THE ROCKS AND MILLERS POINT ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

VOLUME 1.

MANAGEMENT PLAN.

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For
THE SYDNEY COVE AUTHORITY,
and
THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING, N.S.W.

REPORT LAYOUT.

VOLUME 1. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN. Management document.

VOLUME 2. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN. Historical and archaeological documentation, statement of cultural significance, issues and recommendations.

VOLUME 3, PART 1. INVENTORY, MILLERS POINT.

VOLUME 3, PART 2. INVENTORY, THE ROCKS.
A USER'S GUIDE TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Refer to the Basemap in Volume 1 to obtain site number.

If it is a roadway, refer directly to the Inventory, Volume 3, and locate street name, alphabetically listed before numbered sites.

A recommendation for an archaeological watching brief or monitoring programme is made for all streets not included in the Inventory.

Commence recommended procedures at appropriate level, either,
1. conservation plan, or
2. historical and archaeological assessment, with archaeological site survey, and the recording of standing structures, as required.

Apply for excavation permit using conservation plan or historical and archaeological assessment as documentation.

Complete appropriate archaeological excavation, site survey and recording, as required.

Commence building programme.
Conserve fabric as recommended by conservation plan.
Complete archaeological monitoring programme, site survey and recording, as required.
Notes for planning authorities.
Refer to the Archaeological Management Plan, Volume 1, for:
1. Legal obligations for the protection of archaeological resources (Chapter 6).
2. Circumstances in which archaeological investigations are required (Chapter 7).
3. The types of archaeological investigations and the procedures associated with them (Chapter 8).
4. Permits and other approvals (Chapter 9).

The Archaeological Management Plan does not affect, or remove any obligations or requirements that apply by way of legislation to The Rocks and Millers Point.

Notes for historians and historical archaeologists.
Refer to the Archaeological Management Plan, Volume 2, for:
1. the historical background to sites in The Rocks and Millers Point (Chapter 2).
2. the archaeological background to sites in The Rocks and Millers Point (Chapters 3 to 5).
The Rocks and Millers Point Archaeological Management Plan.

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MAPS.
1. INTRODUCTION

The Rocks and Millers Point, Sydney, have long been recognised for their history and heritage. As part of an on-going process of identification and assessment of the archaeological potential of the inner Sydney Region, the Department of Planning and the Sydney Cove Authority jointly commissioned the preparation of an Archaeological Management Plan for The Rocks and Millers Point.

2. SCOPE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Archaeological Management plan:

1. Identifies the archaeological resources of the Rocks and Millers Point, through the compilation of an inventory of sites (Volume 3)

2. Provides advice about the conservation of archaeological resources and about when archaeological investigations are required or appropriate. (Volume 1)

3. Provides a framework for archaeological research, and the themes of history that should be given priority in investigations and research (Volume 2)

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ROCKS AND MILLER'S POINT.

3.1. Value as evidence of history and as an urban environment.

The Rocks and Millers Point are outstanding for their heritage significance. They are listed in the Register of the National Trust and the Register of the National Estate, compiled by the Australian Heritage Commission. They are significance for their evidence of the early history of Sydney and for the changes that have occurred as a result of the plaque, the re-organisation of wharfage, and the building of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in the early 1930s. With its layers of history, the result is a townscape of great visual appeal.
3.2. Significance of the present structures.

The structures which make up the present day landscape include buildings that date from the 1810 and are some of the oldest in Australia; and they also include examples from each of the major themes of the history of the area. This range of buildings, and the evidence of their use, which their fabric and sites provide, are an un-paralleled resource of Sydney's history. The heritage value of these buildings is well recognised, and any major changes to them - such as refurbishment, or additions should be preceded by an analysis of the heritage value of the fabric and a policy for its conservation. Changes to building and sites often involve unavoidable loss of fabric and hence a loss of evidence - which should be recorded before it is destroyed. Such works often reveal evidence of construction or use that might otherwise remain unknown. Again, it is important that such evidence be recorded.

The evidence of history within the existing buildings is a major resource of The Rocks and Millers Point, which skilful recording can recover.

3.3. Significance of archaeological deposits.

Compared to other parts of the City of Sydney, The Rocks and Millers Point have undergone little re-development in this century, except at the southern end, where it meets the business centre of the city. In consequence, the area is likely to contain archaeological deposits, below the present ground level. Excavations show that sites redeveloped in the nineteenth century and early twentieth century retain substantial evidence from their early occupation, as well as their evidence of the use of the present structures.

The Rocks and Millers Point covers the full span of European settlement in Australia, with two long duration communities. They provide physical evidence of a wide range of uses, which archaeological investigation can record and recover when the opportunity arises.

The presence of significant archaeological material is anticipated wherever excavation is planned, and an archaeologist will either investigate and record it beforehand, or monitor its disturbance. ¹

¹ Sydney Cove redevelopment authority, Archaeological Material in The Rocks: legal obligations
This archaeological zoning plan provides guidance about the conservation of the archaeological resources of The Rocks and Millers Point.

3.4. A detailed statement of significance.

The Rocks and Millers Point are significant because:

they contain evidence relating to the settlement of Australia from 1788 to the present.

they contain the earliest above ground archaeological remains of buildings relating to European settlement in Australia (Fort Phillip, 1806-7).

the standing fabric of the two suburbs is well preserved and demonstrates the continuous development of the city and its community from the 1800s onwards.

they contain standing examples of buildings demonstrating each stage and every major component in the history of the suburbs, the only exception being for the period 1788 to 1806.

they retain living communities with historic and continuous family links in these suburbs.

they retain living communities with a knowledge of the way of life and oral history of the suburbs from the early twentieth century to the present.

they were the centre of maritime trade from the commencement of European settlement until the mid nineteenth century, but have retained a close maritime relationship to the present day.

they possess a comprehensive range of buildings and structures associated with this prominent maritime role.

the Walsh Bay Wharves demonstrate a massive investment in government improvement of Sydney's wharfage, and represent some of the most advanced port systems then known.
The Rocks and Millers Point Archaeological Management Plan.

The nineteenth century warehousing and merchant houses demonstrate the accepted pattern of development for merchants with shipping and trading interests.

they were the focus of a massive undertaking in state intervention and publicly funded improvement as a result of the outbreak of bubonic plague in 1900, resulting in the construction of government controlled wharves, warehousing, public housing, offices and shops, many of which survive as outstanding examples of their type.

they contain well preserved historic, architectural and streetscape precincts, which are so closely juxtaposed as to comprise the majority of the two suburbs.

the traditional building materials used in the two suburbs indicate a strong sense of locality and is evident in the surviving examples of vernacular architecture.

they contain well preserved and outstanding examples and groups of nineteenth and early twentieth century communities, including housing, corner shops, hotels and pubs, churches and schools, notably throughout Millers Point.

they contain well preserved and outstanding examples and groups of nineteenth and early twentieth century shops, incorporating residences and warehouses, notably on the George, Harrington and Argyle Street frontages in The Rocks.

they contain well preserved and outstanding examples and groups of nineteenth and early twentieth century public buildings and institutions, including Observatory Hill, (Fort Phillip, the Military Hospital, and the Observatory itself) and Cadman’s Cottage.

they contain well preserved and outstanding examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial, technological and engineering sites, including the Australian Gas Light Company Gasworks, the Sydney Harbour Bridge, the City Loop Railway, street lighting in Argyle Place, former tram routes and shelters, submarine telecommunication cable chambers and the horse ferry terminus at Dawes Point.

they possess the archaeological potential to make substantial contributions to our understanding of the settlement of Australia, including research themes relating to:

- convict transportation,
- civil government,
- the development of the first urban settlement in Australia,
- cottage industry, manufacturing,
The Rocks and Millers Point Archaeological Management Plan.

maritime trade, merchants,
the changing social and economic character of the suburbs,
the degeneration of housing conditions,
public health and sanitation, public utilities,
environmental change, degradation and pollution,
cultural adaptation, cultural conservatism and acculturation,
harbour fortifications,
scientific institutions,
state intervention, public housing, government wharves, urban
improvement and town planning,
public transport, roads and bridges and
telecommunications.

the public ownership of the suburbs has inhibited modern development, as in the
remainder of the Central Business District, and has thereby conserved archaeological
evidence, both above and below ground, relating to the whole sequence of European
settlement in the first urban centre in Australia.
THE ROCKS AND MILLERS POINT. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN. Study area.

Figure 1. Study Area.
4. PREPARATION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The preparation of the plan included consultation with the public authorities and utilities who have responsibilities in the Rocks, with major land owners, and with archaeologists and historians who are familiar with the area and the issues involved. It included two half day seminars: one for archaeologists and one for authorities and other land managers.

This project was undertaken by a multi-disciplinary team:

Edward Higginbotham, Historical Archaeologist,
Terry Kass, Historian, and
Meredith Walker, Heritage Planner.

Representatives from the Department of Planning and the Sydney Cove Authority acted as an advisory committee.

5. AREA COVERED BY THE PLAN

The plan applies to all properties within The Rocks and Millers Point, as shown in Figure 1.

The sites of archaeological significance are listed in the Inventory.

Most areas have archaeological potential. This plan provides advice about how the archaeological potential can be conserved, and how these archaeological resources can be investigated, when changes are being made to properties in the area. This includes changes to roads and to utility services.

6. PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES: LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

6.1. The legislation

Protection of historical archaeological resources is provided in the following legislation:
NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended), and

the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979 and the
planning instruments operating pursuant to it, namely:
the City of Sydney Planning Scheme 1971,²
the City of Sydney LEP 1989 conservation of environmental
heritage (LEP 1989 heritage), and
the Sydney Regional Environmental Plan, No. 16 - Walsh Bay.

Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority Act, 1968

Protection of Aboriginal sites and relics is provided in the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

6.2. The archaeological management plan and legislation

The archaeological management plan does not affect, or remove any obligations or requirements that apply by way of the legislation applying to The Rocks and Millers Point.

The archaeological management plan has no legal status. It recommends the appropriate course of action for managing archaeological resources, having regard to the nature of those resources and legislative provisions.

The combination of this legislation, together with the high likelihood of a building or site having archaeological potential, mean that for any development or works in The Rocks and Millers Point it is necessary to check the Inventory in this Management Plan; and, if the site/building has historical archaeological potential, then follow the requirements of the plan.

² The City of Sydney Planning Scheme is to be superseded by the Draft Local Environmental Plan 1991, certified on 25 June and now on exhibition. It is likely to come into force mid 1992.
6.3. Protection of archaeological resources in The Rocks

Under the *Sydney Cove Redevelopment Authority Act, 1968* the Sydney Cove Authority (SCA) is the consent authority for all development and works in The Rocks. This means that all development and building matters and all works to roads require the consent of the SCA. The SCA is also the owner of the majority of property in The Rocks.

Any archaeological excavation requires a permit from the Heritage Council of New South Wales. If the building or site is the subject of an Interim Conservation Order or a Permanent Conservation Order then works require approval pursuant to Section 60 of the Heritage Act.

(In this instance, the whole proposal for development should be discussed with the staff of the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning, who advise the Heritage Council, in addition to the proposal to undertake and archaeological excavation).

If the building or site is not the subject of a Interim Conservation Order or a Permanent Conservation Order, then any archaeological excavation, including archaeological monitoring, will require an excavation permit pursuant to s 139 of the Heritage Act. Environmental Impact Statements may also be required to assess the impact on archaeological resources.

6.4. Protection of archaeological resources in Millers Point

The overwhelming majority of buildings and sites in Millers Point are listed as heritage items in a schedule to the City of Sydney LEP heritage. Many of these are also the subject of conservation instruments made pursuant to the Heritage Act.

Any archaeological excavation requires a permit from the Heritage Council of New South Wales. If the building or site is the subject of an Interim Conservation Order or a Permanent Conservation Order then approval is required pursuant to Section 60 of the Heritage Act.

(In this instance, the whole proposal for development should be discussed with the staff of the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning, who advise the Heritage Council, in addition to the proposal to undertake and archaeological excavation).
The Rocks and Millers Point Archaeological Management Plan.

If the building or site is not the subject of a Interim Conservation Order or a Permanent Conservation Order, then any archaeological excavation, including archaeological monitoring, will require an excavation permit, pursuant to s 139 of the Heritage Act. Environmental Impact Statements may also be required to assess the impact on archaeological resources.

6.5. The NSW Heritage Act and historical archaeology

The Heritage Act contains various legal measures to protect historical archaeological resources.

Experience of the past fifteen years, since the inception of the Heritage Act, show that in The Rocks and Millers Point, it can be anticipated that wherever soil disturbance is planned, relics will be revealed. When relics are revealed the Heritage Council must be notified. This often involves delays, during which arrangements will be made for the excavations or works to be inspected and appropriate action taken. At a minimum, this will involve recording, but if the relics revealed are of major archaeological value, it might also involve substantial delays.

The consequence of this experience is that archaeological permits should be obtained prior to undertaking works which involve excavation.

The NSW Heritage Act provides that

- a 'relic' means any deposit, object or material evidence -
  (a). which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being aboriginal settlement; and
  (b) which is 50 or more years old

The Heritage Act also provides that:

A person shall not disturb or excavate any land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic (that is not the subject of a conservation instrument) except in accordance with an excavation permit.
This means that excavation permits are likely to be needed whenever an excavation occurs in The Rocks and Millers Point, and for whatever reason.

If the site is the subject of a S 130 order, an Interim Conservation Order, or a Permanent conservation Order, then, approval for an excavation is required under s. 60 of the Heritage Act.

If the site is not the subject of an order under the Heritage Act, then an excavation permit is required, in accordance with S. 139.

6.6. City of Sydney planning instruments.


In this LEP archaeological potential refers only to the potential of the below ground deposit. It does not refer to the archaeological value of the buildings or other structures above ground.

Under this LEP, when the Council is satisfied that a site may have archaeological potential, it may require, as a condition of development consent, that an archaeological investigation be carried out. The identification of a site as having archaeological potential is sufficient justification for the Council to require such an investigation. In consequence, all the sites in Millers Point identified in the inventory as having archaeological potential, will require an archaeological investigation.

(The Development Control Plan for Millers Point has no provisions specifically about archaeology.)
6.6.2. City of Sydney Planning scheme 1971 and archaeology.\(^3\)

The City of Sydney Planning Scheme 1971 is the principle planning instrument for the City of Sydney. A draft Local Environmental Plan has been prepared to replace it and this is likely to come into force in 1992.

These planning instruments, operating in conjunction with the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (EPA Act) have the potential to apply to archaeological resources under the provisions relating to development applications.

Pursuant to these planning instruments, the Sydney City Council, when determining a development application, shall take into consideration matters relevant to the development and listed in S. 90. of the EPA Act. This list includes:

‘(a) the provisions of-

(i) any environmental planning instrument;
(ii) any draft environmental planning instrument that is or has been placed on exhibition pursuant to section 47(b)/(or 66 (1) (b);
(iii) any draft State environmental planning policy which has been submitted to the Minister in accordance with section 37 and details of which have been notified to the consent authority (the City of Sydney, the Sydney Cove Authority)
(iv) any development plan in force under section 72. applying to the land to which the development application relates;

(b) the impact of that development on the environment (whether or not the subject of an environment impact statement) and, where harm to the environment is likely to be caused, any means that may be employed to protect the environment or to mitigate that harm’

and, among other matters, including:

‘(q) the circumstance of the case;

\(^3\) The City of Sydney Planning Scheme is to be superseded by the Draft Local Environmental Plan 1991, certified on 25 June and now on exhibition. It is likely to come into force mid 1992.
The affect of these provisions is that the City of Sydney Council may impose conditions to a development application requiring archaeological investigations prior to or during works, even if the site or building is not specifically identified as a heritage item in the LEP. If such conditions have not been anticipated by the owner or developer, then compliance with the conditions is likely to cause delays. Reference to this archaeological management plan, and following the procedures outlined in section 7, will minimise delays.

6.7. Sydney Regional Environmental Plan, No. 16 - Walsh Bay

The REP applies to all the land comprising the Walsh Bay Wharves, and the land and structures between the wharves, Windmill Street and the rear of the properties fronting Lower Fort Street, and including Hickson Road.

The REP established the Walsh Bay Conservation Zone, which covers all the land and wharves.

Most of this area is covered by a Permanent Conservation Order under the provisions of the Heritage Act 1977. All development will need to be approved by the Heritage Council, as well as requiring the consent of the Director of Planning.

People wishing to undertake development or works in this area should refer to the REP Walsh Bay and consult with the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning.

6.8. Evidence of Aboriginal occupation and settlement.

The Rocks and Millers Point has been the subject of intensive development. It is unlikely that sites with substantial evidence of aboriginal occupation or development will be found, although Aboriginal artifacts may occasionally be found in association with historical archaeological sites.

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4 The material in this section has been prepared using For Planners and developers: Aboriginal sites in N.S.W., National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1979.
Evidence of Aboriginal occupation has been found at the Lilyvale Site in The Rocks, and at Moore’s Wharf in Millers Point.

The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) is responsible for the protection and preservation of aboriginal relics in New South Wales.

A relic is defined as "any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale), relating to indigenous and non-European habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of the area by person of European extraction."5

Anyone who discovers a relic, whether it is the property of the Crown or not, must report the discovery to the Director, National Parks and Wildlife Service, within a reasonable time of the discovery, unless he/she believes the Director already knows of its existence and location - i.e. that it is already on the National Parks and Wildlife Register. It is important to report discoveries promptly so that officers of the NPWS, can visit the site if they wish. It is illegal to disturb, damage, deface or destroy a relic or Aboriginal Place, without the Director’s prior written consent.

If the relic is found on privately owned land it should be deposited with the Central Region Office of the NPWS. If it is found on Crown Land, including public roads, it should be deposited with The Australian Museum, College Street, Sydney, which curates moveable aboriginal relics, which are the property of the Crown.

6.9. Penalties.

The archaeological resources of The Rocks and Millers Point are precious and irreplaceable. They have the potential to provide information and insights into the history of the area and the lives of its inhabitants. Heavy penalties exist under the Heritage act. Excavating illegally on any land in New South Wales carries a maximum fine of $20,000 and/or imprisonment for up to six months.

Further the land owner may be prohibited from using or developing that land for a maximum period of ten years.

The Rocks and Millers Point Archaeological Management Plan.

7. CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ARE REQUIRED.

The most common scenarios requiring archaeological investigations are included in the management plan. They are:

- Redevelopment.
- Change of use.
- External additions.
- Internal refurbishment.
- New external services.
- New internal services.
- Repair or replacement of old services in existing trenches or conduits.
- Landscaping including the disturbance or removal of soil or fabric.
- Roadworks.

All works likely to disturb the ground and/or building fabric will require an archaeological investigation, being one or more of the types of investigation described below.

8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The term 'archaeological investigations' includes a range of activities that involve skills normally associated with archaeologists, namely:


Conservation plans provide a sound basis for making decisions on the future management of significant sites. They should be prepared by a multi-disciplinary team, for example, architects, landscape architects, town planners, or engineers. The Archaeological Management Plan makes explicit the contribution of historical archaeologists on the project teams of conservation plans. The historical archaeologist
The Rocks and Millers Point Archaeological Management Plan.

has not usually had a sufficient contribution in these studies, where important archaeological sites are involved. The specific contribution of the historical archaeologist is to:

1. undertake historical research into the sequence of occupation, development, land use and other documentation specifically relevant to the archaeological research themes.
2. undertake site survey and/or record building materials of standing structures, sufficient to understand the construction and sequence of additions and alterations. This physical evidence is firstly to assist in the interpretation of land use, room usage and changes over time, but secondly to provide a sequence of building materials and technology, and their development over time.
3. determine the survival of archaeological evidence.
4. to assess the potential of the evidence to contribute to research themes (archaeological potential).
5. make appropriate recommendations for archaeological investigation.

Recommendations for archaeological investigation will require an excavation permit under the Heritage Act.

Archaeological investigation may include:
1. site survey and/or recording of fabric.
2. archaeological excavation.
3. archaeological watching brief or monitoring programme.

A conservation plan should establish conclusively the significance of the site and may require the conservation of buildings, structures or relics in situ. It should also develop policies for how this may best be achieved.

8.2. Historical and archaeological assessment.

An historical and archaeological assessment establishes the archaeological potential and significance of a site. This task is usually carried out by archaeologists and historians.
An historical and archaeological assessment includes the following tasks:

1. undertake historical research into the sequence of occupation, development, land use and other documentation specifically relevant to the archaeological research themes.
2. undertake site survey and/or record building materials of standing construction and sequence of additions and alterations. This physical evidence is firstly to assist in the interpretation of land use, room usage and changes over time, but secondly to provide a sequence of building materials and technology, and their development over time.
3. determine the survival of archaeological evidence.
4. to assess the potential of the evidence to contribute to research themes (archaeological potential).
5. make appropriate recommendations for archaeological investigation.

Recommendations for archaeological investigation will require an excavation permit under the Heritage Act.

Archaeological investigation may include:

1. archaeological site survey and/or recording of fabric.
2. archaeological excavation.
3. archaeological watching brief or monitoring programme.

The historical and archaeological assessment may require the conservation of buildings, structures or relics in situ.

8.3. Archaeological site survey and/or the recording of building materials of standing structures.

Site survey or the recording of the fabric of standing buildings may be completed as part of a conservation plan or a historical and archaeological assessment.

It may be initiated by the recommendations of an archaeological conservation plan or a historical and archaeological assessment.

The purpose of the site survey is to record, describe and interpret visible archaeological evidence. The recording of the fabric and building materials of standing structures should be sufficient to understand the construction and sequence of additions and
alterations. This physical evidence is firstly to assist in the interpretation of land use, room usage and changes over time, but secondly to provide a sequence of archaeological features, building materials and technology, and their development over time.

The site survey of archaeological features needs to be undertaken by an archaeologist. The archaeological recording of buildings may be undertaken by a variety of practitioners, and not only by archaeologists. The important requirement is skill and experience, particularly the ability to read the history of the fabric, as described above, and not just its architectural qualities or its construction. The standard of recording needs to satisfy the conditions of an excavation permit, when the disturbance of the fabric is included in the proposed work.

8.4. Archaeological excavation.

An archaeological excavation will be initiated by an archaeological conservation plan or an historical and archaeological assessment.

Recommendations for an archaeological excavation will require an excavation permit under the Heritage Act.

An archaeological excavation may involve the opening up of the site by machine, followed by manual excavation of the archaeological features by a qualified team of archaeologists and other staff. The excavation is usually completed before the commencement of building works.

Certain archaeological features may require conservation, as determined by archaeological investigation and an assessment of their significance.

The standard conditions of the excavation permit require the work to be completed to a high standard. The investigation should include:

1. A detailed record of all features and structures discovered, using plans, photographs and written records.
2. A catalogue of all the artifacts and other relics recovered, including accurate provenance, description and interpretation.
3. The stabilisation, cleaning and packaging of all the artifacts, and the placement of the collection in a permanent repository.
4. The backfilling of the excavation, where appropriate.
5. The preparation of final report, including a description and interpretation of the excavation, detailed historical research, the contribution to research themes, and excavation method.

8.5. Archaeological watching brief or monitoring programme.

An archaeological monitoring programme may be initiated by an archaeological conservation plan or an historical and archaeological assessment, or more simply by the provisions of this archaeological management plan.

Recommendations for an archaeological monitoring programme will require an excavation permit under the Heritage Act.

An archaeological monitoring programme is usually conducted by one or more archaeologists, whose responsibility is to record archaeological evidence exposed during the process of construction and bulk excavation.

The archaeological monitoring programme need not simply be the recording of archaeological evidence, as exposed by builders and other contractors, but may also include test-trenches, limited archaeological excavation, historical research and the recording of building fabric.

Certain archaeological features may require conservation, as determined by archaeological investigation and an assessment of their significance.

A recommendation for an archaeological watching brief or monitoring programme is made for all streets not included in the Inventory.

The standard conditions of the excavation permit require the work to be completed to a high standard. The investigation should include:

1. A detailed record of all features and structures discovered, using plans, photographs and written records.
2. A catalogue of all the artifacts and other relics recovered, including accurate provenance, description and interpretation.

3. The stabilisation, cleaning and packaging of all the artifacts, and the placement of the collection in a permanent repository.

4. The backfilling of the excavation, where appropriate.

5. The preparation of final report, including a description and interpretation of the excavation, detailed historical research, the contribution to research themes, and excavation method.

9. PERMITS AND OTHER APPROVALS.

The high likelihood of revealing relics when excavations are undertaken, combined with the provisions of the Heritage Act and the City of Sydney LEP 1989 (conservation of environmental heritage), mean that excavation permits, under the Heritage Act, are required prior to any excavation, for whatever purpose.

Permits for archaeological excavation are issued by the Heritage Council of NSW.

In Millers Point, consent is required for all but minor works to all heritage items listed in the Schedule to LEP 1989 (conservation of the environmental heritage).

Any development consent for a site, identified as having archaeological significance in the Inventory to this Management Plan, shall include, as a condition, the requirement that an archaeological investigation be carried out in accordance with the guidelines in Section 8 above.

The Archaeological Management Plan does not affect, or remove any obligations or requirements that apply by way of the legislation applying to The Rocks and Millers Point.

Advice about obtaining an excavation permit is available from the Heritage Branch of the Department of Planning, but also from the Sydney Cove Authority for sites within The Rocks, and from the Sydney City Council for sites within Millers Point.
10. THE REVIEW OF THE PLAN

The archaeological management plan will be reviewed regularly to ensure that it is operating effectively and to ensure that experience and information gained through works and archaeological investigations are re-cycled into the plan. The first review should be undertaken within three years and should include consultation with owners and land managers, public utility organisations, archaeologists, historians and others interested in the archaeology of the area.

10.1. What is involved in a review?

Where possible, a continuous process of monitoring and review should be established.

A review of the plan should include:

- a review of the assessment of the archaeological significance of sites in the inventory,
- a review of the research framework,

(both of the above reviews being based on the investigations undertaken and information revealed since the preparation of the plan and on the analysis of previous excavations, or historical research, etc.)

- a review of the operation of the requirements for the different scenarios,
- an update of the information about each site, including all works and investigations, since the preparation of The Plan. This may be undertaken as they occur, so that at all times the data base or inventory is up to date, and available to anyone who needs it.
- consultation with user groups, Sydney City Council, SCA, DOP, public utility authorities and land owners, archaeologists, planners and other users and their associations,
- a review and re-issue of the published plan.

It is estimated that a review would be necessary within three years of the completion of this report.
APPENDIX. MAPS RELATING TO THE INVENTORY.

The following map and plans form an integral part of the Inventory:

1. **Basemap.** This plan was produced from the 1:2000 cadastral series, published by the Central Mapping Authority. All inventory numbers are shown, together with all streets with unnumbered inventory sheets.

2. **Above ground archaeological remains.** This plan was produced from the 1:2000 cadastral series, published by the Central Mapping Authority. It shows the location of all above ground archaeological sites, where recommendations for an archaeological conservation plan, or an historical and archaeological assessment apply. The condition of below ground archaeological remains is shown in summary form for all other sites.

3. **Condition of below ground archaeological remains.** This plan was produced from the 1:2000 cadastral series, published by the Central Mapping Authority. It shows the condition of below ground archaeological remains on all sites included in the inventory. Streets not included in the Inventory are assessed on the standard basis of partly disturbed. This leads to the standard recommendation for an archaeological watching brief or monitoring programme.

The following historic map sequence was produced to assist in the identification of buildings and allotments. By 1850 the street pattern was more or less completely established, so that allotments and buildings may easily be recognised and located on later maps. Before 1850, this is not possible without the reproduction of historic maps to scale. All the historical maps contain varying degrees of distortion or departure from information contained in neighbouring chronological maps. No attempt has been made to correct distortion. Every effort has been made to obtain the best fit by scaling and orientation.

4. **Historic map sequence. Grimes 1800.** This map was reproduced to scale from the original historic map. It shows streets, allotments and buildings.

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5. **Historic map sequence. Meehan 1807.** This map was reproduced to scale from the original historic map. It shows streets, allotments and buildings.\(^8\)

6. **Historic map sequence. Harper c1823.** This map was reproduced to scale from the original historic map. It shows streets, allotments and buildings.\(^9\)

7. **Historic map sequence. Stewart c1825.** This map was reproduced to scale from the original historic map. It shows streets, allotments and buildings.\(^10\)

8. **Historic map sequence. Post Office 1831.** This map was reproduced to scale from the original historic map. It shows streets, allotments and buildings.\(^11\)

9. **Historic map sequence. Wells 1850.** This map was reproduced to scale from the original historic map. It shows streets, allotments and buildings.\(^12\)

All maps were reproduced using computer drafting programmes, and may be reproduced as a 1:2000 scale overlay to the CMA cadastral series.

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\(^8\) James Meehan, *Plan of the Town of Sydney in New South Wales*, 31 October 1807.


\(^10\) Plan of the Allotments of ground in Sydney, G. C. Stewart (draughtsman), 1825, A. O. Map SZ469.


\(^12\) W. H. Wells, *Map of the City of Sydney*, Dec 1850, M. L. Map M4/811.17gbbd/1850/1A.
THE ROCKS AND MILLERS POINT.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.
Basemap.

Roads & streets included in the Inventory, but without inventory numbers.

0 200 metres.
THE ROCKS AND MILLERS POINT.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.
Above ground archaeological sites.
THE ROCKS AND MILLERS POINT.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.
Condition of below ground archaeological remains.

KEY.

- Minor disturbance.
- Partly disturbed.
- Mostly disturbed.
- Destroyed.

0 200 metres.
THE ROCKS AND MILLERS POINT.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.
Historic map sequence. Grimes 1800.
THE ROCKS AND MILLERS POINT.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.
Historic map sequence. Meehan 1807.
THE ROCKS AND MILLERS POINT.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.
Historic map sequence. Harper c1823.
Key:
- Buildings also on c1823 map.
- Buildings first shown on c1825 map.

Note: information has been added to the original map after c1825.

Only text equal in size to street names included.
Street names omitted.
Symbols for windmills identified.

THE ROCKS AND MILLERS POINT.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.
Historic map sequence. Stewart c1825.
Note: symbols for windmills identified.

THE ROCKS AND MILLERS POINT.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.
Historic map sequence. Post Office 1831.
The Rocks and Millers Point.
Archaeological Management Plan.
Historic map sequence. Wells 1850.