

PART 8 - HERITAGE

8. Heritage



FuturesPlan 20 - A Liveable City

My City has attractive landscapes with sustainable development and where heritage is conserved

FuturesPlan20 - A Vibrant City

I have awareness, respect for local Aboriginal heritage and culture

Valuing, protecting and celebrating our heritage is important. The City of Canada Bay has a rich history with examples of development from phases of Australia's history prior to and since European settlement.

As the needs and lifestyles of our community change over the next 20 years, it will be important to ensure our City's rich history and link to the past is maintained for future generations, adapted to remain relevant and complemented by new development.

8.1. Historical Context

8.1.1. Indigenous History

Evidence exists of the occupation of the Sydney basin by Aboriginal people for at least 6,000 years when the Sydney coastline and Port Jackson reached their present form. Prior to that time, Aborigines occupied the area including much of the present river basin but evidence of this earlier period of Aboriginal occupation has been flooded by the rising sea levels.

There is still some debate about which Aboriginal clan occupied the City of Canada Bay area. It is generally agreed that the Darug language group occupied most of the Sydney region, between Broken Bay and Botany Bay. The coastal dialect of the Darug language was, according to some researchers, the Eora dialect. The Aborigines around the City of Canada Bay area were thought to be members of the Wangal clan and their land was known as Wanne. Some of the Wangal language survives to the present day in the name of Yaralla, thought to mean camp or home. The name of the clan itself is recognised in the naming of Wangal Reserve at Mortlake.

Parramatta River was essential to the Wangal people, providing important foods including fish, oysters and shellfish. Other foods commonly eaten included yams, wild figs, edible roots, cabbage tree palm hearts, possums, wallabies, emus, lizards and snakes. The most common tangible evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of the area survives in the remnants of shell middens. Most of the shell middens would have been disturbed early in the European occupation of the area as the shells provided a good source of raw material for lime making. There are also records of some hand stencils at Chiswick and Abbotsford.

Soon after the First Fleet landed at Sydney Cove and began to establish their settlement, Captain Phillip sent Captain Hunter and Lieutenant Bradley with a party of marines to explore the Parramatta River. The group was instructed to establish a dialogue with the indigenous people and to demonstrate their superiority over them. The group landed at Breakfast Point on February 5, 1788 where they met with Aboriginal people from the northern side of the river. Lieutenant Bradley observed that "They left their spears in the canoes and came to us. We tied beads etc. about them and left them our fire to dress mussels which they went about as soon as we put off". The Aboriginal name for this point is believed to be Boondioowoogal.

It was not long before contact with the Aboriginal people was less harmonious. Gifts of beads, tools and food began to dry up. Some convicts also began to steal Aboriginal possessions. The Europeans' need to find food sources also depleted supplies of fish and led to the gradual clearing of land along the Parramatta River. As well as displacing the Aboriginal people, their food sources also became polluted or destroyed. By 1790 the traditional subsistence culture of the Aboriginal people in the area was no longer viable and retaliation was inevitable. At Isaac Nicholl's Concord estate (Yaralla) in 1808 it was reported in the Sydney Gazette that:

"These people still continue (to be) troublesome wherever they find access ... they made a descent of the farm of I. Nicholls at Concord and after using their accustomed familiarity with the stockman's little property and provisions ... they chased and dispersed the flock in all directions."

It was not just the impacts of European settlement on their food sources that threatened the Aboriginal people. Smallpox had a terrible impact on their community. As early as April 1788, Aboriginal people began to fall victim to the disease. It is estimated that at least 50% of the Aborigines in the Sydney area were killed by smallpox in several months. Other diseases introduced by Europeans that ravaged the Aboriginal community included influenza and syphilis. Alcohol also affected the Aboriginal society.

8.1.2. European Settlement

The first contact of Europeans in the City of Canada Bay area was the landing party of Captain Hunter, Lieutenant Bradley and their party of marines at Breakfast Point on February 5, 1788. This was followed ten days later by an expedition with Governor Phillip and Bradley on a search for good agricultural land.

After Parramatta was established as an agricultural district, a rough track between Sydney and Parramatta was created to supplement the use of the river as the main transport link between the two towns. This track, created in 1791, marked the beginning of Parramatta Road. Longbottom Stockade was established at the midpoint of the road as an overnight detention point for the gangs of convicts. This stockade was later to develop into the suburb of Concord. Between 1840 and 1842 it held 58 Canadian exiles after whom the suburb of Canada Bay is named.

Meanwhile, land grants close to the bays and headlands of Parramatta River were being given to settlers such as Surgeon John Harris (Five Dock), Isaac Nichols (Yaralla), Thomas Bishop (between Majors Bay and Kendall Bay).

Transport continued to focus on Parramatta River and Parramatta Road for some time. In 1829 the construction of Great North Road through the present day Five Dock, Wareemba and Abbotsford was complete. This was a highly significant infrastructure project, providing a land route from Sydney to the Hunter Valley. The road relied on a punt to cross Parramatta River between Abbotsford Point and Kissing Point.

Through most of the nineteenth century, the settlement pattern in the area was a mix of large estates, small holdings and small villages. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, the establishment of industries such as the Australian Gas Light Company at Mortlake and the Dunlop Tyre Factory at Birkenhead Point (Drummoyne) led to increases in the growth of the nearby villages. Access to the river also prompted the re-development of some of the larger waterfront estates for industries such as Phoenix Iron Works. The only nineteenth century estate to remain from this period without substantial re-development is the Yaralla Estate of Thomas Walker.

The development of public transport routes including trams along Victoria Road, Great North Road, to Cabarita and Mortlake and the construction of the northern train line through North Strathfield and Rhodes also helped to foster industrial growth. Arnott's Biscuits established a factory at North Strathfield because of its access to the new rail line.

Much of the residential development of the Council area occurred in the late nineteenth century through to the Inter-War period. Many of the development relied on access to transport as well as proximity to industrial places for employment. The influence of the garden suburb movement ensured proximity to parkland and the planting of street trees that continue to add to the amenity of the area.

The late twentieth century has seen the most dramatic change to the Council area with the rehabilitation and redevelopment of many of the large industrial sites. Most of these have been replaced with medium density residential and commercial developments that enjoy the proximity of the sites to Parramatta River.

8.2. Planning Context

8.2.1. The State Plan

The NSW State Plan was launched by the Premier on 14 November 2006 with the overall purpose being to deliver better results for the NSW community from government services. The State Plan identifies 34 priorities under five broad areas of activity and sets targets, actions and new directions for each priority area.

There are no priorities in relation to heritage in the State Plan.

8.2.2. Metropolitan Strategy Parks and Public Places Actions

The Metropolitan Strategy includes specific actions in relation to protecting aboriginal heritage. The Strategy advocates identifying areas of Aboriginal cultural significance, developing Aboriginal heritage assistance protocols and involving Aboriginal communities in the identification of regionally significant sites.

There is no direct consideration of European/built heritage contained within the Sydney Metropolitan Strategy.

8.2.3. Inner West Subregion - Draft Subregional Strategy

The Subregional Strategy acknowledges that the heritage value of the subregion contributes to its rich character. The Inner West subregion contains important cultural heritage including Aboriginal sites, industrial waterfront heritage, and the historic character of varied residential areas and landscapes. The heritage of the area is an asset for both existing and future communities.

Council's role in addressing the Draft Inner West Subregional Strategy in relation to heritage includes:

- Consider a review and assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage values when preparing the Principal LEP (IW E2.4.1);
- Review and/or update heritage studies as part of preparing their Principal LEP (IW E6.1.2);
- Work with the Department of Planning to develop an approach to manage conservation areas whilst achieving growth targets (IW E6.2.1);
- Refer to NSW Government Design in Context: Guidelines for Infill Development in the Historic Environment (2005) in preparation of Development Control Plans (IW E6.2.2);

- Manage infill development in the historic environment to provide high quality outcomes that connect new development with local character (IW E6.2.3);
- Work with Department of Planning to identify areas to promote and provide access to heritage places, contribute to local economies and assist in sustaining heritage places (IW E6.3.1);
- Work with the Department of Planning to develop integrated heritage tourism strategies (IW E6.3.1); and
- Integrate heritage initiatives and programs into Local Plans as appropriate to interpret and celebrate local heritage places (IW E6.3.3).

8.2.4. New South Wales Heritage Act

The NSW State Heritage Register lists six heritage items in the City of Canada Bay Council area as well as the Meadowbank Rail Bridges over the Parramatta River that abut the Council area. These include:

- Rhodes Railway Station;
- Joanna Walker Memorial Children's Hospital;
- Thomas Walker Convalescent Hospital Precinct;
- Dame Eadith Walker Convalescent Hospital;
- Federation Pavilion; and
- Drummoyne Reservoir.

The heritage items include landmark sites such as Yaralla, the former Thomas Walker Convalescent Hospital and Drummoyne Reservoir.

8.2.5. Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Foreshores) 2005

The Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Foreshores) 2005 lists 15 heritage items in the City of Canada Bay Council area as well as a small number of places abutting the Council area such as bridges and Rodd Island. The 15 heritage items include the following places located on the edge of the waterfront:

- Stone retaining walls - Iron Cove, Five Dock Bay, Hen & Chicken Bay;
- Rodd Island - Iron Cove;
- Thompson Street Wharves - Thompson St & Henley Marine Dr, Drummoyne;
- Iron Cove Bridge - Iron Cove;
- Wharves/Reclaimed Land, access from Peppercorn Reserve & Salton Reserve - St Georges Crescent, Drummoyne;
- Wolseley Street Wharf - Wolseley Street, Drummoyne;
- Clovelly House Boatshed - Drummoyne Avenue, Drummoyne;
- Federation House Boatshed Drummoyne Avenue, Drummoyne;
- Gladesville Bridge including abutments;
- Stone Wharf, Blackwall Point, Chiswick 11 Bortfield Drive, Chiswick;
- Abbotsford Jetty Great North Road, Abbotsford;
- Newington College boatshed and grounds Checkley Street, Abbotsford;
- Site of former swimming baths at Hen and Chicken Bay Bayview Park, Concord;
- Former Cabarita Wharf Cabarita Park, Cabarita;
- Sanders Marina Cabarita Park, Cabarita;
- Federation House boatshed only 87 Llewellyn Street, Rhodes;

- Stone Wharf 91 Llewellyn Street, Uhrs Point, Rhodes;
- Ryde Bridge Church Street, Ryde to Concord Road, Rhodes; and
- Ryde Railway Bridge Northern Railway Line, bridge between Rhodes and Meadowbank.

The Sydney Harbour Catchment Heritage Map only lists those items within the waterway & land/water interface not already listed in other Environmental Planning Instruments, including the Canada Bay LEP 2008.

8.2.6. Local Planning Context

Concord Heritage Study

The former Concord LGA commissioned a heritage study that was produced in 1986 and which identified some 1,000 heritage items. In 1998 the Council commissioned the same consultants to review the heritage list and they identified and documented (using the State Heritage Inventory software) 421 items and nine areas (which included 825 properties). Apart from its industrial sites and the Yaralla estates, Concord is distinguished by its exceptional representation of Inter-War housing. This work was consolidated in LEP No.103 (Heritage) of 2000, which is incorporated in a document Heritage Conservation in Concord.

Drummoyne Heritage Study

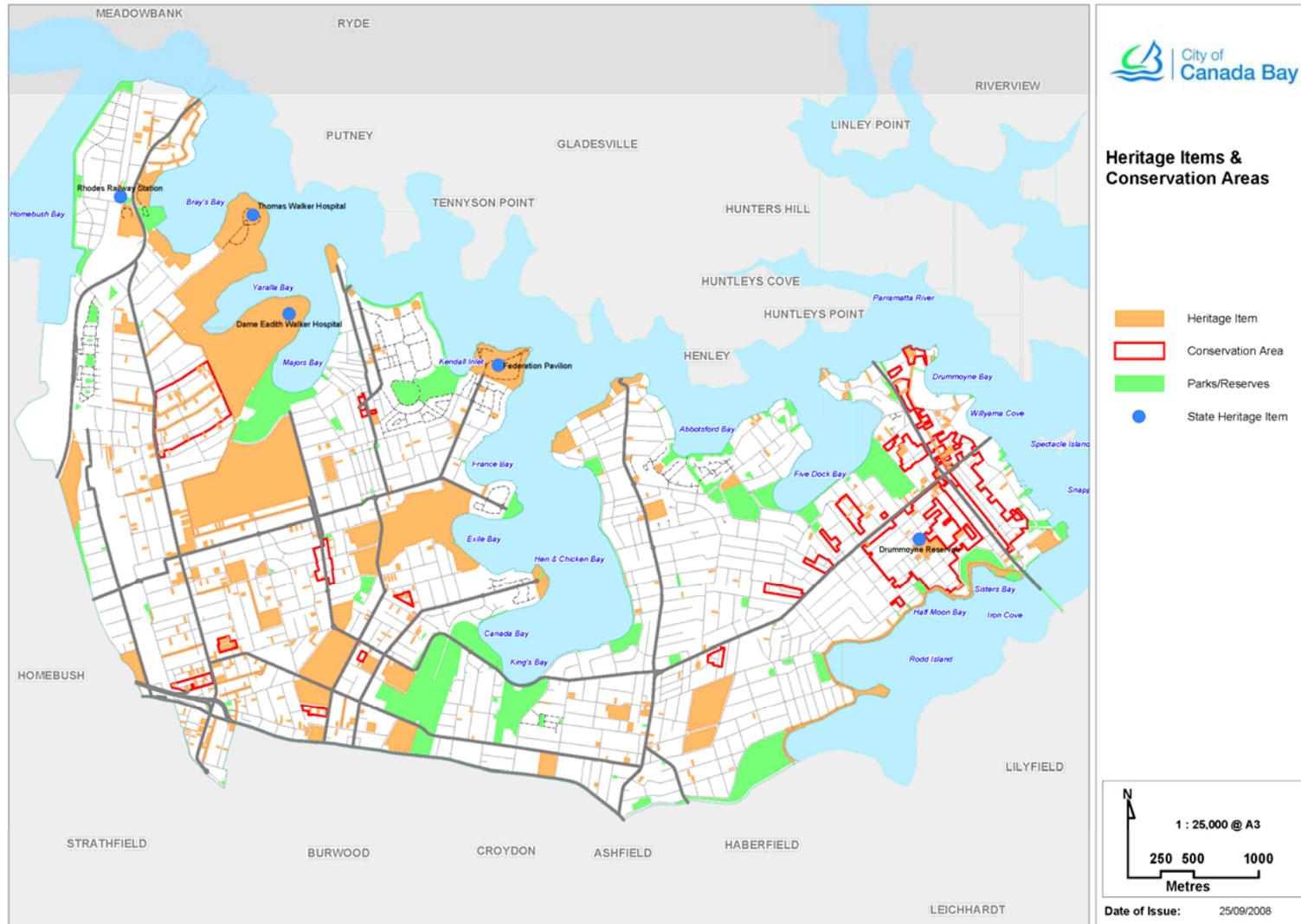
The former Drummoyne Council commissioned a heritage study (1988) which identified some 357 items (including groups). In 1996 the study was reviewed and a number of recommendations made to improve the heritage management process. The work resulted in Amendment No. 44 of the Drummoyne LEP 1986. Items in Drummoyne were not documented on the State Heritage Inventory database, in contrast to those in Concord. The work to integrate the Drummoyne Heritage Inventory into the SHI database is ongoing.



Canada Bay Local Environmental Plan 2008

The Canada Bay Local Environmental Plan 2008 amalgamated the heritage schedules of the Concord LEP No. 103 (Heritage) and of Drummoyne LEP 1986. A review of the Concord and Drummoyne heritage schedules included consideration of areas previously listed as Special Character Areas for Conservation Areas, deletion of heritage items that had been demolished from the heritage schedule and a review of the extent of the listing of heritage items on land that had been subdivided and/or redeveloped. The Heritage Schedule of the Canada Bay Local Environmental Plan 2008 includes 525 heritage items and 24 conservation area.

Map 8.1: Heritage Items and Conservation Areas



8.3. Local Heritage Programs and Services

Heritage Advice

The City of Canada Bay Council employs a Heritage Advisor. The Heritage Advisor is available to comment on development applications affecting heritage items and conservation areas, to provide advice to owners of properties affected by heritage listings, increase the understanding and appreciation of heritage among council staff and to promote heritage within the local government area.

Local Studies Librarian

The City of Canada Bay Council has a Local Studies Librarian as part of its library team. The Local Studies Librarian maintains a collection of documents and items pertaining to the history of the local government area, assists the public with historical research and promotes the history and heritage of the area through organising exhibitions, talks and other heritage events.

Heritage Awards Program

The City of Canada Bay has a program of heritage awards that recognise the contributions of the community in conserving our cultural heritage. The program promotes achievements in maintaining heritage properties, good design in relation to heritage properties and recognises members of the community who have made important achievements in promoting our heritage.

Heritage Funding

The City of Canada Bay has a local heritage assistance fund to aid owners of heritage items and places in conservation areas in the ongoing care and maintenance of their buildings. This program has been very well subscribed, with over 90 applications received for the 2008-9 financial year.

8.4. Planning Opportunities and Challenges

8.4.1. Draft Inner West Subregional Strategy

The Draft Inner West Subregional Strategy provides a number of areas that need to be addressed by Council in its strategic planning.

Consider a review and assessment of Aboriginal cultural heritage values when preparing the Principal LEP (IW E2.4.1)

An Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study and Management Plan for the City of Canada Bay Council was prepared by Gondwana Consulting in 2006 and was adopted by Council in April 2007. It is not necessary to review this study at this time. The study should be considered by Council in preparing a new Principal LEP.

Review and/or update heritage studies as part of preparing their Principal LEP (IW E6.1.2)

The City of Canada Bay LGA has a very large heritage resource. To manage this, two parallel heritage planning regimes based on the two pre 2000 LGAs, Drummoyne (LEP 1986, Amendment No.44) and Concord (LEP No.103) were used by the City of Canada Bay Council. These are qualitatively different in their approach. The heritage controls in these instruments were replaced by the Canada Bay Local Environmental Plan 2008 which consolidated all of the Council's heritage resources into a single planning instrument. The heritage provisions of the Canada Bay Local Environmental Plan 2008 are based on the model template provided by the NSW Department of Planning.

Since the former Concord and Drummoyne LGAs were amalgamated, there has been no work done to undertake a heritage study review of the whole of the City of Canada Bay area. This will involve a new

thematic history of the City of Canada Bay to bring together the previous thematic histories of Drummoyne and Concord Municipalities. Additionally, a review of existing heritage items and potential new heritage items is needed. This review would assess heritage items in the light of changes that have been made since the previous heritage studies were reviewed 10 years ago or more. This is needed due to changes from alterations and additions, changes to the context of some heritage items due to nearby development, the loss of other similar types of development that might make a place that was once a common example of its type rare and changes in community attitudes to heritage. It would also allow a review of heritage items in the context of other planning considerations and provide an opportunity to include places that are listed as heritage items on the State Heritage Register and on State Regional Environmental Plans.

Work with the Department of Planning to develop an approach to manage conservation areas whilst achieving growth targets (IW E6.2.1)

Some of the conservation areas in the Canada Bay LGA include detached and semi-detached houses on small allotments within areas zoned Residential R3. These are popular places for people to live and the heritage values of the conservation areas are generally appreciated by most residents and property owners.



As well as the heritage values of the conservation areas, the size of most of the allotments is an additional constraint to medium density development in these areas. Council needs to develop strategies to provide for medium density residential development without adversely impacting on the significance of its conservation areas. This might include the preparation of guidelines for infill development as well as consideration of other areas for Residential R3 zoning.

Refer to NSW Government Design in Context: Guidelines for Infill Development in the Historic Environment (2005) in preparation of Development Control Plans (IW E6.2.2)

The publication NSW Government Design in Context: Guidelines for Infill Development in the Historic Environment (2005) was used to assist in the preparation of heritage provisions in the City of Canada Bay Development Control Plan but is not specifically referenced in that document. A new Development Control Plan for the City of Canada Bay could include a direct reference to this document as well as to the document New Uses for Heritage Places (2008) that provides guidelines for adaptive reuse of heritage places.

Manage infill development in the historic environment to provide high quality outcomes that connect new development with local character (IW E6.2.3)

Reforms of the NSW Planning System are reducing Council's ability to manage development in the vicinity of heritage items and in conservation areas.

The City of Canada Bay Development Control Plan provides clear guidelines for development in conservation areas and for development in the vicinity of heritage items. These will be revised and updated in future Development Control Plans for the local government area.

Work with Department of Planning to identify areas to promote and provide access to heritage places, contribute to local economies and assist in sustaining heritage places (IW E6.3.1).

The City of Canada Bay has actively engaged in promotion of heritage places through initiatives such as audio heritage walks and through organising activities and exhibitions for the National Trust Heritage Festival and through its Heritage Awards Program.

Council is also active in assisting in sustaining heritage places and contributing to local economies through its Heritage Assistance Fund. Council also provides the services of a heritage advisor to assist property owners in the management of heritage items. This includes providing advice on maintenance, alterations and adaptive re-use. The management of this fund generally follows the guidelines established by the Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.

Work with the Department of Planning to develop integrated heritage tourism strategies (IW E6.3.1).

The City of Canada Bay has developed heritage tourism strategies that link into heritage tourism in the region and state. Council's program of audio heritage walks was done in partnership with Sharing Sydney Harbour. Activities for the National Trust Heritage Festival are part of the important program organised by the National Trust. Other opportunities to promote heritage within other tourism strategies in the region should be explored.



8.4.2. Other Opportunities and Challenges Industrial Heritage

The waterfront industrial heritage of the City has been mostly lost and replaced by medium/high rise flat development (Chiswick, Breakfast Point and Cabarita) although a small number of significant heritage buildings have been retained. The eastern waterfront has been largely altered by such development and the river end of the LGA is now being similarly affected.

Landmark Heritage Sites

There are six items identified as State heritage significance on the State Heritage Register. These are institutional/infrastructure sites and includes the Walker/Yaralla groups.

In heritage terms the City of Canada Bay is particularly distinguished by its generally homogeneous Federation and Inter-War residential townscapes including period shops and commercial buildings. Federation townscapes characterise much of the Drummoyne peninsula with Inter-War townscapes of areas such as Rodd Point and Concord West, providing a good representative examples of Inter-War Sydney suburbs. Also notable are the Yaralla estate, Rivendell (former Thomas Walker Convalescent Hospital), the parklands and remaining unspoilt waterfront areas. However, it should be noted that whilst the waterfront originally shaped the area, the loss of its industrial heritage and redevelopment of the waterfront with residential units has significantly altered the heritage of the waterfront setting of the City.

The Yaralla Estate and Rivendell (former Thomas Walker Convalescent Hospital) precincts are remarkable collections of buildings and vast landscapes so close to the City, are of exceptional significance and should be retained. Conserving these resources on riverfront headlands is an ongoing planning challenge. Concord Repatriation General Hospital adjacent to these sites provides a dramatic contrast in the landscape and its significance as a landmark needs to be managed.

Landscapes

Much of the Canada Bay LGA, particularly Concord, was developed in the early twentieth century when the philosophies of a garden suburb underlay many planning decisions. The parks in the LGA and street plantings from this are an important feature of the Council area and contribute to the amenity of the area. The management and/or replacement of street trees when they have reached the end of their useful life needs to be carefully managed. Reinforcing street plantings and minimising the impacts of overhead electrical wiring on street trees needs to be better managed.



Development Pressure

A major heritage issue for the LGA is the progressive degradation of the heritage qualities of residences and residential groups by overdeveloped additions. This problem is not unique to the LGA. Design guidelines need to continue to evolve to respond to the increasing demand for larger developments within conservation areas and in the vicinity of heritage items. Many of the LGA's characteristic Inter-War dwellings are quite small in terms of building size, lot size and accommodation. A couple of decades ago, even after their heritage qualities were recognised and 'restoration' was a value-added practice, these dwellings would often be purchased by young-childless owners, or parents of one or two young children who would be satisfied with the accommodation (perhaps adding only a family room at the back) and would regard the property as a 'stepping stone' towards purchase of a larger property as their family needs grew.

Subsequently, the great increase in value of Sydney real estate, combined with a finite, even diminishing stock of intact 'period' houses, has meant that such a house is often the family's one and only opportunity to purchase a period property in Sydney. Thus there is great pressure to increase the accommodation in the house. This has resulted in some very imaginative but inappropriate efforts to add large amounts of floor space in two-storey rear additions to single storey houses while nevertheless complying with heritage design guidelines in terms of building forms and finishes. The results of such work are starting to seriously degrade the heritage qualities of the City's characteristic areas of Inter-War housing. Without making controls and guidelines over-prescriptive in terms of design, it is highly desirable to introduce controls that confine such extensions to the rear, on a horizontal plane and, if a second floor is required, that it be within the rear roof envelope of the house (as an attic in effect).

Zoning of Heritage Conservation Areas

Heritage Conservation Areas identified under Schedule 5 of the Canada Bay Local Environmental Plan 2008 contribute to the built heritage of Canada Bay Council LGA. Formal identification of these areas through the LEP aims to provide long term protection of their heritage value, helping to preserve the special character created through the contribution made by a number of individual items.

Currently a number of these Heritage Conservation Areas have also been zoned R3 Medium Density Residential. These include:

- Bourketown Conservation Area;
- Drummoyne Park Conservation Area';
- Drummoyne Avenue East Conservation Area;
- Drummoyne Avenue West Conservation Area;

- Marlborough and Tavistock Streets Conservation Area;
- Birkenhead and Dawson Estates Conservation Area;
- Salisbury Street Housing Group;
- Powell's Estate Conservation Area;
- Mortlake Workers' Housing Group; and
- Gale Street Inter-War Californian Bungalow Group.

A conflict exists where the zoning permits increased development potential and heritage controls promote the conservation of the existing built fabric.

8.5. Objectives and Actions

The broad heritage objectives are to:

Enhance Council's heritage database to allow informed decisions. Council's heritage resources are to be continually developed and adequately maintained. Part of this will include a Council wide heritage study review (if funding permits) to update the information and assessment of our heritage resources. This will enable informed decisions which reflect the heritage values of the community.

Develop and implement strategies to assist in the understanding and protection of heritage.

Council should continue to develop programs that generate public awareness and involvement in local heritage, providing opportunities to celebrate its importance to the community. These programs should include heritage awards, heritage funding assistance, heritage advisory services, participation in the National Trust Heritage Festival, continued development of audio walking tours etc.

To ensure that development does not adversely affect heritage significant places. Ensure the LEP and DCP contain appropriate controls to conserve local heritage. Ensure that adequate information is available about heritage items and conservation areas so that appropriate decisions can be made about future development.

To achieve these objectives, a series of strategies and associated actions are recommended. These are discussed in the following text.

Objective HE1 Enhance Council's heritage database to allow informed decisions

Action HE1 Prepare a Thematic History for Canada Bay

Prepare a thematic history of the entirety of the LGA. Completion of this action will be dependant on whether appropriate funding can be achieved.

Action HE2 Undertake a Heritage Study Review

Undertake a Heritage Study Review of the whole of the City of Canada Bay Council area based on revised Thematic History. Completion of this action will be dependant on whether appropriate funding can be achieved.

Action HE3 Provide individual inventory forms for buildings within conservation areas

Council should complete inventory forms for buildings within conservation areas in the Canada Bay LGA, so that the public can access information and be informed as to how their building contributes to the heritage significance of the area. Completion of this action will be dependant on whether appropriate funding can be achieved.

Action HE4 Manage Aboriginal sites

Actively manage Aboriginal Heritage sites in accordance with strategies in the Canada Bay Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Study and Management Plan.

Objective H2 Develop and implement strategies to assist in the understanding and protection of heritage.

Action HE5 Continued implementation of heritage assistance schemes and awards

Continue to support and implement strategies such as heritage assistance and/or rate reduction to encourage owners of heritage listed properties to conserve their properties.

Action HE6 Develop interpretive material to improve community understanding of the history and development of the City of Canada Bay.

Continued development of interpretive material to assist the community's understanding of its historical development. This could include historic walking guides, website information and heritage festival activities.

Action HE7 Continued engagement of Heritage Advisor

Continued engagement of a Heritage Advisor and augmentation of resources within Council.

Action HE8 Support the local studies collection in Council's libraries.

Continued engagement of a Local Studies Librarian and provision of adequate space in Council's libraries for its Local Studies Collection.

Objective H1 To ensure that development does not adversely affect heritage significant places.

Action HE9 Continue to develop guidelines and policies for managing development affecting heritage items and conservation areas.

Review existing planning guidelines and policies and update the provisions for development affecting heritage items and conservation areas.

Action HE10 Develop guidelines for managing Council owned landscape heritage items

Develop policies for the management of parks that have heritage significance so that these places can contribute to the amenity and overall character of the LGA.

Develop policies for the replacement of street plantings that are nearing the end of their useful life.

