

Item No: R1 Recommendation to Council
Subject: **YARRANABBE PARK AND RUSHCUTTERS BAY PARK SEA WALLS ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**
Author: Amelia Parkins, Strategic Heritage Officer
Approvers: Chris Bluett, Manager - Strategic Planning
Allan Coker, Director - Planning & Development
File No: 15/155149
Reason for Report: To respond to Council's resolution of 12 October 2015 to investigate a local heritage listing for Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park sea wall.

Recommendation:

- A. THAT a planning proposal be prepared to list Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park sea wall as a heritage item in the Woollahra Local Environmental Plan 2014.
- B. THAT when requesting a gateway determination for the planning proposal at point A above, the Council seek delegation of the plan-making steps under section 59 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

1. Background

A Plan of Management for Rushcutters Bay Park, Yarranabbe Park and Plantation Reserve was prepared by Parkland Environmental Planners in 2005.

In 2010, Woollahra Municipal Council commissioned Landscape Architects, Sturt Associates to prepare a standalone Plan of Management and Master Plan for Yarranabbe Park. The Yarranabbe Park Steering Committee was set up by Council to provide input, review and monitor the development of the Plan of Management (PoM) and Master Plan for Yarranabbe Park.

The Yarranabbe Park PoM sets out actions and priorities for the park and was adopted by Council on 12 December 2011.

At the meeting of the Yarranabbe Park Steering Committee of 13 August 2015, a council-commissioned feasibility study, prepared by JMD Design, for the construction of stairs breaching the sea wall at the northern end of Yarranabbe Park was presented. The feasibility study responded to an action from the Yarranabbe Park PoM and included a heritage assessment. A heritage study of Yarranabbe Park, prepared by Insite Land Solutions, commissioned by the Darling Point Society was also presented.

On 12 October 2015 the Council adopted the following notice of motion from Councillor Keulemans:

- A. *THAT Council commend the Darling Point Society for commissioning a Heritage Report on Yarranabbe Park and thank them for their ongoing commitment to heritage preservation in our community.*

- B. *THAT Council staff review the report commissioned by the Darling Point Society along with other relevant documentation and provide a report to the Urban Planning Committee, considering a local heritage listing of the Yarranabbe Park sea wall and Rushcutters Bay Park sea wall to the boundary with the City of Sydney, ensuring a contiguous heritage listing.*

This report responds to the resolution of the Council by providing an assessment of cultural significance for the sea walls at Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park. To respond to the resolution, this assessment has been informed by the following documents:

- Report commissioned by the Darling Point Society: *Heritage Study of Yarranabbe Park Darling Point*, prepared by Insite Land Solutions, April 2015;
- *Yarranabbe Park Northern Plaza – Feasibility Study* prepared by JMD Design Pty Ltd, July 2015 (appendix 3 – *Assessment of Heritage Impact* prepared by Geoffrey Britton);
- *Rushcutters Bay Park, Yarranabbe Park and Plantation Reserve Plan of Management*, 2005; and
- *Yarranabbe Park Plan of Management*, prepared by Sturt Associates, 2012.

2. Context

Rushcutters Bay Park and Yarranabbe Park are located on the foreshores of Rushcutters Bay on Sydney Harbour. Sydney Harbour is recognised as one of the finest harbours in the world and is one of Australia's greatest cultural, recreational and commercial assets. The interface between the foreshore and the harbour at Darling Point is defined by the sea wall and park which have facilitated continuous enjoyment of the harbour since the early 1900s.

Rushcutters Bay Park is located in both Sydney City Council and Woollahra Municipal Council areas. The boundary is marked by a stormwater drainage channel. The portion of Rushcutters Bay Park managed by Woollahra Council is bounded by Rushcutters Bay to the north (mean high water mark, marked by the outer face of the sea wall along the harbour), the Sydney Water owned stormwater channel to the west, New South Head Road to the south, New Beach Road to the south east, and the Cruising Yacht Club of Australia (CYCA) to the north east.



Figure 1. Cadastral map showing the location of Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park (*Woollahra Council's GIS mapping database, October 2015*)

Rushcutters Bay Park and Yarranabbe Park are separated by the D'Albora Marina and Sir David Martin Reserve. Sir David Martin Reserve adjoins D'Albora Marina and the southern boundary of Yarranabbe Park. The Reserve includes a number of buildings of various ages dating from the late 19th century, clustered around a former Parade Ground. Yarranabbe Park is bounded by New Beach Road to the east, Sir David Martin Reserve to the south and mean high water mark, marked by the outer face of the sea wall along the harbour.

The parks are characterised by open grass, avenues of mature trees and the harbour.

3. The sea wall

The sea wall is constructed from large rusticated sandstone blocks with a substantial finishing course with rusticated sides and a rounded upper profile. The blocks are approximately 1m wide. A pedestrian footpath has been constructed adjacent to the sea wall for the extent of both parks, wrapping around the rear of Sir David Martin Reserve and D'Albora Marina sites.

The sandstone sea wall originally extended along the harbour edge continuously from Yarranabbe Park to Rushcutters Bay Park. The existing sea wall has been breached in a number of locations between Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park to allow for the marina activities at D'Albora Marina and Sir David Martin Reserve. Some sections of the wall were removed for the 2000 Sydney Olympic Sailing facility.

4. Ownership

Rushcutters Bay Park is owned by Woollahra Municipal Council.

Yarranabbe Park is located on Crown Land owned by the State of New South Wales. Crown Land is administered by the Department of Primary Industries under the *Crown Lands Act 1989*. The Park is managed through a Reserve Trust, with Woollahra Council as Trust Manager.

5. Historical overview

Rushcutters Bay Park and Yarranabbe Park are located on the western side of the promontory known as Darling Point, named after the wife of Governor Darling. The Aboriginal name for the point was Yarranabbe. The indigenous inhabitants of the area comprised of at least two clans, the Cadigal and the Birrabirralah¹. However, by 1789 the majority of the Aboriginal population had been killed by the smallpox epidemic or moved away from the area. However, there are descendants still living in the area.

Rushcutters Bay Park and Yarranabbe Park were part of a major public works program that involved reclamation of the large area of marsh, channelling of the creek and construction of a ballast dyke sea wall.

The following table provides an overview of the historical development of Rushcutters Bay Park and Yarranabbe Park²:

Date	Summary of historical events
<i>Pre 1788</i>	The land that is now known as Rushcutters Bay Park extending to Yarranabbe Park was a swamp area, with the mean high water mark on the east running approximately along the location as New Beach Road.
<i>1810</i>	Convict and landowner Thomas West (1773-1858) successfully petitioned Governor Macquarie for permission to erect a watermill ³ on Rushcutters Creek in June 1810.
<i>1830</i>	New South Head Road was constructed, running through land granted to Thomas West.
<i>1842</i>	Sydney Town was incorporated. The creek flowing into the western side of Rushcutters Bay was fixed as the municipal boundary and remains the boundary today.
<i>1860</i>	The land adjacent to Rushcutters Bay was heavily cultivated, particularly by Chinese market gardens.
<i>1875</i>	A petition was signed by 500 residents of Rushcutters Bay urging the reclamation of land to the low water mark for the purpose of a public reserve. At this time there were complaints that the swamp area was unhealthy and unsightly.

¹ Woollahra Council, *Rushcutters Bay Park, Yarranabbe Park and Plantation Reserve Plan of Management*, 2005.

² Unless noted otherwise, information for this historical summary has been sourced from *Rushcutters Bay Park, Yarranabbe Park and Plantation Reserve Plan of Management*, 2005 and Insite Land Solutions, *Heritage Study of Yarranabbe Park Darling Point*, April 2015.

³ Australian Dictionary of Biography (<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/west-thomas-13245>)

- 1878 The *Rushcutters Bay Act 1878* was passed dedicating Rushcutters Bay Park for Public Recreation.
- 1880 - 1890 The Rushcutters Bay foreshores, including land now known as Yarranabbe Park, was reclaimed by extending the land about 200m into the bay. At this time construction of the stormwater channel and a ballast dyke sea wall began.
- 1885 Rushcutters Bay Park was proclaimed as a Public Park on 11 December 1885 under the *Public Parks Act 1884*.
- 1889 The water frontage area was designated as a public landing place and a slip was provided for public use.
- 1890 A new vertical sea wall was constructed to replace the ballast dyke wall. The sea wall varied its location in parts from the ballast dyke wall, with portions of the new sea wall being constructed further out into the harbour than the first sea wall.
- 1899 Ten small allotments were created by the new alignment of the sea wall. Six boat sheds with associated slipways and jetties were constructed.
- 1902 NSW Volunteer Naval Brigade was utilising lands to the south of Yarranabbe Park. The land (now known as Sir David Martin Reserve) was gazetted for use as a naval recreation ground.
- 1904 First swimming sports were held in public baths at Rushcutters Bay (Yarranabbe Park).
- 1911 A row of palms was planted in a 15ft wide strip of land behind the boat sheds, which became known as Plantation Reserve. The reserve was intended as a link between the two foreshore parks.
- 1930 Aerial photographs and plans for Yarranabbe Park indicated a formal park design with circular garden beds. The avenue of figs was planted at this time as part of a municipality wide program of civic beautification works.
- 1944 The Cruising Yacht Club of Australia (CYCA) was formed.
- 1951 The CYCA acquired a boatshed at Rushcutters Bay and opened a club house to the east of Rushcutters Bay park in 1958.
- 1966 The Royal Navy Sailing Association formed to promote sailing in the Royal Australian Navy and operated from a boatshed at HMAS Rushcutter.
- 1968 HMAS Rushcutter was decommissioned (renamed Sir David Martin Reserve in 1991).
- 1974 The Harbour baths were demolished.
- 2000 Rushcutters Bay Park, Yarranabbe Park and Sir David Martin Reserve were used as the Olympic Sailing Shore Base for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

6. Cultural significance

6.1 Heritage listing

Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park are not listed as items of environmental heritage. However, they are in the vicinity of a number of heritage items, including Sir David Martin Reserve. The sea wall located to the west of Rushcutters Bay Park is listed as a heritage item in City of Sydney LEP 2012 and as an item of state heritage significance under the *Heritage Act 1977*. The listing describes the item as:

Rushcutters Bay Park and pumping station including grandstand, Reg Bartley Oval and picket fence, sea wall and landscaping.

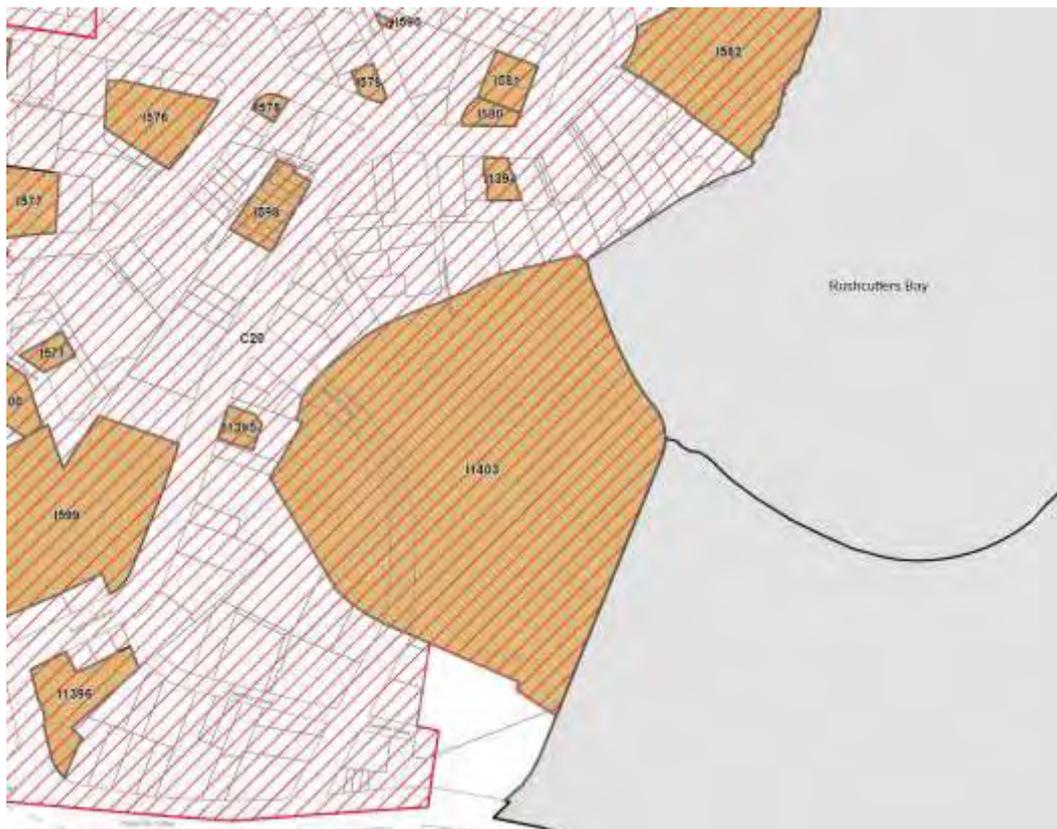


Figure 2. An excerpt from City of Sydney LEP 2012 heritage map showing the extent of the heritage item (I1403)

6.2 Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter, 2013

To respond to the notice of motion the assessment of cultural significance was carried out in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter⁴ (Burra Charter). The Burra Charter is a guide to making good decisions about heritage places. The Burra Charter process describes the steps involved in identifying and managing the cultural significance of a place. This process is summarised below:

Step One: Understand significance

- Investigate the place
- Assessment of significance

⁴ The Burra Charter, 2013, The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance

Step Two: Develop policy

- Identify all factors and issues
- Develop policy
- Prepare a management plan

Step Three: Manage in accordance with policy

- Implement the management plan
- Monitor the results and review the management plan

Cultural significance is the sum of the qualities or values that a place⁵ has, including the five values described in Article 1.2 of the Burra Charter- aesthetic, historic, scientific, social and spiritual. In NSW these values have been expanded to the seven criteria identified in the document *Assessing Heritage Significance*⁶. These criteria are:

- Criteria (a) Historic
- Criteria (b) Historic Association
- Criteria (c) Aesthetic
- Criteria (d) Social
- Criteria (e) Technical/ Research
- Criteria (f) Rarity
- Criteria (g) Representativeness

The identification of the place as either having or not having cultural significance occurs in step one of the Burra Charter process. This is also known as an assessment of significance or heritage assessment. For a place to reach the threshold for heritage listing it needs to satisfy one or more of the seven criteria.

6.3 Assessment of significance

The subject property was assessed in accordance with the Burra Charter process and using the NSW Heritage Office publication *Assessing Heritage Significance*. The assessment can be found in the draft heritage inventory sheet prepared for the property (**annexure 1**).

The statement of significance found in the draft inventory sheet provides an overview of the cultural significance of the property:

The sea wall associated with Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park is an intact, representative example of a sea wall constructed in the late 19th century. The sea wall provides historical evidence of a major reclamation initiative to provide public recreation space undertaken by the NSW Government. The sea wall is part of the reclamation works that resulted in Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park. These parks form part of a large foreshore recreation precinct, which has provided locals and visitors with an opportunity to participate in recreational activities along the foreshore for over 100 years.

The assessment found that the sea wall satisfied historic, aesthetic and representative criteria and therefore warrants listing as a local heritage item in Woollahra LEP 2014.

⁵ Place is defined in the Burra Charter as: *a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.*

⁶ *Assessing Heritage Significance*, NSW Heritage Office 2001 (Heritage Manual Update)

7. Implications of heritage listing

Heritage listing a site is a way of safe guarding part of the story of Australia's past to enrich our present and future. The following provides a summary of the practical implications of a local heritage listing:

- Council is required to consider the effect of any proposed development to the item in the area of the item;
- Heritage listing does not exclude changes or additions that do not detract from the heritage significance of the item; and
- Maintenance of heritage items does not require formal approval.

8. Planning proposal

The sea wall has been assessed as having sufficient heritage significance to warrant local listing. Heritage listing is achieved by preparing a planning proposal which aims to amend the Woollahra LEP 2014 by including the item in Schedule 5.

The steps include:

- Prepare a planning proposal to list the sea walls as a heritage item in the Woollahra LEP 2014 (WLEP);
- Submit the planning proposal to the Department of Planning and Environment (including a request for delegation of the plan-making steps);
- Receive a gateway determination from the Department;
- Carry out public consultation in accordance with the gateway determination (this will include notification letters to adjoining properties and notification published on a weekly basis in the Wentworth Courier);
- Report the findings of the public exhibition to the Urban Planning Committee;
- Subject to Council's decision on whether to proceed, request the Parliamentary Counsel to prepare a draft LEP to amend the Woollahra LEP 2014;
- Council makes (approves) the LEP, subject to obtaining delegations from the Minister, otherwise the Minister makes the LEP;
- Gazettal of the LEP.

9. Conclusion

The heritage significance of the Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park sea wall has been assessed in accordance with the Burra Charter and NSW heritage best practice guidelines. The sea wall fulfils three of the heritage assessment criteria for local heritage listing.

The heritage significance of the sea wall is demonstrated by the physical fabric that provides evidence of a large scale, late 19th Century NSW Government reclamation initiative for the purpose of public recreation. The seawall has aesthetic significance as landmark element along the foreshore which complement the natural beauty of Rushcutters Bay. The sea wall and associated footpath and park provides the public with an opportunity to experience and enjoy sweeping views of Sydney Harbour.

Annexures

1. Draft heritage inventory sheet - Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park sea wall

Draft Woollahra 2015: Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

ITEM DETAILS			
Name of Item	Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park sea walls		
Former name	-		
Item type	Landscape		
Address	Number -	Street -	Suburb Darling Point
Property description	Lot -	DP -	
Owner	Name NSW Government Woollahra Council		Address -
Use	Current Sea wall, public footpath		Former -
Statement of significance	The sea wall associated with Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park is an intact, representative example of a sea wall constructed in the late 19th century. The sea wall provides historical evidence of a major reclamation initiative to provide public recreation space undertaken by the NSW Government. The sea wall is part of the reclamation works that resulted in Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park. These parks form part of a large foreshore recreation precinct, which has provided locals and visitors with an opportunity to participate in recreational activities along the foreshore for over 100 years.		
Level of significance	State: yes	Local: yes	
Heritage listings			
DESCRIPTION			
Designer	Unknown		
Builder	Unknown		
Construction years	c. 1895 - 1899		
Physical Description	<p>The sea wall is constructed from large rusticated sandstone blocks with a substantial finishing course with rusticated sides and a rounded upper profile. The blocks are approximately 1m wide. A pedestrian footpath has been constructed adjacent to the sea wall for the extent of both parks, wrapping around the rear of Sir David Martin Reserve and D'Albora Marina sites.</p> <p>The sandstone sea wall originally extended along the harbour edge continuously from Yarranabbe Park to Rushcutters Bay Park. The existing sea wall has been breached in a number of locations between Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park to allow for the marina activities at D'Albora Marina and Sir David Martin Reserve. Some sections of the wall were removed for the 2000 Sydney Olympic Sailing facility.</p>		
Physical condition	Good		
Modification and Dates	Unknown		
Archaeological potential	The existing sea wall was constructed over the top of the original ballast dyke wall and may reveal further information.		
HISTORY			
Historical notes	<p>Rushcutters Bay Park and Yarranabbe Park are located on the western side of the promontory known as Darling Point, named after the wife of Governor Darling. The Aboriginal name for the point was Yarranabbe. The indigenous inhabitants of the area comprised of at least two clans, the Cadigal and the Birrabirralah, however by 1789 the majority of the Aboriginal population had been killed by the smallpox epidemic or moved away from the area. However, there are descendants still living in the area.</p>		

Draft Woollahra 2015: Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

<p>Rushcutters Bay Park and Yarranabbe Park were part of a major public works program that involved reclamation of the large area of marsh, channeling of the creek and construction of a ballast dyke sea wall. The following table provides an overview of the historical development of Rushcutters Bay Park and Yarranabbe Park:</p>		
Pre 1788	The land that is now known as Rushcutters Bay Park extending to Yarranabbe Park was a swamp area, with the mean high water mark on the east running approximately along the location as New Beach Road.	
1810	Convict and landowner Thomas West (1773-1858) successfully petitioned Governor Macquarie for permission to erect a watermill on Rushcutters Creek in June 1810.	
1830	New South Head Road was constructed, running through land granted to Thomas West.	
1842	Sydney Town was incorporated. The creek flowing into the western side of Rushcutters Bay was fixed as the municipal boundary and remains the boundary today.	
1860	The land adjacent to Rushcutters Bay was heavily cultivated, particularly by Chinese market gardens.	
1875	A petition was signed by 500 residents of Rushcutters Bay urging the reclamation of land to the low water mark for the purpose of a public reserve. At this time there were complaints that the swamp area was unhealthy and unsightly.	
1878	The Rushcutters Bay Act 1878 was passed dedicating Rushcutters Bay Park for Public Recreation.	
1880 - 1890	The Rushcutters Bay foreshores, including land now known as Yarranabbe Park, was reclaimed by extending the land about 200m into the bay. At this time construction of the stormwater channel and a ballast dyke sea wall began.	
1885	Rushcutters Bay Park was proclaimed as a Public Park on 11 December 1885 under the Public Parks Act 1884.	
1889	The water frontage area was designated as a public landing place and a slip was provided for public use.	
1890	A new vertical sea wall was constructed to replace the ballast dyke wall. The sea wall varied its location in parts from the ballast dyke wall, with portions of the new sea wall being constructed further out into the harbour than the first sea wall.	
1899	Ten small allotments were created by the new alignment of the sea wall. Six boat sheds with associated slipways and jetties were constructed.	
1902	NSW Volunteer Naval Brigade was utilising lands to the south of Yarranabbe Park. The land (now known as Sir David Martin Reserve) was gazetted for use as a naval recreation ground.	
1904	First swimming sports were held in public baths at Rushcutters Bay (Yarranabbe Park).	
1911	A row of palms were planted in a 15ft wide strip of land behind the boat sheds, which became known as Plantation Reserve. The reserve was intended as a link between the two foreshore parks.	
1930	Aerial photographs and plans for Yarranabbe Park indicated a formal park design with circular garden beds. The avenue of figs were planted at this time as part of a municipality wide program of civic beautification works.	
1944	The Cruising Yacht Club of Australia (CYCA) was formed.	
1951	The CYCA acquired a boatshed at Rushcutters Bay and opened a club house to the east of Rushcutters Bay park in 1958.	
1966	The Royal Navy Sailing Association formed to promote sailing in the Royal Australian Navy and operated from a boatshed at HMAS Rushcutter.	
1968	HMAS Rushcutter was decommissioned (renamed Sir David Martin Reserve in 1991).	
1974	The Harbour baths were demolished.	
2000	Rushcutters Bay Park, Yarranabbe Park and Sir David Martin Reserve were used as the Olympic Sailing Shore Base for the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games.	
HISTORICAL THEMES		
Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment – Cultural landscape	Shaping of physical surroundings.
Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport	Systems for the movement of people and goods
Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Creating, planning and managing urban landscapes
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Recreation and relaxation

Draft Woollahra 2015: Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT				
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	The sea wall extending along Rushcutters Bay from Yarranabbe Park to Rushcutters Bay Park is of historic significance as a component of a significant 19th Century reclamation scheme undertaken by the NSW Government expressly for the purpose of public recreation.			
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The sea wall does not have any known strong or special association with the life or works of a person, group of persons, of importance in the cultural or natural history of the local area.			
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	<p>The seawall has aesthetic significance as landmark element along the foreshore which complements the natural beauty of Rushcutters Bay. The sea wall and associated footpath and park provide the public an opportunity to experience and enjoy sweeping views of Sydney Harbour.</p> <p>The existing sea wall dates from the late 1890s when it replaced the earlier ballast dyke wall. The design of the sea wall creates a continuous defining edge to the harbour that facilitates expansive views across the bay. The design of the sea wall and its setting amongst a collection of foreshore parks contribute to the local communities sense of identity.</p>			
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	No community research has been carried out. However, Yarranabbe Park and Rushcutters Bay Park have been in recreational use by the public for over 100 years. The ongoing high levels of use indicates the parks are held in esteem by the local community.			
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	Parts of the existing sea wall were constructed over the top of the original ballast dyke wall and may reveal further information.			
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The sea wall does not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area's cultural history. The sea wall is part of a collection of foreshore sea walls in the municipality and broader Sydney region.			
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	The sea wall is representative of sea walls constructed during the late 19th Century.			
Integrity	High			
RECOMMENDATIONS				
Recommendations	Amend the Woollahra LEP 2014 to include the sea wall as a local heritage item. Any work within the parks should be the subject of a heritage report considering the structural integrity of the sea wall and any impacts on the heritage significance of the item.			
INFORMATION SOURCES				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Report	Woollahra Council	Rushcutters Bay Park, Yarranabbe Park and Plantation Reserve Plan of Management	2005	Woollahra Council
Report	Sturt Associates for Woollahra Council	Yarranabbe Park Plan of Management	2012	Woollahra Council

Draft Woollahra 2015: Heritage inventory sheet

Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

Report	Insite Land Solutions for Darling point Society	Heritage Study of Yarranabbe Park, Darling point	2015	Woollahra Council
Report	JMD Design Pty Lty for Woollahra Council	Yarranabbe Park Northern Plaza – Feasibility Study	2015	Woollahra Council

IMAGES

Image Caption	Image showing the sea wall at the northern end of Yarranabbe Park.			
				
Image Year	2015	Image author and Copyright Holder	Woollahra Council	

Image Caption	Image showing the sea wall from Yarranabbe Park looking towards Sir David Martin Reserve			
				
Image Year	2015	Image author and Copyright Holder	Woollahra Council	

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Based on the NSW Heritage Office State Heritage Inventory sheet

Image Caption		Image showing the sea wall at Rushcutters Bay Park	
			
Image Year	2015	Image author and Copyright Holder	Woollahra Council
AUTHOR OF THIS REPORT			
Name	Woollahra Council	Date	November 2015

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