

## PORT AUTHORITY OF NSW HERITAGE INVENTORY

#### State Heritage Inventory

SHI Number: 4560026		Study Number: N/A				
Item Name: White Bay	Power Station (Outle	t) Canal				
Location: Victoria Roa	d, Rozelle					
Address: Victoria Road	d, Rozelle		DUAP Region: Sydney South			
Suburb / Nearest Tow	n: Rozelle 2039		Historic Region: Sydney			
Local Govt Area: Inner	West		Parish: Petersham			
State: NSW		County: Cumberland				
Other/Former Names:	White Bay Inlet Canal	I, White Bay Powe	er Sta	tion Water Cooling Conduit		
Area/Group/Complex:		Group ID:				
Aboriginal Area: Wang	al clan	•				
Curtilage/Boundary: R to Rozelle Bay	uns from the power s	tation, parallel to	Victo	ria Road and under James Craig Road		
Item Type: Built	Group: Utilities - Electricity			Category: Electricity Generator/Power Station – coal/gas/oil		
Owner: Port Authority	of New South Wales					
Current Use:						
Former Uses: An outle White Bay Power Stati		alled an outlet car	nal) w	hich allowed water to flow out of the		
Assessed Significance: State		Endorsed Significance:				
Statement of Significa	nnce:					

The significance of the canal is derived from the significance of the White Bay Power Station complex. The canal is an integral part of the White Bay Power Station and its cooling system. The canal now also forms part of the ecosystem of the White Bay and Black Wattle Bay areas (for the Statement of significance for White Bay Power Station see SHR listing #01015 on State Heritage Inventory Database)

Historical Notes or Provenance:

Construction of the White Bay Power Station (Outlet) Canal began in 1912 as part of Phase 1 of the construction of the White Bay Power Station Complex.

The White Bay Power Station was one of four original Sydney Power Stations. Phase 1 was constructed between 1912 and 1917 by the New South Wales Railway Commissioners to serve the rapid expansion of the electric tramway system and the anticipated electrification of the city's railways. It involved the construction of the first half of the turbine hall, the switch house and one boiler house. Further construction phases of the White Bay Power Station were completed in 1925-28 and 1945-1958.

The site for the power station at White Bay was chosen partly because it had unlimited circulation water access with the possibility of separating inlet and outlet, thus avoiding local heating problems. Two cooling water canals were cut to White Bay Power Station—the inlet canal entering from White Bay and the discharge canal (the Outlet canal) emptying into Rozelle Bay.



The NSW Railway Commissioners constructed the first Power Station at Ultimo in 1899. This was followed by Sydney Municipal Council's (SMC) Pyrmont Power Station in 1904 and the Electric Light and Power Supply Corporation's (ELPC) Balmain Power Station in 1909. These four power stations formed the backbone of the Sydney electricity supply system until 1930 when the SMC completed the first stage of the Bunnerong Power Station. Until 1950 these power stations remained largely independent.

The formation of the Electricity Commission of NSW (ECNSW) in 1950 united NSW's electricity supply system and over the next 6 years the ECNSW took control of all the existing Sydney Power Stations. Pressure to close the Sydney power stations because of pollution grew and in 1983 Pyrmont and White Bay were the last of the original five to be decommissioned. White Bay was the longest serving power station in Sydney having 70 years' continuous generation within one building.

The cooling water system was an integral part of the power station operating complex where exhausted steam was converted to water in the massive cast-iron condensers. Cooling water may have been taken directly from the canal or the canal could have discharged into a tidal pool adjacent to the power station from where it was pumped into the condensers. It was normal practice for either static or dynamic screens to be constructed to prevent the ingress of any solid material, and it is possible that White Bay had an electrically powered rotating screen or bucket screen similar to the ones employed at Ultimo or Balmain Power Stations, but no evidence of the original screen remains.

According to the 'White Bay Power Station Conservation Management Plan' (2004, volume 5, page 32), the water entered the inlet conduit through a fixed grill screen to filter large materials, then through a set of revolving screens to filter any other materials: 'The conduits included silt wells and control valves. In the Turbine Hall, a Circulating Water Pump for each condenser drew water from individual pump section wells fed from the Inlet Conduit and pumped it through the body of the condenser, the outflow dropping into the Outlet Conduit.'

Themes:	National Theme:	State Theme:	Local
	3. Economy	Technology	Theme:
			(none)
	4. Settlement	Utilities	(none)
Designer:			
Maker / Builder	r New South Wales Railway (	Commissioners	

Year Started: 1912 Year Completed: 1917 Circa: No

Physical Description:

The outlet canal is not currently publicly visible above ground. The only evidence above ground identified is the partially open southern end of the canal below James Craig Road running south into Rozelle Bay, on land not owned by Port Authority of New South Wales.

Physical Condition:

The condition of the canal is unknown, as it is almost entirely enclosed. It is expected that the canal will have a high likelihood of containing industrial archaeological artefacts; however these will be under water.

Modification Dates:

1920-25 – construction of the Turbine Hall and Switch House (phase 2)

1945-58 – demolition of the first boiler house and construction in two stages of extant Boiler House.

1983 - White Bay Power Station decommissioned and ceased operations on 25 December.

Port Authority of NSW PAGE 2 OF 9



Late 1980s to early 1990s – the station was stripped of everything except elements identified for heritage conservation.

2000 - the power station was sold by Pacific Power to the (former) Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority.

Recommended Management:

Retain in situ and conserve

That further GIS mapping be undertaken, using existing aerial photos, to determine the exact sequence of the construction and demolition or, infilling of, cooling water canals and conduits.

The conduit should be surveyed by electromagnetic radiation methods and by lowering of a camera into the conduit. In addition, the sluice gates should be further investigated by removal of the metal plates, and preparation of measured drawings. This survey and additional documentary research are to inform an update of the existing SHI form and subsequent recommended management policy. However, these actions are not critical for establishing the significance of the canal.

Preparation of a Maintenance and Conservation Works Schedule to ensure acceptable condition and assist in long-term conservation after preparation of survey

Management: Statutory Instrument

Further Comments: Should GIS overlays of the various canals and stormwater channels evident on the site in the various mid-twentieth-century aerial photos be correlated, then it may be possible confirm the exact sequence of events of the opening and closing of canals.

The White Bay Power Station (Outlet) Canal, runs through the listed curtilage of the White Bay Power Station (SHR No. 01015) State Heritage Item, subsequently, the site must be managed accordingly.

Criteria a) The White Bay Power Station (Outlet) Canal has historic significance at a State level as an integral element critical to the operation of the White Bay Power Station. The choice of site for the power station depended on the supply of water for cooling the steam condensers. White Bay Power Station was the longest serving Sydney power station and is the only extant steam driven power station in Sydney. It retains within its fabric, and in the body of associated pictorial, written archives and reports and oral history recordings, evidence for the development of technology and work practices for the generation of electrical power from coal and water. (Design 5, 2004)

Criteria b)

Criteria c) Any potential aesthetic significance of the White Bay Power Station (Outlet) Canal is not known, as the structure is not accessible or visible.

Criteria d)

Criteria e) The actual technical significance of the White Bay Power Station (Outlet) Canal is not known, as the structure is not accessible or visible. However, it is considered to have a high potential for technical significance as a major component of the infrastructure of the power station. It is likely to exhibit technological achievements of its time. The White Bay Power Station (Outlet) Canal is also likely to contain industrial archaeological artefacts.

Criteria f) The existence of the canal is rare, especially in the context of the intact qualities of the surviving White Bay Power Station.

Criteria g)			
Integrity / Intac	ctness:		
References:	Author:	Title:	Year:

Port Authority of NSW PAGE 3 OF 9



		Depar Lands	tment of	Aeria	al P	hotographs					
		Mark Dunn  White Bay Power Station, The Dictionary of Sydney, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/white_bay_power_sta tion						2008			
		Railway Albu			nite Bay Power Station						
					lbum P3405, White Bay Power Station Construction hotographs					1912	
		Sydney Water Metropolitan Detail Series Plan Balmain Sheet 51					1920				
Board of NSW Star Design 5 Her			Balmain Coal Loader Upgrading: Environmental Impact Statement						1978		
				leritage Interpretation Strategy, Bays West Sub-Precincts White Bay Power Station and Robert Street					15/02 /22		
Studies:	Αι	ithor:			Title: Number:					nber:	Year:
	Godden Mackay Logan PL			PL	L Sydney Ports Corporation White Bay Power Station (Inlet) Canal 45600				0062	2011	
Design 5			White Bay Power Station Conservation Management Plan Volumes 1–5					2004			
Parcels:		Parcel Lot Number: Code:			Section: Pla			an ode:			
Latitude:					Lo	ongitude:					
Listings:	gs: Name:				Title: Numl			umb	er: Date:		
Heritage Act – S.170 NSW State agency heritage register					White Bay Power Station (Outlet) Canal 4560016 200			2004			
Data Entry: Date First Entered: 7/07/2004			Date Updated: S			Sta	atus:				
			11/01/2023 Ba					sic			

Port Authority of NSW PAGE 4 0F 9





Caption: White Bay Power Station Canal-southern end of canal (Leading to Rozelle Bay)

Copyright: Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd

Image By: Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd

Image Date: undated, c2011

Image File: 4560026b1.jpg

Port Authority of NSW PAGE 5 OF 9





Caption: View of what appears to be the conversion of the west section of the cooling water canal to a conduit

Copyright: Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences

Image By: Commissioner for Railways

Image Date: 14/11/1912

Image File:

Port Authority of NSW PAGE 6 OF 9





Caption: Aerial photograph of the White Bay Power Station. There is no evidence of the original cooling water canal as the coal owning facilities have now encroached completely on it former location

Copyright: Department of Lands

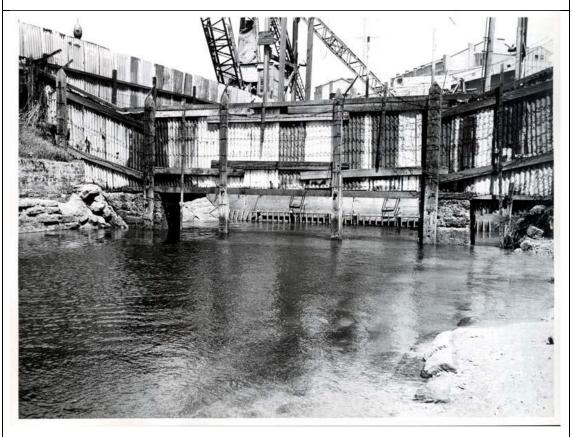
Image By:

Image Date: 1/04/1968

Image File:

Port Authority of NSW PAGE **7** 0F **9** 





Caption: Junction between the cooling water canal and the covered (conduit) section beyond, near the north elevation of the Boiler House

Copyright: Leichhardt Local Studies Library

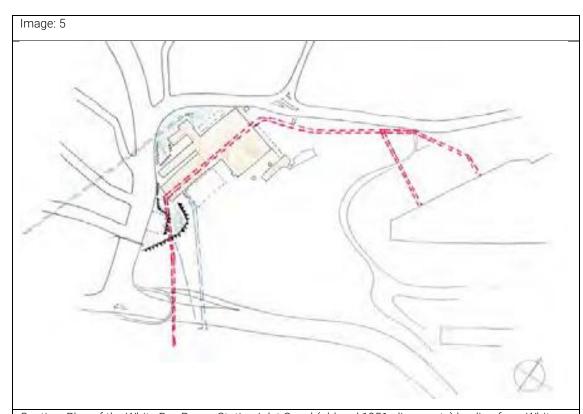
Image By:

Image Date: 1930s-40s

Image File:

Port Authority of NSW PAGE 8 0F 9





Caption: Plan of the White Bay Power Station Inlet Canal (old and 1951 alignments) leading from White Bay and the Outlet Canal leading south to Rozelle Bay

Copyright: Design 5 Architects, 15 February 2022

Image By: Design 5 Architects

Image Date:

Image File:

Page 9 OF 9