers' departure from Australia, various parties applied to manage the land. In 1876, the first Trustees of the ground were appointed – Richard Driver, William Wilberforce Stephens and Philip Sheridan. The first Members Pavilion was erected in 1877, with

³³ Radford, N. 2016. Victoria Barracks. Dictionary of Sydney. Accessed at: https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/victoria_barracks (20/06/2020).

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust, personal communication (08/09/2020).

major international and domestic cricket matches following soon after.³⁶ The ground was first named Sydney Cricket Ground in 1894, often shortened to the SCG. Philip Sheridan, who is regarded as the father of the SCG, was involved with the venue for more than thirty years. Sheridan resigned as a Trustee in 1894 to become the SCG's full-time manager.³⁷ He stayed in that role until his death in 1910, spending his last day at the SCG.³⁸

Figure 14. Federation Celebrations at Centennial Park, 1901. Source: Centennial Parklands



2.2.2.6 The Engineers and Military Depot

The former Victoria Barracks rifle range was converted to headquarters for the NSW Field Engineer Corps following the closure of the barracks. The Victoria Barracks depot facilities, located along Moore Park Road, were used as training facilities for electrical and signal engineers (Figure 16). Additional facilities included harness rooms, garages, a drill hall and gymnasium as part of the remount depot.³⁹

During World War I, the area was repurposed for use by the School of Military Engineering.⁴⁰ Though the engineering depot was relocated to Casula in the 1920s, the Victoria Barracks continued to be used as division headquarters for Field Squadrons, Cavalry Divisions and Engineer groups.⁴¹ By 1920 the eastern part of the site had been transferred to the Royal Agricultural Society.

The site evolved rapidly throughout World War II. An increase in personnel led to the construction of several prefabricated huts, anti-aircraft trenches, and the establishment of the National Emergency

³⁶ Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust, 2020. Our Grand Stands Through Time. Accessed at: <https://www.scgt.nsw.gov.au/sydney-cricket-ground/heritage/scg-grandstands-timeline/> (13/08/2020).

³⁷ Cavalier, Rodney and Geoff Armstrong, 2020. Through Time: Trustees, Great War and Spanish Flu. Sydney Cricket and Sports Grounds. Accessed at: <https://www.scgt.nsw.gov.au/whats-on/latest-news/trustees-of-the-scg-the-great-war-spanish-flu/> (13/08/2020).

³⁸ "Mr. Phil. Sheridan." The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 - 1954) 17 January 1910. Accessed at: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article15131700> (13/08/2020).

³⁹ DPIE, n.d. Sydney Cricket Ground Heritage Conservation Area. Accessed at: <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2421500> (20/06/2020).

⁴⁰ Royal Australian Engineers Association of Western Australia, 2020. History of Our Corps. Accessed at: <https://wasappers.com.au/a-brief-history-of-our-corps/corps/> (19/06/2020)

⁴¹ Curio Projects, 2019. Heritage Impact Statement – Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Stage 2 DA, p. 44.

Service stationed at the Barracks (Figure 17).⁴² The prefabricated huts were removed in the 1970s and all remaining structures on the site were demolished in 1986 when the military depot was transferred to the NSW Government for the construction of the Sydney Football Stadium.

Figure 15. Sydney Cricket and Sports Grounds (Engineer Depot in top left of image), 1936.
Source: Royal Australian Historical Society



Figure 16. Sports Ground and Military Depot plan, 1938-1950. Source: Historical Atlas of Sydney



⁴² Report covering activities of National Emergency Services, NSW in NSW Parliamentary Papers, 1940-41 Vol. 3, pp. 789-831.

Figure 17. Sports Ground, SCG (bottom centre), and Engineer Depot (right half of image) in 1943. Source: SixMaps



2.2.2.7 The Sydney Sports Ground

In 1902 the Sydney Sports Ground was developed on the land formerly used as a rifle range, and the site was originally dedicated as an athletic ground. Throughout its operation, the Sports Ground was regarded as one of the fastest tracks in the world. Legendary Australian female athletes Shirley Strickland, Betty Cuthbert, Marlene Mathews and Decima Norman raced and won at the Sports Ground. Cuthbert, a global icon of the track, set six of her world sprint records at the Sports Ground in the 1950s and 60s.

Early development at the Sports Ground included the construction of fencing, the levelling of the site and the planting of six fig trees, fifty oak trees, fifty border plants and shrubs supplied by the Sydney Botanic Gardens. Two grandstands and amenities blocks were also constructed (Figure 19). The area was also developed for 'sports other than cricket'.⁴³ The ground had facilities for a variety of sports such as cricket, rugby, rugby league, athletics, boxing, football (soccer), cycling, and other recreational uses including scout rallies, brass band contests, dog shows and dirt track racing. Rugby union proved to be the most successful early sport at the ground, with its popularity leading to funding for subsequent upgrades. Its place was taken by rugby league, with the ground becoming the original home ground for the Eastern Suburbs District Rugby League Football Club. Sports such as cycling and dirt track riding ceased at the grounds by the 1930s. The sports ground also had a brief tenure as the main car racetrack in Australia, with the Sydney Speedway track opening in 1937. The popular speedway racing also came with many risks, with twelve riders losing their lives between 1937 and the Speedway's closure in 1955.⁴⁴

⁴³ Curio Projects, 2019. Heritage Impact Statement – Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Stage 2 DA, p. 50.

⁴⁴ Vintage Speedway, 2020. The Sydney Sportsground Speedway. Accessed at: <http://www.vintagespeedway.com/Sportsground.html> (20/06/2020).

In 1951 the Sydney Sports Ground Trust merged with the neighbouring Sydney Cricket Ground, resulting in the creation of the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust (Figure 22). Potential upgrades to the Sports Ground were discussed throughout the 1970s. The nearby military depot was purchased by the Trust in 1986 and incorporated into the ground. It was determined that the sports ground would be demolished and replaced with a new football stadium in 1987.⁴⁵ The site of the former Sydney Sports Ground is located in the area of the current Sydney Football Stadium carpark.

Figure 18: Opening of the Sydney Sports Ground in 1903. Source: Sydney Cricket Ground Trust website



Figure 19. The Sydney Sports Ground, 1919. Source: Sydney Cricket Ground Museum



⁴⁵ Dictionary of Sydney, n.d. Sydney Sports Ground. Accessed at: https://dictionaryofsydney.org/place/sydney_sports_ground (20/06/2020).

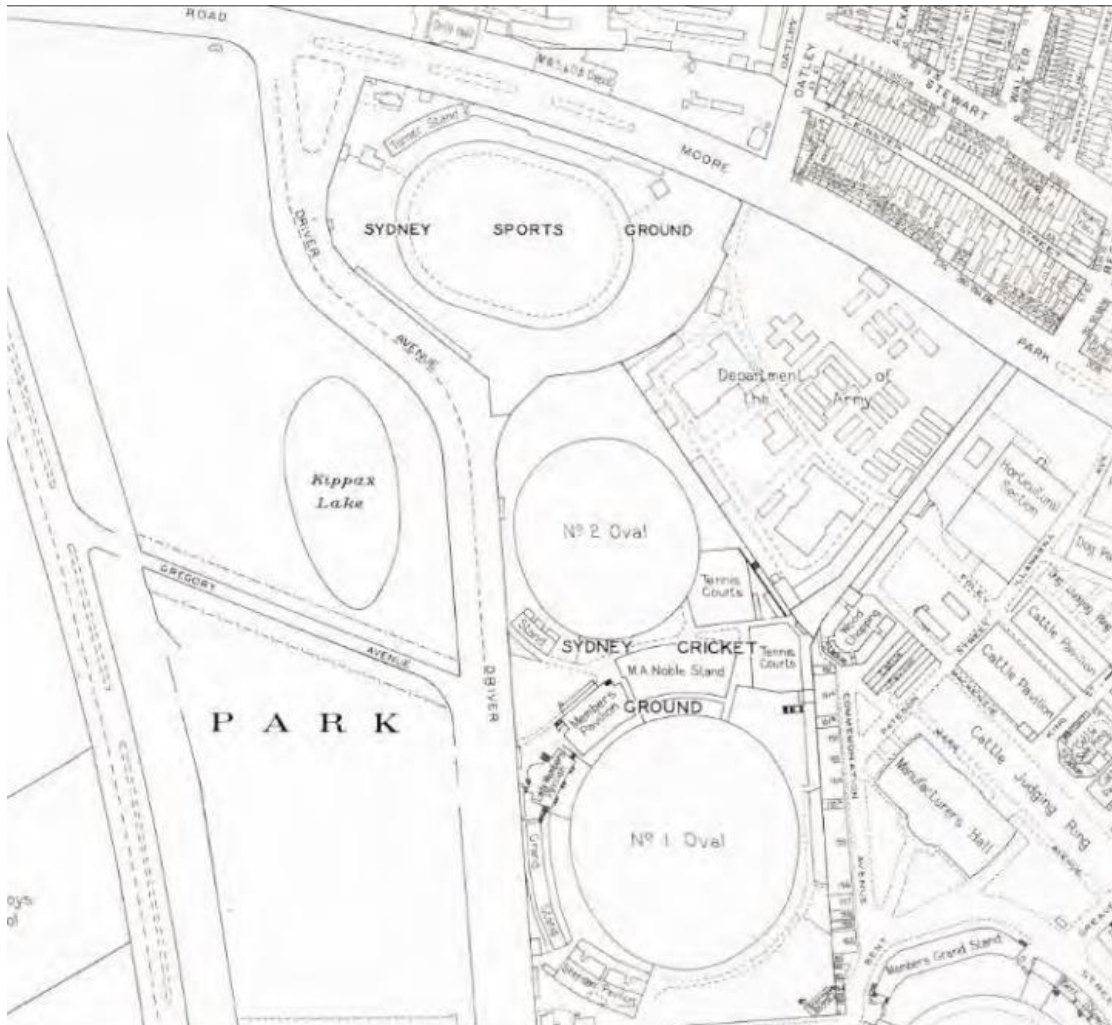
Figure 20. Speedway at the Sydney Sports Ground, 1937. Source: State Library of NSW



Figure 21. Lionel van Praag, Sydney's racing world champion, at Sydney Speedway, 1946. Source: Curio Projects



Figure 22. Plan of Moore Park, 1949-1972. Source: Historical Atlas of Sydney



2.2.2.8 The Sydney Football Stadium

The construction of the Sydney Football Stadium required the demolition of the Sydney Sports Ground, the military depot, and the levelling of Oval 2 of the Sydney Cricket Ground (Figure 23). Following a design excellence competition, architecture firm Philip Cox Richardson Taylor was awarded the contract with Ove Arup & Partners as engineers. The stadium was designed to minimise noise and light impacts to nearby residential areas, with Cox's design featuring a warped oval roof that prevented shading the playing field.⁴⁶ Opening in January 1988, the stadium had a capacity of 40,000 people (Figure 24).

The Sydney Football Stadium played a major part in sports competitions in the following decades. It has been a home ground for several rugby league clubs, including the Sydney Roosters (ESDRFC), South Sydney. It hosted all major domestic and international rugby league matches from 1988-1998, including State of Origins and Grand Finals. It became the main venue for international rugby union from 1989, hosting Wallabies Test matches and Rugby World Cup fixtures. The majority of the soccer matches during the 2000 Sydney Olympics were held at the stadium. It has also been a home ground for several clubs playing in national competitions, most recently Sydney FC in the A-League. The ground has hosted soccer grand finals as well as men's and women's major international matches, FIFA World Cup qualifiers and a Youth World Cup.

The Sydney Football Stadium was also a major outdoor concert venue, hosting major international artists, as well as event such as the Edinburgh Military Tattoo and Aida. The site was most recently

⁴⁶ Rowlands, David 2019. Allianz Stadium: Echoes of the Opera House. Sydney Morning Herald. Accessed at: <https://www.smh.com.au/sport/allianz-stadium-echoes-of-the-opera-house-20180921-p5058q.html> (18/06/2020).

known as Allianz Stadium. In November 2017, the NSW Premier announced that the Sydney Football Stadium would be redeveloped. Demolition of the stadium was completed in February 2020.⁴⁷

Figure 23. Construction of the Sydney Football Stadium, 1987. Source: Sydney Cricket Ground Museum



Figure 24. Sydney Football (Allianz) Stadium, 2016. Source: Sydney FC



⁴⁷ Curio Projects, 2019. Heritage Interpretation Strategy – Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment.

2.3 Heritage significance

There is one item of State significance listed in the vicinity of the study area – part of Busby's Bore (SHR Item No. 00568) is located in the north-eastern portion. Additionally, the study area is located within the Sydney Cricket Ground Heritage Conservation Area (HCA), listed under the Sydney Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2012 (LEP No. C37).

Though the study area itself is not individually listed on statutory registers, the long history and varied uses of the Sydney Football Stadium site have given it a high level of heritage significance. The statement of significance developed for the Stage 2 SSD DA Heritage Impact Statement (2019) for the Sydney Football Stadium is as follows⁴⁸:

Overall, the SFS redevelopment site has historical significance as a key sporting and recreation venue within the Sydney Cricket Ground Trust land (SCG). The subject site includes land that forms part of the SCG Trust land. Its history of land use and development spans from Aboriginal occupation of the site through to acquisition of the land for the Sydney Common; military training and associated recreation grounds (as part of the Victoria Barracks); as well as adaptation from the mid-1880s onwards for use as a formal Sydney Sporting and recreation venue.

The cultural landscape in which the current SFS sits has a rich, highly significant history, and possible archaeological resource, which relate to the early military training and recreational uses, the first cricket ground, and other no-demolished significant historical sporting venues, such as the Sydney Sports Grounds no.1 and 2.

The site's significance is embedded in the history of the site – people's recollections of key events, the memorable stories or great sporting triumphs, the major sporting achievements and the major failures that occurred at that site over many generations. The recorded events at the SFS site, including world record motorbike and speed car races, motor racing deaths, as well as major music and athletic events that were held at the various former and current stadia across the SCG site are the key intangible values that underpin the SCG site's overall heritage significance.

In particular, the high social and cultural significance of the site as a place to watch and celebrate major sporting and recreational events has ensured that the site has continued to evolve and improve since its informal use as a sporting and recreation ground for the military in the mid-1800s through to the present time.

The current c.1988 SFS represents a key phase in the continuous evolution, modification and use of the precinct for major training, sporting and recreational events since the late 1800s.

The site has high significance as having been a major source of natural fresh water for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. The swampy landscape with natural springs would have been utilised by Aboriginal people prior to the clearing of the site for use as the Sydney Common.

⁴⁸ Curio Projects, 2019. Heritage Interpretation Strategy – Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Stage 2 SSD DA. Report prepared for John Holland Group, pp.25-26.

The presence of the Lachlan Swamp and natural springs directly led to the construction of Busby's Bore which was Sydney's most significant fresh water supply from the mid-1830s through to the mid-1850s.

As a result, the overall SFS Redevelopment site has associative significance related to Busby's Bore, as well as the historical and associative significance of the land as an ongoing place of Australian military training and recreational grounds, sporting endeavours, recreational events and achievement.

The site location has high Aboriginal archaeological potential (scientific significance) and is likely to have Aboriginal social and cultural significance as part of a wider Aboriginal cultural landscape (to be further determined and confirmed through ongoing Aboriginal community consultation through the current project.

The Sydney Football Stadium has a commanding presence as a landmark Tier 1 Stadium within its surrounding precinct. The stadium was built by prominent architects, Phillip Cox and was designed in such a way that it has not directly affected the main ground of the historic, heritage listed SCG.

The stadium is historically significant for being one of 4 iconic projects that were designed by Cox for completion as part of the Australian Bicentennial celebrations in 1988. The series of Bicentennial projects were seminal to the development of the Phillip Cox and Partners Architectural Practice. Most importantly, the SFS stadium is historically significant for housing key sporting and recreational events from c.1988-present.

The amount of change which has occurred on the SCG site is a noteworthy (and significant) aspect of the precinct's management. It has continued to change and develop with changing technologies and spectator and member expectations with an emphasis on retaining traditional functions on site and commemoration rather than on conservation of built and landscape fabric.

In conclusion, the primary significance of the Sydney Football Stadium relates to the subject site's continuity of use for more than 150 years for local, State, National and International sporting and recreational events.

A statement of significance for Aboriginal cultural heritage in the study area was included in the HIS, drawn from the Stage 2 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report by Curio Projects (2019a). The statement of significance for Aboriginal cultural heritage is as follows⁴⁹:

Project RAPs (Registered Aboriginal Parties) have indicated that the SFS Redevelopment site/Moore Park area itself, as well as a wider component of the southeastern Sydney peninsula, has high social significance. The study area and surrounds are particularly noted as having high social (cultural) and spiritual significance to the La Perouse Aboriginal community, who maintain an unbroken connection to the land, whose ancestors lived in the study area and surrounds (the wider southeastern peninsula region) right up until forced removal to La Perouse mission in the 1880s due to the establishment of the Aborigines Protection Board.

⁴⁹ Curio Projects, 2019a. Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2 ACHAR. Report prepared for John Holland in Curio Projects, 2019. Heritage Interpretation Strategy – Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Stage 2 SSD DA. Report prepared for John Holland Group.

The site also holds moderate historical significance for its landscape positioning within the eastern Sydney peninsula as part of a wider significance Aboriginal landscape, as well as more contemporary significance to the Aboriginal community for its significant Aboriginal sporting history.

While it is not yet possible to determine the nature and extent of any Aboriginal archaeological deposit at the study area without investigating the site physically, should an Aboriginal archaeological deposit be present, it would potentially be of moderate research potential (high research potential should post-contact sites be present), with low to moderate education potential, and potentially moderate significance as part of the wider Aboriginal landscape of Sydney's southeastern peninsula.

The cultural significance of the study area and surrounds is likely to be more related to the intangible values over the aesthetic values of the SFS site. However, landscape features outside of, but in close proximity to the study area, such as Moore Park and the wider Centennial Parklands, still contribute to the aesthetic values of the SFS site in its wider landscape positioning. Therefore, the study area is considered to have moderate aesthetic significance related to its general landscape positioning in the continuing location of public recreation and sporting activities, with parklands retained (albeit highly modified) in areas of traditional Aboriginal resource zones.

The Busby's Bore Draft Conservation Management Plan outlines the heritage significance of Busby's Bore, and provides guidance for its conservation and management, including interpretation stating 'The interpretation of Busby's Bore should seek to establish and convey the item's significance. This will require both interpretation of the place as an element of Sydney's historical landscape and as a landmark site in its own right.'⁵⁰

2.3.1 Nearby heritage items

There are a number of statutory listings of State and local significance around the study area, which have been fully examined in the HIS.⁵¹ A summary of these heritage listed items is included in Table 4 below and the locations of the heritage items are included in Figure 25.

Table 4: Heritage listed items within or around the study area

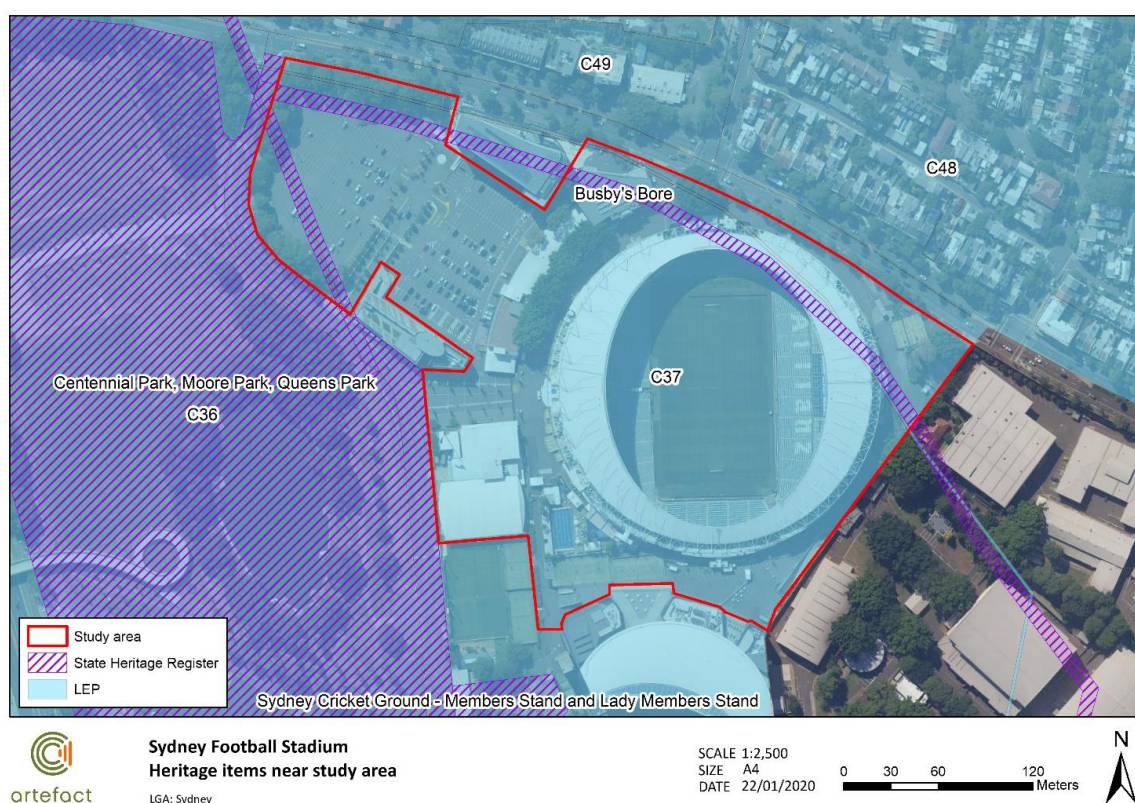
Item	Statutory register	Significance	Distance from study area
Busby's Bore	SHR 00568 Sydney Water s170 Sydney LEP 2012 I1	State	Partially within
Sydney Cricket Ground HCA	Sydney LEP 2012 HCA C37	Local	Within
Sydney Cricket Ground Members Stand and Lady Members Stand	SHR 00353	State	50m south
Centennial Park, Moore Park, Queens Park	SHR 01384	State	600m east

⁵⁰ Sydney Water, 2004. Busby's Bore Sydney, Draft Conservation Management Plan. p 72.

⁵¹ Curio Projects, 2019. Heritage Interpretation Strategy – Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Stage 2 SSD DA. Report prepared for John Holland Group, pp.26-30.

Item	Statutory register	Significance	Distance from study area
Victoria Barracks HCA	Sydney LEP 2012 C49	Local	30m north
Paddington South HCA	Sydney LEP 2012 C48	Local	50m north-east
Moore Park HCA	Sydney LEP 2012 C36	Local	20m west

Figure 25. Locations of heritage listed items within and around the study area. Note that the curtilage of Busby's Bore has been taken from Sydney Water's gazetted curtilage⁵². The location of the Bore is marginally to the north (see Figure 26). Source: SFS Non-Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan



2.4 Archaeological investigations

This section of the HIP provides a summary of the archaeological investigations conducted as part of the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment project.

2.4.1 Busby's Bore investigations

The footprint of current designs for the Sydney Football Stadium site include access shafts No. 9 and No. 10 of the SHR listed Busby's Bore (SHR Item No. 00568) and a portion of the underground tunnel. Archaeological investigations at access shaft No. 10 were conducted for Lendlease by Curio

⁵² <https://www.sydneywater.com.au/SW/water-the-environment/what-we-re-doing/Heritage-search/heritage-detail/index.htm?heritageid=4571074&FromPage=searchresults>

Projects in January-February 2019, with the aim of determining the alignment of the shaft and locating any undocumented additional shafts.

The archaeological investigation at access shaft No. 10 involved the removal of large rubble from the shaft by hand and the removal of smaller rubble with a vacuum truck. The investigation was halted due to water filling the shaft base. Due to the level of water in the shaft, the alignment and the presence of additional shafts could not be determined. Prior to completing the investigation, a vibration monitor was placed in access shaft No. 10 to measure any possible impacts via vibration on the access shaft.

In May 2020, Artefact supplied heritage advice and an options assessment in relation to these possible works and recommending that heritage interpretation take place at Busby's Bore.⁵³ In June 2020, Artefact supplied further advice stating that Stage 2 works for the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment project would not have a direct impact on Busby's Bore, as the tunnel is likely to be at least twelve metres below the surface and below required excavation depth for the proposed works.⁵⁴ Archaeological monitoring and vibration monitoring was recommended to take place at shafts No. 9 and No. 10 to ensure impacts are avoided. Further archaeological investigations for access shaft No. 9 was also recommended.

Figure 26: Map showing approximate location of Busby's Bore and shafts (Source: Heritage Impact Statement – Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment)



2.4.2 Archaeological investigations

During the Stage 1 works for the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment project, a large sandstone wall was unexpectedly located in the western section of the study area. During Stage 2 monitoring by Artefact Heritage, a second sandstone wall was exposed.

The walls were not identified in the heritage impact statements prepared for Stage 1 or Stage 2 of the project.⁵⁵ Historical investigations by Artefact Heritage interpreted the large sandstone wall as

⁵³ Artefact, May 2020. Memo – Busby's Bore, Preliminary Heritage Impact Statement. Memo prepared for JHG

⁵⁴ Artefact, June 2020. Draft Memo – Sydney Water Construction Activities Impacting Existing Assets.

⁵⁵ Curio Projects. 2019. Heritage Impact Statement + Archaeology Research Design and Excavation Methodology: Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Stage 2 SSD DA. Report to Infrastructure NSW.

associated with the boundary road between the football ground and the Military Parade Ground, possibly constructed between 1898 and 1917. The smaller wall was located within the vicinity of the south-west boundary of the Victoria Barracks Rifle Range and was interpreted as associated with a fence. The wall may have functioned as a foundation for the fence in the sandy soil, and likely went out of use in late 1909 when the land was consolidated under one ownership.

The walls were assessed as being of local heritage significance as evidence of the historical land use of the Sydney Football Stadium site. Both walls were excavated and recorded in detail, with the area of large sandstone wall subject to impacts removed. The upper courses of the smaller sandstone wall and a 3m long section were also removed, with the rest of the small wall left *in situ*.

While the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report⁵⁶ identified the area as having low to moderate level of Aboriginal archaeological potential, a further, more detailed assessment⁵⁷ and the development of an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan in 2020⁵⁸ concluded that there was nil to very low potential for in-situ Aboriginal archaeological remains and therefore, following consultations with Registered Aboriginal Parties as part of the reassessment process, no Aboriginal archaeological investigations were undertaken. The Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan recommended a program of future targeted archaeological monitoring, test excavations and salvage activities if required. As these actions would be undertaken during construction, there should be flexibility in the design and production phase of heritage interpretation elements at the site to allow for incorporation of information relevant to Aboriginal artefacts or cultural heritage values found during construction.

Figure 27. View of the large sandstone wall looking south-east.



⁵⁶ Curio Projects, 2019. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report, Sydney Football Stadium, Redevelopment Stage 2. Report to Infrastructure NSW

⁵⁷ Artefact, Dec 2019. Addendum to Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment. Report to Infrastructure NSW

⁵⁸ Artefact 2020, Sydney Football Stadium Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan. Report for John Holland

3.0 KEY THEMES AND STORIES

3.1 Historical themes

To successfully interpret a site, the contextual background should be presented in a way that is clear, concise, easily accessible, informative and engaging. Successful interpretation is best achieved by structuring the interpretive approach around key themes or stories directly associated with the site in order to provide a clear context for understanding its heritage values.

The Heritage Council of NSW (2001) has established thirty-two NSW Historical Themes to connect local issues with the broader history of NSW and the nation. Historical themes provide a context within which the heritage significance of an item can be understood, assessed and compared. Themes help to explain why an item exists, how it was changed and how it relates to other items linked to the theme. The historical themes which relate to the Sydney Football Stadium site were identified in the HIS and are listed in Table 5.

Table 5: Historical themes

Australian Historic Theme	NSW Theme	Local context
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	<p>Environment - naturally evolved</p> <p>There are two aspects to this theme: (1) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have significance independent of human intervention (2) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures.</p>	Sydney Common and swampland, source of fresh water for NSW colony through Busby's Bore
Peopling Australia	<p>Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures</p> <p>Activities associated with maintaining, developing, experiencing and remembering Aboriginal cultural identities and practices, past and present; with demonstrating distinctive ways of life; and with interactions demonstrating race relations</p>	<p>Aboriginal occupation and use of the area; Aboriginal sites located in the vicinity; cultural significance to Aboriginal people</p> <p>Associations of the site with the contact history between Europeans and Aboriginal people</p> <p>Ongoing role as a site of celebrating Aboriginal culture through sport and entertainment</p>
Developing local, regional and national economies	<p>Pastoralism</p> <p>Activities associated with the breeding, raising, processing and distribution of livestock for human use</p>	Sydney Common
Building settlements, towns and cities	<p>Land tenure</p> <p>Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal</p>	Adapting to and modifying a new and harsh environment; subdivision patterns and land use practices; use of land as Sydney Common

Australian Historic Theme	NSW Theme	Local context
Working	Labour Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour	Labour in the construction of Busby's Bore and the various stadia in the area
Educating	Education Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally	Centennial Park, Moore Park, Sydney Cricket Ground and Sydney Football Stadium as sporting facilities for young people
Governing	Defence Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	Victoria Barracks and the occupation of the area by British and Australian soldiers
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Centennial Park, Moore Park, Sydney Cricket Ground and Sydney Football Stadium
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport Activities associated with organised recreational and health promotional activities	Centennial Park, Moore Park, Sydney Cricket Ground and Sydney Football Stadium
Marking the phases of life	Persons Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Association of Sydney Common with Governor Macquarie Association of area with important sporting figures Association of area with important Aboriginal historical figures, as a place of contact

3.2 Key themes for interpretation

The Sydney Football Stadium site is a rich landscape with a wide variety of land uses throughout its diverse history. The HIS identified five major interpretive themes for the study area⁵⁹:

- Ever-changing landscapes
- Country as provider
- Urban life and public spaces
- From colony to city
- Recreation, entertainment and leisure

Key themes are a vehicle for structuring information to convey the layered history of the site and its cultural landscape. They provide some major anchor-points for interpretation allowing interpretive media to be arranged in accessible groupings, and encapsulate the historical evolution of the area.

⁵⁹ Curio Projects, 2019. Heritage Interpretation Strategy – Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Stage 2 SSD DA. Report prepared for John Holland Group, p.40.

3.3 Interpretive approach

The following principles will guide the development of heritage interpretation for the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment project:

- Present the site as a distinct cultural landscape, the product of numerous types of use, and intrinsically connected to nearby heritage items
- Incorporate documentary research and graphic material to illustrate and express the historic significance of the site in a clear and engaging manner
- Be guided by Traditional Owners/relevant Aboriginal groups to ensure interpretation strategies adhere to the cultural heritage significance of the area and are developed with sensitivity and respect
- Ensure that the State Significance of Busby's Bore is acknowledged within the interpretation process
- Ensure that interpretive media are physically and conceptually accessible and designed to engage and stimulate interest
- Ensure that interpretive media are designed in a way that complements the facility/landscape of the site and the historical characteristics of the surrounding landscape.

3.4 Audience identification

Heritage interpretation is most effective when potential audiences are identified and specifically targeted. It is important to define audience categories to ensure that the design, content and location of interpretive media provide engaging and informative experiences relevant to those audiences.

The HIS acknowledged that different sports and cultural events would attract different audience demographics with various requirements, and that most visitors would attend the venue for a specific event.⁶⁰ An exception to this is the members of the SCG/SFS and members and supporters of the ground's home clubs, who would have guaranteed repeat visitation and access to facilities and/or experiences that other visitors would not e.g. the Members Stand or Sydney FC's Bay 23, which hosts The Cove supporters group.⁶¹ Opportunities to communicate the heritage values of the Sydney Football Stadium site should take the needs of occasional and repeat visitors into consideration.

In addition to the above considerations, the HIS noted the following audience groups from the draft SCG Interpretation Strategy⁶²:

Aboriginal people – The Cadigal people are the traditional custodians of the land now known as Centennial Parklands. Many Aboriginal athletes have participated and continue to participate in the sporting contests at the SCG, notably Australian Rules.

⁶⁰ Curio Projects, 2019. *Heritage Interpretation Strategy – Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment, Stage 2 SSD DA*, p. 49.

⁶¹ Ibid

⁶² GML 2012, draft Sydney Cricket Ground Heritage Interpretation Strategy, p.67 in Curio, p.50.

Family Associations – Families associated with athletes, current and former SCG staff, SCG members and the audiences for various sports have long-standing associations with the site.

Local Associations – This SCG is the home ground for the Sydney Swans, and the NSW Speedbiz Blues play most of their games at this venue.⁶³

Interest groups – SCG members and audience groups associated with various sports have active interests in the SCG and its activities. For examples, the Sydney Lawn Tennis Club members have a lengthy association with the site.

Public Agencies – The Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust has direct associations with the SC&SGT through ownership and management of the lands surrounding the two stadia.

Other Associated People – The SCG has a distant association with the Australia Defence Forces through the nearby Victoria Barracks, Paddington, and the garrison's early use of the area for gardening and cricket games, as well as for defence purposes.

3.5 Consultation process

Consultation with appropriate stakeholders is important in developing appropriate interpretive strategies and relevant interpretive content for a site. The development of this HIP has been undertaken in consultation with a number of stakeholders, identified within Condition B46 (a)

- Sydney Cricket & Sports Ground Trust (SCSGT)
- Aboriginal stakeholder consultation - La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council, Registered Aboriginal Parties (RAPs)
- City of Sydney Council
- NSW Heritage Division

A Consultation Log is provided in Appendix A.

3.5.1 Consultation with Sydney Cricket & Sports Ground Trust

A consultation meeting with SCSGT General Manager, Communications and Community and staff was held on 1 July 2020. The approach to interpretation and suggested interpretive media were discussed. SCSGT endorsed the approach and provided an outline of key sporting history stories/events to be included in the 'Sporting history' seating inserts (see Section 4.4). In subsequent discussions on 23 and 29 July 2020, SCSGT provided comment on the proposed naming options, and on the approach to the presentation of Aboriginal cultural heritage values and Aboriginal sportspeople within the interpretive media.

SCSGT also advised they had provided JHG with a list of additional elements that they would like to see incorporated within the new development, such as previous gates, turnstiles, time capsule, plaques, honour boards and seats. The inclusion of these elements is being discussed between SCSGT, JHG and Aspect and is not part of this HIP. Additionally, SCSGT has provided JHG and Aspect with the suggested locations of the seven bronze sculptures of sports people that are to be

⁶³ The SCGST also noted that the SCG is the home ground for the Sydney Swans, and NSW's men's and women's cricket teams in all forms, including the NSW Blues and the Sydney Sixers. Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust, personal communication (08/09/2020).

reinstated on the site within the landscaping. The location of those sculptures is being managed by Aspect within the Landscape and Public Domain Plan. It is recommended that the location of the sculptures and the additional elements be coordinated by Aspect with the proposed location of interpretive elements.

3.5.2 Consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders

There are 14 Registered Aboriginal Parties for this project:

- Biamanga
- Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation
- Cullendulla
- Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments
- Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation
- Darug Land Observations
- Didge Ngunawal Clan
- Goobah
- Gulaga
- La Perouse LALC
- Murramarang
- Thoorga Nurah
- Tocomwal
- Wailan Aboriginal Digging Group

As per the requirement in Condition B46(a), the draft HIP was provided to the RAPs for feedback on 4 August 2020, with responses requested in two weeks. In addition, La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council was contacted during June and July to provide input into the HIP, a response was received on 19 August 2020. Four RAPs provided feedback:

- La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council: responded stating that LPLALC had no objections to the HIP and would like the opportunity to contribute to the Aboriginal heritage information including the Acknowledgement of Country.
- Didge Ngunawal Clan: responded supporting the draft HIP
- Thoorga Nurah: responded acknowledging receipt of HIP, no additional comments.
- Wailan Aboriginal Digging Group: responded, with no comments on the HIP
- Tocomwal: requested payment to review the HIP.

3.5.3 NSW Heritage Division

The draft HIP, which is based on the HIS that has been previously reviewed by Heritage NSW, was provided to Heritage NSW for review and comment on 20 August 2020. On 20 September 2020 the following comments were received from Heritage NSW:

Thank you for providing HNSW with the draft HIP for review and comment. The Draft HIP should reference the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Project: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) [which]...outlines an archaeological management programme that includes future targeted

archaeological monitoring, test excavations and salvage activities. As these actions will be undertaken during construction, we recommend the HIP includes flexibility in the design and production phase of the heritage interpretation process to allow for new information to be used if any Aboriginal cultural heritage values are found during construction.

Reference to the ACHMP has been included and a recommendation relating to provision to include information relevant to new Aboriginal objects or cultural heritage values found during construction was added to the HIP recommendations.

3.5.4 City of Sydney Council

The draft HIP was provided to the City of Sydney Council on 24 August 2020 for comment. A written response was received by JHG on 1 September 2020 which stated that Council 'considers that the submitted Heritage Interpretation Plan satisfactorily addresses the requirements of Condition No. B46. It is noted that a Public Art Plan, required by Condition No. B10, has some requirements that overlap with the Heritage Interpretation Plan. It is important that there is a consistency of messages between the two areas of interpretation and art. It is recommended that JHG, who are responsible for implementing the heritage interpretation and Infrastructure NSW who are preparing the Public Art Plan, regularly liaise to ensure such consistency of messaging.'

4.0 INTERPRETIVE MEDIA

A wide range of possible interpretive media have been considered throughout the planning process for Sydney Football Stadium to carry the recommended key themes and messages. However, following the recommendations in the 2019 HIS, the requirements of Condition B46, and the budgetary constraints for heritage interpretation development for the project, the following interpretive media are recommended for development at the site:

- Landscaping design
- Paving inlays
- Interpretive panels
- Seating inlays
- Aboriginal heritage elements
- Naming of locations

The proposed locations of these elements are shown in Figure 29. As noted in Section 1.2, Public Art elements are also being developed which will require coordination with the messaging and locations of the heritage interpretation elements. The re-location of the seven existing bronze sculptures of sports people, being coordinated with Aspect and SCSGT as part of the Landscape and Public Domain Plan, will also require coordination with the locations of the heritage interpretation elements.

4.1 Landscaping design

The Landscape and Public Domain Plan being developed by Aspect includes a number of components which reflect heritage aspects of the site. These include brick paving and walls reflecting the predominant brickwork of the adjacent suburb of Paddington, concrete 'sports' bleachers and native species plantings (see Landscape and Public Domain Plan). The interpretive elements outlined below in Sections 4.2 - 4.6 will be integrated within the landscaping to provide a holistic experience for users of the public domain of the site.

4.2 Paving inlays

Paving inlays are a subtle method of conveying historic and contextual information without distracting people from the surrounding landscape and structures. They carry 'bites' of information such as key words, structure location outlines, quotes or dates. This form of interpretation can create a narrative path as people move from area to area or expose the shadows of structures that were previously there. Paving inlays can be integrated into the ground plane using various materials; it is recommended that the outlines of structures or tracks should be delineated through use of a different surface paving, such as cobbles or a different coloured paving element, and that metal inserts are used to reflect a connection with the building façade panels.

4.2.1 Busby's Bore

Key theme:

- Country as provider

Busby's Bore is a SHR listed item, as one of early Sydney's most important water sources, built in 1837. The route of Busby's Bore runs through the north-east section of the site. This would be shown in the ground plane by a contrasting paving inlay, contrasted either by colour or texture. In addition, the top of the two bore shafts (Shafts 9 and 10) would be covered with metal pit covers, compliant

with the requirements of Sydney Water and Ausgrid, and would be engraved with: *Well shaft of Busby's Bore, 1837*. The width of the paving inlay would be 1.2 -1.5 metres, the recorded width of the underground tunnel⁶⁴ and would extend throughout the paved area. This inlay would work in tandem with an interpretive panel to further interpret the history and archaeological investigations of Busby's Bore.

Examples



4.3 Interpretive panels

Well-designed and well-written interpretive panels are an excellent media for effectively conveying key information about the history of a site. If integrated into the design of a site, they can be strategically located to gain appropriate exposure. A two-sided interpretive panel is recommended for the Sydney Football Stadium site, with the stories of Busby's Bore and the history of the site on each side. The panel would be located in the seating area just to the north of the paving inlay of the Bore route, so as not to impede pedestrian or vehicular access to the open/paved area, but to work in tandem with the paving inlay to cohesively present the history of Busby's Bore (see Figure 30). It would be bronzed aluminium to match the architectural and signage detailing, 1700mm high x 350mm wide (classed as 'Regulatory Signage Panel' in the External Signage and Wayfinding report, Aspect 2020) (Figure 28).

Figure 28: Style/size of Regulatory Signage Panel, and example (Aspect)



⁶⁴ <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=4571074>

4.3.1 Busby's Bore

Key theme:

- From colony to city

One side of a free-standing interpretive panel would focus on the construction of Busby's Bore and its importance in the development of early Sydney and recent archaeological investigations.

Draft content (approx 300 words and 3 images; to be edited when style and size of panel is confirmed)

Busby's Bore: Sydney's Second Water Supply

'An eccentric tunnel...'

The paving inlay to your *right/left* shows the path of the underground tunnel of Busby's Bore, Sydney's first water system.

When Europeans first arrived in 1788 they used the Tank Stream as the main water supply, but within 30 years the stream had become so polluted that a new water supply had to be found. John Busby, a surveyor and civil engineer, proposed that the land around the Lachlan Swamps, now Centennial Parklands, be converted into a series of dams. The water from the new dams would be fed to Hyde Park, 3.6 kilometres away, by a gravity tunnel.

Construction of the ambitious tunnel, which became known as Busby's Bore, commenced in September 1827. One hundred and fifty convict labourers excavated the tunnel with hand picks and shovels, working in shifts in dark, confined spaces which often filled with water and required constant draining. Twenty eight shafts were dug across the tunnel length to provide access for the tunnelling. The difficult working conditions and the hard bedrock meant that path that the convicts excavated for the tunnel was not straight and had several dead ends.

After ten years of hard labour, Busby's Bore was completed in 1837, and fresh water was successfully piped across Hyde Park to the corner of Elizabeth and Park Streets using above-ground trestles. The water was collected at the street corner and transported throughout Sydney via horse and cart. Busby's Bore was the sole reliable source of fresh water in Sydney until 1859, when the Botany Swamps scheme was implemented.

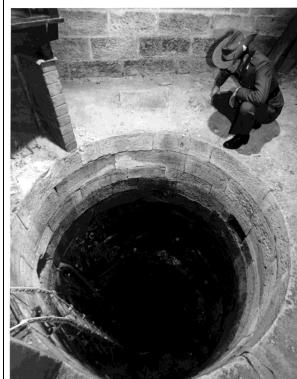
Remains of Busby's Bore, a State Heritage listed item, still exist throughout Sydney today. Six shafts and a portion of the tunnel have been located at the north of the Sydney Football Stadium site, with the location of two of the shafts visible just to your *right/left*.



Busby's Bore piping at Hyde Park, n.d. (City of Sydney Archives)



Busby's Bore under Oxford Street, Darlinghurst, constructed with stone masonry lining c.1820s-1830s (City of Sydney Archives)



A shaft of Busby's Bore at Victoria Barracks, Paddington (City of Sydney Archives)




4.3.2 History of the site

Key themes:

- Recreation, entertainment and leisure
- Urban life and public spaces

The other side of the freestanding interpretive panel would outline the many historic uses of the site.

Draft content (approx. 300 words and 3 images; to be edited when style and size of panel is confirmed)

History in Action: The Sydney Football Stadium site	
<p>You are standing on the traditional lands of the Gadigal people. The Gadigal cared for this Country, maintaining the land and waters that provided resources for food, shelter and ceremony.</p>	
<p>In 1811, soon after the arrival of Europeans, Governor Macquarie declared 1000 acres of land at this site as 'Sydney Common' for use by all settlers. In 1841, the Victoria Barracks was constructed just north of the common. Soldiers at the barracks built a rifle range, leisure garden and cricket grounds on Sydney Common.</p>	<p>Victoria Barracks rifle range at Moore Park. (Centennial Parklands)</p>
<p>In 1861, the Sydney Council declared 378 acres of the Sydney Common as a public park, named Moore Park after the local mayor. The Victoria Barracks rifle range became part of Moore Park, and was the founding site of the Sydney Cricket Ground in 1882. Moore Park quickly grew into a popular recreational precinct, with thousands of Sydneysiders playing and watching sports in the area.</p>	
<p>In 1902, part of the former Victoria Barracks rifle range was transformed into the Sydney Sports Ground. Throughout the 1900s an extraordinary range of activities were seen at the Sports Ground, including rugby, athletics, brass band contests and dog shows. The Sydney Speedway also operated nearby from 1937-1955 and was popular with racing enthusiasts.</p>	<p>Opening of the Sydney Sports Ground in 1903 (SCSGT)</p>
<p>In 1951 the Sydney Sports Ground merged with the neighbouring Sydney Cricket Ground, creating the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Trust. The Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground would be the centre of sport and spectacle for decades.</p>	
<p>During construction of the first Sydney Football Stadium in the 1980s, the Sydney Sports Ground and part of the Sydney Cricket Ground were demolished. Designed by Phillip Cox Richardson Taylor, the stadium opened in January 1988 as a major project for the Bicentennial. The stadium hosted Olympic football matches, grand finals, the Gay Games and many dazzling concerts. Continuing the tradition of excellence in sports and design, the new world-class Sydney Football Stadium you see today was built on this site in 2022.</p>	<p>Women's athletics at the Sydney Sports Ground, c1931 (National Library of Australia)</p>
	
	<p>Speedway at the Sydney Sports Ground, 1937 (State Library of NSW)</p>
	
	<p>Sydney Football Stadium, 2000, Louis Seselja (National Library of Australia)</p>

4.4 Seating inserts

Current design plans include the placement of 36 freestanding pre-cast concrete and timber benches around the Sydney Football Stadium landscaping at several locations along the perimeter. A proportion of these freestanding benches could include 'sporting history' seating inserts affixed to the tops/sides of the seat. Twelve metal seating inserts are recommended, clustered around the north-west and the north-east corners of the landscaping. These inserts would feature small bites of information such as short stories about key events and sporting achievements at the site. The suggested key sporting stories for the inserts have been identified by SCGST and are shown below.

Key themes:

- Urban life and public spaces
- Recreation, entertainment and leisure

Twelve 'sporting history' stories would be chosen from the below story outlines provided by SCGST, and developed into seating inserts with 50-100 word texts and one key image each. (*NB: these are drafts only and will need to be developing into cohesive 50-100 texts and edited to fit the final style and design of the seating inserts*):

- **1852** – The Victoria Barracks was granted 25 acres of open land to establish a cricket field, rifle range and garden, which would eventually become the Sydney Cricket Ground and Sydney Football Stadium
- **1903** – The Sydney Sports Ground was officially opened by E.W. O'Sullivan, the NSW Minister for Works, on 3 October 1903
- **1930** – The world's first day-night cricket match was played at the Sydney Cricket Ground on 8 November 1930
- **1940s** – Motorsport legend Jack Brabham marked his first wins on the Sydney Sports Ground track. He would later go on to become a Grand Prix champion
- **1940s-1950s** – Female track athletes Betty Cuthbert, Marlene Matthews, Marjorie Jackson, Shirley Strickland trained and competed at the Sydney Sports Ground in preparation for multiple Olympic medal runs
- **1951** – The Sydney Cricket Ground and Sydney Sports Ground are amalgamated into one Trust on 6 November 1951. This would be the first version of the body that has responsibility for the SCG and SFS today
- **1972** – The legendary footballer Pele played for Brazil vs Australia at the Sydney Sports Ground on 17 June 1972
- **1979** – Muhammad Ali boxed in exhibition bouts with Jimmy Ellis and Joe Bugner at the Sydney Sports Ground on 18 March 1979. He subsequently announced his first retirement from the sport
- **1988** – The original Sydney Football Stadium was opened on 24 January 1988, with 17,000 spectators attending the opening ceremony
- **1989** – The NSWRL grand final was played at the Sydney Football Stadium on 24 September 1989. In a thrilling match, the Balmain Tigers ultimately defeated by the Canberra Raiders.
- **1993** – The Australian Socceroos played Argentina with 45,000 spectators on 31 October 1993. AC Milan legends Franco Baresi and Paolo Maldini played at the stadium

- **1994** – George Gregan famously tackled Jeff Wilson of the All Blacks, securing a Bledisloe Cup win for Australia on 19 August 1994
- **1997** – Newcastle Knights secured their first ARL premiership, winning with a last-minute try against the Manly Sea Eagles on 28 September 1997
- **2006** – The Sydney Football Club won the first A-League championship played at the Sydney Football Stadium, defeating the Central Coast Mariners on 5 March 2006
- **2006** – Champion boxers Danny Green and Anthony Mundine boxed in a ferocious exhibition bout at the Sydney Football Stadium on 17 May 2006
- **2018** – The Sydney Football Stadium recorded huge crowds for its final events, including the Wallabies v Ireland, Roosters v Rabbitohs and Women’s Sevens matches

Seating design for landscaped area of Sydney Football Stadium site (Aspect)



Examples of seating inserts



Examples of draft content

1903

The Sydney Sports Ground was officially opened by E.W. O'Sullivan, the NSW Minister for Works. The opening was accompanied by a full band and over 70 sporting events over two days. The Truth newspaper called the ground 'the best sight in the Commonwealth'.



1979

World champion American boxer Muhammad Ali arrived in Australia to play two exhibition boxing matches with champions Jimmy Ellis and Joe Bugner at the Sydney Sports Ground. After being defeated by both Ellis and Bugner, Ali soon announced his first retirement from professional boxing.



4.5 Aboriginal heritage elements

The area is part of the traditional lands of the Gadigal people, and is within the boundaries of the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC). There are no registered Aboriginal sites within the study area, and no Aboriginal artefacts have been found during excavations as at September 2020. However the area continues to hold cultural significance for Aboriginal people as an area that was rich in natural resources, including open grasslands produced through Aboriginal land management techniques, and art engraving sites, as well as many twentieth century sporting connections.

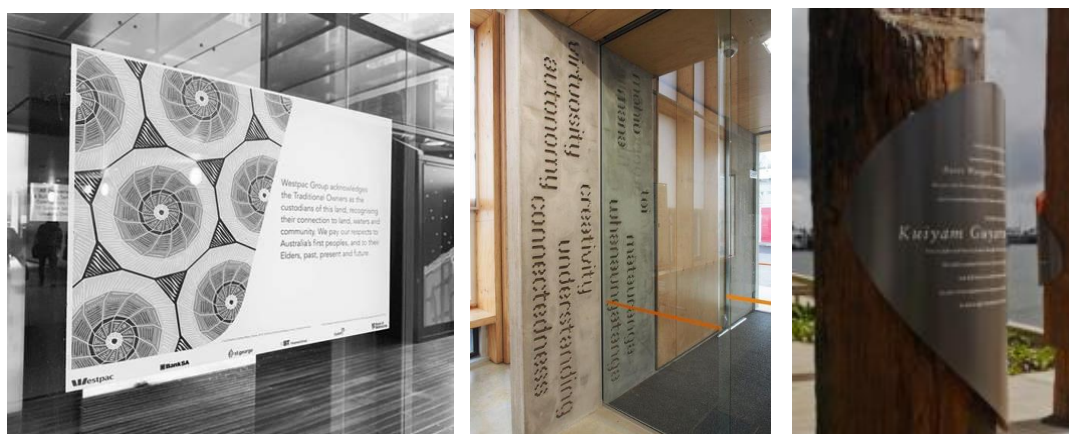
Consultations with the La Perouse LALC as part of the earlier archaeological management discussions indicated that sharing of detailed, specific cultural knowledge about the site was not preferred. It is therefore considered that an Acknowledgement to Country feature, acknowledging the Gadigal people as traditional custodians, and acknowledging the many Aboriginal sports people who have played at the site, would be a respectful way of presenting the long history of Aboriginal connection to the land. The acknowledgement text could be accompanied by a graphic artwork. Recent consultations with La Perouse LALC support this recommendation (see Appendix A).

The Acknowledgement to Country feature could be contained within the existing signage system of a bronzed aluminium pillar, 1700mm high x 350mm wide (see Figure 28), to match the architectural and signage detailing at the site. Two possible locations have been identified in prominent positions – at the top or the bottom of the of the main entrance stairs (see Figure 30; final location to be advised by Aspect). SCSGT have advised that they will be discussing with their affiliated sports teams the most appropriate connection for an Acknowledgement to Country feature. In addition, inclusion of Aboriginal sports people who played on the site, such as Mundine, within the 'sport history' seating inserts is recommended.

If any Aboriginal artefacts or cultural heritage values are found during construction, it is recommended that this be discussed with the La Perouse LALC and relevant information be considered for incorporation within the interpretive elements at the Sydney Football Stadium site.

The Public Art Plan, which is being managed by INSW, also requires involvement of Aboriginal artists.

Examples of style for Acknowledgement to Country feature



4.6 Naming

Condition B26 (g) states: *Include provision for naming elements within the development that acknowledges the site's heritage, such as the name of the Busby's Bore or the previous Indigenous/Aboriginal uses and in line with the existing naming of facilities.*

Consultation with SCSGT and consideration of SCSGT's Naming of Facilities Policy (Appendix B), which outlines a process for selection of who can be commemorated through naming of locations and facilities within the SCSGT grounds, has resulted in the following suggestions for naming three key locations within the grounds:

- **Busby's Corner** to honour the State listed heritage item at this location, Busby's Bore
- **Sheridan Stairs** to honour Philip Sheridan, a significant figure in Sydney's sporting history, and considered to be 'father of the SCG' (1834-1910)
- **Damun Place** to reflect the large, old fig trees providing shade in this location; 'damun' is the word for fig tree in the Sydney Aboriginal language, Darug.⁶⁵

These location names are marked on Figure 28. SCSGT advises that these naming choices will need to be discussed with the SCSGT Trustees and be endorsed by SCSGT as part of the wayfinding design system.

4.7 Reproducing images

All images (photographs, maps, illustrations, etc.) in this report are of a low quality. For the future production/graphic design of the interpretive material, high-resolution images will need to be purchased. While copyright laws are complex, generally copyright is in place up until 70 years from the end of the year in which the creator of an image died or 70 years from the end of the year in which the image was first published. Images that are within copyright require permission to reproduce from the copyright holder and may incur a copyright fee and sourcing fee, and a copyright acknowledgement as specified by the image holder for all reproductions. All images more than 70 years old require permission to reproduce from the image holder and an acknowledgment as specified by the image holder. In addition, any images of identifiable deceased Aboriginal people should not be shown without permission from known relatives or Traditional Owners.

⁶⁵ Troy J. 1994. The Sydney Language. p 61.

Figure 29: Proposed locations of interpretive elements (base plan: Aspect)

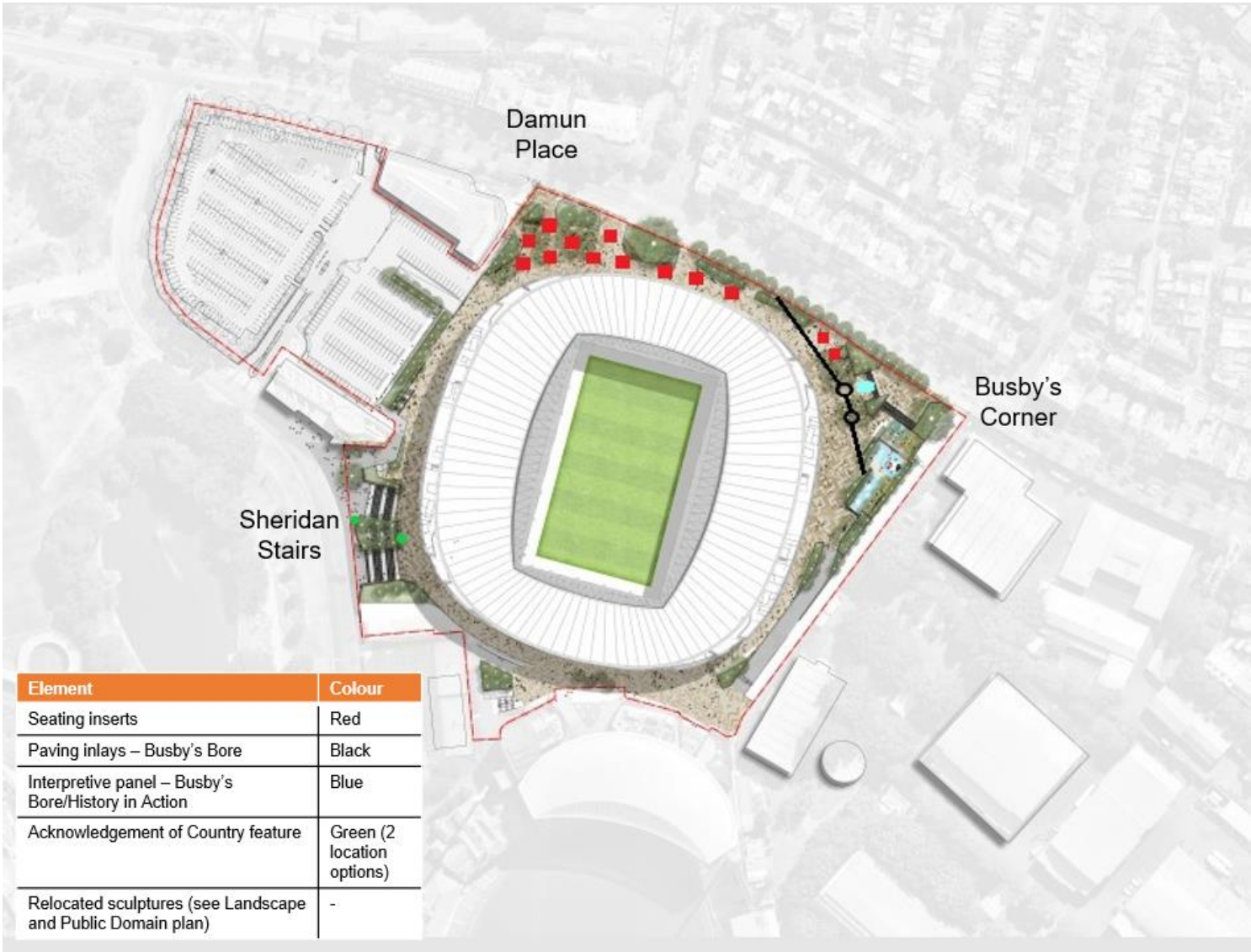


Figure 30: Proposed locations of Acknowledgement of Country (green – 2 options) and interpretative panel (blue) (base plan: Aspect)



5.0 CONCLUSION

This HIP has been prepared in accordance with the *Heritage Interpretation Policy* (NSW Heritage Office 2005) and *Interpreting Heritage Places and Items* guidelines (NSW Heritage Office 2005). The HIP has provided an interpretive approach and draft content for heritage interpretation elements at the Sydney Football Stadium site in accordance with Condition of Consent B46.

5.1 Recommendations

The recommended suite of interpretive elements for the Sydney Football Stadium site consists of:

- Paving inlays x 1 - Busby's Bore outline in pavers and engraving on metal well covers
- Interpretive panels x 1 (using the wayfinding pillar system) - double sided re Busby's Bore and history of the site
- Seating inserts x 12 - inserts in concrete seating with key sporting stories
- Landscaping design and native plantings as per the Landscape and Public Domain Plan
- Aboriginal heritage elements - Acknowledgement of Country element at entrance (using the wayfinding pillar system), Aboriginal sports people in seating inserts, plus Public Art component re requirement for Aboriginal artists involvement
- Naming – three key locations named as Busby's Corner, Danum Place and Sheridan Stairs

In addition, it is recommended that if any Aboriginal artefacts or cultural heritage values are found during construction, there be flexibility in the design and production phase of the heritage interpretation elements to allow for new relevant information to be incorporated.

5.2 Next steps

The steps undertaken to finalise the HIP are summarised below.

Table 6: Next steps

Step	Responsibility	Status
Stage 1: Development of draft 1 HIP	Artefact	Submitted for early client review and discussion with Aspect: 29 June 2020
Input from SCSGT, Aboriginal stakeholders	Artefact	July-August 2020
Costing of interpretive elements	JHG	July 2020
Client review of draft 2 HIP	JHG	Submitted for client review: 31 July 2020; comments recd 10 August 2020
Draft 2 HIP for review by INSW	JHG	
Draft 2 HIP provided to LALC and RAPs	Artefact	Provided to LALC and RAPs 31 July 2020. Comments recd by 19 August 2020
Draft 3 HIP for review by SCSGT and Heritage NSW	JHG	Review comments recd 4 September 2020 and 21 September 2020
Integration of interpretive elements in the Landscape and Public Domain Plan	Aspect	July - Sept 2020
Consultation with SCSGT over location of sculptures	JHGF/Aspect	

Step	Responsibility	Status	
	Final HIP produced	Artefact	21 September 2020
	Submission to DP&E/Secretary	JGH	September 2020
Stage 2:	Final content and design of interpretive elements	Artefact/Aspect	Tbc
	Coordination of Public Art Plan and HIP	JHG	Tbc

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7.0 APPENDIX A: CONSULTATION LOG

Agency	Date	Undertaken by	Purpose/Response
La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	3/6/2020, via phone, followed by email	Artefact	No response (LALC phone message stated office closed due to Covid 19, and to contact via email)
	9/6/202, via phone, followed by email	Artefact	No response
	11/6/2020, via email	Artefact	LALC replied that they would arrange a meeting with the CEO in the next week
	18/6/2020, via email and phone	Artefact	No response
	22/6/2020, via phone	Artefact	Spoke with admin officer, who undertook to discuss with CEO
	23/6/2020, via email and phone	Artefact	No response
	25/6/2020, via phone	Artefact	Left a message, no response
	8/7/2020 via phone	Artefact	Spoke with admin officer, who passed message to CEO
	15/7/2020 via phone and email	Artefact	No response (LALC phone message stated office closed due to Covid 19, and to contact via email)
	29/7/2020 via email	Artefact	No response
	31/7/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email	Artefact	No response
	7/8/2020 via phone	Artefact	No answer
	17/8/2020 via phone	Artefact	Spoke with admin officer, who passed message to CEO
	19/8/2020 via email	Mr Chris Ingrey, CEO, La Perouse LALC	Mr Ingrey responded via email that LPLALC had no objections to the HIP and would like the opportunity to contribute to the Aboriginal heritage interpretation including the Acknowledgment of Country.
RAPS			
Biamanga	31/7/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email. Reminder email sent on 17/8/2020	Artefact	No response
Butucarbin Aboriginal Corporation	31/7/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email. Reminder email sent on 17/8/2020	Artefact	No response

Agency	Date	Undertaken by	Purpose/Response
Cullendulla	31/7/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email. Reminder email sent on 17/8/2020	Artefact	No response
Darug Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessments	31/7/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email. Reminder email sent on 17/8/2020	Artefact	No response
Darug Boorooberongal Elders Aboriginal Corporation	31/7/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email. Reminder email sent on 17/8/2020	Artefact	No response
Darug Land Observations	31/7/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email. Reminder email sent on 17/8/2020	Artefact	No response
Didge Ngunawal Clan	4/8/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email.	Artefact	
	5/8/2020 response via email	Paul Boyd/Lilly Carrol	Responded that they agree to all the proposal
Goobah	31/7/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email. Reminder email sent on 17/8/2020	Artefact	No response
La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council	<i>See above</i>		
Gulaga	31/7/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email. Reminder email sent on 17/8/2020	Artefact	No response
Murramarang	31/7/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email. Reminder email sent on 17/8/2020	Artefact	No response
Thoorga Nurah	4/8/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email.	Artefact	
	10/8/2020 via email	Thoorga Nurah	Responded acknowledging receipt of HIP, no comments.
Tocomwal	4/8/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email.	Artefact	
	5/8/2020 via email	Scott Franks, Tocomwall	Responded requesting a fee to review the HIP and client contact details. (Payment is not available for voluntarily providing feedback, and client details are not supplied by Artefact)
Wailan Aboriginal Digging Group	4/8/2020 Draft 2 HIP sent via email. Reminder email sent on 17/8/2020	Artefact	

Agency	Date	Undertaken by	Purpose/Response
	18/8/2020 via email	Phil Bonney, Walian Aboriginal Digging Group	Responded that they do not have anything to add or comment on
SCSGT. Phil Heads, General Manager Communications and Community, SCSGT, and Caron Lefever, SCSGT	1/7/2020 via Zoom	Artefact	Discussion of approach to interpretation and outline of proposed interpretive elements. SCSGT enthusiastically endorsed the approach, and undertook to provide further information
	23/7/2020 via email and phone	SCSGT	SCSGT provided an outline of key sporting history stories/events to be included, and undertook to discuss with relevant SCSGT people/teams the approach that SCSGT would consider appropriate to the presentation of Aboriginal cultural heritage values and Aboriginal sportspeople on the site
	29/7/2020 via email	SCSGT	SCSGT provided comment on the proposed naming options
	4/9/2020 via response sheet	SCGST	SCGST provided a number of observations covering additions and changes to the historical information relevant to the ground and contemporary values
	16/10/2020 via response sheet	SCGST	SCGST provided two further wording changes to the historical information
City of Sydney Council	24/8/2020 Draft 3 HIP provided to CoSC for comment.	JHG	
	1/8/2020 via letter	Reinah Urqueza Specialist Planner, City of Sydney	CoCS responded that CoCS <i>'considers that the submitted Heritage Interpretation Plan satisfactorily addresses the requirements of Condition No. B46. It is noted that a Public Art Plan, required by Condition No. B10, has some requirements that overlap with the Heritage Interpretation Plan. It is important that there is a consistency of messages between the two areas of interpretation and art. It is recommended that JHG, who are responsible for implementing the heritage interpretation and Infrastructure NSW who are preparing the Public Art Plan, regularly liaise to ensure such consistency of messaging.'</i>
Heritage NSW	3/8/2020 Draft 3 HIP provided to Heritage NSW for comment	Artefact	Auto response email from Heritage NSW
	9/9/20 via phone	Artefact	Artefact contacted Heritage NSW to inquire as to timing of receiving any feedback. Spoke to Admin officer and left message for heritage officer undertaking the review
	9/9/20 via phone	Artefact	Artefact contacted Heritage NSW, left message for heritage officer reviewing the HIP
	10/9/2020 via phone	Artefact	Heritage officer stated that the comments could be available mid next week

Agency	Date	Undertaken by	Purpose/Response
	17/9/20 via phone	Artefact	Artefact contacted heritage officer and left message
	18/9/2020 via phone	Artefact	Artefact contacted heritage officer and left message; on second call spoke with heritage officer who stated that the comments would be available on Monday 21/9/2020
	20/9/2020 via email	Caitlin Stevens, Heritage NSW	<p>Caitlin wrote '<i>Thank you for providing HNSW with the draft HIP for review and comment. The Draft HIP should reference the Sydney Football Stadium Redevelopment Project: Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan (ACHMP) prepared by Sandra Wallace on behalf of John Holland Group. The latest version of the ACHMP is dated 21 February 2020...The ACHMP outlines an archaeological management programme that includes future targeted archaeological monitoring, test excavations and salvage activities. As these actions will be undertaken during construction, we recommend the HIP includes flexibility in the design and production phase of the heritage interpretation process to allow for new information to be used if any Aboriginal cultural heritage values are found during construction.</i>'</p> <p>This information has been included in this final HIP.</p>

8.0 APPENDIX B: SCSGT NAMING OF FACILITIES POLICY

Policy – Naming of facilities



Subject:	Criteria for naming of facilities on SCG lands
Date:	October 2019

1. Awarded to sportspeople for outstanding achievement, as determined by the Sydney Cricket and Sports Grounds.
2. Nominees must have achieved success in their chosen sport at the highest level of available competition.
3. Nominees must have competed in sports traditionally and/or formerly played at the Sydney Cricket Ground, Sydney Sports Ground or Sydney Football Stadium.
4. Nominees may have contributed substantially to the development or operation of the Sydney Cricket Ground, Sydney Sports Ground or Sydney Football Stadium
5. An outstanding achievement in sport warrants nomination in respect to the level of international competition involved the athlete's or administrator's overall standing within their respective sport; and documented statistics to support nomination
6. Nominees should be Australian citizens who have represented NSW for a substantial part of their sporting career as an athlete or administrator.
7. Nominations are for persons of good standing. Nominees must remain of good standing in order for the facility to maintain their name.
8. Nominees are ideally only considered after a 10-year period following retirement from elite competition; or a particularly outstanding sporting achievement which warrants special recognition. This timeline may change to align with infrastructure development or other factors, as determined by Trustees.
9. Achievements can be by the way of a contribution to sporting history, heritage or culture.
10. Nominations are invited periodically from Trustees, sporting hirer organisations or state sporting bodies.
11. Respective NSW sporting bodies may be requested to endorse individual nominations.
12. Where two or more candidates from the same sporting code are deemed eligible, the Trust will be requested to prioritise nominations.
13. Unsuccessful nominations may be resubmitted.



14. The name of a bar or stand may be revoked or suspended if a member is convicted of a criminal activity or any activity ascertained to be of questionable moral or public conduct, unsportsmanlike or considered detrimental to the public image of the code and the venue.
15. This policy covers the scheduled and designated lands as identified in the Sydney Cricket and Sports Ground Act 1978.
16. In the interests of clarity, this policy covers all lands and facilities under the care, control and management of the Sydney Cricket and Sports Grounds including, but not limited to:
 - Grandstands and all associated facilities
 - Buildings and all associated facilities
 - Rooms, meeting areas and all associated facilities
 - Gates and turnstile areas
 - Public plaza areas, including stairways, other pedestrian or recreational facilities
 - Garden areas
 - Food and beverage facilities, such as bars
 - Car park areas and internal roadways
17. This policy operates in concert with the SCG's present and future naming rights policies.
18. Responsibility for this policy lies with the GM Communications and Community. Any proposals under this policy will be reported to the Business Committee prior to consideration at a full meeting of Trustees.





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