FINAL DRAFT

Archaeological Conservation
Management Plan

The Sydney Conservatorium of Music and
Conservatorium High School

for

The Department of Public Works & Services

July 1998

CASEY & LOWE ASSOCIATES
Archaeology & Heritage

420 Marrickville Road, Marrickville NSW 2204 • Tel. & Fax: (02) 9568 5375
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

History
Shortly after European settlement in 1788 the land containing the study area was included within the Government Domain. Between 1794 and 1806 a series of leases in the Domain saw the construction of a mill in 1797 and a bakehouse c1802 within the study area. Both Governors Bligh and Macquarie were determined that the land within the Government Domain would be free of illegal leases and buildings. By 1812 Governor Macquarie has enclosed the Domain behind walls and fences except for the part leased to Mr Palmer and Mr Riley. Between 1813 and 1816 a foreshore circuit was constructed to a design by Mrs Macquarie. As early as 1813 Macquarie tried to have the bakehouse and mills removed. The bakehouse was demolished c1814 and the small mill survived until 1816. By 1821 the Macquaries had laid out the garden, grounds and domain ‘as extensive and self-conscious landscaped creations giving Government House the appearance of a grand English private estate’. The Government Stables, now the Conservatorium of Music, were erected between 1817 and 1821 to a design of Francis Greenway and chosen by Mrs Macquarie. The Sydney Conservatorium of Music was established on the site in 1913.

Remains
Archaeological excavations between May and July 1998 uncovered remains of:
- the forecourt (Road 2) to the former Stables with associated drainage, probably built c1821;
- Road 1, a section of road at the eastern end of the Stables forecourt, 1820s-c1845;
- a cistern, possibly associated with the operation of the bakery and mill;
- a quarry;
- evidence about the nature and construction of the 1820s landscape.

Condition
The condition of the archaeological remains varies considerably. The remains of the Stables forecourt are generally in good condition while the remains of Road 1 are in a poor condition and the elements incomplete.

Significance
The archaeological site as a whole is considered to have a high level of research potential and significance. The remains of the Stables forecourt (Road 2) with its drainage system and its association with the operation of the former Stables is considered to have a high level of heritage significance. The remains of Road 1 have a moderate level of heritage significance because of its reduced integrity where 65% of the bricks are fragmentary and the gravel metalling only partially survives.

Options
A series of nine options were reviewed in Section 8.0 to determine how best to address the future management of the archaeological remains. These options range from no redevelopment of the site to some in situ retention and interpretation to no in situ retention or interpretation of the remains within the development.

Recommendations
After careful consideration of these options the archaeologists recommend that Option 5 be adopted for the management of the archaeological remains. This option includes:
- the principle of retaining in situ a portion of Stables forecourt remains which is a representative sample of a type of road construction and drainage techniques. The location of this representative sample has been identified as being suitable to retain within the Conservatorium redevelopment;
the lifting and relocation, if feasible, or if not, the reconstruction of the section of the dish drain of Road 1 with the convict arrows, and;
- the interpretation of the main elements of the archaeological remains both within the architecture and through an interpretative space which includes the results of the archaeological excavation, and historical resources.

Basis for Recommendation of Option 5
The above recommendation is based on the evidence and discussion in Sections 5, 6 and 7.

While there is no argument that a section of the remains are significant enough to warrant incorporation into the new development, there may be disagreement about which sections or how much should be retained. The criteria used to decide this matter should be derived from the Burra Charter’s guidelines on conservation principles and conservation processes.

Essentially, the argument for the retention of a section of the Stables forecourt (Road 2) remains above that of the Road 1 remains rests with their differing level of integrity. The Stables forecourt remains are well preserved with a large section of the Stables forecourt surfacing intact, as well as the road metalling and several examples of sub-surface drains. It is on solid rock with the potential to leave the area connected to the side of the development rather than to leave it pedestal. This would enhance its stability. All the area’s elements could be incorporated into a compact display area which could be easily interpreted to the public with a minimum of introduced fabric.

The Road 1 remains are poorly preserved. Despite the extensive run of brick drains on either side of the road 65% of the bricks are fragmentary. To enable effective interpretation of this area the road surface would need to be nearly completely rebuilt using introduced materials. The effect of this reconstruction would be to see the early nineteenth-century components of the roadway completely unbalanced by late twentieth-century additions. In general the retention of Road 1 is not seen as a feasible option. In addition the Client views the retention of this road as a high economic burden and loss of important music facilities.

Recommendations for Management of Archaeological Relics
Detailed recommendations for management of archaeological relics uncovered during further work are outlined in Section 3.10.

Interpretation within Conservatorium Redevelopment
The general basis on which the overall interpretation strategy will operate is that the archaeological results and the investigation of the Greenway Stables form and fabric should see real and substantive public benefit. The nett gain should see a significant increase in the public’s ability to understand and appreciate the site’s history. To this end a working party with representatives from the key stakeholders will be asked to contribute to and guide this process.

Endorsement of Report
This report and its recommendations have been endorsed by the current landholder, The Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, and the future state landholder, the Department of Education and Training. See Appendices 5 and 6.
## Contents

**Executive Summary**

1.0 Introduction  
1.1 Background  
1.2 Study Area  
1.3 Review of Previous Reports and the Heritage Process  
1.4 Methodology  
1.5 Limitations  
1.6 Author Identification  
1.7 Acknowledgements  
1.8 Abbreviations  
1.9 Terminology  
1.10 List of Illustrations  

2.0 History  
2.1 Historical Context  
2.2 Historical Chronology and References  
2.3 Historical Themes  

3.0 Results of Archaeological Work  
3.1 Stables Forecourt (Road 2)  
3.2 Road 1  
3.3 The Cistern  
3.4 The Mill and Bakery  
3.5 The Quarry  
3.6 Area B  
3.7 Area C  
3.8 Area D  
3.9 Testing in the Royal Botanic Gardens  
3.10 Remaining Archaeological Potential of the Site and Recommendations  

4.0 Archaeological Context  
4.1 Archaeological Sites Retained *in situ*  
4.2 Significant Extant Roads  
4.3 Archaeological Work in the Domain and Government House  
4.4 Recent Archaeological Excavations where remains dating between 1788 and 1840s were removed  
4.5 Drains on Archaeological Sites  
4.6 Usual Practice on Sub-surface Archaeological Sites  
4.7 Archaeological Excavation  

5.0 Assessment of Heritage Significance  
5.1 Basis of Assessment of Heritage Significance  
5.2 Discussion of Heritage Significance  
5.3 Statement of Heritage Significance
6.0 Constraints and Issues
  6.1 Constraints Arising from Heritage Significance 70
  6.2 Statutory Constraints 70
  6.3 Constraints arising from condition of fabric 71
  6.4 Constraints arising from the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS 71
  6.5 Constraints arising from the Sydney Conservatorium Management Plan 72
  6.6 Owners Requirements 72
  6.7 Opportunities 73

7.0 Policy 74

8.0 Options 78

9.0 Interpretation Proposals 90

10.0 Recommendations 93

11.0 Bibliography 95

12.0 Illustrations

Appendices
1. Heritage Council Resolutions
2. Excavation Permit Application Conditions
4. Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS
5. Letter from Department of Education and Training
6. Letter from Royal Botanic Gardens
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
Archaeological Conservation and Management Plan

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background
This Archaeological Conservation Management Plan was commissioned by the Department of Public Works and Services (DPWS) at the request of the Heritage Council of New South Wales. The Heritage Council identified the need for this report in resolutions decided upon at a special meeting held 29 June 1998 (Appendix 1).

Specifically the Archaeological Conservation Management Plan is to:

i. Reassess the significance of the archaeological site in its wider context taking the recent discoveries into account and in accordance with guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual.

ii. Explore a range of options for future treatment of the archaeological features and relics within the Conservatorium of Music redevelopment site.

iii. Address long term interpretation options.

To reassess the significance of the archaeological site it was necessary to undertake additional archaeological works both in the Domain, adjacent to the Conservatorium buildings, and in the Royal Botanic Gardens (RBG). The work in the Royal Botanic Gardens was specifically undertaken at the request of the Heritage Council.

1.2 Study Area
The study area which forms the subject of this report is the Conservatorium redevelopment site. The archaeological works were undertaken in the area immediately south of the Conservatorium building (former Government Stables), to the west and further south into the Botanic Gardens (Fig. 1). The western edge of the study area was defined by the hurricane fence line. Access beyond this point was restricted but some archaeological excavation was undertaken. The eastern boundary was determined by known and observed impacts from the open cut excavation for the construction of the railway tunnels commencing in 1916 and finishing c1927 which run through the eastern part of the site.\(^1\)

The study area, to date, is the twentieth-century roadway and the grassy slope to the south of the Greenway building. Other testing work was undertaken in the western area (Area D) nearer to the Cahill Expressway tunnel and on the north side of the Conservatorium (Fig.2).

1.3 Review of the Heritage Process at the Sydney Conservatorium of Music
The following steps have been undertaken in relation to the management, identification and excavation of the archaeological remains:

1. In October 1996 DPWS Client Services Division commissioned DPWS Heritage Group to prepare a Conservation Management Plan of the Conservatorium of Music building and grounds. This was prepared in 1996-97. It made recommendations for the preparation of an

---

\(^1\) Previous archaeological monitoring by ERM Mitchell McCotter (Ireland 1998a) in association with tree root inspections confirmed that the area of the train lines was now all fill above the railway tunnels. During our works on site we observed a number of holes excavated over the railway tunnels which confirmed that the archaeological remains in the eastern part of the site had been destroyed.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
Archaeological Zoning Plan and Assessment and identified policies (March 1997). It also made general recommendations that the future development of that the 1960s building should be removed to restore the relationship with Government House and that development should be concentrated to the south of the Greenway building.

2. The ‘Sydney Conservatorium of Music, Archaeological Zoning Plan’ was prepared by Dr Rosemary Annable for DPWS (August 1997). This report included a ‘zoning’ map and a site development plan showing the overlay of various historical plans. This report presented a detailed analysis of the various phases of potential archaeological remains that might survive within the study area. Of the seven main phases of occupation it identified:

- **pre-1788** Buried ground levels pre-dating European occupation, study of vegetation cover and soil profile pre-dating European occupation.
- **pre-1817** Pre-1800 mill and pre-1802 bakehouse and dwelling house and below ground features such as drains, privies, wells, tracks, road surfaces etc.
- **1817-1821** Stables as originally constructed.
- **1821-1912** The use of the building as a stables, changes to configuration, both internal and external.
- **1879-1882** The construction and subsequent destruction by fire of the Garden Palace and the replanting of the gardens.
- **1913-1997** The conversion of the building for use as the Conservatorium of Music and alterations and adaptations for this purpose.

The Zoning Plan identified the following zones of archaeological potential and their appropriate level of management (Fig. 2):

- **Zone 1** No action necessary.
- **Zone 2 & 2A** Test excavation followed by more extensive excavation if required.
- **Zone 3** Test excavation followed by more extensive excavation if required. No requirement to preserve *in situ*.
- **Zone 4 & 4A** Full scale research excavation with potential requirement for conservation of remains *in situ*.
- **Zone 5** Conservation *in situ* a potential requirement.

3. In January 1998 Tracy Ireland was commissioned to write an Archaeological Management Strategy for the site. As part of this strategy Ms Ireland undertook some testing to locate the cistern known from road works undertaken in 1917 and the bakery which was thought to project to the south of the Stables building underneath the road. The Management Strategy and the archaeological results formed the basis of the excavation permit application. The main focus of the conditions attached to the excavation permit was to retain the remains of the early windmill and bakery that might survive on the site. This report made detailed recommendations about the archaeological recording of the site to a high standard and the use of a multi-disciplinary team that had the skills to deal adequately with the research potential of this significant archaeological landscape.

---

3 This review partially based on Ireland 1998b:6.
Figure 1.1: Location plan of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School.
Figure 1.2: Plan of the Conservatorium redevelopment.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
Figure 1.3: Plan showing extent of archaeological works undertaken by Casey & Lowe Associates at the Conservatorium Redevelopment Site. This includes testing to the west in Area D and within the Royal Botanic Gardens.
Figure 1.4: Overlay of historic plans showing the various potential archaeological remains. Annable 1997.
4. Application for an excavation permit based on the Archaeological Management Strategy was approved with conditions (see Appendix 2).

5. Casey & Lowe Associates were engaged to implement the Archaeological Management Strategy in April 1998. Field work commenced on 11 May 1998. This field work was based on the criteria identified in the Archaeological Management Strategy. To implement this strategy a comprehensive program of archaeological recording was undertaken involving up to fourteen staff over a period of two weeks. In addition to this a multi-disciplinary team of experts was involved to assist with the identification of particular research aspects of the archaeological remains. These include a soil scientist, an environmental scientist to undertake pollen analysis for identification of plant species, a heritage landscape expert, a faunal expert, computer mapping and a materials conservator.

6. Following the discovery of an Aboriginal artefact a test excavation for Aboriginal remains was undertaken. During the process of this work it was determined that the material containing the remains was fill. Later analysis determined that this fill was probably deposited there c1821 to form the slope.

7. When the remains of Road 1 were found the Heritage Office archaeologist, Caitlin Allen, was informed. She visited the site and advised that an application needed to be made to the Heritage Council to remove the roadway.

8. DPWS applied to the Heritage Office to request the removal of these remains.

9. The Heritage Council Advisory Committee met to discuss the application. A decision was made to visit the site to inspect the remains. They undertook a site inspection on 23 June. No decision was made concerning the remains at that time.

10. The Minister for Planning requested the Heritage Council to make the decision about the application.

11. The Heritage Council met on 29 June 1998 and passed a resolution requesting among other things the preparation of an Archaeological Conservation Management plan as part of the information available to the Council to assist it in reaching a decision.

1.4 Methodology
The methodology used in the preparation of this Conservation Management Plan involved detailing the "archaeological findings on site to an interim report stage and reassessing the identified archaeological remains within the context of further historical research and the archaeological results. A detailed assessment was undertaken of the heritage significance of the site based on the NSW Heritage Manual criteria and the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS. A condition report was undertaken for Road 1 and the Stables forecourt (Road 2) remains by a materials conservator from International Conservation Services (ICS) to assist in identifying issues relating to the conservation of the archaeological fabric (Appendix 3).

1.5 Limitations
Dr Rosemary Annable has undertaken additional historical research to try to provide solid evidence for the initial archaeological interpretations for the archaeological remains. This additional research has not always provided the close historical evidence required on which to base the archaeological interpretation.

The historical evidence is insufficient for the task of providing solid evidence for the date of construction of some of the archaeological remains at the site. Much of the interpretation (as is the usual case with sub-surface archaeological sites) is hypothetical and cannot always be supported by historical evidence. While informed assumptions are made about the time and dates...
of construction it cannot be said with certainty that the extant fabric of Road 1 or the Stables forecourt (Road 2) was built in a certain year. It most cases roadworks are periodically maintained.

Dating archaeological remains is usually an issue. It is even more so an issue when trying to reassess the significance of these remains. If recommendations are to be made, options chosen and public monies expended these actions need to be based on solid facts not theories. This issue clearly affects what an archaeologist can say or not say when trying to understand the true significance of this archaeological site.

The basis of this significance assessment must be what can be said with a high degree of certainty and not what can be believed or thought about the construction of the remains. This affects most notably our interpretation of Road 1.

While the archaeologists are generally of the opinion that Road 1 was probably built at about the same time as the Stables forecourt they have limited archaeological and historical evidence upon which to base this theory. The general view is that the strong functional relationship between the forecourt and the Stables provides a solid basis to say that the remains of the forecourt were constructed at the same time as the stables. This functional linkage is not as strong with Road 1.

In addition there is the issue about what sort of evidence is seen in the drawings and maps. While there may be roads shown this does not necessarily mean that the archaeological remains uncovered during the recent work were not introduced later. The fabric can be remade, relaid, and/or replaced at any time during the period of use. It is part of the maintenance of the item.

Sufficient time and funding was made to complete this report to a high standard.

1.6 Author Identification
Section 2 of this report was written by Dr Rosemary Annable who undertook historical research for the Conservation Management Plan and wrote the Archaeological Zoning Plan for the Conservatorium site. Sections 3 and 4 were written by Mary Casey and reviewed by Tony Lowe. Section 5 was initially outlined by Mary Casey and developed in association with Barry McGregor, Megan Jones, Tony Lowe, Warwick Mayne-Wilson and Anne Warr. Section 7.0 was written by Mary Casey with comments from other members of the project team. Sections 8.0 and 9.0 were written by Barry McGregor, Mary Casey with comments by Megan Jones. Interpretation schemes were designed by Barry McGregor. Comments on a preliminary draft of this report were made by Chris Johnson, Megan Jones, Warwick Mayne-Wilson, Anne Warr, Tracy Ireland, Phillip Baker and John Malone. Andrew Wilson, Archaeological Computing Lab. University of Sydney, carried out the project’s computer mapping. Darryl Jackson Robin Dyke Pty Ltd produced the interpretation plans.

1.7 Acknowledgements
Thanks to Caitlin Allen for her discussions of the Heritage Council Resolutions and the requirements of this report.

Many thanks to the following archaeologists for discussing their work in the RBG and Domain and other issues:
- Anna Wong, DPWS Heritage Group
- Matthew Kelly and Nadia Iacono, Godden Mackay Pty Ltd

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
Many thanks to the following archaeologists who provided advice on comparative sites and other archaeological issues:
- Siobhan Lavelle who has a broad knowledge of significant colonial roads;
- Anne Bickford with whom I discussed aspects of significance and recent work;
- Jennie Lindbergh who provided information about recent archaeological work at Richmond and Windsor.

Phillip Baker, Chris Johnson, John Malone and Anne Warr of DPWS.

1.8 Abbreviations
DPWS Department of Public Works and Services
HOL Heritage Office Listing – information from their register
RBG Royal Botanic Gardens
ML Mitchell Library

1.9 Terminology

Archaeological Assessment
A study undertaken to establish the archaeological significance (research potential) of a particular site and to identify appropriate management actions.

Archaeological Investigation or Excavation
The manual excavation of an archaeological site. This type of excavation on historic sites usually involves the stratigraphic excavation of open areas.

Archaeological Potential
The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research.

Archaeological Monitoring
Archaeological monitoring is recommended for those areas where the impact of the works is not considered to mean the destruction of significant archaeological fabric. Nevertheless the disturbance of features both suspected and unsuspected is possible. In order to provide for the proper assessment and recording of these features an archaeologist should inspect the works site at intervals they consider to be adequate and to be ‘at call’ in case the contractor uncovers remains that should be assessed by the archaeologist.

It is not anticipated that monitoring will impact on the planned works or unduly hold up the contractors’ work schedules. If recording of features is necessary it would be carried out as quickly as possible so that any time delays are minimised.

Monitoring is a regular archaeological practice used on many building and development sites.

Archaeological Significance
A category of significance referring to scientific value or ‘research potential’, that is, the ability to yield information through investigation.

Most of the terminology used in this report has been taken from the Archaeological Assessment Guidelines 1996, Heritage Office of NSW and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.
Archaeological Site
A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

Archaeological Zoning Plan
A graphic plan of a place which indicates the relative archaeological potential of different areas or zones. Archaeological zoning plans are prepared by undertaking broad-scale archaeological assessment of a large area. They may be incorporated into the provisions of environmental instruments.

Conservation Plan
A document establishing the significance of a heritage item or a heritage conservation area and policies to retain that significance. It can include guidelines for additional development or maintenance associated with the heritage item or conservation area.

Contact Sites
Sites which are associated with or display physical evidence of interaction between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

Excavation Permit
A permit to disturb or excavate a relic issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales under Section 60 or Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977.

Forecourt
The forecourt referred to in this document is always the Stables forecourt on the southern side of the Conservatorium building. The team working on this report chose the term forecourt as the most appropriate description of this space. This term encapsulate the functions of this road which acted as an access into the Stables, which was a contrived design element in the picturesque landscape, because it presented a contrast to the courtyard that existed within the Stables building, and because it also acted as a link road into the Botanic Gardens.

Historical Archaeology
Historical Archaeology is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents. In NSW this covers the period since the European occupation of NSW in 1788. As well as identifying these remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. It includes an examination of how the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the consumer items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. The material remains studied include:

* Archaeological Sites:
  - below ground: these contains relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts.
  - above ground: buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.
* Cultural Landscapes
* Maritime Sites:
  - shipwrecks
  - structures associated with maritime activities.
Research Design
A set of questions which can be investigated using archaeological evidence and a methodology for addressing them. A research design is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool which ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, their information content can be preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge.

Research Potential
The ability of a site or feature to yield information through archaeological investigation. The significance of archaeological sites is assessed according to their ability to contribute information to substantive research questions.

Stables Forecourt
The forecourt referred to in this document is always the Stables forecourt on the southern side of the Conservatorium building. The team working on this report chose the term forecourt as the most appropriate description of this space. This term encapsulate the functions of this road which acted as an access into the Stables, which was a contrived design element in the picturesque landscape, because it presented a contrast to the courtyard that existed within the Stables building, and because it also acted as a link road into the Botanic Gardens.

Site
A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground archaeological sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.
1.10 List of Illustrations

Figures

Section 1.0
Figure 1.1: Location plan of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School.
Figure 1.2: Plan of the Conservatorium redevelopment.
Figure 1.3: Plan showing extent of archaeological works including testing in the western area and within the Botanic Gardens.
Figure 1.4: Overlay of historic plans showing the various potential archaeological remains, Annable 1997.

Section 2.0
Figure 2.1: 1822 plan showing the study area. This plan is not especially accurate as it is incorrect in its location of the Stables building and the positioning of the roads in relation to the building. Sydney Takes Shape Kelly & Crocker 1978.
Figure 2.2: Plan from Meehan's field book 1826 with various roads/paths at the eastern end of the Stables forecourt. AONSW.
Figure 2.3: 1829 plan of the study area. The position of Road 1 as shown on this plan is not particularly accurate but it is a good indication of the configuration of the various forecourt and road elements. Plan of the Improvements of that Part of Sydney towards Bennelong Point. AONSW SZ454.
Figure 2.4: 1831 plan of the study area. Details on this plan have not been found during excavation. Sydney Takes Shape Kelly & Crocker 1978.
Figure 2.5: Detail from Burford's 1827 panorama of Sydney. ML DG XVIA/2 & PX*D 266.
Figure 2.6: Detail from Woore's 1829 panorama of Sydney. ML Z SVI/1829/1a-f.
Figure 2.7: Plan of the Governor's Demesne Land. Cartwright 1816, ML.
Figure 2.8: Harper's 1823 plan of Sydney. AONSW SZ434.
Figure 2.9: Old Windmill drawn by Robert Russell in 1835. Dixon Library ZDL PX4.
Figure 2.10: 1845 plan showing that Road 1 still survived in this position. Note the location of the forecourt elements. Plan of the Inner Domain. AOMAP 5628.
Figure 2.11: 1865 Trigonometric Survey.
Figure 2.12: 1879 plan of the study area showing the Garden Palace building and new landscaping.
Figure 2.13: 1879 photograph of the Stables by C. Bayliss showing the layout of the new landscaping. Taken from the Garden Palace building. Library of Australia.
Figure 2.14: Exposure of the cistern in 1917, looking west.

Section 3.0
Plan 3.1: Plan showing the location of the remains of the forecourt (Road 2) and Road 1. Archaeological Computing Lab. University of Sydney.
Plan 3.2: Plan showing a hypothetical reconstruction some of the forecourt (Road 2). Archaeological Computing Lab. University of Sydney.
Plan 3.3: Plan of southeastern forecourt (Road 2) remains.
Plan 3.4: Plan of Road 1.

Photographs
Photo 3.1: Forecourt (Road 2) remains. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (10/26).
Photo 3.2: Forecourt (Road 2) looking east. This shows both the dish drain at the southern edge of the red metalling and the arched brick drain over the rock cut channel. Note the light...
coloured clay underneath the dish drain and above the arched drain and the rubble in the foreground. Scale 1m. Conservatorium 1998 (11/0).

Photo 3.3: Detail of eastern part of the forecourt (Road 2) looking south. The rectangular brick drain runs from the west section underneath the road metalling and appears on the east where the road metalling no longer survives. The thick black line at the base of the section is the 1820s slope. Scale 1m. Conservatorium 1998 (11/11).

Photo 3.4: Length of rectangular brick drain which was adjacent to the cistern. Scale 1m. Conservatorium 1998 (3/33).

Photo 3.5: Extension of forecourt (Road 2) with dish drain with rubble. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (13/0).

Photo 3.6: Section of the arched underground drain underneath the bitumen road. The upper part of the drain has been crushed, probably in 1917 when the roadway was constructed.

Photo 3.7: Section of dish drain forming an edge to the forecourt (Road 2) adjacent to the eastern entrance. Conservatorium 1998 (13/8).

Photo 3.8: Broken bricks and road base indicating the edge of the forecourt (Road 2) in the eastern part of the site. Conservatorium 1998 (12/11).

Photo 3.9: Road 1 looking south. The large cut is from the removal of the palm tree. Conservatorium 1998 (10/20).

Photo 3.10: The extension of Road 1 towards the Gardens fenceline. No evidence of the brick drains or metalling survived in this area. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (11/19).

Photo 3.11: Section of brick drain in Road 1 with the broad arrow. Scale 30 cm. Conservatorium 1998 (5/6).

Photo 3.12: Core of natural sand and pallid clay (75 cm) removed from the base of 70 cm deep sondheim adjacent to Road 1. The area immediately north of Road 1 has 1.45 m of loose material underneath it. Scale 30 cm. Conservatorium 1998 (11/30).

Photo 3.13: Test Trench showing the rectangular trench discovered during excavation adjacent to the southern wall of the stables. The base of the trench is cut into bedrock. No remains of the bakery were found. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (4/21).


Photo 3.15: General view of Trench A looking south showing that section of the quarry from where flat stones were cut. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (2/34).

Photo 3.16: General view of northern section of Area C showing some of the trenches excavated by the prehistorians and the Aboriginal Land Council. The two large boards to the right are lying next to Trench I. Conservatorium 1998 (8/5).

Photo 3.17: General view of southern part of Area C following general excavation of the fill deposits down to bedrock or the natural yellow decaying sandstone. Conservatorium 1998 (8/7).

Photo 3.18: Southern section of Trench L showing the darker ‘topsoil’ layer above fill. The ground level drops away sharply to the northwest. Conservatorium 1998 (8/13).

Photo 3.19: Trench in western area with landscape fill above bedrock. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (7/30).

Photo 3.20: Test Trench 2 showing landscape fill above bedrock. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (10/2).
2.0 History

2.1 Historical Context

Leases in the Government Domain 1794-1806

Although Governor Phillip's Government Order of 2 December 1792 had stated quite clearly that no land within his established boundary line for the Government Domain was ever to be granted, or let on lease, a number of leases were made within this area between 1794 and 1806. In addition some premises were erected within the Government Domain without the benefit of a formal lease. Notable amongst these were the mill, bakehouse and dwelling house erected on the site which was later to be chosen by Governor Macquarie for his Gothic stables and offices. The mill was built of timber. Evidence from various illustrations suggests that it was built at a somewhat higher elevation than the bakehouse, presumably in the best position to catch the wind. Pictorial evidence suggests that these structures were built by 1800. Watling's view of 1800 shows both the mill and an adjacent building (presumably the bakehouse and dwelling house) and these are also visible in a view of Sydney Cove datable by the unfinished state of the drawing room extension to Government house, added by Governor King in 1801.

Grimes' map of 1800 identifies the mill on the later stables site as 'Boston's mill' but in all subsequent documentation the person referred to as the owner and builder of these structures is the Commissary, John Palmer. Palmer's occupation of this site was formally ratified by Governor King in 1802 when a lease was executed for an area of 3a 32p 'now in occupation of John Palmer esq.' on which the mill and associated buildings were already located. This was in exchange for the surrender of an allotment of land at the corner of George Street and Bridge Street required for use as a Lumber Yard. The lease was for a period of five years but noted that as Palmer had 'erected some durable buildings on the said lease, he has a promise of the lease being renewed at the end of every five years until the term of 21 years expire'.

During the period until the arrival of Governor Bligh in 1806, access to the leases within the area designated by Governor Phillip for the use of the Government must have been available through the Domain and around the area of Government House. Lesueur's map of Sydney in 1802 shows a line of road behind Government House (separating it from the allotments to the south) leading to the mill and bakehouse. A line of road is also shown running south from the mill and bakehouse to join a road leading to John Palmer's farm.

When Palmer built his second and much larger mill in about 1806, it was constructed at the southernmost end of his lease (the highest point) in close proximity to this road. The mill was

---

6 Many images that are not included in this document are included in the SCCMP.
8 Macquarie to Bathurst Despatch No. 13 dated 7 October 1814, Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol VIII p.341.
12 Land Titles Office Grants & Leases of Land Book 3C p.97.
described as 'new' in Meehan's map of 1807.\textsuperscript{14} It is possible that the stone for the mill was quarried on Palmer's lease. In later years it was claimed that Palmer had discussed the location of the new mill with Governor Phillip, indicating that it must have been planned before August 1806.\textsuperscript{15} The second mill was a stone tower mill, considerably larger than the earlier Boston's mill. The mills, bakehouse and dwelling house had cost, it was claimed, 'upwards of 5,000 pounds'.\textsuperscript{16}

The two mills were differentiated as Palmer's 'large mill' (the stone tower) with the timber mill referred to as Palmer's 'small mill'.\textsuperscript{17} The comparative size of the two mills is apparent in many views of the period.\textsuperscript{18}

A third mill within the Government Domain, a post mill, was erected in 1805 by Nathaniel Lucas on his lease to the south of Palmer's and south of the road leading to Palmer's farm. Most of the timber for the mill and several pairs of mill stones had been brought to Sydney from Norfolk island, where Lucas had formerly been Superintendent. The mill was erected and in working order within six weeks.\textsuperscript{19}

**Governor Bligh's changes 1807-1808**

Considerable changes were made to the design of the grounds around Government House during Governor Bligh's period of office. Amongst these were Bligh's instructions that houses adjacent to Government House be cleared away and that the boundary line of the Governor's Domain, as established by Governor Phillip, be re-established for the exclusive use of Government and the Governor. Rock outcrops were blown up and carriage roads made 'all around Bennelong's Point and down about Farm Cove all ditch'd in and no thoroughfare allowed'.\textsuperscript{20} The formal beds in front of Government House were removed and more fashionable English landscaping adopted.\textsuperscript{21} The ditch marking the boundary of the Domain was re-dug and the area enclosed exclusively for the Governor's use.\textsuperscript{22} Meehan's plan of 1807 shows the line of the ditch.\textsuperscript{23} It is assumed that Governor Bligh's arrest on 26 January 1808 and his detention at Government House for the next twelve months put an end to any changes under his direction.\textsuperscript{24}

While Governor Bligh did not attempt to remove Palmer's mills, house and bakehouse, the changes and extensions made to the grounds immediately surrounding Government House would presumably have meant that access to the mills, dwelling house and bakehouse was no longer available from behind Government House but would have had to have been effected from the road to the south. Presumably some sort of track (or tracks) ran from the road to the two mills to provide access for those bringing their grain to be ground.

\textsuperscript{14} AONSW Map No 5387A.
\textsuperscript{15} William Walker to Secretary Campbell 20 September 1814, enclosure with Despatch No. 13 Macquarie to Bathurst, 7 October 1814, *Historical Records of Australia* (Ser. 1) Vol VIII p.347.
\textsuperscript{16} Fairlie, Clark, Jones & Co to Viscount Goderich 15 March 1833 enclosure with Despatch from Hay to Bourke 22 April 1833 (ML Governors’ Despatches A1270).
\textsuperscript{17} Various notices in the *Sydney Gazette* including 19 June 1813 p.4c; 10 December 1814 p.2c; 31 December 1814 p.2c; 27 January 1816 p.1c.
\textsuperscript{19} *Sydney Gazette* 17 March 1805 p.2c & 23 June 1805 p.2a.
\textsuperscript{22} *Sydney Gazette*, 26 July 1807 p.1a.
Governor and Mrs Macquarie design the Domain 1810-1821

Like his predecessor, Governor Macquarie continued to make changes to his residence and its surroundings to make them more fitting for his station. He also sought to safeguard the privacy of his grounds, to provide ‘seclusion from the public gaze’.25 Stone was removed, tree stumps cleared and the last small cottages and gardens within the area required for the use of the exclusive use of the Governor and his family were removed by the Jail gang.26 By 1812 the whole of the Domain had been enclosed by a stone wall or by palings, ‘except that part at present under lease to Mr Palmer and Mr Riley where their windmills and bakery are erected’.27 (Riley was now the owner of the post-mill built by Nathaniel Lucas). Palmer’s and Lucas’ leases were not actually contiguous but appear to have been fenced round as a single rectangular area within the surrounding Domain. The fencing can be seen quite clearly in paintings by J.W. Lewin in c.1812 and by Joseph Lycett in about 1818.28 The enclosure of the Domain would have meant that the only access to the mills was from the south, at the corner of Bent Street and the [then] northern limit of Macquarie Street.29 The mills were let separately at this period. It is assumed that, as previously, a track (or tracks) gave access to both from the south and that there would have been some communication between them.

Mere enclosure of the Domain did not however stop the residents of Sydney from entering the Domain to acquire such raw materials as it might offer. In October 1812 they were advised that the area was not available for use for grazing and that ‘for the future no stones are to be quarried, or loam dug within the said Domain, for other than Government purposes, unless by special permission obtained from His Excellency the Governor; and none of the wood or shrubs growing within the said Domain are on any account whatever to be cut down, or otherwise destroyed, on pain of prosecution for felony...’30

Mrs Macquarie’s Road, a circuit route starting from the Obelisk in Macquarie Place and leading round Bennelong Point, Farm Cove, Anson’s Point and the west side of Woollooomooloo Bay to the back of the Hospital, Bent Street and back to Government House was completed and officially inaugurated on 13 June 1816.31 Work had been carried out over a number of years. The line of the ‘new road’ had been surveyed by Meehan in March 1815 and was to be 21 feet wide.32 While trespass in the Government Domain was still prohibited, ‘respectable inhabitants’ were welcome to enjoy the Domain during daylight hours. Cartwright’s ‘Plan of the Governor’s Demesne Land’ dated 1816 shows the new road and the area leased for the mills (which are not shown), fenced off within its circuit.33 Access to the Domain for the public was provided from the road along Bennelong’s Point and by way of the gate and stile at the east end of Bent Street.34 The stile was probably provided to cross the fence erected on the eastern boundary of the mill leases.

---

26 William Hutchinson evidence to Commissioner Bigge, 10 November 1819 (Mitchell Library Bonwick Transcripts Box 1 pp.173-177 & pp.538-555).
27 *Sydney Gazette* 17 October 1812.
29 Macquarie Street, as proclaimed by Governor Macquarie in 1810, extended only as far north as the Government Domain see *Sydney Gazette* 6 October 1810 p.2.
30 *Sydney Gazette* 17 October 1812.
31 The inscription at Mrs Macquarie’s Chair commemorates the date.
32 AONSW Surveyors’ Field Books SZ 898, Field Book 78, Meehan (1815).
33 C. Cartwright ‘Plan of the Governor’s Demesne Land surveyed in the year 1816’ (Mitchell Library).
34 *Sydney Gazette* 6 July 1816 p.1a.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
By 1821 the Macquaries had laid out the garden, grounds and domain ‘as extensive and self-conscious landscaped creations giving Government House the appearance of a grand English private estate’. No documentation has been located dealing with any landscaping immediately associated with the completion of the new stables.

The removal of Palmer’s buildings 1813-1817
In 1813 Governor Macquarie initiated moves locally to secure the removal of Palmer’s windmill and bakehouse, notifying his superiors in London of his actions a year later when he complained about the intrusion on his privacy caused by the leased areas within the Domain. In the initial stages it was suggested that the bakehouse ‘might be converted into a serviceable portion’ of the offices which the Governor intended to build close by, but later the total removal of the smaller windmill, the bakehouse and dwelling house was required. The ‘whole of the materials of the dwelling house and bakehouse erected by Mr Palmer’ were advertised for sale on 13 January 1815. It is assumed that they were removed at about this time, the date set by Governor Macquarie for the surrender of the site being 31 March 1815. The windmill, house and bakery were valued by the owners, and re-valued by three other persons on behalf of the government. The money was not however paid at this time to Palmer’s assignees.

It is possible that the smaller timber windmill may have remained in place for some time after the sale of the materials of the bakehouse and dwelling house, as it was advertised as in operation in December 1814 when the materials of the other buildings were already up for sale. An advertisement concerning Palmer’s ‘large’ windmill in January 1816 might suggest that a smaller windmill was still in existence. On the other hand, old terminology may have died hard. Pictorial evidence suggests that Palmer’s small timber windmill did not disappear from the Domain skyline until c.1816-1817.

While Governor Macquarie had designs upon the site as a possible location for a new Government House, ‘a matter of notoriety’ in 1813, according to Governor Gipps, it was not until July 1817 that he instructed Francis Greenway to prepare plans for stables and offices for the use of the Governor’s horses, carriages and associated staff. Three years after the bakehouse and dwelling house had been dismantled the foundation stone was laid for the new stables on 16 December 1817.

In the protracted correspondence concerning compensation for Palmer’s lease and buildings, there is no indication that Governor Macquarie had any dealings with this matter after the bakehouse site

36 Macquarie to Bathurst Despatch No. 13 dated 7 October 1814, Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) VIII p.338-350.
37 Sydney Gazette 31 December 1814 p.1d.
38 J.T. Campbell to Wm Walker 19 December 1814 (AONSW Col Sec Special Bundles 2/8021.2 Re: Fairlie, Ferguson & Company’s claim for compensation for land in the Domain).
39 Gipps to Normanby Despatch No. 180 dated 23 December 1839, Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol XX pp.441-446.
40 Sydney Gazette 31 December 1814 p.2c.
41 Sydney Gazette 27 January 1816.
42 T. McCormick et al, First Views of Australia 1788-1825. A History of early Sydney (1987) cp. pl. 145 by Captain Wallis c.1815-1817 in which the mill is visible and & pl. 154 by Sophia Campbell c.1817 in which it can no longer be seen.
43 Gipps to Normanby Despatch No. 180 dated 23 December 1839, Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol XX p.446.
had been vacated. Nor is there any indication that he questioned the validity of the continuing occupation and use of the remainder of the leased area together with the large mill.

**Construction of the stables 1817-1821**

The foundation stone for the new stables was laid on 16 December 1817 and the ‘stables and coach houses and two wells sunk’ were completed early in 1821.\(^{45}\) It would seem that major construction work was completed by 1819 but that finishing trades took much longer as the building can be clearly seen in several views of Sydney from about 1819. Stone for the building was probably quarried in the Domain but the 650,000 bricks itemised by Greenway for the building in 1819 would have had to be transported to the site. The most likely route would have been across the mill leases. This would also have been the probable route for the labour force to access the site as it is unlikely that they would have been allowed through the area immediately surrounding Government House. The shrubbery to the east of Government House would have effectively shielded the building works from gubernatorial view.

Apart from its picturesque qualities, the construction of the new stables in exactly the same location as the former bakehouse and dwelling house might suggest the use of an area which was already conveniently levelled. Commissioner Bigge’s observation that the choice of location did not allow of sufficient room for carriages to turn was to some extent offset by the design of the building. Carriages could turn by simply going in one entrance and out of the other. The lack of this provision may however also indicate the use of an already prepared site.

The extent to which the new stables was used on completion is not known. Alterations to the east end of the carriage drive of Government House would have been necessary to link it to the new stables if they were in use.

**The Government Stables and the mill lease from 1821-1836**

**The stables and Government House**

Evidence for the appearance and design of the area between the Governor’s Stables and Palmer’s surviving windmill from the completion of the stables in 1821 until the removal of the windmill in 1836 is mainly pictorial, with some contemporary maps also providing additional information. A small amount of written documentation is also contributed by the continuing saga of the claim for compensation by Palmer’s assignees.

The main maps for this period are a ‘Plan of the Town and Suburbs of Sydney’ dated August 1822 (Fig. 2.1), Harper’s detailed survey of Sydney undertaken in 1823 (Fig. 2.8), Louis de Freycinet’s map also drawn in 1823, surveys prepared by T.L. Mitchell in 1829 (Fig. 2.3) in relation to the question of a new Government House and the 1830s maps which began to appear in the Post Office Directories based upon Hoddle, Mitchell and Larmer’s work. The earliest of these, the 1822 ‘Plan of the Town and Suburbs of Sydney’ is problematic (Fig. 2.1).\(^{46}\) The plan can be attributed to John Septimus Roe as it compares closely with his other known work. The surviving plan is a lithographed copy (1848) and no original is known.\(^{47}\) It is not a surveyed map but is a copy of a plan of Sydney which appears on charts which form the real purpose of Roe’s work, namely his hydrographic survey of Port Jackson. Copies of this chart were republished on many occasions throughout the nineteenth century.\(^{48}\) Details in the plan of Sydney on the charts change

---

\(^{45}\) List of buildings and works undertaken, now in progress or completed in New South Wales and Van Dieman’s Land since 1 February 1810. Buildings etc. by Government labour (Mitchell Library, Bigge Appendix, Bonwick Transcripts Box 12 p.338ff).

\(^{46}\) Plan of the Town and Suburbs of Sydney’ (Mitchell Library Z M2 811.15/1822/1)


\(^{48}\) Mitchell Library Z M Charts G 811.15/1 (1848).
throughout time with republication, not the least the stables building which eventually becomes cruciform, with the paths in its vicinity altering to approximate the detail in the 1830s maps of the town.

On the 1822 plan, some details are clearly diagrammatic rather than real (for example the very regular allotments) while others may have been planned but never executed (such the elaborate square near the brickfields). At the Government Stables, a road from the boundary fence of the mill lease curves to meet the east end of the stables. This seems extremely unlikely as there was never an entrance to the stables at this end. At the west end of the stables there is no road connecting directly with Government House, the paths and roads in the vicinity of which are reminiscent of Cartwright’s map of 1816 (Fig. 2.7). The status of this plan as an accurate record of Sydney is questionable.

Harper’s map of 1823 does not include any detail within the Government Domain but a track is shown running along the west side of the remaining part of Palmer’s lease which is fenced (Fig. 2.8). This track terminates at the fence line to the south of the stables. A later map, based upon Harper’s map, shows additional details not included in the surviving sheets of Harper’s map namely the stables, the circular plantation, the northern edge of a road beside the south side of the stables and Mrs Macquarie’s Road but it does not indicate any connection by means of a road between the stables and the leased area to the south or between the stables and Government House. This may be due to the omissions in Harper’s survey. Meehan’s field book for a survey of the Government Domain in 1826 shows the first definitive evidence of a road at the west end of the stables, presumably leading to Government House and at the east end leading towards the Domain, with a smaller path nearby.

Plans drawn up in 1829 (Fig. 2.3) to illustrate the proposed improvement of Bennelong’s Point with the location of the new Government House on the site of the old mill, show a curving road from the mill site to the stables. While the extent of the actual road/track may have been over-emphasised in these plans, which were proposals rather than realities, the existence of a road/track in this location is verified by other sources.

An 1831 map of the town of Sydney shows a track from the Bent Street corner leading towards the stables, curving to the east and then to the west along the south wall of the stables (Fig. 2.4).

The major change to the grounds of Government House effected after the departure of Governor Macquarie was the reduction, differentiation and separation of the area immediately associated with Government House from the large Government Domain. In this scheme, the new stables was outside the area associated with the house and was a part of the larger outer Domain. In this redesign, a fence line running from the east side of the Bent Street entrance to Government House northwards towards Bennelong’s Point marked the eastern boundary of the immediate area of Government House. This intersected with the road from the stables on the north side of a circular plantation where there may have been a gate. These changes to the grounds had been effected by 1827 (Fig. 2.5) as seen in the Burford panorama (based upon drawings by Earle in that year) and are shown, with more detail, in Woore’s 1829 panorama (Fig. 2.6) and the 1831 map of Sydney (Fig. 2.7). Evidence given in the case of The King v Steele in 1834 provides written documentary

49 AONSW Map SZ 434 - SZ 436.
50 AONSW Map SZ 469 ‘Plan of the allotments of ground in Sydney’.
51 AONSW Surveyors’ Field Books No. 245 Meehan, 1826 (2/4881, Reel 2625).
52 AONSW Maps SZ 451, SZ 453 & SZ 454.
53 AONSW Map No 5448.
54 Mitchell Library DG XVIA/2 & PX *D 266.
55 Mitchell Library Z SVI / 1829 / 1 a-f. The donor recollects that the date 1829 was on a corner of the picture.
evidence that one of the plantations had been made in the later 1820s. It is also possible that a more formal back entrance to Government House was made, associated with these changes. This was marked by the two Norfolk Island pines and gates at the Bent Street entrance and a fenced drive. This entrance drive is on a somewhat different alignment from the line shown in Cartwright’s plan of 1816.

Considerable work was undertaken in the larger outer area of the Domain and Botanic Garden during the administrations of both Governor Brisbane and Governor Darling by Charles Fraser who worked indefatigably in his position as Colonial Botanist. Not only was the look of the gardens improved for public enjoyment but Fraser built up the international reputation of the place by correspondence and the exchange of plants around the world. Fraser’s convict workforce assisted in manual tasks and ‘proper care’ was bestowed ‘on the graveling and cleanliness and just allignment of the walks’ which were also kept clean.\(^{56}\) Public access was now an acknowledged feature of the place, in contrast to the policy of both Bligh and Macquarie. In 1831 new paths were opened at Anson’s Point, old paths were widened for use as carriage drives and new avenues levelled and gravelled for those on foot. On 17 September public use of the Domain was formally invited. ‘The road from the stairs near Fort Macquarie along Farm Cove to the gate which crosses the road at the extremity of the Botanical Gardens, is reserved for the exclusive accommodation of persons on foot. Carriages and horsemen may enter the Domain at the gate near the School of Industry or at the Woolloomooloo Gate, at the southern boundary of the Domain’.\(^ {57}\) The construction of the earliest paths in the Domain remained essentially unchanged until 1896 when macadam was used. Until then the paths were ‘invariably’ of crushed rock or gravel, sometimes incorporating crushed shell. They generally had a pronounced camber and where drainage was required, a simple brick drain was used.\(^ {58}\)

The mill lease
As with the area immediately adjacent to Government House, the main evidence for the appearance of the area around the mill derives from pictures and maps. In addition there is some documentary evidence for the state of the area near Palmer’s large mill at the corner of Bent Street and its use from about 1828 to 1833.

Earle’s drawings which were used in the composition of Burford’s panorama were made from the vantage point of Palmer’s mill, as was Woore’s panorama (Fig. 2.5). The Burford panorama (Fig. 2.6) show a track running along the east side of the fenced entrance to Government House (marked by two Norfolk island pines) and another running to the east by the School of Industry (former Light Horse Barracks) to the Domain entrance both meeting at the Bent Street/Macquarie Street corner. This is as shown in Harper’s map (Fig. 2.8). To the north a curved path, with two figures walking along it, leads to the Government Stables. This path then curves to the west to run along the south side of the stables.\(^ {59}\)

While the fence on the west side of the entrance drive to Government House continues along the side of the drive, that on the east side diverges from the line of the drive way to join the east side of one of the circular plantations which is also fenced, providing the boundary of the immediate area of Government House.


\(^{57}\) *The Australian* 16 September 1831 p.4e.


Thomas Woore's panorama drawn some two years later shows almost the same detail but includes a track on the west side of the Domain fencing (ie. running along the east side of the mill lease). In addition, to the north of the mill, an area to the south of the stables and east of the circular plantation at the entrance to Government House grounds is enclosed by a large loop of post and three-rail fencing which runs beside the curving road to the north of the mill leading to the stables. This may be the line of fencing which was referred to in evidence in the court case in 1834 as 'one line of fence erected along the road to preserve a small plantation which had lately been put there'. This work had been carried out some time after the Government had taken possession of the windmill and land, the exact date of which was uncertain but was estimated as c.1828-1829. This independent assessment of the date is consistent with the Earle and Woore drawings which suggest that the fence had been erected between 1827 and 1829.

By 1831 there was an established pathway from the Bent Street corner running along the east side of the fencing leading to the circular plantation, then curving to the east to meet the driveway on the south side of the stables and connecting with another path leading to the east to Farm Cove (Fig. 2.4).

At this period the area immediately around the windmill was rather a shabby one. The date when the mill ceased to be worked is not recorded but it was noted as not in use (hors d'usage) in de Freycinet's map drawn in 1823 and by the mid-1820s the sails appear to have been dismantled. The premises were not in use when the Government took over them over in 1828. The Matron of the School of Industry complained in 1829 about the behaviour of the cattle keepers who drove their cattle to the vacant land between the windmill and the School of Industry. The mill itself was used from about 1828 to 1833 by the Government road gangs for storing lime and tools and a wooden hut and weigh bridge erected nearby. When Thomas Steele arranged to take possession of the windmill and its surrounds in 1833 (in pursuit of the long running claim for compensation for the other part of the mill lease) he not only provided for the area of the mill to be physically occupied by three men but also audaciously padlocked the mill gate put up at the entrance to the Domain. The Government successfully prosecuted Steele for intrusion. The mill 'an object of admiration to some and an eye-sore to others' was finally taken down in 1836.

The scene at the old windmill was drawn by Robert Russell in 1835 (Fig. 2.9) and was used variously afterwards by other artists and publishers eg. J.C. Austin & Co's series of lithographic drawings of Sydney and its environs (published in 1836) and later by G.W. Roberts. In Russell's original sketch a path runs to the west side of the old windmill as shown in the 1831 map.

---

60 Mitchell Library Z SVI / 1829 / 1 a-f. The donor recollects that the date 1829 was on a corner of the picture.
61 The Australian 28 October 1834 p.4a & b.
62 Report by Deputy Surveyor General dated 9 November 1833 (AONSW Col Sec Special Bundles 2/8021.2 Re: Fairlie, Ferguson & Company's claim for compensation for land in the Domain).
63 AONSW Map No 5448.
64 S. Evans, Historic Sydney as seen by its early artists (1983) p.69, Plate 55.
65 AONSW Col Sec Letters Received (1829) 4/2052 Letter from M. Waller (?) Matron of the School of Industry dated 14 November 1829.
66 Report by Deputy Surveyor General dated 9 November 1833 (AONSW Col Sec Special Bundles 2/8021.2 Re: Fairlie, Ferguson & Company's claim for compensation for land in the Domain).
67 Sydney Gazette 8 September 1836 p.3a.
68 1 February 1834 (AONSW Col Sec Special Bundles 2/8021.2 Re: Fairlie, Ferguson & Company's claim for compensation for land in the Domain).
69 Dixon Library ZDL PX4.
70 Mitchell Library ZPX A 581.
71 Dixon Library ZDL PX 52.
By the time the new Government House was occupied by Governor Gipps in 1845 new approaches to the house and gardens were defined (Fig. 2.10). Some maps, such as Townsend's of 1845, show remnants of a curving path from the south side of the Government Stables towards the old mill lease.72

2.2. Historical Chronology

c. 1800 Construction of timber windmill within the Government Domain close to the site later to be used for the Government Stables.73 Mill and associated house/bakehouse visible in painting of Sydney Cove.74

1800 Grimes' plan of Sydney showing 'Boston's Mill' in the Government Domain - no lease shown.75 Suggested by various writers that this is an example of one of Boston's many entrepreneurial activities.76 Other documentary verification of Boston's ownership wanting.77 All subsequent references are to Palmer's ownership.

March 1802 Lease to John Palmer of 3a 32p in the Government Domain 'now in occupation of John Palmer esq.' in exchange for surrender of land at the corner of George Street and Bridge Street required for use as a Lumber Yard. Lease for five years noted that 'as he has erected some durable buildings on the said lease, he has a promise of the lease being renewed at the end of every five years until the term of 21 years expire' [ie. to 1823].78 Premises acknowledged by Governor King in this lease to be John Palmer's. Lesueur's map of Sydney dated September 1802 identifies the buildings on the site as the Government mill and bakery. (As Lesueur was a visitor to Sydney he may have interpreted their ownership by the Commissary, John Palmer, to mean that they were actually the property of the Government.)

1804 Palmer's windmill described as bounding the Governor's Old Farm.79

1805 Timber post mill built by Nathaniel Lucas, formerly superintendent of Norfolk Island, on his lease to the south of Palmer's lease. Lucas brought with him to Sydney 'most of the wood work for a wind-mill which will probably be erected at Farm Cove' together with several pairs of mill stones. Erected and in working order within six weeks, by May or June 1805.80

c. 1806 A second mill constructed on Palmer's lease, described as 'new' in Meehan's map of 1807.81 In later years it was claimed that Palmer had

---

72 AONSW Map No. 5628.
74 Historical Records of New South Wales Vol VI opp. p 823 & T. McCormick et al, First Views... pl.56.
76 Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 1, entry for John Boston.
77 David Collins in his Account of the English Colony in New South Wales refers to several attempts at this period to construct a mill but John Boston's name does not appear.
78 Land Titles Office Grants & Leases of Land Book 3C p.97.
79 Sydney Gazette 1 January 1804.
80 Sydney Gazette 17 March 1805 p.2c & 23 June 1805 p.2a.
81 AONSW Map No 5387A.
discussed the location of the new mill with Governor King, indicating that it must have been planned before August 1806. This second mill was a stone tower mill, considerably larger than the original ‘Boston’s mill’. The two mills were differentiated during Palmer’s ownership as Palmer’s ‘large mill’ with the timber mill referred to as Palmer’s ‘small mill’. (See John Eyre’s paintings of 1808-1809 for comparative size of the two Palmer windmills).

It was later stated that the mills, bakehouse and dwelling house cost upwards of 5,000 pounds. 83

1807
Clearance of the Domain at the order of Governor Bligh. Houses removed, changes to landscaping including removal of formal beds in front of Government House, rock outcrops blown up. ‘Even the poor tomb of young Kent is annihilated’ (this was relocated again in 1847). ‘Carriage roads are now all around Bennelong’s Point and down about Farm Cove all ditch’d in and no thoroughfare allowed’. 84 More fashionable English landscaping with clumps of trees. 85 Ditch marking the boundary of the Domain re-dug and the area enclosed exclusively for the Governor’s use. 86

Meehan’s plan of 1807 shows the line of the ditch. 87

26 January 1808
Governor Bligh arrested during the Rum Rebellion and confined to Government House, Sydney for the next twelve months. 88

1808
Illustration showing three mills in this part of the Domain. 89

1808
Heavy gales - dismemberment of the lofty new windmill near the north end of Back Row East [later Phillip Street] of one of its vanes. 90 Probably the large mill.

1808-1809
Andrew Frazer, baker, rented Palmer’s small windmill, bakehouse and dwelling house for one year from 1 March 1808 to 1 March 1809 for 600 pounds. 91

1809
John Palmer suspended from office by the rebel government. In March 1809 committed on charge of sedition by rebel administration, found guilty and sentenced to three months imprisonment in Sydney gaol.

83 Various notices in the Sydney Gazette including 19 June 1813 p.4c; 10 December 1814 p.2c; 31 December 1814 p.2c; 27 January 1816 p.1c.
84 Fairlie, Clark, Jones & Co to Viscount Goderich 15 March 1833 enclosure with Despatch from Hay to Bourke 22 April 1833 (ML Governors’ Despatches A1270).
90 T. McCormick et al, First Views ..... pl. 96 by John Eyre.
91 Sydney Gazette 9 October 1808 p.2a.
92 Material with letter from Fairlie, Clark, Jones & Co to Viscount Goderich 15 March 1833; Enclosure with Despatch from Hay to Bourke 22 April 1833 (ML Governors’ Despatches A1270).
May 1809
Mill belonging to Mr Palmer broken into and robbed of a quantity of flour.92

1810-1814
In 1810 Palmer went to England with Bligh as chief witness against
Johnston. Returned to New South Wales in May 1814.93

[no date]
Lease of small mill from John Palmer Esq to Andrew Frazer and Robert
Reid, situate in the town of Sydney at 175 pounds for the term of two
years.94

1810
Agreements for Thomas Boulton to build two stone walls in the Domain, one
near the Government garden.95

1810
Sail stolen from Mr Palmer’s windmil. 96

1811
Lucas’ post mill for sale - decree of Court of Civil Jurisdiction in case of
Nathaniel Lucas v Henry Kable the elder and James Underwood – known as
Kable’s mill.97

October 1811
Road through Hyde Park to the Brickfields closed, the Turnpike to be used
instead and to pay toll as if coming from or going to Parramatta. All bricks
and pottery to come via the Turnpike Gate or Toll Bar.98

October 1811
Pallisading on the dwarf wall for Government House to the end of Bent
Street.99

1812
Government regulations forbidding grazing of cattle (other than government
stock) or cutting down timber in the Domain. Whole of the Government
Domain enclosed by stone wall and pamlings ‘except that part at present
under lease to Mr Palmer and Mr Riley where their windmills and bakery
are erected’.100 Only access to the mills is from the south. No longer any
public access to the east with the enclosure of the Domain.

1812
Light Horse Barracks, Macquarie Street completed.101 Later described as ‘A
brick built barrack, stuccoed, for the governor’s guard of light horse, with
stabling for 16 horses, and a garden enclosed with a dwarf stone wall’.102

1813
Macquarie begins his action against Palmer’s creditors (then the owners of
the property) for the removal of the two mills and bakehouse - have until

92 Sydney Gazette 7 May 1809 p.1c.
94 Land Titles Office Register 4 No. 258 p.6.
95 AONSW Col Sec Correspondence 21 August 1810 4/1725 pp.90-105 (Reel 6042).
96 Sydney Gazette 21 January 1810 p.3c.
97 Sydney Gazette 17 August 1811 p.2c.
98 Government and General Orders 5 October 1811 (AONSW SZ 758 p 239, Reel 6038).
99 Historical Records of New South Wales Vol VII p.634.
100 Sydney Gazette 17 October 1812.
101 List of buildings and works undertaken, now in progress or completed in New South Wales and Van
Diemen’s Land since 1 February 1810. Buildings etc. by Government labour (Mitchell Library, Bigge
Appendix, Bonwick Transcripts Box 12 p.338ff).
102 Appendix to letter from Macquarie to Secretary of State dated 27 July 1822 quoted in J.F. Campbell
‘Notes on the historical development of Macquarie Street South, 1810 to 1880’, Journal of the Royal

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
March 1815 to remove the mills and bakehouse. An alternative site offered in lieu and a valuation made of the buildings. Macquarie insists only on possession of that part not occupied by, or immediately necessary to, the large mill (ie. the timber mill, bakehouse and dwelling house at the northern end of the leased ground).

March 1813 Palmer’s mill in order for grinding wheat.

1813-1814 Thomas Rose and Charles Thompson, bakers, rent large windmill from 21 June 1813 to 21 June 1814 for 300 pounds rent.

August 1814 Absolute conveyance by John Palmer of Parramatta to William Fairley, Allan Gilmore, John Hutchinson and David Clarke all of Calcutta Fort [-] in the Province of Bengal in the East Indies merchants and copartners in trade under the firm of Fairley, Gilmore & Co. and [-] Gilmore and William Wilson of Calcutta merchants and copartners in trade under the firm of John Gilmore & Co. for the sum of 14,489 pounds 12s of various properties including:
- 12 farms in the district of Mulgrave Place on the Hawkesbury River
- 100 acres at Woolloomooloo Cove
- live stock (already mortgaged to Fairley, Gilmore & Co.) and
- lease at Farm Cove viz: 'all that and those leasehold premises or allotments of ground situate in township of Sydney on west side of Farm Cove containing 3a & 32r with the dwelling Ho., bake Ho., 2 windmills [-] other buildings thereon'.

September 1814 Burke the miller advertises at the large windmill for grinding wheat and corn.

October 1814 Governor Macquarie complains to Earl Bathurst of the intrusion on his privacy caused by the leased area within the Government Domain and the mills.

December 1814 ‘Whole of the materials of the dwelling house and bakehouse erected by Mr Palmer’ advertised for sale on 13 January 1815.

December 1814 Acknowledgment of valuation of windmill, a house and bakery situated in Government Domain. New valuation made by three persons. Must be

---

103 Gipps to Normanby Despatch No. 180 dated 23 December 1839 Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) XX pp.441-446.
104 Sydney Gazette 13 March 1813.
105 Enclosure with letter from Fairlie, Clark, Jones & Co to Viscount Goderich 15 March 1833, Enclosure with Despatch from Hay to Bourke 22 April 1833 (ML Governors' Despatches A1270).
106 Land Titles Office Register 6 No. 1298 p.9 dated 9 August 1814.
107 Sydney Gazette 3 September 1814.
108 Macquarie to Bathurst Despatch No. [-] 7 October 1814 Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) VIII p.341.
109 Sydney Gazette 31 December 1814 p.1d.
surrendered by 31 March next. Money as compensation for buildings never paid to Palmer’s assignees.  

December 1814

Large windmill to let apply to Mr Walker. Small windmill still in operation - advertisement for grinding wheat, apply to Roger Teeling.

1815

February - post windmill adjoining Mr Palmer’s to be let - apply to Mr Riley.

1815

March - post windmill adjoining Mr Palmer’s for sale.

March 1815

‘New road’ in the Government Domain surveyed by Meehan, to be 21 feet wide and a margin of 18 feet between it and the Govt Garden.

January 1816

Advertisement – Palmer’s large windmill to let.

1816

Government notice concerning trespass in the Government Domain but respectable inhabitants still welcome to enter for innocent recreation during the day time. Road ‘constructed some time since around Bennelong’s Point furnishing easy access to that quarter and the gate and the stile at the east end of Bent Street offering free admission in that direction’.

13 June 1816

Mrs Macquarie’s road completed - inscription commemorates the date. Cartwright’s map shows the new road.

1816

Government notice prohibiting trespass of cattle into the area of the cistern adjoining the fountain in Bent Street. Whole to be enclosed with strong palisade.

1816

Kable’s mill to let - five years of lease ‘unexpired’.

c. 1816-1817

Removal of smaller of Palmer’s two mills (the one closer to the bakehouse and dwelling house and the site of the new stables). Visible in Captain Wallis’ illustration dated 1815-1817 but not in a painting by Sophia Campbell dated c.1817. Advertisement in 1816 refers to Palmer’s large windmill suggesting that there is still a second (smaller) mill in existence.

---

110 J.T. Campbell to Wm Walker 19 December 1814 (AONSW Col Sec Special Bundles 2/8021.2 Re: Fairlie, Fergusson & Company's claim for compensation for land in the Domain).
111 Gipps to Normanby Despatch No. 180 dated 23 December 1839 Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) Vol XX pp.441-446.
112 Sydney Gazette 10 December 1814.
113 Sydney Gazette 31 December 1814 p.2c.
114 Sydney Gazette 4 February 1815.
115 Sydney Gazette 18 March 1815.
116 AONSW Surveyor’s Field Books No, 78 entry dated Thursday 16 March 1815 (SZ 898 Reel 2622).
117 Sydney Gazette 27 January 1816.
119 C. Cartwright ‘Plan of the Governor’s Demesne Land surveyed in the year 1816’ (Mitchell Library).
120 Government notice (AONSW SZ 759 pp 250-251, Reel 6038).
July 1817  Governor Macquarie gives Francis Greenway instructions to prepare plans for stables and offices for use of Governor’s horses, carriages and servants and for a new Government House.\(^\text{122}\)

16 December 1817  Foundation stone laid of Government Stables.

1817-1821  Construction of stables.

1817  Payments to Turner, Richardson and Party for railing in the Government Domain and Finigan & Smithers for fencing in the Government Domain.\(^\text{123}\) Possible that new fencing was erected around the reduced area of the mill lease after work began on the new stables. Would still need to be access to the south for building materials and work force.

1819  Edward Cureton paid for wall around the Light Horse Barracks.\(^\text{124}\)

1820  Quarter ending 30 March 1820 - payment of 12 pounds to Thomas Williams for removing the windmill from the Government Domain.\(^\text{125}\) (probably Lucas / Riley / Kable’s mill).

1820  Palmer’s assignees apply for payment of compensation for mill, bakehouse and dwelling house.\(^\text{126}\)

1821  Completion of stables and coach houses and two wells sunk.\(^\text{127}\)

1821-1825  Governor Brisbane resides mainly at Government House Parramatta - additional staff for the Botanical Gardens and five acres added to the Old Garden with new varieties of grapes, trees and fruits introduced and cultivated.\(^\text{128}\)

1823  Harper’s Map of Sydney.\(^\text{129}\) Notes on a copy of Harper’s map with later annotations indicate that it was ‘prepared by direction of the Governor and was commenced in 1823’ and was ‘to a large extent prepared from a chain survey by Sur. Harper (S 268 OR) with Circumferenter or Theodolite’.\(^\text{130}\) Harper’s original map does not include any structures within the Government Domain including Government House or the government stables. The remaining part of Palmer’s lease is fenced and there is a track marked running along the west side of this area, i.e. along the east side of the boundary of Government House north from Bent Street to the edge of the fenced area. There is also a short track from the Bent Street corner across


\(^{123}\) *Sydney Gazette* 22 November 1817 p.2b.

\(^{124}\) Payments from Police Fund (AONSW SZ 1044 p 86, Reel 6038).

\(^{125}\) *Sydney Gazette* 29 July 1820 p.2b.

\(^{126}\) Gipps to Normanby Despatch No.180 dated 23 December 1839, *Historical Records of Australia* (Ser. 1) XX pp.441-446.

\(^{127}\) List of buildings and works undertaken, now in progress or completed in New South Wales and Van Dieman’s Land since 1 February 1810. Buildings etc. by Government labour (Mitchell Library, Bigge Appendix, Bonwick Transcripts Box 12 p.338ff).


\(^{129}\) AONSW Map SZ 434 - SZ 436.

\(^{130}\) AONSW Map SZ 469 ‘Plan of the allotments of ground in Sydney’.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
the leased area to the fence line of the Domain where access was provided by way of a gate and stile to the Domain. Palmer’s large mill is not drawn.

A later map (based upon Harper’s map) includes the government stables and the roads around the Domain. The track along the west side of Palmer’s leased area is shown but does not extend to the stables.\footnote{AONSW Map SZ 469 Sheets.}

1823

Louis de Freycinet’s map of Sydney shows large windmill as not in use (hors d’usage).

1825


1825

Palmer’s assignees again apply for compensation for buildings surrendered for site of Government Stables.\footnote{Gipps to Normanby Despatch No. 190 dated 23 December 1839 \textit{Historical Records of Australia} (Ser. 1) XX pp.441-446.}

September 1826

School of Industry moved to former orderlies stables Macquarie Street (Light Horse Barracks). Remnant of the Governor’s horse guard transferred to Hyde Park Barracks.\footnote{J.F. Campbell, ‘Notes on the historical development of Macquarie Street South, 1810 to 1880’, \textit{Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society} Vol XXIII Pt III (1937) pp.198-199.}

1826

Louis de Sainson’s illustration of the Governor’s Stables (looking south from the Domain) shows Palmer’s large mill behind the stables. No sails are visible.\footnote{S. Evans, \textit{Historic Sydney as seen by its early artists} (1983) p.69, Plate 55.}

February 1827

Drawings by Augustus Earle for the Burford Panorama.\footnote{Mitchell Library DG XVIA/2 & PX *D 266.}


Text to accompany the panorama states under ‘Government Stables’ that ‘gangs of convicts are employed in various parts’ - not clear if this means in various areas of work, or in the stables building. Curving pathway/road shown leading to south side of stables.

c. 1828

Government took possession of (Palmer’s) windmill and land. Mill dismantled and converted into toolhouse.\footnote{Report by Governor Gipps 27 September 1839 (AONSW Col Sec Special Bundles 2/8021.2 Re: Fairlie, Fergusson & Company’s claim for compensation for land in the Domain).}

c. 1829-1832

Road gangs in habit of keeping their tools and depositing lime in the decayed mill. Weighing machine placed in area and ‘one line of fence erected along the road, to preserve a small plantation which had lately been put there’.\footnote{\textit{The Australian} 28 October 1834 p.4a-b.}

1829

Plans and report by Surveyor General on improvement of Bennelong Point [scheme to sell wharfage to pay for the cost of a new Government House].\footnote{Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School}
The plans which accompanied Mitchell’s report show the proposed location of the new government house to the south of the stables on the site of the old mill. The section plan which accompanies these plans is AONSW Map SZ 451. A curving road is shown from the stables leading south to pass the west side of the mill to join Macquarie Street at the Bent Street corner.

1829

Thomas Woore’s panorama[^141] - shows back entrance to Government House and paddock to south of stables with fences around plantings (dated by HMS Zebra & HMS Crocodile in harbour). Similar to Earle drawings but with additional fence line.

1829

Complaint by Matron of the School of Industry about behaviour of cattle keepers who drive their cattle to vacant land between the windmill near the Government Domain and the School of Industry and at the corner of Bent and Macquarie Streets. Filthy and abusive language ‘attracts a number of characters like unto themselves’, ‘blasphemous and filthy discourse in the hearing of all of the inmates of the School of Industry (40 females)’.[^142]

1830

Charles Rodius: view of Government House stables from the Domain looking north. Shows area to the south of the stables with fences, cattle etc. to the east of the road leading into the area of Government House.[^143]

early 1831

Weigh bridge put near old windmill and wooden house built nearby (not on leased land).[^144]

1830-1831

Improvements in the Domain - several additional walks being cut through different parts of the Domain.[^145] Old paths widened as carriage drives, new avenues levelled and gravelled for those on foot and gates with turnstiles at the ends of these, serpentine paths with seats,[^146] Plan of this design dated 1833.[^147]

September 1831

Grounds in the Government Domain near Anson’s Point have been laid out in walks for the recreation of the public and the Domain will be open for carriages on Tuesday next the 17th instant. The road from the stairs near Fort Macquarie along Farm Cove to the gate which crosses the road at the extremity of the Botanical Gardens, is reserved for the exclusive accommodation of persons on foot. Carriages and horsemen may enter the Domain at the gate near the School of Industry or at the Woolloomooloo Gate, at the southern boundary of the Domain.[^148]

[^140]: AONSW Maps SZ 451, SZ 453 & SZ 454.
[^141]: Mitchell Library Z SVI / 1829 / 1 a-f. The donor recollects that the date 1829 was on a corner of the picture.
[^142]: AONSW Col Sec Letters Received (1829) 4/2052. Letter from M. Waller [?] Matron of the School of Industry dated 14 November 1829.
[^143]: Mitchell Library PX *D41.
[^144]: Report by Deputy Surveyor General dated 9 November 1833 (AONSW Col Sec Special Bundles 2/8021.2 Re: Fairlie, Ferguson & Company’s claim for compensation for land in the Domain).
[^145]: Sydney Gazette 21 September 1830 p.2f, 28 September 1830 p.3a, 6 November 1830 p.2e, 7 July 1831 p.3a & 8 September 1831 p.2e.
[^146]: Sydney Gazette 7 July 1831 p.3a.
[^147]: AONSW Map No. 5472 copy of original dated March 1833.
[^148]: The Australian 16 September 1831 p.4e.
1831
Map of the Town of Sydney shows track from Bent Street corner heading towards stables and curving to the east and then to the west along the south side of the stables. Circular plantation to south-west of stables. Same configuration as in Mitchell's 1829 plan and the Woore and Burford panoramas. Location of large mill shown to south of stables.  

1832
Perry's sketch for the Governor prepared 'for the purpose of putting him in possession of the particulars of the division of Palmer's leased allotment'. Shows location of various gates into the Domain and areas around Government House.

1833
British Government authorises payment to Palmer's assignees of compensation for buildings given up for the site of the Government Stables, together with 8% interest for nearly 19 years. Mr Steele as agent of assignees (Fairlie & Co.) refused payment and arranged for the land to be occupied by his men.

November 1833
'Cannot be sure when Government began to occupy the ground in question [that claimed by Thomas Steele for Fairlie, Ferguson & Co] but mill has been used for some years as a storing place for tools and lime for building construction under supervision of the late Director of Public Works. In November 1830 that Department asked for permission to erect a weigh bridge near the old mill to weigh lime - approved by Governor Darling. Used as a store until about 3 months ago when in consequence of the breaking up of the Lumber Yard found expedient to move tools to rear of the Convict Barracks. Watchman left some days ago and when a replacement arrived he found wooden house occupied by three men sent by order of Mr Steele who had also padlocked the gate at the entrance to the Domain'.

1833
Sketch of land showing gate to Domain on which Steele has put padlock, location of mill etc.

February 1834
Attorney General brings action of intrusion against Thomas Steele.

1834
Damage done to trees in the Domain by horses and cattle turned in by man placed by Steele in charge of land at the windmill. Land where trees are planted never part of the area leased to Palmer. Legal proceedings threatened by Attorney General.

October 1834
Case The King v Steele heard in the Supreme Court - Civil Jurisdiction. Jury finds against Steele.

149 AONSW Map No 5448.
150 AONSW Surveyor General's Sketch Books Vol 1 Fol 91 (Reel 2778 Frame 372).
151 Gipps to Normanby Despatch No. 180 dated 23 December 1839 Historical Records of Australia (Ser. 1) XX pp.441-446.
152 Report by Deputy Surveyor General dated 9 November 1833 (AONSW Col Sec Special Bundles 2/8021.2 Re: Fairlie, Ferguson & Company's claim for compensation for land in the Domain).
153 AONSW Surveyor General's Sketch Books Vol 1 Fol 90 (Reel 2778 Frame 370).
154 1 February 1834 (AONSW Col Sec Special Bundles 2/8021.2 Re: Fairlie, Ferguson & Company's claim for compensation for land in the Domain).
155 Attorney General's correspondence to T. Steele 5 May 1834 (Mitchell Library A 165 pp.382-383).
1835 Robert Russell: Old Mill at Govt. Domain. Shows Palmer's large windmill, adjacent house(?) and wooden building with laundry hanging outside. Probably the basis of later versions of the same picture eg. J.C. Austin & Co's series of lithographic drawings of Sydney and its environs (1836). and G.W. Roberts: The old mill Government Domain as it was in 1832. Path with figures walking along it becomes more definite in later versions.

1836 September - several workmen employed in razing to the ground the old windmill in the Domain, an object of admiration to some and an eye-sore to others.

1845 Plan of the Inner Domain, Sydney by Townsend. Remnant of curving path to the south of the stables.

1847 Workmen preparing the carriage way from the east end of Bridge Street to the gateway leading to the western entrance of the grounds around the new Government House, breaking up the surface of the road uncovered at a depth of about 30 inches the tombstone of John Hunter Kent, son of Lieutenant William Kent and his wife Eliza, who was born 8 November 1795 and died 18 May 1796.

2.3 Historical Themes
The following state heritage themes, as identified in the *NSW Heritage Manual*, were identified as relating to the archaeological remains:

- Aboriginal Contact
- Convict
- Land Tenure
- Environment
- Transport
- Utilities
- Labour
- Government and administration: includes maladministration
- Cultural Sites
- Persons

The draft national themes which applies to the site are:

- Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments
- Governing
- Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

---

156 Dixson Library ZDL PX4.
157 Mitchell Library ZPX A 581.
158 Dixson Library ZDL PX 52.
159 *Sydney Gazette* 8 September 1836 p.3a.
160 AONSW Map No. 5628.
161 *Sydney Morning Herald* 16 June 1847.
162 History and Heritage broucher:6.
3.0 Results of Archaeological Work

3.1 Forecourt (Road 2)
Along the southern side of the Conservatorium building a forecourt area provided access through what was originally the two main entrances of the Stables building (Fig. 1.3; Plan 3.1, 3.3). Remains of the Stables forecourt survives in the western section of the site, Area B underneath the roadway and in Area E between the two entrances into the building (Photo 3.1-3.7; Plan 3.1, 3.3). In Area A the road and drains survive for a length of approximately 17 m. Underneath the roadway elements of the crushed drain survive as it runs further east. In Area E most of the curved drain on the northern side of the forecourt survives between the two main entrances. These remains provide important physical evidence for understanding the Stables forecourt, its form and fabric, and the function of its drainage system within the site. Much of the fabric of the Stables forecourt was destroyed in 1917 when the twentieth-century road access was constructed. The modern roadway is 20 to 30 cm below the level of the earlier road in the western area but to the east the ground falls away, leaving the drain and evidence of road surfacing intact.

Area B
The Stables forecourt remains found in Area B consist of an about 17 m length of a gravel metalling surface with dish drain along the southern edge that connected into a drainage system that runs under the roadway, probably over to the eastern entrance of the Stables. The main surviving elements of the Stables forecourt include:

- **Gravel metalled surface.** At the top is a deposit of red sand which is 36 to 40 cm above bedrock and approximately 10 cm thick. Beneath the gravel is a compact band of gravel and mottled degrading sandstone, 10 cm thick. Beneath this is a base of clay about 16 cm thick which is above an underground drain (Photo 3.1-3.3).

- The underground drain changes in configuration between a rectangular brick drain and an arched brick drain. Where the drain is cut into the rock, the cut channel is covered with a brick arch. The rectangular brick drain construction technique was used when it was built above bedrock. A section of this drain was found next to the cistern. Further work in the modern roadway has shown that it appears to be heading towards the eastern entrance of the Stables building. All bricks appear to be pale orange flat sandstocks (Photo 3.2-3.4).

- The brick dish drain. The drain varies from six to three bricks, depending upon condition and location. It is aligned along the southern side of the forecourt. All bricks appear to be red-orange flat sandstocks. The colour variation between the above ground and below ground bricks is probably the product of exposure to the weather (Photo 3.2-3.2).

- At the western end of the trench a quantity of rubble has been placed on top of the rock cut channel section of the underground drain. This appears to act as a rubble drain. It is stratigraphically beneath the twentieth-century fill layers and appears to be designed as a sink to feed the water from the dish drain into the rock cut channel and then into the rectangular brick drain underneath the Stables forecourt. It is not certain if the rubble was a feature of the original design or something that developed through the failure of another structure or was a repair stage (Photo 3.4).

- The dish drain is intended to catch the water on the slope and feed it into the drain underneath the road. The lower drain falls to the east and it may have taken the ground water to the stables for use in the day to day activities.

- The curved western end of the forecourt (Road 1) was found immediately outside the western fence. This section of Stables forecourt consisted of sandstone rubble placed over the dish drain and some remnant metalling and modified bedrock (Photo 3.5).

- Further evidence of the underground drain was found in the current roadway. The arch of the drain was damaged by the 1917 road works (Photo 3.6).

162 Throughout this document the use of the term forecourt refers to the Stables forecourt.
• Adjacent to the southern side of the Stables were remains of the forecourt metalling and a curved dish drain (Photo 3.7). These remains formed an edge to the forecourt between the two main entries and acted as the northern edge of the Stables forecourt. This evidence is consistent that found on the 1829 and 1845 the historical plans (Figs 2.6, 2.10). Some disturbance to these remains has been caused by services running along the side of the building.

• Further to the east no intact remains of the edge of the southern Stables forecourt were found but evidence of its position was identifiable from the presence of road base and brick rubble from the drains (Photo 3.8).

Archaeological Interpretation
The surviving archaeological elements are likely to have been built as part of the original forecourt construction (1817-1821) but this has not been clearly determined. The archaeologists consider that this is the most likely scenario. The archaeologists also consider that the dish drain, the rectangular brick drain and the arched brick drain were built as part of the drainage system for the original forecourt construction, although a slightly later date cannot be discounted due to the lack of historical references. It is most likely that the original forecourt was removed by the construction of the modern road in 1917.

The use of the term forecourt rather than road has been applied to these remains. This is to emphasise that while it was the access road it also had garden beds and its shape was not merely that of a roadway or carriage drive although many of the construction elements were the same as those used in Road 1. The repair and maintenance of the Stables forecourt would have involved the replacement of the red gravel metalling many times during its period of operation.
Photo 3.1: Stables forecourt (Road 2) remains in the western part of the site, Area B. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (10/26).

Photo 3.2: Forecourt (Road 2) looking east with road surface and dish drain above the arched brick drain in the rock cut channel. Scale 1m. Conservatorium 1998 (11/0).
Photo 3.3: Detail of eastern part of the forecourt (Road 2) looking south. The rectangular brick drain runs from the west section underneath the road metalling and appears on the east where the road metalling no longer survives. The thick black line at the base of the section is the 1820s slope. Scale 1m. Conservatorium 1998 (11/11).

Photo 3.4: Length of rectangular brick drain which was adjacent to the cistern. The drain has been destroyed at both ends by service trenches and the arch only partly survives. Scale 1m. Conservatorium 1998 (3/33).

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
Photo 3.5: Extension of forecourt (Road 2) with dish drain with rubble. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (13/0).

Photo 3.6: Section of the arched underground drain underneath the bitumen road. The upper part of the drain has been crushed, probably in 1917 when the roadway was constructed.
Photo 3.7: Section of dish drain forming an edge to the forecourt (Road 2) adjacent to the eastern entrance. Conservatorium 1998 (13/8).

Photo 3.8: Broken bricks and road base indicating the edge of the forecourt (Road 2) in the eastern part of the site. Conservatorium 1998 (12/11).
3.2 Archaeological Remains of Road 1

The remains of a road were found during archaeological investigations at the Conservatorium of Music. This section of road was found in Area A, Trench D (Photo 3.9; Plan 3.1, 3.4). Sections of the road survive over a length of about 15 m but it is only partially intact through this area.

Fabric

This section of road as it currently survives includes (Photo: 3.9-3.12):

- A red gravel road metalling with camber. Only one partial section (c2.5 m in length) survives in anything approaching its original condition. Where the metalling survives the road is 4 m (about 13 feet) wide. When the drains are included in the measurement the road is 5 m wide.
- Other remnant sections of the metalling survive to the southwest. They have been heavily impacted by a palm tree, its associated extensive root matting and by the cutting of a twentieth-century service trench. The gravel metalling could not be fully exposed in this area because the removal of the remaining roots would have destabilised the gravel.
- Two dish or spoon drains down either side of the road which acted as gutters. The upper (western) drain is approximately 14.5 metres in length. The lower (eastern) drain is about 12 metres in length.
- Eleven of the bricks in the eastern drain have the convict or broad arrow which denoted government manufacture of the bricks. The western drain has four broad arrow bricks.
- The test trenches in the Royal Botanic Gardens found no evidence for the road continuing to the southwest (See Section 3.9).

To determine if the most intact sections of the road were lying on bedrock or fill a test hole was dug to the north of the eastern drain and the section of the hole from where the palm tree was removed was inspected. The test hole or sondage showed there was about 1.45 m of quarry fill and natural sand to the north (down slope). The removal of the palm tree allowed examination of the strata below those sections of road that survived. In the southern section of this trench there was 47 cm of fill and clay beneath the road. This section also contained evidence that there may have been an earlier gravel road/path below the extant surface. For condition report of Road 1 fabric see Appendix 3.

To the southeast of the section of extant road modified bedrock and remnant red gravel showed where the road and its side drains had continued. After the removal of the plane tree near the southern site boundary the topsoil was excavated but no further sign of the road was found other than remnants of the road base on bedrock.

Archaeological Interpretation

The initial thoughts on Road 1 were based on the analysis of the fabric and the 1822 and 1829 historic plans (Figs 2.1, 2.4). The use of flat sandstock bricks and broad arrow bricks confirm a general date in the 1820s. Gemmell discussed the dating of broad arrow bricks and placed them in the 1820s with a date from c1819 when Bigge came to Sydney. He believes they were used until the 1840s. Flat sandstock bricks were used between 1788 and the 1840s. George Gibbons has dated arrow marked bricks between 1815 and 1832. Clearly there is some uncertainty about the commencement and end dates that these bricks were produced but according to both sources they were definitely produced during the 1820s. While it is possible that Road 1 was built at the same time as the Stable’s forecourt this cannot be stated with certainty. The most reliable interpretation is that Road 1 was built in the 1820s.

163 Roy Lawrie, NSW Agriculture, did a 1 inch geotech core hole in the bottom of the sondage to collect samples of the natural sand deposit (B Horizon) and the pallid weathered clay (C horizon).
165 Quoted in Higginbotham 1983:37.
Rosemary Annable has suggested, in Section 2, that Road 1 was probably built on the line of a track to the mills on the ridgeline. These two mills were fenced off and the road was entered from the southern end. It is possible that the continued use of Palmer’s second mill into the 1830s and the fencing off of this area may have meant that it did not serve as a link between First Government House and the Stables as initially hypothesised. She has also suggested that the convicts who built the Government Stables would have traversed this track from the Hyde Park Barracks after 1819. She also notes that there was no record of any landscaping associated with the new stables.

A major report on the cultural significance of the Royal Botanic Gardens made reference to the road and pathway materials used until 1896. These were mostly crushed rock or gravel with simple brick drains. This is similar to the materials used in the making of Road 1 and the forecourt (Road 2).
Photo 3.9: Road 1 looking south. The large cut is from the removal of the palm tree. Conservatorium 1998 (10/20).

Photo 3.10: The extension of Road 1 towards the Gardens fenceline. No evidence of the brick drains or metalling survived in this area. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (11/19).
Photo 3.11: Section of brick drain in Road 1 with the broad arrow. Scale 30 cm. Conservatorium 1998 (5/6).

Photo 3.12: Core of natural sand and pallid clay (75 cm) removed from the base of 70 cm deep sondage adjacent to Road 1. The area immediately north of Road 1 has 1.45 m of loose material underneath it. Scale 30 cm. Conservatorium 1998 (11/30).
3.3 The Cistern

The excavation of the archaeological deposit within the cistern took approximately 10 days. There was approximately 50 cm of fill above the archaeological deposit. The archaeological deposit was about 2 m deep (Photo 3.4). The sides of the cistern showed considerable evidence of the cutting for the well. Most of the quarry marks indicated that it was done by a right-handed person as many of the marks were cut from right to left. A small number of marks were cut from left to right.

This feature is described as a ‘cistern’ rather than a well because the water table is more than 15 m below current ground levels on the site and it could therefore never have operated as a well. It may possibly be a failed well. A further reason for describing it as a cistern is that it had to be pumped out every morning. The cistern was an efficient collector of water runoff from the adjacent bedrock. Because of the groundwater excavation of the archaeological deposit was accompanied by a pump placed in a bucket-sized sump.

There is no clear relationship between this cistern and the section of adjacent rectangular brick drain. If evidence of a connection existed it was destroyed by the cutting of the service trench (to the south) across the top of the cistern which partially destroyed the drain.

The excavation of the archaeological deposit within the cistern was undertaken in 10 cm spits or to where there was a noticeable change of matrix. All of the cistern deposit was wet sieved through two nested sieves with a minimum mesh of 3.5 mm.

Substantial quantities of artefacts were recovered from this deposit. Much of the matrix of this deposit contained ash, red gravels and other material. This suggests that it contained sweepings from fireplaces and from gravel paths. In addition many artefacts showed evidence of burning. The nature of the deposit and the spread of sherd from the same items (plate etc) throughout the deposit would suggest that it was placed in the cistern within a relatively short timeframe.

The artefacts included green and blue transfer-printed ceramics, good quality glassware, glass and stoneware bottles and a large quantity of cattle bone, mostly the lower section of the limbs. The initial indications from the datable artefacts provide us with evidence to date the backfill of the drain, between c1830 and c1850. Green transfer-printed ceramics date from c1830. Most of the glass bottle technology dates from c1830 while other types disappeared by c1850. A green transfer-printed platter was decorated with a Maltese Cross pattern. This same pattern was found during excavations at First Government House.

This cistern was identified in 1917 during road works which removed the forecourt (Fig. *).

---

166 Jean Smith pers. comm.
167 Andrew Wilson initially made this observation; see Proudfoot et al 1991:56.
3.4 The Mill and Bakery

Archaeological works on this site were initially focused on finding what were considered to be the most significant archaeological remains - the eighteenth-century mill and early nineteenth-century bakery. In the area where the mill was considered most likely to survive a quarry was located. The adjacent areas were also examined to determine if remains of the mill might survive underneath the imported fill. No structural evidence of the mill was found.

To determine if remains of the bakery survived close to the Stables a larger trench was opened (2 m x 1 m) in the area near where Tracy Ireland had opened a small test trench (Photo 3.13). The profile of the trench consisted of bitumen road and fill above bedrock. Evidence of a narrow rectangular trench, cut into bedrock, was found which because of its orientation is thought to date to the Conservatorium period. It is more likely that the remains of the bakery may partially survive underneath the southern side of the Stables structure as identified in the Archaeological Zoning Plan and the Archaeological Management Strategy.

Photo 3.13: Test Trench showing the rectangular cut discovered during excavation adjacent to the southern wall of the stables. The base of the trench is cut into bedrock. No remains of the bakery were found. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (4/21).
3.5  The Quarry
The area impacted by the quarry is extensive. The southern edge of the quarry is adjacent to the RBG fence line where sections of weathered sandstone are visible. The quarry is found within the southern and eastern sections of the study area. Evidence of quarrying was found in Trenches A, B, C and D. It was not found to the west of Trench A in Area C. The quarrying bears evidence of drill marks indicating the removal of dimension stone (Photo 3.13) and sheer faces showing the removal of flat stone, like flag stones (Photo 3.14). In addition a punch, used for quarrying stone (when used with a bar it could form the drill marks), was found beneath the rubble fill sitting on the bed of the quarry. Only a few artefacts were found in the rubble fill, including a few fragments of early clay roofing tile.

The fill of the quarry is underneath Road 1 which means that the quarry predates the road construction. It is therefore thought that the quarrying activity is earlier than the 1820s. It may be associated with the quarrying of foundation stone for the stables but this is only a hypothesis. It is known from historical details that there was considerable quarrying within the Domain from the early days of the colony.168

---


Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School

Photo 3.15: General view of Trench A looking south showing that section of the quarry from which flat stones were cut. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (2/34).
3.6 Area B

Trenches H, K and L
No forecourt or road remains were found in these trenches. These trenches provide valuable stratigraphic evidence about how the site was ‘constructed’ and the relationship of the ‘remnant topsoil’ (657/666/694) slope and the cutting of steps or terraces in the bedrock (Photo 3.8). Above the ‘topsoil’ was about 1 m deposit of clay fill (646/671) and landscape topsoil (601) used to create the current shape of the slope.

The fill (646/671) is evidenced throughout the western part of the study area, to the west of Road 1. There is variation in the matrix of the fill between crumbly redeposited clay and red gravelly sand. This deposit contains a range of artefacts including early clay pavers, army buttons (12th regiment) and numerous whole bottles. This fill was a single-phase event relating to the alteration of the form of the slope to the modern high platform and steep slope. It was deposited on the northern side of the slope and changed the previous configuration. This information has been collected by the computer mapping and will be used to reconstruct the previous landform.

The matrix of red sand was determined to be the same as the red gravel metalling used in the construction of the forecourt. It is likely that this fill layer was placed there in 1917 when the construction of the 1917 roadway removed the Stables forecourt.

Evidence from Trench G indicates that there were two different slopes created in the western part of the site. One of the 1917 photographs shows the construction of second stage of the slope.
3.7 Area C

The initial works in this area were undertaken following discussions with our soil scientist which indicated that this area was likely to contain an intact soil profile underneath the modern imported landscape fill (Photo 3.16). During some sample sieving of this deposit we found a high proportion of post-settlement artefacts, including lead type. We also found an Aboriginal artefact which the project prehistorian, Dr Jo McDonald, identified as a micro blade silcrete core.

Archaeological excavation proceeded in this area following approvals from NPWS to test the deposits containing Aboriginal artefacts. A team of seven archaeologists and five members of the Local Aboriginal Metropolitan Land Council were involved. After a few days of excavation and some anomalous results it was decided to seek further advice about the soil. This resulted in further consultation with the original soil scientist. The final analysis reached by two soil scientists, Roy Lawrie of NSW Agriculture and Professor Peter Mitchell of Department of Earth Sciences, Macquarie University was that this was imported fill. That fill had taken on many of the characteristics of a natural soil horizon because of normal soil process. The only natural strata that survived in this area were pockets of decaying sandstone with indurated ironstone which survived in dips in the bedrock.

It was only with the opening up of further areas of the site that the archaeologists were able to determine that there were anomalies that suggested that this was not a normal undisturbed soil profile. A total of sixteen Aboriginal artefacts were recovered from five test trenches excavated into fill.\(^{169}\)

---

\(^{169}\) Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management 1998: executive summary.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
Once the nature of the ‘fill’ or imported deposit was determined it was sought to expose the layer or bedrock beneath the fill to determine if remains of the mill might have survived in this area (Photo 3.17). No remains were found that we would identify as associated with the mill.

**Interpretation**

It is likely that this ‘fill’ deposit which contained swamp sands\(^{170}\) had come from nearby, possibly from the site of the Stables. Clearly this is hypothetical and is unlikely to be proven.

This fill layer has been found in association with the dish drains of Road 2. It is likely that this layer was deposited as part of the altering of the slope and the developing of the landscape. It has been tentatively dated it to the 1820s, as has Road 2. Two other trenches that were opened indicate that there is an extensive rubble deposit beneath the early landscape layer (see Trench I).

**Trench I**

This trench provided a link between the stratigraphy in Areas B and C. The fill layer drops sharply and was 1 m to 1.2 m beneath the modern ground level. It was on rubble fill at least 60 cm deep. Because of site conditions it was not possible to excavate further.

---

\(^{170}\) Roy Lawrie pers. comm.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
Trench L
This southern section of this trench clearly showed that there were quantities of fill beneath the ‘historic’ landscape layer in the western area of the site (Photo 3.18).

Photo 3.18: Southern section of Trench L showing the darker ‘topsoil’ layer above fill. The ground level drops away sharply to the northwest. Conservatorium 1998 8/13.
3.8 Area D
A series of 1 x 2 m trenches were excavated in Area D in the very western area of the site adjacent to the Cahill Expressway by the prehistorians and the Local Aboriginal Land Council (Fig. *). These trenches identified a uniform soil profile of landscape fill above bedrock (Photo 3.19). These trenches were excavated by the prehistorians to determine if Aboriginal artefacts survived in this area. All of the trenches petered out in bedrock or the cut for the Cahill Expressway except for one trench which contained the remains of an archaeological feature and historic artefacts. This feature was excavated. All the artefacts dated to the second half of the nineteenth century (linear ware, purple transfer print etc.). It is possible that this feature was a service trench but there was no sign of pipe or other service. There were quantities of rubble in the lower part of the trench and it had a very high concentration of artefacts.

Photo 3.19: Trench in western area with landscape fill above bedrock. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (7/30).
3.9 Excavation in the Royal Botanic Gardens
Two test trenches were excavated in the RBG to determine if remains of the road/path might survive to the south of those sections already found.

Test Trench 1
A trench approximately 5 metres by 1 metre and 1 metre deep. The profile of the section was landscape fill above bedrock. No archaeological remains were identified.

Test Trench 2
A trench approximately 3 metres by 0.50 metres and 0.80 cm deep. The profile of the section was landscape fill above bedrock (Photo 3.20). No archaeological remains were identified.

There were no archaeological deposits above the bedrock in these areas. Because of the results of the first two tests it was decided that it was not worth opening up a trench elsewhere.

Photo 3.20: Test Trench 2 showing landscape fill above bedrock. Scale 1 m. Conservatorium 1998 (10/2).
3.10 The Remaining Archaeological Potential for the Site and Recommendations

3.10.1 Southern Area

- It is anticipated that monitoring of the bulk removal of topsoil will provide additional details concerning the creation of the slope to the south of the Conservatorium building, how it was altered during the creation of the c1821 landscape and how it responded to Greenway’s landscape ideals.

- Recent works adjacent to the southern side of the Conservatorium building has located a dish drain which formed the northern edge of the forecourt (Road 2). Additional areas of the c1821 and later forecourt surfacing are likely to be found to the south of the drain. It is also possible that edging associated with the road connecting the forecourt with Mrs Macquarie’s Road will be found at the eastern edge of the Conservatorium building. Evidence for the northern side of road leading to First Government House on the western edge of the building might also be possible although this area has been disturbed by services. Other elements such as the underground drain that seems to be heading for the eastern Stables entrance will be found under the forecourt surfacing.

- It is therefore anticipated that the removal of the roadway on the southern side of the Conservatorium building will expose:
  - dish drains in reasonable condition but with some damage from services and weathering;
  - remnant gravel metalling relating to the forecourt usage;
  - at least one underground drain heading towards the eastern Stables entrance.

Recommendations:

1. Retain drains and other features in the apron of the Conservatorium building which will not be disturbed by the redevelopment.

2. Where possible redesign the edge of building in this area to accommodate remains from the northern side of the forecourt.

3. Drains outside this area will generally have low structural integrity and therefore they can be removed and interpreted within the design of the building.

4. As the metalling has been replaced and repaired numerous times and is likely to have been damaged by the 1917 roadworks (as in the area adjacent to the cistern) it can be removed and interpreted as part of the landscaping.

3.10.2 Eastern Area (railway tunnel)

- There is no archaeological potential in that part of the site to the east of the Conservatorium buildings. The excavation of the railway tunnels removed all archaeological remains in this area. This was confirmed by the test trenches monitored by ERM Mitchell McCotter and by our monitoring of trenches dug above and adjacent to the railway lines.\(^\text{171}\) The 1960s school building on the eastern side of the Conservatorium building will have disturbed any remains in the immediate vicinity of the Stables building.

- In the area immediately adjacent to the southern corner of the eastern façade the remains of a manure pit and a coach house may survive (Fig. *).

Recommendations:

- No further archaeological work required in this area to the east of the current building line and underneath the 1960s school building.

- If intact remains associated with the Stables are found within the apron of the building these should be retained \textit{in situ} and interpreted.

---

\(^{171}\) Ireland 1998a, ‘Excavation Permit Application’ and ERM draft report.
3.10.3 Northern Area

- The assessment of archaeological potential for this area identified that it had been ‘used as yards or gardens’ and that there may be some potential for the ‘recovery of information relating to earlier vegetation and landscaping’.
- Testing on the northern side of the Conservatorium showed that there was considerable disturbance to that area with 1 to 2 metres of fill above bedrock.
- The ground underneath the northern extension is considered to be disturbed by the construction of the modern building. The area is regarded as having low archaeological potential.

We will undertake further monitoring of this area but do not expect to encounter any significant Stables or pre-stables remains in line with the Archaeological Management Strategy (Fig. *).

Recommendations
1. Archaeological monitoring, recording, collection of pollen samples and interpretation.

3.10.4 Western Area

- The current roadway is likely to cover nineteenth-century road surfaces and other features such as garden beds or pathways, although sections of the area will have been disturbed by services, as shown by the test trench dug through the current traffic island. Sections of the roadway should be removed to test for the presence of archaeological features.

Recommendations
1. Remove sections of the modern roadway to test for archaeological remains.
2. As a good representative sample of the Stables forecourt (Road 2) remains are proposed to be retained in situ further evidence of this road only requires archaeological recording, sampling and interpretation.

3.10.5 Within Stables Building

- The underfloor areas of the ground floor of the Stables/Conservatorium building have the potential to contain archaeological remains and deposits associated with the:
  - c1802 bakehouse.
  - Underfloor deposits associated with the occupation of the Stables. These deposits are often full of small artefacts associated with everyday life: buttons, beads, food bones, rat bones, toys and other material. Because of the stages of reconstruction of the building there may be stratified deposits that may be related to specific phases of occupation.\(^{172}\)
  - Evidence of the construction and alteration of the Stables building. Little is specifically known about the Stables as it was originally constructed.
  - Evidence of the Conservatorium use and occupation of the building.

Recommendations
1. Minimal impact on these remains as recommended in the Archaeological Management Strategy.
2. Where impacts are identified on underfloor deposits these will need to be fully excavated prior to the undertaking of any works in underfloor areas.
3. The structural remains of the bakehouse are to be left in situ.
4. Detailed archaeological recording and interpretation.

\(^{172}\) This type of evidence is discussed in Casey & Lowe 1995 'Archaeological Investigation of Greencliffe, 51-53 Kirribilli Avenue, Kirribilli', for Bruce Swalwell Architects.
4.0 Archaeological Context and Comparative Analysis

4.1 Archaeological Sites Retained *in situ*

- **First Government House** was the first permanent house built in the colony following European settlement in 1788 and was the centre of colonial administration for many years. It was a focal point for daily life and the ambitions of the early governors. Its sub-surface remains have been kept and the Museum of Sydney built to the south. An important element in the decision to keep the First Government House site was its symbolic significance.

- **Old Government House and Parramatta Park** at Parramatta which still has the same alignment of road and elements of earlier landscaping as well as other significant archaeological remains from both the Phillip and Macquarie periods. Parramatta Park includes 41 archaeological sites including former roads, convict huts, stables, redoubt and lumberyard as well as Government House (1790-1857). The archaeology of this place has been retained because its has a combination of reasons including research, historic and social.

- The remains of the **Government Dockyards** at the Museum of Contemporary Art site which date to the Macquarie period and which were essential to the maintenance of the maritime fleet and for the survival of the early colony. The Dockyards were located on this site from 1796.

- The remains of the **Cumberland Street archaeological site** which is to be incorporated into a new housing and commercial development. This has been kept because it has a high level of interpretability.

- The **Tank Stream** oviform drain, 1860s. This has a Permanent Conservation Order on it yet sections of this drain have been removed while specific areas have been kept intact. GPO site.

- **Busby's Bore**, early Sydney water supply with major structural remains, convict built, substantially intact. It has high historic, technical and research potential.

- 1820s **Brick Barrel Drain** at Parramatta which performed an important stormwater function for an area notorious for rain and water problems and which suffered greatly from flooding in the early period. Initially this system was located to drain stormwater away from Government land directly to the north of the Barracks down to the river. A section of this drain had been kept and is on public display. Many arrow bricks were found to have been used in this drain.

- A branch of the **Bennelong Sewer Outfall** dating to 1855 was removed during the excavation of the Governor Phillip Tower while other sections of this outfall were identified as being required to be kept.

- Other archaeological sites of **State Significance** that have been retained include:
  - the Convict Lumber Yard or Stockake Site, Newcastle (1801-1930);①
  - Lake Innes House ruins and environs 1831-1848 – extensive ruins of house and stables, other buildings, industrial sites and roads;②

- The **Town Hall burials**. Remains of a number of graves were found underneath the Town Hall in 1991 during renovations works. These belong to Sydney's first permanent cemetery which was used between 1792 and 1820.

① Heritage Office Listing.
③ Heritage Office Listing.
④ Heritage Office Listing.
4.2 Significant Extant Remnant Roads

- Remnant section of Old Windsor Road at Kellyville which is the oldest remnant line of road in Australia and dates from 1794. Early sections of this road are 26 feet wide while later sections of the old road are 33 feet wide.\textsuperscript{178} This road was a major development in the colony and provided a road linked between Green Hills to Parramatta and Sydney and was significant in the maintenance and development of the early colony.

- Culvert of Mrs Macquarie’s Road survives within the grounds of the Royal Botanic Gardens. Part of road designed by Mrs Macquarie and built by convict work gangs between 1813 and 1816.\textsuperscript{179} Other sections of this road are likely to survive in the RBG. This work is part of an important early design element of the Royal Botanic Gardens and is a significant formative event in the history of the Gardens.

- Cox’s Road 1815 – cuttings, rock-cut kerb lines, no structures, graffiti. The Mt York section is well known with five descents.\textsuperscript{180} This road opened up the colony for expansion beyond the barrier of the Blue Mountains.

- Sections of 1820s roads over the Blue Mountains:
  - Lawson’s Long Alley – c1823 – rubble walling.
  - Lockyer’s Road – c1828 – possibly some pavement, section of walling, small culverts.\textsuperscript{181}

- Section of the Old Great North Road – 1820-1834.
  - Finch’s Line 1828 ascent of north bank of Hawkesbury River – lots of retaining walls, culverts, cuttings, and graffiti.
  - Devine’s Hill ascent 1831 – pavements with rubble base and progressively smaller rubble, large stone structures.\textsuperscript{182}
  - Mt Manning to Paynes Crossing – retaining walls, buttresses, culverts, drainage ditches and remains of abutments and pillars for bridges.\textsuperscript{183}

4.3 Archaeological Work in the Royal Botanic Gardens, the Domain and Government House

In general little archaeological work has been undertaken within the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain and the grounds of Government House. While an archaeological zoning plan was recommended as early as 1988 and again in 1996 this has not been undertaken due to limited development of the gardens where emphasis is placed on botanical development.\textsuperscript{184} Therefore it is difficult to assess the archaeological potential or significance of the most relevant land adjacent to the study area.

- Limited work in the grounds of Government House revealed remains of a gravel path with brick drains.\textsuperscript{185}
- Where some people have undertaken archaeological monitoring within the RBG the extent of impact by the works program has been so limited as not to reveal or disturb any archaeological remains.\textsuperscript{186}
- Identification of part of the original culvert constructed in 1813-1816 as part of Mrs Macquarie’s Road.\textsuperscript{187} Conservation works will be undertaken on this to stabilise these remains.

\textsuperscript{178} Casey & Lowe Associates 1993, ‘Historical Archaeological Heritage Study of Old Windsor Road and Windsor Road’, for Brayshaw McDonald and the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project (Stage 1) Works.
\textsuperscript{179} Heritage Group, Buildings Branch, DPWS 1998, ‘Brick Arched Culvert, Mrs Macquarie’s Road, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, Conservation Management Plan’.
\textsuperscript{180} Siobhan Lavelle pers. comm.
\textsuperscript{181} Siobhan Lavelle pers. comm.
\textsuperscript{182} Siobhan Lavelle pers. comm.
\textsuperscript{183} Heritage Office listing.
\textsuperscript{184} Caitlin Allen pers. comm.
\textsuperscript{185} Matthew Kelly pers. comm.
\textsuperscript{186} Matthew Kelly pers. comm.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
• Sections of the line of Mrs Macquarie’s Road survives within the Domain.

4.4 Recent Archaeological Excavations where remains dating between 1788 and 1840s were Removed

Every year there are a number of archaeological excavations undertaken within Sydney CBD and at other import historical places such as Windsor and Richmond. Below are listed a number of these to indicate that it is not unusual to excavate nineteenth-century remains.

• The Westfield Windsor site excavation with remains dated from the 1830s. These were removed following archaeological investigation.
• The Richmond Marketplace Excavations involved the removal of remains dating from 1815 (1997). These remains were removed following archaeological investigation.
• The Angle Place Excavation (1998) where remains dated to a phase of occupation between 1788-1840 were removed during archaeological excavation. These remains were removed following archaeological investigation.
• 16-20 Albion Street excavation (1996), remains of an 1830s/40s brick clamp kiln. This contained brick flues and brick and sand deposits. These remains were removed following archaeological investigation. These remains were removed following archaeological investigation.
• Old DMR site (1996), cistern probably associated with Brickfield activities (1788-1820s), well associated with William Hutchinson’s house and garden pre-1820? Later drains linked to the well. These remains were removed following archaeological investigation.
• Excavation of 1820s cellar and well in Pitt Street (1998). These remains were removed following archaeological investigation.
• CSR site (1996) contained substantial remains of houses dating from 1860-1870s with road remains. These remains were removed following archaeological investigation.

4.5 Drains on Archaeological Sites

Drainage features are the most ubiquitous constructions found on Australian historical archaeological sites. This is because they are a necessary part of urban infrastructure, because they are made from materials that generally do not decompose and also because they are constructed at or below ground level and therefore will survive when other features have been removed by demolition. A site of any date will have drains belonging to its occupation. Therefore the finding of drains on the site was not unexpected and was predicted in Ireland’s Archaeological Management Strategy. Drains, like all heritage items are assessed using the same criteria because they are an important part of the site’s fabric and may contain deposits that add to research potential such as in the areas of sanitation, irrigation and pollen sampling. In a few cases where there have been significant drains, because of their association with a place, because they are a fine example of their kind, or because they were a significant construction, a representative sample has been kept, such as at Parramatta with the brick drain, with the Tank Stream and the Bennelong Sewer and at First Government House.

4.6 Usual Practice on Archaeological Sites

• The first stage of assessing an archaeological site is to undertake an archaeological assessment which identifies:
  - the potential of the site to contain archaeological remains;

---

188 Jennie Lindbergh pers. comm.
189 Nadia Iacono pers. comm.
190 Jennie Lindbergh pers. comm.
- the type of remains;
- the significance of the remains;
- based on this assessment recommendations are made for the management of the archaeological remains;
- these recommendations reflect the nature of the archaeological material whether it is a sub-surface site or an above ground site with standing remains.

- It is unusual to make recommendations to retain a sub-surface site in situ:
  - firstly because sub-surface sites are by nature remnants of what was once there and their level of survival is often ephemeral and fragile;
  - their significance predominately lies in their research potential not their fabric and this significance can be best recovered through archaeological excavation. In archaeological terms retention of an archaeological site can mean that the site’s research potential is not fully realised;
  - archaeologists believe that through archaeological recording they can reconstruct and interpret the site in a more meaningful manner than the retention of what is often insubstantial and ephemeral fabric and evidence;
  - decisions where sub-surface archaeological sites have been kept are usually based on the following four criteria:
    1. that the site or work is a place of historic and technical/research significance;
    2. that it is a rare site type;
    3. that the remains have a high archaeological research potential; and,
    4. most importantly its fabric or archaeological integrity has to be in good condition.

- when decisions are made to keep sub-surface archaeological sites it raises all kinds of problems about how to interpret them in a meaningful manner. Any decision made about keeping archaeological remains needs to assess:
  - their suitability for presentation,
  - how they will be interpretation to the public,
  - will people be able to understand what they are looking at,
  - can the archaeological remains tell a meaningful story,
  - what are the conservation constraints,
  - the conservation of the remains at First Government House has been undertaken in a low key manner and through a few observation boxes because it was decided that they were too visually ambiguous and the conservation requirements were too high to allow the display of more than a few small portions.

- decisions where sub-surface archaeological sites have been kept are usually based on the following four criteria:

- It is fairly common to make recommendations to retain an above-ground archaeological structure or relic:
  - when undertaking surveys for archaeological sites, which may often be above ground remains, it is fairly common to make recommendations to keep a site which retains a level of heritage significance if the development or infrastructure plans can be amended.

- The Archaeological Assessment Guidelines refer to in situ conservation:

  An archaeological assessment may conclude that the most appropriate management action for the archaeological remains is conservation in situ. This may be because the archaeological features are of such significance or research value that they warrant retention and conservation in the place in which they were found.

---

191 Section 3.3.5.9.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
4.7 Archaeological Excavation

- The finding and identification of archaeological remains is not an accidental process, it is both rigorous and methodological. At the commencement of an excavation the archaeologist has already made an assessment of the type of remains that they expect to recovered during excavation. The assessment process leads to the development of a 'predictive model' that is then tested during excavation. This is, they excavate a series of set places to determine if the 'model' is correct. If it is proven correct they proceed as previously determined. If the model proves to be inaccurate they then have to determine what else it is they are dealing with. In most cases the assessment process will have accurately identified the range and type of surviving remains.

- It is for this reason that on the initial visit to the site by the Heritage Council the archaeologists were able to say what the remains were without having fully exposed them. They had tested a model of the archaeological potential of the site and determined where the various elements survived. In this way the full extent of the forecourt (Road 2) was basically already known to the archaeologists. The fuller exposure of these remains has only slightly amended our interpretation of them.

- The circumstances are the same with Road 1. Sufficient understanding and evidence had been gained about the site, though the testing process, that the archaeologists were confident that no substantial remains of Road 1 would survive to the southeast. The further archaeological works within the study area and in the RBG has confirmed the model of the archaeological potential of the site. The extension of the excavation to the northwest also generally confirmed the understanding of the remains. It was known that red sand or gravel surface for Road 1 survived in the eastern section of Trench A but that the palm tree, which clearly would have been planted into a large hole, and a large service trench had destroyed the dish drain and part of the road surfacing and base.

- In general the model or prediction of the extent to which the archaeological remains were likely to survive has been confirmed.
5.0 Assessment of Heritage Significance

5.1 Basis of Assessment of Heritage Significance

Heritage Significance is a site’s heritage value or importance. ‘Heritage significance is contained in the fabric of an item, in its setting and the relationship to other items and in the response that the item invokes in those who value it.’\(^{92}\)

The following assessment of heritage significance follows the methodology set out in the *NSW Heritage Manual* and *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*.\(^{93}\) It is also consistent with the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS (Appendix 4).

5.1.1 Nature of Significance Criteria:

Criterion 1: Historic Significance - (evolution and association)

*An item having this value is significant because of the importance of its association with, or position in the evolving pattern of our cultural history.*

Criterion 2: Aesthetic Significance - (scenic/architectural qualities/creative accomplishments)

*An item having this value is significant because it demonstrates positive visual or sensory appeal, landmark qualities and/or creative or technical excellence.*

Criterion 3: Technical/Research Significance - (archaeological, industrial educational, research potential and scientific values)

*Items having this value are significant for their contribution or potential contribution to an understanding of our cultural history or environment.*

Criterion 4: Social Significance - (contemporary community esteem)

*Items having this value are significant through their social, spiritual or cultural association with a recognisable community.*

5.1.2 Comparative Significance Criteria:

Criterion A: Representativeness

*Items having this value are significant because they are fine representative examples of an important class of significant items or environments.*

Criterion B: Rarity

*An item having this value is significant because it represents a rare, endangered or unusual aspect of our history or cultural environment.*

To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

* meet at least one of the four nature of significance criteria, and
* meet at least one of the two comparative significance criteria, and
* retain the integrity of its key attributes.

\(^{92}\) NSW Heritage Office & DUAP 1996b:25.
\(^{93}\) NSW Heritage Office & DUAP 1996b.

---

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium H-igh School
Items may also be ranked according to its heritage significance as having:

* Local Significance
* Regional Significance
* State Significance

5.1.3 Archaeological Context
To identify a site’s significance and the type of research questions that might be answered by investigation of a site’s archaeological remains it is necessary to have a comprehensive overview of other relevant archaeological sites and the results of relevant archaeological excavations.

5.1.4 Research Potential

Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgments must be formed on the basis of expiated or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgment can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.\(^{194}\)

Assessment of Research Potential
Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined and the appropriate research themes examined the following inclusion guidelines should be applied:

**Does the site:**
(a) contribute knowledge which no other resource can?
(b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?
(c) is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?\(^{195}\)

If the answer to these questions is yes then the site will be determined to possess archaeological research potential.

These criteria can now be applied.

\(^{195}\) Bickford & Sullivan 1984:23.
5.2 Discussion of Heritage Significance
It should be noted that this discussion of significance is premised on our current interpretation of the archaeological remains and the available historical evidence.

5.2.1 Historic Significance

Stables Forecourt (Road 2)

Function
- The Stables forecourt (Road 2) remains constitute part of the road that provided access into the Government Stables. In this role they provided a link between First Government House, the Stables and Mrs Macquarie’s Road and the Botanic Gardens.
- The forecourt area was most likely built as part of the Stables construction 1817-1821. While there is limited historical evidence to support this interpretation the functional requirements of the building would have necessitate a metalled area on the southern side to provide access to its main entrances.
- From the 1820s it served as a starting point for two other roads, one of which is Road 1 which curves to the southwest, the other which links up with Mrs Macquarie’s Road (no archaeological remains of this have been found because they were destroyed by the railway cutting). The 1831 plan of this area seems to be inaccurate and is different to the 1829 and 1845 plans which are similar to each other in the way they present the information and have a stronger relationship to what has been found on the ground. By 1831 another road extended from the eastern end.
- These other two roads remained in use until the early twentieth century. It is probable that the link roads leading off to the east into the Botanic Gardens were part of the Macquaries’ design of the Gardens. No remains of these other paths survive.
- The surviving archaeological elements are likely to have been built as part of the original forecourt construction but this has not been clearly determined. The archaeologists consider that this is the most likely scenario. The archaeologists also consider that the dish drain and the rectangular and arched brick drains were built as part of the drainage system for the original forecourt construction, although it must be said that there is limited evidence either way to argue this interpretation.
- The approximate position of the forecourt survives in the positioning of the twentieth-century driveway to the south of the Conservatorium. Since c1820 there has been an access to the Stables in this location.

Association
- The forecourt remains were associated with the Government Stables and as such their significance builds on their association with the operation of the former Stables for approximately 93 years. The Conservatorium of Music building, formerly the Stables to Government House, has previously been determined to be of ‘exceptional cultural significance’ through, among its many criteria, its: 196
  - use as stable, offices and coach house for Government House for almost a century;
  - the only surviving building in the Domain of the ‘grand, highly romantic, scheme of the Macquaries and Francis Greenway for Sydney’;
  - association with the expansion of the Governor’s Domain and the removal of leases and associated structures;
  - the influence of the individual directors of the Sydney Botanic Gardens;
  - its vistas and design in the landscape;
  - one of the few surviving works of Francis Greenway and the only surviving example of his Gothic Revival designs;


Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
- an indication of the influence on Greenway of Humphry Repton and John Nash;
- as evidence of the nature of Governor Macquarie’s building program and his clash with the British Government over the accommodation needs for colonial Governors. This clash over accommodation needs continued with the various Governors until Government House was erected;
- one of the very few stables buildings dating from pre-1825 to survive in Australia.

It is highly likely that the forecourt was part of the deliberate design of the landscape of the Stables which is variously attributed to the Macquaries or Francis Greenway.

The forecourt between 1821 and 1845 was used by the Governor’s servants and his military staff and as accommodation for staff overflow from First Government House. It was also used by the other groups who had access to the Stables such as the Australian Agricultural Company.

Between the occupation of the Stables in 1845 and 1900 when the Governors were housed at Cranbrook, the forecourt saw the daily activities of the Governor’s servants and retinue – gardeners, drivers, cow-hands, stable-hands, supervisors, chamber maids, aide-de-camp and the Governor’s guards, and the animals that were housed here and in the adjacent fields.

Between 1901 and 1912 it was the Governors General retinue, their horses, automobiles and staff, on their infrequent trips from Melbourne who used this building.

After 1915 the forecourt became a parking area for the new Conservatorium of Music, until further modified by the construction of the ring road in the 1930s.

Following the shift from horse and carriage to motorised transport the Stables were used to garage the Governor’s car.

From 1913 until its alteration in 1917 this forecourt would have been used by the new Conservatorium of Music and the Conservatorium High School.

Road 1
- The extant fabric of Road 1 was possibly built on the line of an earlier track that provided access to the mills along the ridgeline which initially may have provided access between the smaller mill and the bakery. The southern extension of this track appears to have been enclosed within a fenced lease from c1812 and into the 1830s.
- The additional historical research undertaken for this report has raised questions about the date and nature of its construction and its function as initially hypothesised.
- There is no clear historical evidence to date the construction of the surviving elements of this road prior to c1826. It is also unlikely that we will find evidence that will further define these details.
- The surviving section of Road 1 is partly built on quarry fill which means that the road was definitely built later than the backfilling of the quarry. But there could not have been any path or road where it survives without a metalled surface because it is built on fill, natural sand and clay which was not a suitable bedding for horse and carriage transport.
- After the construction of the Stables this road may have operated as a carriage or service road that provided a route back up to Bent Street and then to First Government House or as a gravelled path within the Domain but the persistence of the fenced mill leases, through which the road passed, into the 1830s makes this doubtful. It is more likely it acted as an access road to the mills with the focus at the southern entrance off Bent Street. This road disappears from the historic plans about 1845 when new Government House was built and occupied.
- Its fabric contains bricks marked with convict arrows which indicates that these bricks were made for Government use probably between c1820 and 1830s. It is rare to find broad arrow bricks in situ.
- Although there is no specific evidence to associate this road and its fabric with the Macquaries’ design schemes for the gardens this is one possible interpretation.
The Quarry

- The quarry pre-dates the construction of Road 1 because fill from the quarry is stratigraphically underneath the roadway.
- The stone from this quarry is most likely to have been removed as part of the construction of the Stables. Alternatively it may have been quarried as part of what was apparently a frequent activity in the Domain.
- It demonstrates the utilisation of the Domain’s resources of stone, trees, crops and loam by the early colonists and/or the government.

The Slope

- Much of the study area’s nineteenth-century slope was created with a fill deposit and terraced bedrock. In the western area there is an indication that large quantities of rubble fill were used to alter the shape of the pre-European landscape.
- Stratigraphically this slope was created at the same time as the forecourt and possibly this linked into Road 1 but the stratigraphic relationships have not survived.
- It is likely that this slope was created between 1817-1821 and may relate to the construction of the landscape of the area around the Stables.
- The philosophy behind the construction of the slope may relate to Greenway’s ideas of English landscape design which were strongly influenced by Humphry Repton.
- It is possible that the material used in the slope came from the site of the Stables as it was swampy sand deposit that may develop in a dip on a flat area and the position of the Stables was a prime source for this type of material.
- We do not as yet fully understand how this slope was constructed because work cannot proceed in some areas until we are given further consent by the Heritage Council.

The Cistern

- We have not been able to date the construction of the cistern from historical sources.
- Our archaeological interpretation of the cistern is that its construction is likely to predate construction of the forecourt remains. It is unlikely that a cistern (or well) would be dug through a road but it is possible that due to the constraints of space a road/drive may be built over a cistern.
- *The adjacent drain is not connected to the cistern.
- It is probable that the cistern was related to the use of the site by the Mill and Bakery.

5.2.2 Social Significance

- The Stables and Conservatorium building, both as an early and important surviving colonial structure and as a place which trains and develops musical students, is an important part of our culture and is held in high esteem by the community. It is not the place of this document to debate this issue or to identify one or the other side as having a higher attachment to the site other than to recognise that the archaeological remains relate to the use and occupation of the Stables rather than the Conservatorium and that they can help the community to better understand how the Stables operated in its landscape setting. According to the *Burra Charter* all aspects of a place’s significance should be taken into account ‘without unwarranted emphasis on any one aspect at the expense of others’.
- The focus of the public debate has been on Road 1 and not on any of the other archaeological evidence.
- While no public consultation was undertaken about the archaeological excavation considerable consultation was undertaken during the preparatory stages of the redevelopment. This
included a parliamentary inquiry and the DA process. To include public involvement in the archaeological remains a public inspection will be arranged.

- Clearly the public interest about the archaeology at the Conservatorium has not always been especially well informed. This was because the public did not have the correct information with which to understand the site and to develop their opinion. Many of the people making statements about the road had not seen it or discussed it with the archaeologist.

- The public interest was aroused by the linkage of the remains to the Macquaries but as the historical research makes clear it is difficult to find evidence to confirm that the extant fabric of Road 1 can be dated to this period. The fabric of the forecourt (Road 2) does belong to this period and it did link up with Mrs Macquaries Road.

- Governor and Mrs Macquarie are held in high esteem by some sections of the community.

- The National Trust held a rally at the site to protest about the removal of the road and the Conservatorium development in general. At the rally many of the comments focused on the Conservatorium redevelopment rather than the roadway. When the roadway was discussed one speaker made the claim that this was one of the most significant archaeological remain find in Australia. There is no credence to this suggestion whatsoever. At this rally there were representatives from both the National Trust and the Conservatorium expressing their views on the future of the development.

5.2.3 Aesthetic Significance

- The forecourt (Road 2) is a carefully contrived court to service the stables constructed between the Stables and the landscaped slope.

- The forecourt and Road 1 form part of the network of roads and paths that existed in the Domain up to 1845 when the Inner Domain was redefined. It provided access to these carefully contrived landscapes which are seen as being part of the Macquaries’ picturesque design for the Domain and Gardens.

- The extant archaeological remains provide us with information about the nature and construction of a contrived element of the Stables and the Domain’s landscape. This designed landscape is variously attributed to the Macquaries and Greenway.

5.2.4 Technical / Research / Archaeological Significance

- The archaeological remains of the roads have the ability to inform us about early landscaping aesthetics and carriageway construction techniques used within the Domain and the Colony generally.

- The drains appear to have been purposefully engineered to direct both surface and subsurface water to the Stables.

- The roads provide comparative examples of early carriageway construction in the Colony. It should be noted that the width of Road 1 at about 16 feet (5 m) is considerably narrower than Mrs Macquarie’s Road which was 21 feet (6.5 m).

- They can assist, as well the other archaeological evidence from the site, in answering research questions about the site relating to the theme of landscape as an expression of the prevailing picturesque landscape design theory.

- The roads are elements of the archaeological evidence and as such the archaeologists do not view them as being particularly more significant than any other major archaeological element uncovered at the site, such as the quarry or the evidence provided for how the slope was constructed. These roads have provided a valuable stratigraphic link between the other archaeological features and deposits at the site. They are viewed as an aspect of a significant 1820s landscape.

- The quarry illustrates early activities in the Domain. There are five drill marks indicating areas where there was better stone available for the cutting of dimension stone but generally
there is an absence of quarry marks such as feathering. This reflects the quality of the stone which was generally soft and quarried away along weak clay seams.

- If the stone from the quarry was used in the construction of the Stables it may tie in with research on the Stables construction materials.
- The evidence from the quarry for techniques used for cutting of the stone are limited to the five drill marks and the normal shear faces where small flat pieces of stone were quarried.
- The full research potential of this significant archaeological landscape has not been realised and will not be realised without further archaeological investigation as identified in the Archaeological Management Strategy.

5.2.5 Rarity / Representativeness
- The forecourt and Road 1 are good representative examples of the techniques of road construction practiced c1821.
- The Stables forecourt remains are a rare surviving remnant of Macquarie-period Sydney and were associated with the Stables operation for 93 years (1821-1913).
- The cistern, according to our archaeological interpretation, is probably the oldest surviving archaeological feature located to date at the site although the bakery may partially survive underneath the southern perimeter wall of the Conservatorium. Cisterns and wells are common archaeological features found on a good proportion of archaeological sites.
- As part of a landscape the forecourt was constructed in relation to the only surviving picturesque Gothic Revival building in Australia. It informs us about the elements in the landscape and was a specific design element constructed to complement the Stables.
- Prior to the introduction of a macadam surfacing in 1896 the roads and paths in the Domain were built in crushed rock or gravel sometimes incorporating shell with a pronounced camber and simple brick drains. This construction method evidence in Road 1 was used in the Domain throughout the nineteenth century.

5.2.6 Integrity
- The condition of the fabric of Road 1 is generally poor with 65% of the bricks being fragmentary (See Appendix 3). In addition Road 1 is sitting on between 40 cm to 1.5 m of fill and natural degrading sands and clay.
- As practically all other segments of the Inner Domain road system have been lost, or markedly changed in alignment, Road 1 has lost much of its original context.
- The fabric of the forecourt survives as remnants only but the condition of the bricks in the box and arched drain are generally good.
- Most of the c1821 slope was removed during the excavation process both for the excavation of the Aboriginal remains and for work undertaken by the historical archaeologist to determine if earlier remains of the Mill may survive underneath the c1821 fill. Little of this slope now survives other than in the archaeological recording and interpretation of its construction.
- The upper section of the cistern was cut down by road works in 1917 and by the location of service trenches along the twentieth-century footpath.

5.2.7 Level of Significance
- The evidence of the forecourt helps illustrate elements of the original Stables construction and landscape, it provides landscape details that were assumed or not fully visualised. These remains are not integral to our understanding of the significance of the Stables building nor are they a central element of its significance as a picturesque architectural structure such as the turrets with their crenellated parapets and turrets.
- The levels of significance identified in the Conservation Management Plan for the 'Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School' will form the basis for the attribution of levels of significance for the archaeological remains associated with the Stables. These include: the forecourt, road 1, the slope and the archaeological site as a whole.
Table of Analysis of Significance of the subject site compared with other archaeological sites.
The following inclusion guidelines are taken from the NSW Heritage Manual.

| Historic Significance (evolution & association): significant because of the importance of an association with, or position in the evolving pattern of our cultural history – with phases, activities or people. |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Inclusion Criteria | Exclusion Criteria | Road 1 | Road 2 | Con. archaeological site | First Gov’t House Site | The Gov’t Dockyard | Town Hall burials |
| 1. Evidence of a significant human occupation or activity. | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| 2. Is associated with a significant human activity or event. | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| 3. Maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process. | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |

1. Incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important people, events, activities or processes.

2. Provides evidence of people, events, activities or process that are of dubious importance.

3. Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.

Representativeness: significant because they represent well, an important class of items or environments that have historical / associative significance.

| Inclusion Criteria | Exclusion Criteria | Road 1 | Road 2 | Con. archaeological site | First Gov’t House Site | The Gov’t Dockyards | Town Hall burials |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items. | | | | | | |
| 2. Has attributes typical of an important class or group of items. | | | | yes | | |
| 3. Has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom. | yes | | | | yes | |
| 4. Is a significant variation of a class of items. | | yes | | | | |
| 5. Is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type. | | | | | | |
| 6. Is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size. | | | | | | |

1. Is a poor example of its type.

2. Does not include or has lost the range of characteristic of a type.

3. Does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
Aesthetic Significance (*scenic / architectural qualities / creative accomplishments*): significant for a strong visual, or sensory appeal or cohesion qualities, creative and/or technical (including architectural excellence) qualities: creative and/or technical (including architectural excellence).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Exclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Road 1</th>
<th>Road 2</th>
<th>Con. archaeological site</th>
<th>First Gov't House Site</th>
<th>The Gov't Dockyards</th>
<th>Town Hall burials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement.</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>through association</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Is aesthetically distinctive.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>through association</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Has landmark qualities.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology.</td>
<td>1. Is not a major work by an important designer or artist.</td>
<td>unclear</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Has lost its design or technical integrity.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement.</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Representativeness: significant because it represents an important class of significant items or environments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Exclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Road 1</th>
<th>Road 2</th>
<th>Con. archaeological site</th>
<th>First Gov't House Site</th>
<th>The Gov't Dockyard</th>
<th>Town Hall burials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Is a fine example of its type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Has attributes typical of an important class or group of items.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Is a significant variation of a class of items.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan  
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
Technical / Research Significance *(archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential, and scientific values)*: significant because of its contribution or potential contribution to an understanding or our cultural history or environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Exclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Road 1</th>
<th>Road 2</th>
<th>Con. archaeological site</th>
<th>First Gov't House Site</th>
<th>The Gov't Dockyard</th>
<th>Town Hall burials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Is yielding or has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific, historical, cultural, technical and/or archaeological information.</td>
<td></td>
<td>low</td>
<td>low</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Is an important benchmark or reference type of site.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Provides evidence of past technologies or cultures or human behaviour patterns that is unavailable elsewhere.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Has little research and/or educational potential.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Only contains information that is already well researched or documented or is readily available from another site or resource.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research and education on science, human history, technology or culture.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Archaeological Conservation Management Plan**

*Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School*
**Representativeness:** significant because it represents an important class of significant items or environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Exclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Road 1</th>
<th>Road 2</th>
<th>Con. archaeological site</th>
<th>First Gov't House Site</th>
<th>The Gov't Dockyard</th>
<th>Town Hall burials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items valued by a community.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Is a seminal or optimal example of a class of items valued by the community.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Is outstanding because of its integrity of the esteem in which it is held.</td>
<td>1. Is a poor example of its type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Does not include or has lost the range of characteristic of a type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rarity:** significant because it represents a rare, endangered or unusual aspect of our history or cultural environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Exclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Road 1</th>
<th>Road 2</th>
<th>Con. archaeological site</th>
<th>First Gov't House Site</th>
<th>The Gov't Dockyard</th>
<th>Town Hall burials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Is a scarce example of a particular style, custom or activity.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Is the only example of its type.</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Is an early example.(^\text{197})</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{197}\) This criteria is not included in the *NSW Heritage Manual.*

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
Social Significance: *(contemporary community esteem)* significant through association with a contemporary community for social, spiritual or other reasons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Exclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Road 1</th>
<th>Road 2</th>
<th>Con. archaeological site</th>
<th>First Gov’t House Site</th>
<th>The Gov’t Dockyard</th>
<th>Town Hall burials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Is important for its association with an identifiable group.</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Is crucial to a community’s sense of place.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Is only important to the community for amenity reasons.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Representativeness: significant because it represents an important class of significant items or environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Exclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Road 1</th>
<th>Road 2</th>
<th>Con. archaeological site</th>
<th>First Gov’t House Site</th>
<th>The Gov’t Dockyard</th>
<th>Town Hall burials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items valued by a community.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Is a seminal or optimal example of a class of items valued by the community.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Is outstanding because of its integrity of the esteem in which it is held.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Is a poor example of its type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Does not include or has lost the range of characteristic of a type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rarity: significant because it represents a rare, endangered or unusual aspect of our history or cultural environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Exclusion Criteria</th>
<th>Road 1</th>
<th>Road 2</th>
<th>Con. archaeological site</th>
<th>First Gov’t House Site</th>
<th>The Gov’t Dockyard</th>
<th>Town Hall burials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Is a scarce example of a particular style, custom or activity esteemed by a community.</td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Is not rare.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Is numerous but under threat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Is rare in a local context but numerous or abundant nearby.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3 Statement of Heritage Significance

Forecourt (Road 2)
- The forecourt remains are a rare surviving remnant example of a purpose designed and built road associated with the operation of the Government Stables and First Government House. It was connected to Mrs Macquarie’s Road and the Domain. It incorporates an early surviving purpose-built drainage system associated with the operation of the Stables and the forecourt.
- The forecourt operated as a link road into the system of roads and paths that operated in the Domain and Royal Botanic Gardens and it is associated with a significant cultural landscape.
- The forecourt remains are associated with First Government House, Governor and Mrs Macquarie, Francis Greenway and the convict workers and artisans.
- The forecourt through its association with the Government Stables, where it operated as an important service entry, has heritage significance which is directly linked to the Stables and therefore its significance. It is part of the original Stables fabric and therefore has a high level of significance.

Road 1
- The extant gravel and brick fabric of Road 1 probably relates to the 1820s construction and use of this area, although these elements are likely to have been added to and repaired during the road’s period of use. This road formed a link between the Stables and the ridgeline to the south. Aspects of this road show evidence of being planned and designed and engineered.
- This line of road was part of a track that provided transport access to the mills on top of the ridge from Bent Street and was probably used by the suppliers, artisans, and convict labourers who built the Stables.
- It was one of a number of roads that started at the eastern end of the forecourt (Road 2) and extended into the Domain. These roads existed at various times during the operation of the Stables and the Conservatorium.
- Once the Governor moved into the new Government House in 1845 Road 1 was no longer used and shortly after this appears to have been covered over.
- The remains generally have a low level of integrity because of the poor survival of the fabric.
- The remnant remains of this road uncovered in the archaeological excavations of the Conservatorium site have a moderate level of significance through their relationship to the function and development of the former Stable.

The archaeological site
- The remains on the southern side of the Conservatorium of Music through archaeological excavation, recording, analysis and interpretation can provide us with evidence about, among other research themes:
  - the early landscaping of the Domain, Stables and Gardens areas;

---

198 It should be noted that this Statement of Significance is further to that included in the Archaeological Management Strategy, Ireland 1998:8-9, and is based on the known archaeological remains as currently interpreted within the study area. It also confirms in many instances the prediction of the type of remains that might survive within the study area.
199 The Conservation Management Plan for the Conservatorium gave a high level of significance to items ‘of considerable significance, original or early fabric, able to be interpreted’, Heritage Group State Projects 1997:158.
200 The Conservation Management Plan for the Conservatorium gave a moderate level of significance to items ‘of significance, significant changes, relating to function and development, able to be interpreted’, Heritage Group State Projects 1997:158.
- answer research themes addressing colonial landscape aesthetics and how Greenway may have transformed the landscape around the Stables under the influence of Humphry Repton;
- scientific evidence about flora both pre- and post-settlement planting and chemical impacts on the soils;
- provide comparative evidence for other elite gardens;
- provide comparative socio-economic evidence for the standard of living of the occupants of the Stables and the relationship between the staff who resided in the Stables and their masters in Government House.

• The preliminary results of the archaeological excavation has further developed our understanding of the significance of these remains within the context of the evolution of the landscape from its pre-1788 environment to its twentieth-century reconfigurations. This should enable us to fully understand how the landscape of the former Stables was conceived as part of a picturesque landscape without the accretions of the twentieth century.

• The roads are elements of the archaeological evidence and as such the archaeologists do not view them as being particularly more significant than any other major archaeological element uncovered at the site, such as the quarry or the evidence provided for how the slope was constructed. These roads have provided a valuable stratigraphic link between the other archaeological features and deposits at the site. They are viewed as elements within a significant archaeological landscape.

• The quarry illustrates the use of this area by the Governors and the general populace as a source of building materials.

• The construction of the c1821 landscape and the forecourt as well as the Stables building was achieved by the use of a convict labour force. This labour force was essential to the fulfillment of Governor Macquarie's ideas of civic construction.

• The main significance of these archaeological remains lies in their research potential not there fabric. This research potential is considered to impart to the remains a high level of heritage significance.
6.0 Constraints and Opportunities

6.1 Constraints Arising from Heritage Significance\(^{201}\)
- Section 5.0 establishes the heritage significance of the archaeological site.
- That the site and its remains are significant through their relationship with the former Stables building, and its linkages to First Government House and the Royal Botanic Gardens.
- That important aspects of understanding this significance can only be recovered through archaeological recording and interpretation.
- That sections of the remains should be retained \textit{in situ} and incorporated into the redevelopment and interpreted to a high standard.

6.2 Statutory Constraints

6.2.1 Current Heritage Listings\(^{202}\)
- The Conservatorium of Music is listed as a heritage item in the Central Sydney LEP (1992), Conservation of Heritage Items.
- It is identified, with the whole of the Botanic Gardens, as an area of Archaeological Potential in the Archaeological Zoning Plan for Central Sydney 1992.
- Listed with the Royal Botanic Gardens / Domain Landscape Conservation Area on the Register of the National Trust (NSW).
- Registered item on the Australian Heritage Commission’s Register of the National Estate.

6.2.2 Legislative Requirements for Archaeological Remains

\textit{Heritage Act 1977}

\textbf{Division 9: Section 139, 140-146 - Relics Provisions - Excavation Permit}

There are a number of legislative constraints upon the relics included in this study. Under the relics provisions Section 139 of the Heritage Act 1977 (amended):

\begin{quote}
A person shall not disturb or excavate any land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic, not being a relic subject to a conservation instrument, except in accordance with an excavation permit.
\end{quote}

A ‘relic’ is an item of ‘environmental heritage’ defined by the Heritage Act 1977 (amended) as:

\begin{quote}
those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance for the State.
\end{quote}

A relic is further defined by the Act as:

\begin{quote}
..any deposit, object or material evidence-
\textbf{(a)} which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and
\textbf{(b)} which is 50 or more years old
\end{quote}

\textit{The Central Sydney Local Environmental Plan 1992 - Conservation of Heritage Items}

The Central Sydney LEP under the section 9 \textit{Archaeological Assessment} states:

\footnotesize
\(^{201}\) Should be read with Ireland 1998b:9.
\(^{202}\) This section based on that in Annable 1997:2.
(1) The Council may, before deciding whether or not to grant development consent to
development on or with respect to land to which this plan applies, require the applicant for
consent to provide information as to the archaeological potential of the site.

(3) Where the Council is satisfied that a site area to which a development application
applies has or may have archaeological potential, it may require, as a condition of any
development consent, that an archaeological investigation be carried out in accordance
with specifications to be set by the Council.

6.3 Constraints arising from condition of fabric

- The condition of Road 1 is generally poor with weathered and fragmentary bricks and
  extensive root matting in parts of the road gravel. It is built on 40 cm to 1.5 m of rubble fill,
  sand and clay (Appendix 3). Much of this road survives only in remnants as in the extension
to the southeast where only the base of the road bedding survives on bedrock. Proposals to
pedestal Road 1 would require careful consideration to determine the viability of this proposal.
- The forecourt (Road 2) and its associated drains are in a reasonable condition and bedded on
  rock which forms an important element of their construction.
- Encasing of these remains needs to consider the issue of biological infestation and degradation
  of the fabric.
- The remains cannot be left exposed to the elements. They either need to be covered over with
  soil or enclosed within a building. Any long-term exposure of these fragile remains will cause
  their degradation.
- Decisions about the future care and management of these remains needs to be made quickly so
  as to limit their physical deterioration from the elements through their continued exposure.

6.4 Constraints arising from the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS

The Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS is for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance
and provides guidelines for their treatment and management (Appendix 4). These principles form
the basis of this report, the Archaeological Assessment Guidelines and the NSW Heritage Manual.
Below are listed the relevant constraints that arise from the Charter:

- Must provide for its security, maintenance and its future - Article 2.
- There should be minimal intervention to the fabric – Article 3.
- The conservation of the place should take into account all aspects of its cultural significance
  without unwarranted emphasis on any one aspect at the expense of others – Article 5.
- The conservation of the roads within the new building must be appropriate, in form, scale,
  colour, texture and materials – Article 8.
- A building or work should remains in its historical location. The removal is unacceptable
  unless it is the sole means of ensuring its survival – Article 9.
- Preservation should be limited to protection, maintenance and stablisation – Article 12.
- Reconstruction is limited to the completion of a depleted entity and should not constitute the
  majority of the fabric of the place – Article 18.
- Prior to any work on the roads the existing fabric has to be recorded – Article 23.
- It is appropriate to disturb the roads/paths for purposes of archaeological investigation to
  obtain further information about their condition or construction – Article 24.
- The organisation and individuals responsible for policy decisions need to be identified – Article
  26.
- Appropriate professional expertise and direction must be maintained during all stages of the
  work and records kept of new evidence and new decisions – Article 27.
• Copies of the reports and records need to be placed in a permanent archive – Article 28.
• Items associated with the drain should be professionally catalogued and protected – Article 29.

6.5 Constraints arising from the Sydney Conservatorium of Music Conservation Management Plan

When the Heritage Council endorsed the Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School it endorsed policies that were instrumental in identifying what were the important vistas and links to adjacent sites. These include:

Policy 3.2.1
Seek to reinforce the relationships with:
• Government House;
• The Domain and
• the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Policy 3.2.2
Interpret the connection between First Government House, Macquarie Place and the former Stables.

Policy 3.2.3
Rework the fencing and planting between the Conservatorium and Government House aimed at:
• re-installing vistas of the north eastern corner of the former stables
• re-installing vistas of Government House;
• recognising associated features such as the former Parade Ground and Government House Drive.\(^{203}\)

This endorsement meant that the focus of redevelopment was placed on the southern side of the Conservatorium building. The SCCMP also identified that excavation for additional accommodation could be investigated ‘around the perimeter of the Greenway building’.\(^{204}\)

Other particular issues arising from the SCCMP includes six policies relating to archaeology. Other relevant policies are cited in Section 7.0.

6.6 Owners Requirements
• The owner is the Government of New South Wales.
• That the area around the Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School, the former Stables, be redeveloped as a world class music facility taking into account the historic and landscape context of the site.
• That the works commence immediately and be completed by January 2000.
• That the Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School are held in high esteem by the community and have a strong association with the site and wish to return to this site with modern facilities.
• That this place be accorded a high level of heritage expertise to ensure the adaptive reuse of the Conservatorium building and grounds is undertaken in a sympathetic manner and to recapture aspects of its heritage significance that have been lost.

\(^{203}\) SCCMP 1997:189.
\(^{204}\) SCCMP 1997:197.
6.7 Opportunities

- The archaeological remains provide an opportunity to undertake interpretation of the use of the site as the Government Stables.
- That the Stables forecourt (Road 2) remains with its complex drainage system and its direct relationship to the operation of the former Stables provides an opportunity for public interpretation of the use of the forecourt.
- That the knowledge to be gained from the archaeological excavation outside the former Stables building and the recording of the Stables form and fabric will greatly increase our knowledge where there is a poor historical record:
  - This knowledge will add to our understanding of the role played by Francis Greenway and Mrs Macquarie in the design and construction of the building and its landscape.
  - It will considerably increase our understanding of many of the original aspects of the building as constructed in the following manner:
    - what was the material used for the footings of the walls to the courtyard?
    - what was the flooring of the Stables – loose boxes?
    - how accurate is the Greenway 1820s drawing?
    - What were the original openings and what was the nature of the fenestration details?
    - What were the doors, jambs and other joinery elements like?
    - Were the internal walls plastered, lined or face brick.
    - How much of the 1820s fabric remains?
- That the recording and interpretation of the archaeological remains and the fabric of the former Stables will reveal insight into important aspects of our colonial past through this significance building and site. Suitable themes for interpretation are address in Section 9.0.
7.0 Policy

This Conservation Management Plan identifies the cultural significance of the archaeological remains adjacent to the Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School. This plan should be adopted as a basis for making decisions about the future management of the known archaeological remains and remains that will be found during future works. This plan should be endorsed by the Royal Botanic Gardens and Domain Trust, the current landowner, by the NSW Department of Education and Training as future state landowner and owner of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, and the Heritage Council of New South Wales.

The intention behind the following conservation policies is to minimise any loss of cultural significance.

This Plan and its policies should be read in association with the ‘Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School, Conservation Management Plan’, the Archaeological Zoning Plan and the Archaeological Management Strategy.206

1.0 Methodology
Policy 1.1
Ensure that all redevelopment works that impact on the archaeological remains are undertaken in accordance with:
- the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS;
- archaeological best practice and a detailed research design;
- at ensuring the retention and enhancement of the heritage significance of the relics and the place.

Policy 1.2
The Conservatorium of Music Conservation Management Plan recognises ‘the landscaped setting’ as part of the Conservatorium of Music, formerly the stables to Government House (SCCMP Policy 2.2.2).

2.0 Significance
Policy 2.1
That the historic significance of the archaeological remains comes from their association with the former Stables now the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, the Domain, the Royal Botanic Gardens and Francis Greenway and the Macquaries.

Policy 2.2
That sub-surface archaeological remains found at the Conservatorium of Music are remnants of what were once there and provide evidence of past activities and landscapes on the site. Much of this evidence resides in their research potential and can be realised through archaeological excavation, recording, analysis and interpretation.

205 Section 7.0 draws on the conservation policy developed for the Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School Conservation Management Plan. As that document is the main endorsed management plan for the site it is appropriate that this document recognises its value and relationship.
3.0 Context
Policy 3.1
Ensure that the context of the archaeological remains and their relationship to the Stables, now the Conservatorium of Music, is treated in an appropriate manner that recognises their value as a significant archaeological site (SCCMP Policy 3.0).

Policy 3.2
Utilise the new knowledge gained from the results of the archaeological excavation within the redevelopment as part of the landscaping and interpretation of the site:
- as elements in the operation of the building;
- as elements that controlled access to the Stables;
- as colour and texture schemes that enhance our understanding of colonial landscapes.

Policy 3.3
Interpret the connections between First Government House, Government House and the Domain and Botanical gardens (SCCMP Policy 3.2.2).

Policy 3.4
Interpret the physical links of drives and pathways identified between the archaeological site, the former Stables and the Royal Botanic Gardens (SCCMP Policy 3.3.1). This includes Road 1, the c1915 Gardens fence line and the bitumen pathway.

Policy 3.5
That the interpretation of all significant fabric, either sub-surface or above ground, should be undertaken in a manner that does not compromise its significance.

4.0 Public Access
Policy 4.1
The interest of the public in archaeological excavations and the Conservatorium of Music site should be acknowledged and public access to the archaeological excavation should be made available from time to time and in accordance with health and safety requirements during the construction. This requirement for access acknowledges that the Conservatorium of Music is now a registered building site and that this access needs to be restricted. Public access should be managed as part of the interpretation plan for the site.

Policy 4.2
The results of the archaeological excavation should be made available through a suitable interpretation strategy, as part of the interpretation plan.

5.0 Conservation of in situ Fabric
Policy 5.1
That Consideration is given to the in situ conservation of relics from the Stables or pre-stables occupation of the site. Where relics are found within the apron of the site they should be conserved.

Policy 5.2
That the archaeological remains are fragile and any impact or options proposed for the archaeological remains must be undertaken in light of this understanding.
Policy 5.3
That a management plan be prepared for the conservation of the fabric of identified relics that are to be retained in situ.

Policy 5.4
That the treatment of the fragile fabric of the relics to be retained in situ is done in accordance with a management plan prepared by a qualified materials conservator.

Policy 5.5
The management plan for the conservation of in situ fabric must ensure the future management and long-term viability of the relics to be conserved and identify long-term management options.

Policy 5.6
That the aim of any conservation of in situ fabric should be to stabilise the fabric and limit further deterioration.

Policy 5.7
The in situ conservation of relics may limit the amount of additional archaeological work that may be undertaken nearby. The pros and cons of the in situ conservation must take into account the archaeological evidence that cannot be investigated due to the in situ retention of some of the relics.

6.0 Reconstruction
Policy 6.1
Reconstruction is appropriate for the conservation of the fabric and for aspects of its interpretation and needs to be undertaken in accordance with the Burra Charter and as determined by significance.

Policy 6.2
Reconstruction of removed or missing elements of the sub-surface remains may be undertaken where appropriate and in accordance with the Burra Charter. Any reconstruction must identify what is new and what is old fabric.

Policy 6.3
Reconstruction of any archaeological items should be limited to the repair or completion of damaged or incomplete elements. In accordance with the Burra Charter reconstruction should not constitute a majority of the extant fabric.

7.0 Interpretation Plan
That an interpretation plan be prepared for the site. By interpretation this plan means:

The process of developing a visitor's interest in and enjoyment and understanding of, an area, or part of an area, by describing and explaining its characteristics and their inter-relationship\(^{207}\).

The purpose of the Interpretation Plan is to:

1. Prepare a strategy to deal with the artefacts and relics found at the site.
2. Prepare a strategy to provide information at regular intervals to the public on the

\(^{207}\) Countryside Commission 1970.
history and archaeological of the site, commencing from July 1998 onwards.

3. Prepare plans to incorporate the optimal means of interpreting the history and archaeology of the site based on identified significance of the site and artefacts recovered during excavations on the site.

4. Establish a steering committee to guide the development of the Interpretation plan. The steering committee should consist of representatives of the client and the Heritage Council of NSW.

Policy 7.1
That an interpretation plan be undertaken for the place which includes the archaeological remains, the former Stables and the Conservatorium of Music within their historical, archaeological and landscape context. That this strategy utilises the structures, artefacts, results and knowledge gained about the place from the archaeological investigation in a meaningful manner (SCCMP Policy 5.1.5 and Section 12.0).

Policy 7.2
That this interpretation plan should interpret the connection between First Government House, Macquarie Place and the former Stables (SCCMP Policy 3.2.2).

Policy 7.3
That the interpretation plan be produced by a multi-disciplinary team including but not restricted to the archaeologist, an interpretation specialist, the architect, the heritage architect and a curator.

Policy 7.4
The archaeological investigation may provide evidence that would be suitable for reconstruction within the site interpretation.

Policy 7.5
Consideration should be given to the incorporation of the interpreted archaeological remains into a self-guided walk in association with other heritage walks, either existing or proposed, within the Royal Botanic Gardens, Government House and the First Government House site and the Museum of Sydney.

8.0 Expenditure of Public Monies
Policy 8.1
That public monies should be expended on the conservation of archaeological relics where these relics are in reasonable condition and are deemed to be worthy of conservation by relevant experts.

Policy 8.2
The results of the in situ conservation will be treated in a meaningful manner in accordance with policies on public expenditure.

Policy 8.3
Proposals for in situ conservation need to recognise that archaeological remains are usually fragile and ephemeral and that if public monies are to be expended their significance and integrity need to be of such a level that this conservation is warranted.
8.0 Options

8.1 Overview
The locating of the remnant elements - roads and drains, quarry, cistern, slope profile, etc - does not increase or decrease the level of significance as the Conservatorium of Music Conservation Plan identifies the place as having exceptional significance. Rather they colour and enliven our understanding, further inform us and allow us to interpret the place in other ways to that which has been previously proposed.

The puzzle that is the Greenway stables building is little understood or documented. All of the discoveries of this project - both found and yet to be found - will add to the information that mostly exists in written form only, and is often conflicting. There are no confirmed drawings of the stables by Greenway and the first photographs are not until the late 1850s, almost 40 years after its construction.

This process of discovery should be seen as a considerable advantage to the community - a bonus deriving from the project. It is ironic that the implementation of this important public project has been the tool of the discovery of these remnants. No government, institution or society had previously attempted to gain this understanding.

It must be understood that for the remnants and the necessary associated interpretative material to be viewed by the public, they must be protected by a structure of some kind - either a separate museum structure or as part of the Conservatorium redevelopment. The protective structure will have significant impact on the context in which the remnants are displayed and on their interpretation potential.

The questions that arise are -

- Is it better for the public to see what was found within a building, or on a site, or to cover it up for future generations to decide on its fate?
- Can the public understand the remnants without interpretation or the archival documents essential to the understanding of the remains?
- Is the context of discovery as important as the remnants themselves?

It is only by the intelligent and creative interpretation of the remains and the documentary evidence that the public will be informed about the place.

- The original 1820s context and setting has been long gone - the form of the southern slope, the Macquarie landscape, the ground levels, the horses, carriages, servants, etc. This can only be evoked by use of interpretative material in combination with the remnants, both inside and outside the building.

- The stables were continuously modified by the Colonial Governors up to Federation, and at the end of the nineteenth century they served the motor car as well as the elaborate carriages of the Governors. The Governors General continued with this pattern of use from 1900 to 1912 when they made their rare visits to Sydney. This period is as important as the early Colonial period and similarly can only be evoked and understood by the combined display of physical evidence and documentary evidence.

- The original form of stables was fundamentally modified by their conversion for the Conservatorium of Music in 1915, especially the physical impact of the insertion of the concert hall in the Greenway courtyard. The addition of a complete upper floor (finalised in c. 1960s) has further fundamentally changed the form of the original Greenway structure. Understanding this conversion, and the subsequent development of the Conservatorium complex, will require careful interpretation both in the architectural and conservation strategies that are implemented inside the Greenway walls, and on the greater site beyond.
8.2 Options
A range of options have been considered regarding the future of the site and the treatment of the archaeological finds. These are analysed below. Through the development of these options we have tried to examine the whole range of options that take account of the varying levels of significance of the cultural attachments to this place of exceptional significance. The brief for this report was to reassess the archaeological significance of the remains, explore a range of options for future treatment of the archaeological features and relics and address long term interpretation options. These options seek to display the various issues and impacts surrounding each option. While there may be other options they are generally seen to be some version of one or other of those discussed below. This document deals with the real options for the archaeological features and relics.
OPTION 1
RETAIN ALL REMNANTS IN SITU AND COVER OVER TO REMAKE THE SOUTHERN SLOPE.

Description

Remnants:
Following the completion of research, the remnants would be covered for their protection, and the slope reconstructed to its 1998 form. Several public open days would be held with a display of research and interpretive material provided for the public.

Project:
An alternative site for the Conservatorium redevelopment would need to be located, possibly on the northern side which would need to be considered in relation to the SCCMP. A new design would need to be undertaken and construction implemented.

Impacts

Impact on the remnant fabric:
As the finds would be conserved and then covered, the impact on the fabric would be low.

Impact on the Project:
This option has a high impact as the project would need to be restarted on a new site.
The considerable expenditure to date ($16 million) would be wasted.\(^{208}\) A minimum of 12-18 months would be lost.

Interpretative Value:
While the fabric of the finds would be preserved the continued investigation of the research potential of the archaeological site would be stopped and this information which has already been perceived as significant would be lost to another generation. The covering of the remains would remove the possibility of public access to them for another generation.

Public and Heritage Issues

Gains:
- Site and remnants of roads kept but unavailable for inspection.
- Short-term limited access to the evidence and some understanding of how the site was developed and its relationship to the site.

Losses:
- The disconnection of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, a significant and important public institution, from its only home for 85 years.
- Research potential of the site not fully realised.
- No development of our understanding of this significant building and its setting.
- No public access to the remains.

Comments: The significance of the former Stables is not increased or decreased by this action. Generally this is not seen as an option that has any real long-term public benefit but has long-term detrimental effects on the operations of the Conservatorium of Music and the development of our understanding of this place of exceptional significance.

---

\(^{208}\) Information about the analysis of impacts on the project were provided by Barry McGregor design architect and DPWS. DPWS provided an indication of costs.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
OPTION 3
MODIFY THE PROJECT TO RETAIN ALL OR PART OF THE FORECOURT (ROAD 2) AND ROAD 1 REMNANTS IN SITU. INTERPRET THE REMAINING ELEMENTS.

Description
Remnants:
- The forecourt and road remnants to be retained in situ, supported and protected and displayed from the gardens above and the adjacent foyer at ground level. The remainder of the fabric (quarry, cistern, slope, etc) removed and interpreted.

Project:
The planning would be modified to retain the forecourt and road remnants intact requiring the relocation of the recital halls, practice rooms and classrooms. The effect of this extensive change would make the building stand further out of the ground in the southeast corner.

Impacts
Impact on the remnant fabric:
As the retained remnants would be conserved and then protected, the impact on their fabric would be low and the long-term impact on these remnants would need to be carefully considered and a materials conservation strategy implemented. The impact on the other remnants would be high - research, dismantle and remove.

Impact on the Project:
This option has a medium impact as the southern zone of the project which would need to be redesigned. Significant loss of spaces within the buildings with two rock pedestals. Additional time and cost would result. A minimum of 6 months would be lost. Minimal additional costs in excess of $7 million plus extensive replanning required.210

Interpretative Value:
The interpretation of the retained finds would be maximised, and public access to them would be available within the new building. The remainder would be interpreted within the building. Limited impact on the development of our understanding of the site.

Public and Heritage Issues
Gains:
- Site kept and available for inspection.
- Interpretation and access to the remains of the forecourt and its drains and Road 1.
- Considerable evidence for understanding how the site developed.
- The continuation of the connection of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, a significant and important public institution, with its only home.

Losses:
- Research potential of the site not fully realised.

Issues: The integrity of the remains of Road 1 is low and what survives is in poor condition. Considerable reconstruction would be required to make it interpretable to the public. This would be in contradiction of Articles 17 and 18 of the Burra Charter. While the pedestalling of Road 1 is feasible the impact may cause damage. The Museum of Sydney which displays similar remains has a low public attendance.

Comments: The significance of the former Stables is enhanced by this action and its interpretative understanding may be furthered. There is some public benefit and some short- and long-term detrimental effects on the operations of the Conservatorium of Music and the loss of additional understanding of this place of exceptional significance.

210 Information about the analysis of impacts on the project were provided by Barry McGregor design architect and DPWS. DPWS provided an indication of costs.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
OPTION 2
RETAIN ALL REMNANTS IN SITU AND DISPLAY IN NEW MUSEUM STRUCTURES LOCATED IN A MODIFIED GARDEN CONTEXT.

Description
Remnants:
In order to enable the public display of the archaeological remains a protective ‘museum’ structures would need to be constructed over them for their preservation and display in controlled conditions in an appropriate format with adequate security. Public funds would need to be allocated for the display and structures.

Project:
An alternative site for the Conservatorium redevelopment would need to be located, possibly on the northern side which would need to be considered in relation to the SCCMP. A new design commenced and construction implemented as for option 1 above.

Impacts
Impact on the remnant fabric:
As the finds would be conserved and then protected, the impact on the fabric would be low. The long term impact on the relics would need to be carefully considered and a materials conservation strategy implemented.

Impact on the Project:
This option has a high impact as the project would need to be restarted. The considerable expenditure to date would be wasted ($16 million). A minimum of 12-18 months would be lost.

Interpretative Value:
Public access would be guaranteed. While the fabric of the finds would be preserved the continued investigation of the research potential of the archaeological site would be stopped and this information which has already been perceived as significant would be lost to another generation. The enclosure of the remains would result in some decontextualising but this could be partially reversed thorough interpretation.

Public and Heritage Issues
Gains:
- Site kept and available for inspection.
- Interpretation and access to the remains of the forecourt and its drains and Road 1.
- Some evidence for understanding how the setting of the former Stables was developed.

Losses:
- The disconnection of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, a significant and important public institution, from its only home for 85 years.
- Research potential of the site not fully realised.
- No development of our understanding of this significant building and its setting.
- The Museum of Sydney which displays similar remains has a low public attendance.
- New occupant needs to found for the Conservatorium building.

Issues: The integrity of the remains of Road 1 is low and what survives is in poor condition. Considerable reconstruction would be required to make it interpretable to the public. This would be in contradiction of Articles 17 and 18 of the Burra Charter.

Comments: The significance of the former Stables is not increased by this action but understanding of its operations may be furthered. There is some public benefit but also long-term detrimental effects on the operations of the Conservatorium of Music and the loss of additional understanding of this place of exceptional cultural significance.

209 Information about the analysis of impacts on the project were provided by Barry McGregor design architect and DPWS. DPWS provided an indication of costs.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
OPTION 4
MODIFY THE PROJECT TO RETAIN PORTIONS OF THE FORECOURT (ROAD 2) REMNANTS IN SITU. REMOVE ALL OTHER REMNANTS FOLLOWING RECORDING.

Description
Remnants:
Selected sections of the forecourt remnants retained in situ, supported and protected and displayed in the foyer. The remainder of the remnant fabric (Road 1, cistern, quarry, slope) removed and interpreted in the ground planes at both Foyer and Garden level.

Project:
Planning modified locally in the Foyer and at the entrance, and in the associated rooms below. Support of this fabric will require the loss of approximately 200m2 over three levels. Lost briefed spaces would need to be relocated and the planning within the south zone of the building would need to be adjusted.

Impacts
Impact on the remnant fabric:
As the retained remnants would be conserved and then protected, the impact on their fabric would be low and the long-term impact on these remnants would need to be carefully considered and a materials conservation strategy implemented. The impact on the other remnants would be high - record, dismantle and remove.

Impact on the Project:
This option has a medium impact as a minor section of the southern zone of the project would need to be redesigned. Additional time and cost would result. Approximately 1 month would be lost with additional costs in the order of $0.8 million.211

Interpretative Value:
The interpretive potential of the retained finds would be maximised, and public access to them would be available within the new building. The remainder would be interpreted within the building.

Public and Heritage Issues
Gains:
- The more significant sections of the site will be kept and interpreted along with the other remains.
- Considerable evidence for understanding how the site developed through the realisation of nearly all of the site’s research potential.
- The continuation of the connection of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, a significant and important public institution, with its only home.

Losses:
- The removal of all of Road 1, the quarry, slope and cistern.

Issues: The integrity of the remains of Road 1 is low and what survives is in poor condition. Considerable reconstruction would be required to make it interpretable to the public. This would be in contradiction of Articles 17 and 18 of the Burra Charter. The forecourt (Road 2) is sitting on bedrock and the fabric is generally in good condition and survives with many of its elements intact.

Comments: The significance of the former Stables is enhanced by this action and its interpretation furthered. There is a good level of public benefit and some short and long-term detrimental effects on the operations of the Conservatorium of Music and almost no impediment to the development of our understanding of this place of exceptional significance.

---

211 Information about the analysis of impacts on the project were provided by Barry McGregor design architect and DPWS. DPWS provided an indication of costs.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
OPTIO\n5
MODIFY THE PROJECT TO RETAIN PORTIONS OF THE FORECOURT (ROAD 2) REMNANTS IN SITU AND RELOCATE OR RECONSTRUCT SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS OF ROAD 1 WITHIN THE LANDSCAPING. REMOVE ALL OTHER REMNANTS FOLLOWING RECORDING AND INTERPRET.

Description
Remnants:
Selected sections of the forecourt remnants retained in situ, supported and protected and displayed in the foyer. Remove intact the section of the dish drain with the convict arrows in Road 1. If it cannot be removed intact it could be reconstructed. The remainder of the remnant fabric (Road 1, cistern, quarry, slope) removed and interpreted in the-ground planes at both Foyer and Garden level.

Project:
Planning modified locally in the Foyer and at the entrance, and in the associated rooms below. Support of this fabric will require the loss of approximately 200m2 over three levels. Loss of briefed spaces would need to be relocated and the planning within the south zone of the building would need to be adjusted.

Impacts
Impact on the remnant fabric:
As the retained remnants would be conserved and then protected, the impact on their fabric would be low and the long-term impact on these remnants would need to be carefully considered and a materials conservation strategy implemented. The impact on the other remnants would be high - record, dismantle and remove.

Impact on the Project:
This option has a medium impact as a minor section of the southern zone of the project would need to be redesigned. Additional time and cost would result. A maximum of 1 month would be lost with additional costs in the order of $1 million.212

Interpretative Value:
The interpretive potential of the retained finds would be maximised, and public access to them would be available within the new building. The remainder would be interpreted within the building.

Public and Heritage Issues
Gains:
- The more significant sections of the archaeological remains will be kept and along with the other remains interpreted.
- Considerable evidence for understanding how the site developed through the realisation of nearly all of the site’s research potential.
- The continuation of the connection of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, a significant and important public institution, with its only home.

Losses:
- The removal of all of Road 1, the quarry, slope and cistern.

Issues: The integrity of the remains of Road 1 is low and what survives is in poor condition. Considerable reconstruction would be required to make it interpretable to the public. This would be in contradiction of Articles 17 and 18 of the Burra Charter. The forecourt (Road 2) is sitting on bedrock and the fabric is generally in good condition and survives with many of its elements intact. For that section of drain with convict arrows removal of it as an intact item is preferable to reconstruction. Reconstruction if acceptable if relocation is not physically feasible.

212 Information about the analysis of impacts on the project were provided by Barry McGregor design architect and DPWS. DPWS provided an indication of costs.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
Comments: The significance of the former Stables is enhanced by this action and its interpretation furthered. There is a good level of public benefit and some short and long-term detrimental effects on the operations of the Conservatorium of Music and almost no impediment to the development of our understanding of this place of exceptional significance.
OPTION 6
REMOVE ALL OF THE REMNANTS IN SECTIONS AND REASSEMBLE IN A NEW ADJACENT LOCATION.

Description
Remnants:
Prepare the remnants by stabilisation and cut into manageable sections. Underpin and support and relocate to storage off-site. Design and construct protective museum structure to house the remnants for preservation in controlled conditions, and for display in a secure and appropriate format.

Project:
Site would need to be located adjacent to the existing project, design commenced and implemented in parallel with the project.

Impacts
Impact on the remnant fabric:
As the remnants are generally fragile they would not be easily relocated and the impact on the fabric may be high. In some cases, e.g. Road, 1 this full relocation would not be possible. Similarly the cistern could not be relocated. The long-term impact on the relics that could be relocated would need to be carefully considered and a materials conservation strategy implemented.

Impact on the Project:
This option has a medium impact, as the location of suitable space would need to be found and negotiated. Considerable expenditure would be required in excess of $15 million. A minimum of 6 months would be lost to achieve such relocations. Heritage issues will probably arise on any other likely location which may cause further delays.\(^\text{213}\)

Interpretative Value:
The interpretative value of the finds would be lessened as they would be completely decontextualised. Public access would be available to the relocated remnants.

Public and Heritage Issues
Gains:
- Research potential of the site fully realised and considerable evidence to further our understanding of how the site developed.
- Interpretation and access to the relocated remains.
- The continuation of the connection of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, a significant and important public institution, with its only home.

Losses:
- Relocation of remains is expensive and would result in a less then desirable final product.
- Removal of all the remains.

Issues: The integrity of Road 1 is low and what survives is in poor condition and its relocation would be undesirable. Relocation is only acceptable if it is the sole means of ensuring an item’s survival (*Burra Charter* Article 9) and extensive reconstruction is in contradiction of Articles 17 and 18 of the *Burra Charter*. The forecourt (Road 2) is sitting on bedrock and the fabric is generally in good condition.

Comments: The significance of the former Stables is not increased by this action but the archaeological potential and significance of the remains will be fully realised. There is some public benefit and some short-term detrimental effects on the operations of the Conservatorium of Music.

\(^{213}\) Information about the analysis of impacts on the project were provided by Barry McGregor design architect and DPWS. DPWS provided an indication of costs.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
OPTION 6
REMOVE ALL OF THE REMNANTS IN SECTIONS AND REASSEMBLE IN A NEW ADJACENT LOCATION.

Description
Remnants:
Prepare the remnants by stabilisation and cut into manageable sections. Underpin and support and relocate to storage off-site. Design and construct protective museum structure to house the remnants for preservation in controlled conditions, and for display in a secure and appropriate format.

Project:
Site would need to be located adjacent to the existing project, design commenced and implemented in parallel with the project.

Impacts
Impact on the remnant fabric:
As the remnants are generally fragile they would not be easily relocated and the impact on the fabric may be high. In some cases, e.g. Road, 1 this full relocation would not be possible. Similarly the cistern could not be relocated. The long-term impact on the relics that could be relocated would need to be carefully considered and a materials conservation strategy implemented.

Impact on the Project:
This option has a medium impact, as the location of suitable space would need to be found and negotiated. Considerable expenditure would be required in excess of $15 million. A minimum of 6 months would be lost to achieve such relocations. Heritage issues will probably arise on any other likely location which may cause further delays.\textsuperscript{213}

Interpretative Value:
The interpretative value of the finds would be lessened as they would be completely decontextualised. Public access would be available to the relocated remnants.

Public and Heritage Issues
Gains:
- Research potential of the site fully realised and considerable evidence to further our understanding of how the site developed.
- Interpretation and access to the relocated remains.
- The continuation of the connection of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, a significant and important public institution, with its only home.

Losses:
- Relocation of remains is expensive and would result in a less then desirable final product.
- Removal of all the remains.

Issues: The integrity of Road 1 is low and what survives is in poor condition and its relocation would be undesirable. Relocation is only acceptable if it is the sole means of ensuring an item’s survival (\textit{Burra Charter} Article 9) and extensive reconstruction is in contradiction of Articles 17 and 18 of the \textit{Burra Charter}. The forecourt (Road 2) is sitting on bedrock and the fabric is generally in good condition.

Comments: The significance of the former Stables is not increased by this action but the archaeological potential and significance of the remains will be fully realised. There is some public benefit and some short-term detrimental effects on the operations of the Conservatorium of Music.

\textsuperscript{213} Information about the analysis of impacts on the project were provided by Barry McGregor design architect and DPWS. DPWS provided an indication of costs.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
OPTION 7
REMOVE SELECTED SECTIONS OF THE FORECOURT AND ROAD 1 AND REASSEMBLE IN A NEW ADJACENT LOCATION. REMOVE AND INTERPRET ALL REMAINING REMNANTS.

Description
Remnants:
Prepare the selected remnants by stabilisation and cut into manageable sections. Underpin and support and relocate to storage off-site. Design and construct protective museum structure to house the remnants for preservation in controlled conditions, and for display in a secure and appropriate format.

Project:
Site would need to be located, design commenced and implemented in parallel with the project.

Impacts
Impact on the remnant fabric:
As the remnants are generally fragile they would not be easily relocated and the impact on the fabric would be high. In some cases, e.g. Road 1, this relocation would not be possible. Similarly the cistern could not be relocated. The long-term impact on the relics that could be relocated would need to be carefully considered and a materials conservation strategy implemented.

Impact on the Project:
This option has a medium impact, as the location of suitable space would need to be located and negotiated. Considerable expenditure would be required. A minimum of 3 months would be lost to achieve such relocations with a minimum anticipated cost of $5 million.214

Interpretative Value:
The research potential of the site would be maximised and public access would be retained to the selected remnants.

Public and Heritage Issues
Gains:
- Research potential of the site fully realised and considerable evidence to further our understanding of how the site developed.
- Interpretation and access to the relocated remains.
- The continuation of the connection of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, a significant and important public institution, with its only home.

Losses:
- Relocation of remains is expensive and would result in a less then desirable product.
- Removal of all the remains.

Issues: The integrity of Road 1 is low and what survives is in poor condition and its relocation would be undesirable. Relocation is only acceptable if it is the sole means of ensuing a works survival (Burra Charter Article 9) and extensive reconstruction is in contradiction of Articles 17 and 18 of the Burra Charter. The forecourt (Road 2) is sitting on bedrock and the fabric is generally in good condition.

Comments: The significance of the former Stables is not increased by this action but the archaeological potential and significance of the site will be fully realised. There is some public benefit and some short-term detrimental effects on the operations of the Conservatorium of Music.

214 Information about the analysis of impacts on the project were provided by Barry McGregor design architect and DPWS. DPWS provided an indication of costs.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
OPTION 8
COMPLETE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION THEN REMOVE ALL OF THE REMNANTS AND INTERPRET IN THE PROJECT.

Description
Remnants:
Prepare representative portions of all of the remnants and display in the completed building as part of an overall interpretive program. Research, record and demolish the remaining remnants and excavate the site.

Project:
Develop interpretive strategy that may include markers in the ground planes at Foyer and Garden level. Make connection with RBG garden layout in collaboration with the RBG. Design and construct the museum display to house the remnants for preservation in controlled conditions, and for display in a secure and appropriate format.

Impacts
Impact on the remnant fabric:
As the remnants would be removed the impact on the fabric would be high. The long-term impact on the sample remnants would need to be carefully considered and a materials conservation strategy implemented.

Impact on the Project:
This option has a low impact on the project. A minimum of 1 month would be lost with a minimal cost in the order of $0.3 million.²¹⁵

Interpretative Value:
The research potential of the finds would be maximised, and public access would be available to the selected items and interpretative material.

Public and Heritage Issues
Gains:
• Research potential of the site fully realised and considerable evidence to further our understanding of how the site developed.
• Interpretation of the remains within the site.
• The continuation of the connection of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, a significant and important public institution, with its only home.
• This will save the Government and the public of NSW considerable quantities of money.

Losses:
• Removal of all the remains.

Comments: The significance of the former Stables is not increased by this action but the archaeological potential and significance of the site will be fully realised. There is some public benefit through the saving of money on the conservation of the remains. The remains would be an important part of the interpretation.

²¹⁵ Information about the analysis of impacts on the project were provided by Barry McGregor design architect and DPWS. DPWS provided an indication of costs.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
OPTION 9
COMPLETE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND REMOVE ALL OF THE REMNANTS AND UNDERTAKE NO INTERPRETATION.

Description
Remnants:
Record all of the finds carefully, disassemble and excavate the site.

Project:
Proceed with current proposal.

Impacts
Impact on the remnant fabric:
The impact on the fabric would be high.

Impact on the Project:
Low

Interpretative Value:
Low

Public and Heritage Issues
Gains:
- Research potential of the site fully realised and considerable evidence to further our understanding of how the site developed.
- No interpretation of the remains would make the archaeological excavation a purely academic exercise especially in relation to such a significant site.
- The continuation of the connection of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, a significant and important public institution, with its only home.

Losses:
- Removal of all the remains.
- No ability for the public to further their understanding of the archaeological remains and the relationship between the building and it setting.

Comments: The significance of the former Stables is not increased by this action but the archaeological potential and significance of the site will be fully realised. There is some public benefit through the saving of money on the conservation of the remains.
9.0 Interpretation Proposal for the relics within the fabric of the Conservatorium Re-development

9.1 Interpretation Philosophy
Regardless of the approach to their conservation and incorporation into the development on the site, the archaeological remnants will require to be conserved so they do not deteriorate and are lost to future generations, and be supported with archival material. The research potential of the remnant elements found outside the building and the potential finds inside the building, will greatly enliven our understanding of the original, early and later form and fabric, stages of development and perhaps the patterns of life of the place. The more that is conserved in situ the better. However the fragility of the remains must be considered as must the research potential.

The design of the new building responds to the original design by locating the new foyer in the location of the forecourt and utilising the original entrances to the stables as the entrances to the Verbruggen Hall. This will allow the remnant elements to be incorporated into the new foyer - or enclosed forecourt - the original function has a complimentary function in the new design.

The completion of the project, and the incorporation of the most significant remnants, will provide an opportunity to establish the Stables building in a new setting, one that removes the imposing impact of the 1950s and 1960s structures and one that provides an understanding of the forecourt, the stables, the stages of growth and the complex.

9.2 Interpretation Aims
The overall interpretation strategy requires that the public gain real benefit from the archaeological results and the investigation of the Greenway Stables form and fabric. This project offers a rare opportunity to explore the unknown form of this significant building. To discover evidence about the design relationship between two important designers/architects in colonial Australian history Mrs Macquarie and Francis Greenway. This is but one of many opportunities.

Interpretation of the place, its works and its landscape:
- As it relates to the development of the Government Stables.
- As it relates to the Royal Botanic Gardens and the Domain and their evolution.
- As it relates to the evolution of colonial Sydney through the vision of Governor Macquarie, Mrs Macquarie and Francis Greenway.
- The reliance of this vision and philosophy on the availability of convict labour.
- The use of the site prior to the construction of the Stables building.
- The use of the site and its role in the development of the Conservatorium of Music and the development of Music culture in NSW generally.

9.3 Co-ordination of the Interpretative Approach
The interpretation of the archaeology to date must be coordinated with any future archaeological finds outside and inside the building, existing documentary evidence and additional documentary evidence revealed during the project. The interpretative strategy should address:
- themes communicated,
- infrastructure needed,
- maintenance requirements,
- impact on significant fabric,
- relationship to the overall presentation of the site.
9.4 Potential Themes

- The pre-1788 topography and environment.
- How and why this landscape was altered by Europeans. The ‘Archaeological Management Strategy’ noted this as the ‘theme of landscape as an expression of the ideology of colonialism’.
  - Food production in the early colony including Farm Cove, the Mills and the Bakery.
  - Illustrating and interpreting the development of the site within the context of the Macquarie period of governorship, the attendant political battles and the Bigge Commission which changed the development of the Colony.
  - Illustrating the aesthetic taste of significant individuals in the early colony – Governor and Mrs Macquarie and Francis Greenway and how they shaped the Domain and the Botanic Gardens.
- Using the results of the archaeological excavation to illustrate the above themes and other themes that may be developed. These include the roadway, the quarry and the constructed landscape of the slope. Also how later nineteenth-century events resulted in the reconstruction of the slope and altered the linkages between the Gardens and the Conservatorium / Stables.
- The artefacts from good contexts – i.e. the cistern – help us understand the conditions in which the servants, who lived in the stables, worked and lived. They reused items from the Governor’s table but their meals were likely to have been quite different.
- The construction, modification and use of the Stables.
- Other themes that may be developed as the project progresses.

9.4 Interpretation Approach within the Conservatorium Redevelopment

Western Conservatorium Road paved forecourt
Interpret the road to First Government House from documentary and physical evidence by marking the route in the forecourt paving.

Southern Rooftop Garden
From documentary and physical evidence interpret the position of Road 2, and the adjacent tracks, in the garden above on the roof of the building to mark the routes of the roads to Macquarie Street and Farm Cove.

(Further interpretation within the Royal Botanic Gardens to the east of the project site should also be considered in the longer term, eg. Mrs Macquarie’s Road and the path to the Governor’s Kitchen Garden).

Entrance & Foyer over Stables Forecourt

Form of Foyer
Develop the proposed foyer with a view to interpreting the original Stables Forecourt in the same location. Develop the light, glazed roof to enhance this concept.
Colour the Foyer paving (red) to interpret the early road pavement.

Southern Remnants:
Retain the selected remnants on rock and construct the building up to it to provide a display area for the public to view the remnants of road, dish drain and rectangular brick drain.

Glaze the display area to protect, secure and enhance the display.

Provide graphic display on the south wall to enhance the interpretation of the remnants and the site.

Archaeological Conservation Management Plan
Sydney Conservatorium of Music and Conservatorium High School
Interpret the position of the cistern and drains beyond the \textit{in situ} display in the paving, and in wall displays.

\textbf{Northern Remnants}

\textit{Retain portion of northern dish drain defining the extent of the Stables Forecourt and its level in relation to the Stables Courtyard.}

Detail and shape the glazed wall to respond to, and interpret, the alignment of the northern side of the forecourt.

\textit{Display the \textquote{section} through the archaeological excavation (dish drian, road, other drain remnants) on the staircase as it descends into the lower foyer.}

\textbf{All Other Remnants}

Install display cases in the foyer at the lower level to display sections of Road 1 (including convict bricks with arrows), artefacts found during the dig and opening up of the Greenway building, maps and other interpretive material.
10.0 Recommendations

1. That the Heritage Council endorse this Archaeological Conservation Management Plan as the basis for the management and protection of the archaeological remains within the Study Area.

2. That as much of the archaeological significance of this site, its research potential, should be recovered as is possible within the constraints of the requirements of the Heritage Council.

3. That the Heritage Council resolve that Option 5 is the most appropriate option for the site because:
   - it facilitates the retention of a good representative sample of the more significant fabric recovered during the archaeological excavation through in situ conservation and interpretation;
   - it facilitates the continuation of the archaeological investigation of the other remains;
   - it provides for the further investigation of the form and fabric of the former Stables building;
   - it recognises the significance of the attachment that the Sydney Conservatorium has with the site;
   - it provides for the interpretation of the place and the archaeological remains within the redevelopment to the public;
   - it provides the public of NSW with greater opportunity to understand this significant cultural place;
   - it allows the development to proceed to meet the requirements of the Government and the Conservatorium of Music;
   - it does not involve the unwarranted expenditure of public monies on conserving remnant items in poor condition.

   - The implementation of Option 5 ensures the following relics will be kept:
     - a good representative sample of the most significant remains are retained in situ, conserved and interpreted:
       - that section of Forecourt (Road 2) on the southern side of the Stables forecourt
       - that section of Forecourt (Road 2) on the northern side of the Stables forecourt
       - adjacent to the Conservatorium building that is found to be in good condition.
     - the retention of a section of the dish drain with arrow brick either by lifting and relocation or if this is shown to not be possible it will be reconstructed.

4. That the archaeological remains found immediately adjacent to the Conservatorium building be conserved in situ, within the apron reserved around the building, and interpreted within the development.

5. Additional archaeological work needs to be done within the modern roadway when the bitumen is to be removed prior to bulk excavation. This should be done in accordance with the process identified in the Archaeological Management Plan and in accordance with Section 3.10 of this report. The results of this work will be interpreted within the development.

6. That the removal of Road 1 be completed under archaeological supervision.

7. That the grade 1 bricks and that section of drain with convict arrows be retained and used in the interpretation of the archaeological remains.

8. The formation of the ‘slope’ needs to be recorded both during and following removal of the soil deposit.

9. That a management plan be prepared for the management and protection of the forecourt remains as soon as possible.

10. Undertake the preparation of an overall interpretation plan of the place which includes the archaeological remains; the former Stables and the Conservatorium of Music within their historical, archaeological and landscape context. That this plan utilises the structures,
artefacts, results and knowledge gained about the place from the archaeological investigation in a meaningful manner. A detailed plan can only be commenced following the completion of the archaeological and fabric investigations.

11. That the management of the future archaeological works be implemented according to the recommendations of the Archaeological Management Strategy and to Section 3.10 of this Archaeological Conservation Management Plan.

12. That a working party be formed with representatives from the client and the Heritage Council to guide the development and implementation of the interpretation plan.
11.0 Bibliography


Casey & Lowe Associates 1993 ‘Historical Archaeological Heritage Study of Old Windsor Road and Windsor Road, for Brayshaw McDonald and the Rouse Hill Infrastructure Project (Stage 1) Works.


Gemmell, Warwick 1986 And So We Graft From Six to Six, The Brickmakers of New South Wales, Angus & Robertson Publishers, Sydney.


Kerr, James Semple 1990 The Conservation Plan, National Trust (NSW).

NSW Heritage Office & Department of Urban Affairs & Planning 1996a Archaeological Assessment Guidelines.


Ireland, T. 1998a ‘Excavation Permit Application for the Conservatorium of Music’.


Ritchie, John (ed.) 1971 The Evidence of the Bigge Reports, Heinemann, Melbourne.

References for the history are contained in the footnotes for Section 2.0.
Perspective of Foyer
View North West to Greenway Building
Schematic Section @ Foyer

- Views to Greenway, the RBG and Fernal Cove
- RBG over roof of Performance Spaces
- Glass and Steel Bridge to Greenway Building
- Glass Display
- Sunlight

Foyer
1. Interpret the road to First Government House from documentary and physical evidence to mark the route in the Forecourt paving.

2. Develop the proposed foyer with a view to interpreting the original studies for courtyard in the same location. Develop the stairs, daylight to enhance this concept.

3. Build the proposed foyer to interpret the early road pavement.

ENTRY & FOYER

4. Retain portion of northern wall in existing. The extent of the wall to be retained is to be determined in relation to the forecourt.

5. Display the 'section' through the dig in the upper foyer, rooflight, other display remnants on the staircase as it descends into the lower foyer.

6. Interpret the position of the structures, and display beyond the display in the foyer, in and outside.

7. All other remnants:
   - Install display cases in the foyer of the upper level to display sections of Rossleigh, convict works with original artifacts found during the dig and opening up of the forecourt.
   - Install other interpretive narratives.