

Appendix A

Moore Park Showground, Fox Studios Development Archaeological Assessment, prepared by
Godden Mackay Pty Ltd for Fox Studios Australia, June 1996

**MOORE PARK SHOWGROUND
FOX STUDIOS DEVELOPMENT**

Archaeological Assessment

**Report Prepared for
Fox Studios, Australia
The Heritage Council of NSW**

June 1996

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- Appendix B Moore Park Showground Assessment of Significance (Reproduced from the Moore Park Showground Conservation Strategy, Godden Mackay Pty Ltd, 1995).
- Appendix C Busby's Bore Assessment of Significance.
- Appendix D Test results reproduced from *Report on Geotechnical Investigation for Proposed Fox Film Studios Stages 1 and 3 at RAS Showground, Moore Park*, Douglas Partners, Geotechnics Environment Groundwater.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Part of the Moore Park Showground is proposed to be adapted for use as a film studio with associated activities. As part of the planning for this process the proponent, Fox Studios Australia, has commissioned an Archaeological Assessment of the site.

The Assessment has researched and analysed both documentary and physical evidence and has identified four types of archaeological features which may be present on the Showground site:

- Evidence of the Showground Occupation;
- Busby's Bore;
- Pre-Showground/ Post-Contact Occupation Deposits;
- Aboriginal Occupation and Land Management/ Pre-European Environment.

The potential for these features in different areas of the site is assessed and divided into three zones:

- Zone 1 - Busby's Bore - 3m outward from early surface of the bore;
- Zone 2 - Fill and Occupation Deposits;
- Zone 3 - Cuttings.

The location of these zones, and the areas within them that could contain the types of features listed above are summarised in the Archaeological Zoning Plan on the following pages.

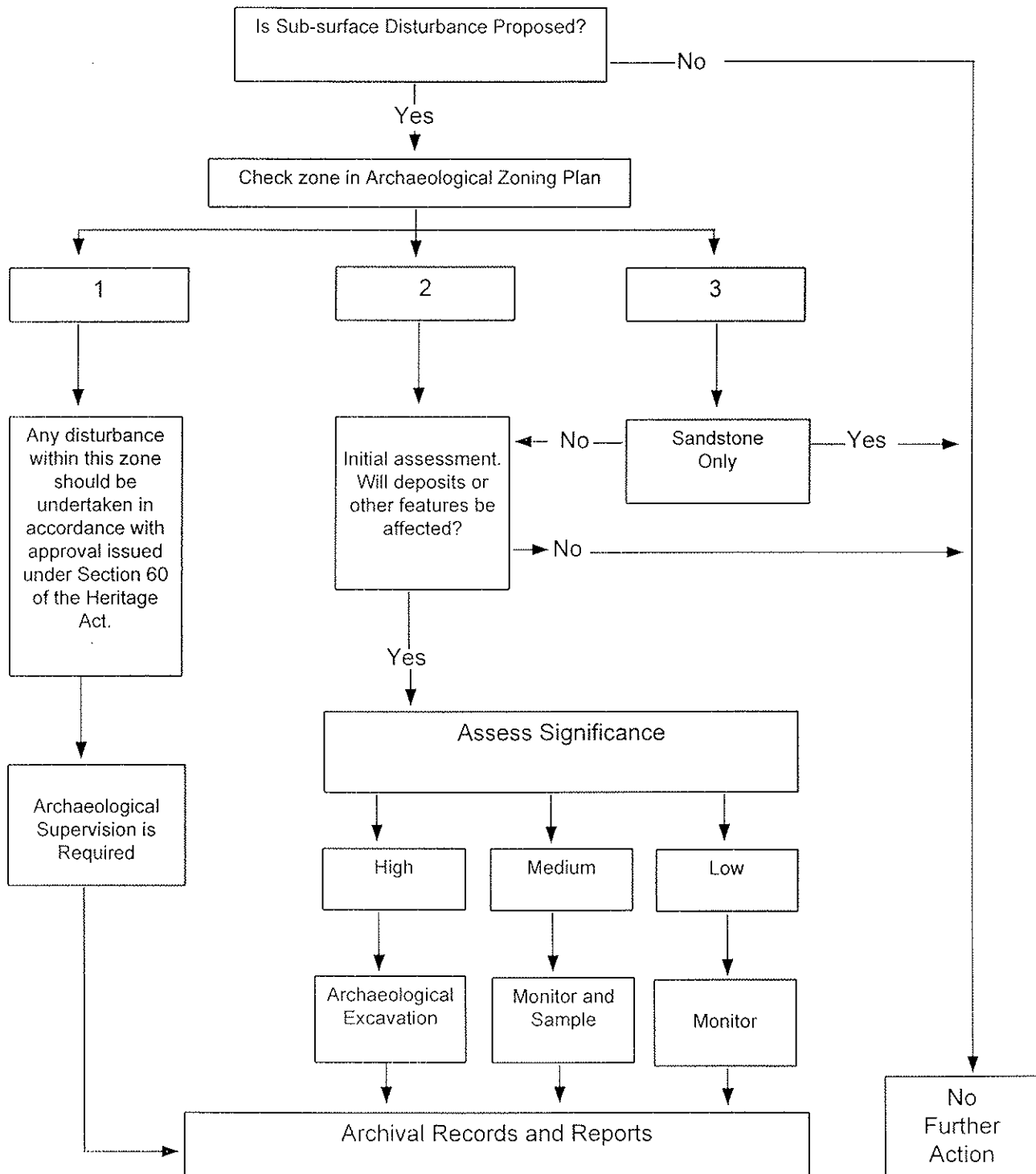
The research value and other cultural significance of these potential features is evaluated and appropriate policies and procedures are defined. These procedures will ensure that any significant archaeological features that are affected by the proposal will be adequately investigated and recorded. The procedures are summarised in the accompanying flow chart.

The report makes the following recommendations:

1. This report, including the policy and procedures provided in Section 7.0 should be adopted as the basis for the management of archaeological resources at the Moore Park Showground.
2. The policy and procedures should be incorporated in future Development Applications and work packages for the FSA Film Studios Development.

3. Provision should be made for required assessment, supervision and, if necessary, monitoring or excavation in any excavation works proposed for the site.
4. Application should be made under Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act for a permit to undertake any excavation required for the FSA Film Studios Development. This report, including the research design in Section 9.0 provides the information needed to support such an application.
5. Separate application under Section 60 of the NSW Heritage Act would be required if physical disturbance within 3 metres of Busby's Bore were proposed. (Note: Application has already been made for Section 60 approval with respect to remote sensing, archaeological monitoring, proposed demolition of existing structures, change of use and erection of new structures above Busby's Bore.)
6. Consideration should be given to undertaking consultation with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service.

MOORE PARK SHOWGROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT Procedures



1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Fox Studios Australia has development approval for a Masterplan involving adaptation of part of the Sydney Showground as a working film studio, with associated studio tour and family entertainment areas. The Masterplan of the proposed redevelopment is shown in Figure 1.2. Detailed planning for individual precincts is in progress. A Conservation Strategy has been prepared to accompany this Masterplan. This Strategy recognises archaeological resources as a significant component of the significance of this site. This Archaeological Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Conservation Strategy.

The aim of this assessment is to :

1. Identify potential archaeological resources;
2. Assess the significance of potential resources;
3. Prepare a policy for the management of resources which is commensurate with their significance and assists the proponent in meeting obligations that arise under the Heritage Act, 1977.

This assessment has been prepared in accordance with the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning's Draft Guidelines for Archaeological Assessments.

1.2 STATUTORY CONTEXT

1.2.1 Heritage Act, 1977

Section 139 of the Heritage Act, 1977 prohibits disturbance of archaeological relics without a permit issued by the Heritage Council of NSW.

Busby's Bore , which traverses the site, is the subject of Permanent Conservation Order No. 568 under Section 44 of the NSW Heritage Act, 1977, gazetted on 15 April, 1988. The affected area was described in the Order as:

All those pieces and parcels of land extending between Centennial Park and College Street, Sydney, along with a curtilage of three metres from all surfaces of the horizontal channel of the bore itself and three metres from all surfaces of the vertical shafts and offset shafts and structures associated with the bore...

Under Section 57 (1) of the Heritage Act clauses (c) and (d) are relevant to activities proposed in this application:

A person shall not....

(c) move that relic or excavate any land for the purpose of exposing or moving that relic;

(d) carry out any development in relation to the land on which that building, work or relic is situated, the land which comprises that place, or that land;

except in pursuance of an approval granted by the Heritage Council.....

The archaeological research potential of Busby's Bore is considered in this report. A separate application under Section 60 of the Heritage Act is required to approve any works proposed within the curtilage of the conservation order. Such an application has been previously prepared.

1.2.2 SEPP No 47 - Moore Park Showground

The proposed development prompting this archaeological assessment is currently the subject of a Masterplan being considered by the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning under SEPP No 47.

1.2.3 National Parks and Wildlife Act

No Aboriginal sites are registered for this site. The NPWS Sites Register was searched for the entire Moore Park, Centennial Park and Showground area. One Aboriginal rock carving is registered within Centennial Park. If present, any Aboriginal cultural material receives statutory protection under the National Parks and Wildlife Act. If Aboriginal cultural material is found the National Parks and Wildlife Service must be informed under Section 91 of that Act. Its excavation would then require a permit.

1.3 AUTHOR IDENTIFICATION

This report was prepared by Tracy Ireland for Godden Mackay Pty Ltd. Assistance was received from Godden Mackay staff, Matthew Kelly, Fred Yarad, Geoff Ashley and Penny Crook. The work was supervised and reviewed by Richard Mackay.



Figure 1.1 Location Plan

2.0 OUTLINE HISTORY

Several detailed histories of the Royal Agricultural Society and its Showground site have previously been prepared.¹ This brief outline focuses on evidence relating to the site itself: the activities carried out upon it and how it may have changed over time. This evidence will be considered in the context of historical and archaeological research themes in a later section.

2.1 VEGETATION AND GEOLOGY

The study area is interesting in its geological formation as it exhibits the boundary between Hawkesbury Sandstone and Botany Sands. The sandstone acts as a retaining wall to the sands which are the northern edge of the Botany Basin. The Botany Sands consist of aeolian sand dunes with underlying beds of clays, peats and sands. They are characterised by rounded, dunal landforms with exposed water tables in the depressions. The site is also traversed by an igneous dyke, known as the Great Sydney Dyke, which intrudes through the sandstone and is composed of heavily weathered dolerite.

The dunes supported Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub, a low, shrubby vegetation with *Banksia aemula* and *Xanthorrhoea resinosa*, while sedgeland was found in the poorly drained depressions. The sandstone supported heath dominated by *Banksia* and *Allocasuarina* species and open woodlands of *Eucalyptus gummifera* and *E. haemostoma* with *Angophora costata*.² (Figure 2.1)

2.2 ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION

Aboriginal occupation of this area prior to colonisation is likely to have focused on the resources of the freshwater swamps and the sandstone outcrops may have provided shelter and sites for art production. The dunal area may provide evidence of open occupation sites, discarded items or burials.³

2.3 THE SYDNEY COMMON AND BUSBY'S BORE

In contrast, the European perception of this area was of a barren wasteland - except for the importance of the one commodity it could provide to the growing settlement: water. The history of this place, before its transformation into the Showground, is one that reflects the Sydney that grew around it. The area at the time is now often seen as an unsightly blight, as a hindrance to development, a

dumping ground, an area to be curbed, tamed, changed and ultimately made useful.

The area was formally named and incorporated by Macquarie in 1811 as part of the Sydney Common covering 1,000 acres. It is quite likely that Aboriginal occupation of this area continued into the early 19th century. Remembrances quoted in Lynch and Larcombe describe "a large roaming native population" exploiting the prolific game of the Coogee - Randwick area. Their occupancy was disturbed by white hunters, fishermen and timber getters moving into the area around 1810.⁴ The study site was the gateway to the Coogee-Randwick area in the 19th century and, as the closest to town, was perhaps the first part of the Centennial Park - East Lakes - Shea's Creek swamp system to be abandoned by Aboriginal populations.

The intended use of the Common was for grazing animals. The swamps in the area also attracted early industrial developments in the form of market gardens and several mills. Larmer's survey of the area in 1829 provides details on levels taken from the main road through to the Lachlan Swamps but notes no development around the study area.⁵ As the Tank Stream became more polluted and inadequate for the growing settlement water was drawn from the swamps in carts and sold in Sydney by the bucket.⁶ In 1820 Macquarie declared a water reserve around the Lachlan Swamps. However, Macquarie did nothing more to improve the water supply for Sydney and it was Governor Darling, in 1826, who requested John Busby to devise a scheme to provide a secure supply. Busby proposed a gravity fed bore 2 miles long from the present Centennial Park to a stand pipe in Hyde Park.⁷ The study area is traversed by a significant portion of the bore as well as a number of the access shafts which the convict labourers used to descend to the level of the diggings (see Figure 2.2). It is also the site of significant deviations in the proposed route of the bore because sand falls were encountered.⁸ Busby stated that he endeavoured to follow a line through the rock as maintaining the required levels in sand falls proved impossible. He was also constrained by the need to keep the tunnel within Crown Lands as the parsimonious Colonial government would not stand the expense of resumptions.⁹

In his evidence to the 1837 Committee on the Tunnel Busby describes some of the working conditions encountered by the convict labourers and some of the problems he had in regulating their work. The convicts worked night and day in eight hour shifts. The most time consuming part of the labour was draining and clearing the works of water. The men were affected by the fumes from gunpowder blasting and were often working waist deep in water. Busby gives special attention to the convicts' practice of slipping back into Sydney to undertake work "on their own account", hinting at frauds and rackets operating between convict overseers and business people in town.¹⁰

The bore took ten years to complete and Busby laid the blame for this protracted time period on the difficulties experienced with the geology and on "the idle, vicious and drunken habits" of his convict workforce. Construction of the section of the bore over the study area must have occurred throughout the early 1830s. Convict work gangs would travel along the roads at the regular changes of the shift, day and night, from Hyde Park Barracks and perhaps the Darlinghurst Gaol. At night fires and torches must have illuminated the men laboriously hand pumping water from the workings. The rumble of gunpowder explosions 10 metres below the surface would have become a common feature of Sydney life as the tunnel proceeded from Hyde Park towards the swamps. It is unlikely that physical evidence of these activities survives within the study area but the fabric of the bore itself will have further stories to tell about the techniques and methods used in construction and about the conditions endured by the labourers.

On its completion in 1837 Busby's Bore supplied the majority of Sydney's water until 1858 when work began on the Botany Lakes Scheme. However between 1830 and 1840 Sydney's population grew from 11,500 to 29,000.¹¹ It was almost immediately apparent that the bore alone was an inadequate supply and that local authorities were inadequately equipped to manage the provision of social services properly. As the expanding population outgrew the capacity of the bore, the spread of urban development and its refuse threatened the purity of the source. The period of the 1840s, 1850s and early 1860s saw increasing environmental pressures on the study site and the eventual abandonment of the Common. A series of relevant maps exists for the site from the 1850s to the 1870s; however, none show any details on the use of the area. The closest early development appears to be Gordons Mill, just to the north of the study area.¹² (Figure 2.3)

2.4 URBAN ENCROACHMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

In 1832 an area of 219 acres adjoining the Common was set aside for a racecourse. Immediately adjacent to the study area Common land was alienated for Victoria Barracks and its associated Rifle Range (now a part of the study site) and Cricket Ground in the early 1840s. Roads were improved to provide better access to the Racecourse, to industry at Botany and to the settlements beginning in the Coogee - Randwick area. A glimpse into the career of Simeon Pearce, the first head of Randwick Council, provides some interesting details about the use and abuse of the area in this period. In 1848 Pearce approached the Surveyor General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, seeking an appointment as Bailiff to protect trees and shrubs in the area of the Common and government lands.¹³ Wind blown sand was already a problem in the region, the sand dunes having been destabilised by indiscriminate grazing and timber cutting. In 1849 Pearce reports on illegal stone quarrying and dumping of night soil near Victoria Barracks.¹⁴ In 1850 the *Sydney Morning Herald* reports the conviction of George Brown for the dumping of 200 tons of nightsoil

near the mouth of Busby's Bore polluting the water supply.¹⁵ Mr Brown was fined only 4/6. The number of prosecutions along these lines featuring Pearce paint a picture of the study area as an unlovely, wind blown, sandy expanse, covered only in sparse low heath and regularly used for the dumping of rubbish of all kinds.¹⁶ Grazing of animals still occurred on the common, including pigs in swampy areas. However it was the problem of the windborne sand which caused remedial action to be taken in the area rather than the pollution or general environmental degradation. In 1852 a correspondent to the *Herald* suggested that Sydney, like the lost cities of Syria and Lebanon, would be buried if the problem was not remedied.¹⁷ In that year the Sand Hills Bill was passed to enable animals to be kept away from the Common for periods. At this time Pearce championed a scheme to re-vegetate the area using native shrubs; this was not successful but couch grass was found to flourish in the area. Despite Pearce's efforts the area remained neglected and a dumping ground for rubbish into the 1860s.¹⁸

2.5 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS

The fate of the area appears to change with the establishment of municipal government in the various regions of Sydney. The incorporation of Randwick in 1859 allowed the promotion of urban development through the creation of infrastructure and social services. The journey to Randwick, through the Moore Park sandhills, was seen as a major obstacle to Randwick's progress and greater pressure was brought to bear to improve this area. In 1866 Moore Park was dedicated, Randwick Road re-aligned and significant avenue planting undertaken under the guidance of Sir Charles Moore, Director of the Botanic Gardens and prominent resident of Randwick. At this period the identity of the area appears to change from the Common, needed for grazing and for the resources of fuel and water, to an important urban space requiring improvements to meet the recreational needs of a sophisticated urban populace.

While the Cricket Ground and Rifle Range continued their original uses, improvements in Moore Park included a Zoological Garden, also laid out by Moore, in 1879. In the 1880s therefore, the boundaries of the land to become the Showground had been defined by this series of events. The main area for the Showground had been retained in government ownership as the tunnel reserve, and defined by the Rifle Range and Cricket Ground. The 1879 "aerial" view of the city published by the *Illustrated Sydney News* pays little attention to the land between the Victoria Barracks and the Randwick Racecourse showing it as a totally featureless paddock.¹⁹

2.6 THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Fletcher describes the scepticism in 1881 of the Agricultural Society's ability to make anything of this unlovely piece of sand, however by 1882 works were well underway and admired in the *Sydney Morning Herald*.²⁰ Fletcher also comments upon the clear intention that from the outset the site was to have a broader entertainment focus than simply agricultural purposes.²¹

The continuous process of development and change that has occurred at the Showground from 1882 to the present day is described in detail by both Fletcher and the Conservation Plan and the phases referred to here are those established in the latter document.²² A detailed timeline of the Showgrounds development from the Conservation Plan is included as Appendix A. Of greatest interest here are the phases which changed the boundaries and modified the landscape of the site (see Figures 2.4 - 2.14). Throughout the 1880s land was cleared of scrub, leveled and turfed. Marshy areas were drained and boundaries defined by fences. Windmill bores were established to provide a water supply. Although the dimensions and orientation of the central ring changed several times in the later part of the nineteenth century, a central focus of a grassed arena was established while perimeter plantings were once again laid out under the direction of Charles Moore.

As the Showground and Centennial Park surrounded the Rifle Range, its safety for use for this purpose was questioned. A Centennial Park quarryman was shot in the leg by a stray bullet in 1890, and following complaints from the public shooting was ordered to cease in that year. A new rifle range was established at Randwick, near Maroubra Junction, in 1891.²⁴

It was not until 1894 that the Agricultural Society gained a secure lease on the Moore Park site. This was followed by substantial improvements including the construction of a bicycle track, sloping banks for spectators around the Parade Ring and a new drive around the outer circle of the ground.

The phase from 1902 - 1919 saw the showground expand to the south to respond to the boundaries of Centennial Park. The building program saw the removal of the early Main Pavilion and the landscaping of its site. During the First World War the grounds were occupied by the military and used for training and accommodation. While this is unlikely to have left many physical traces an incident is recorded concerning Busby's Bore where discontented recruits tossed their rifles down one the bore's open shafts. There is also an account of Showground workers contaminating the water supply of the Botanic Gardens by disposing of cattle droppings down a shaft in 1910.²³ During this period the disused Rifle Range changed its function to that of a drill ground and this must have caused some leveling of this site.

1920 - 1937 saw the expansion of the showground into the rifle range site to provide facilities for cattle judging. The Burma Pavilion, which was shipped from England, was constructed within a landscaped setting. Land needed to be drained in some areas, in the north of the military reserve, and cut back into the sandstone towards the south of the former rifle range.

2.6.1 1938 to Present

The site was again occupied by the military and changes were made to buildings to allow for the billeting of troops. The construction of the large Manufacturer's Pavilion and Commemorative Pavilion marked a change in scale in the construction on the site. Development density increased during this period and open areas of grass and trees declined. A shaft of Busby's Bore was found when the Giant Slide was constructed in Sideshow Alley in 1979. It was initially planned to restore it as an historical feature but it was found to have been filled with earth and rubble to stop a surcharge from flooding the nearby horse stalls.²⁵

2.7 END NOTES

1. B. H. Fletcher, 1988, *The Grand Parade*, The Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales, Sydney and
Conybeare Morrison and Partners, P. Orlovich and C. Burton, 1989,
Conservation Plan of Sydney Showground, Unpublished Report, Sydney.
2. D. Benson and J. Howel, 1990, *Taken for Granted: The Bushland of Sydney and its Suburbs*, Kangaroo Press in association with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, p 90.
3. cf. Austral Archaeology Godden Mackay Pty Ltd, 1995, *Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery Archaeological Investigation, Research Design*, Unpublished Report, Sydney.
4. W. B. Lynch and F. A. Larcombe, *Randwick 1859-1976*, Council of the Municipality of Randwick, Sydney p 5.
5. Fieldbook NSW Surveyor General No.316, Larmer, 1829, NSW State Archives Location 2/4946 Reel 2627.
6. Conybeare Morrison et al, *op. cit.*, p 15.
7. D. Fraser (ed), 1989, *Sydney from Settlement to City, An Engineering History of Sydney*. Engineers Australia Pty Ltd, p 10.

8. Report of the Committee on the Tunnel for Supplying the Town of Sydney with water, Committee of the Legislative Council appointed on the 23rd August 1837, John Busby's evidence.
9. *ibid.*
10. *ibid.*
11. D. Clark, 1978, "Worse than Physic: Sydney's Water Supply 1788-1888", in M. Kelly (ed) *Nineteenth Century Sydney, Essays in Urban History*, Sydney University Press, Sydney, p 55.
12. See for instance, NSW State Archives, Randwick 1852 AO Map No 6202, Lachlan Swamps 1856 AO Map No 61-62, 64-69, and Randwick 1858 AO Map No 10018.
13. Lynch and Larcombe, *op. cit.*, p 30.
14. *ibid*, p 31.
15. *ibid*, p 32.
16. D. Clarke, *op. cit.*, p 32.
17. Lynch and Larcombe, *op.cit.* p 32
18. *ibid*, p 33
19. Supplement to the *Illustrated Sydney News* 2/10/1879.
20. Fletcher, *op.cit.*, p102.
21. *ibid.*
22. Fletcher, *op. cit.* and Conybeare Morrison et al, *op. cit.*
23. B. and B. Kennedy, 1993, *Sydney Tunnels*, Kangaroo Press, Sydney, p 27.
24. N.Scudder,1993, *A History of the ANZAC Rifle Range, Malabar*, NSW Rifle Association, p 13.
25. Kennedy, *op. cit.*, p 28.

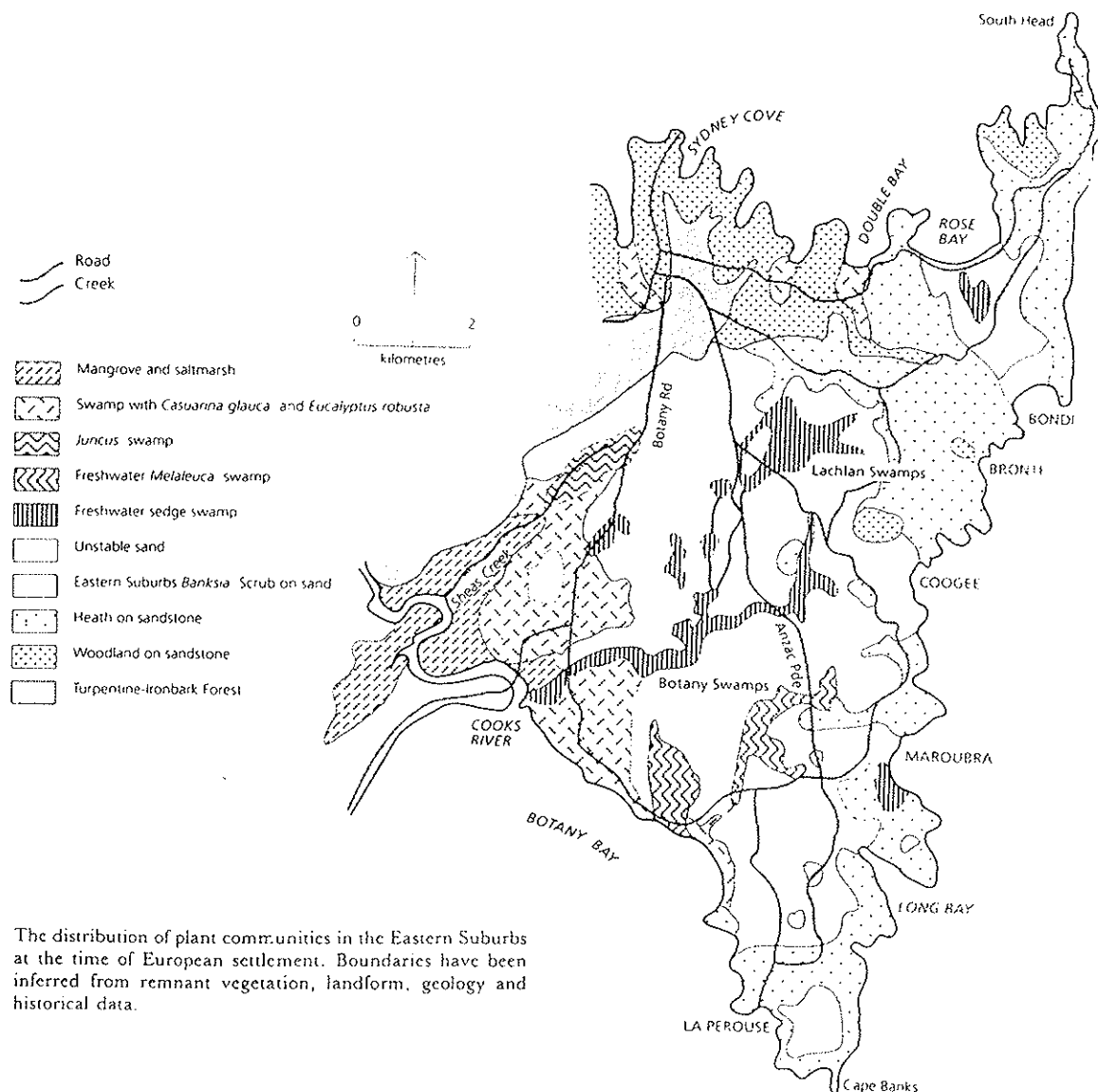


Figure 2.1 From D Benson and J Howell, 1990, *Taken for Granted*, Kangaroo Press in association with the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney.

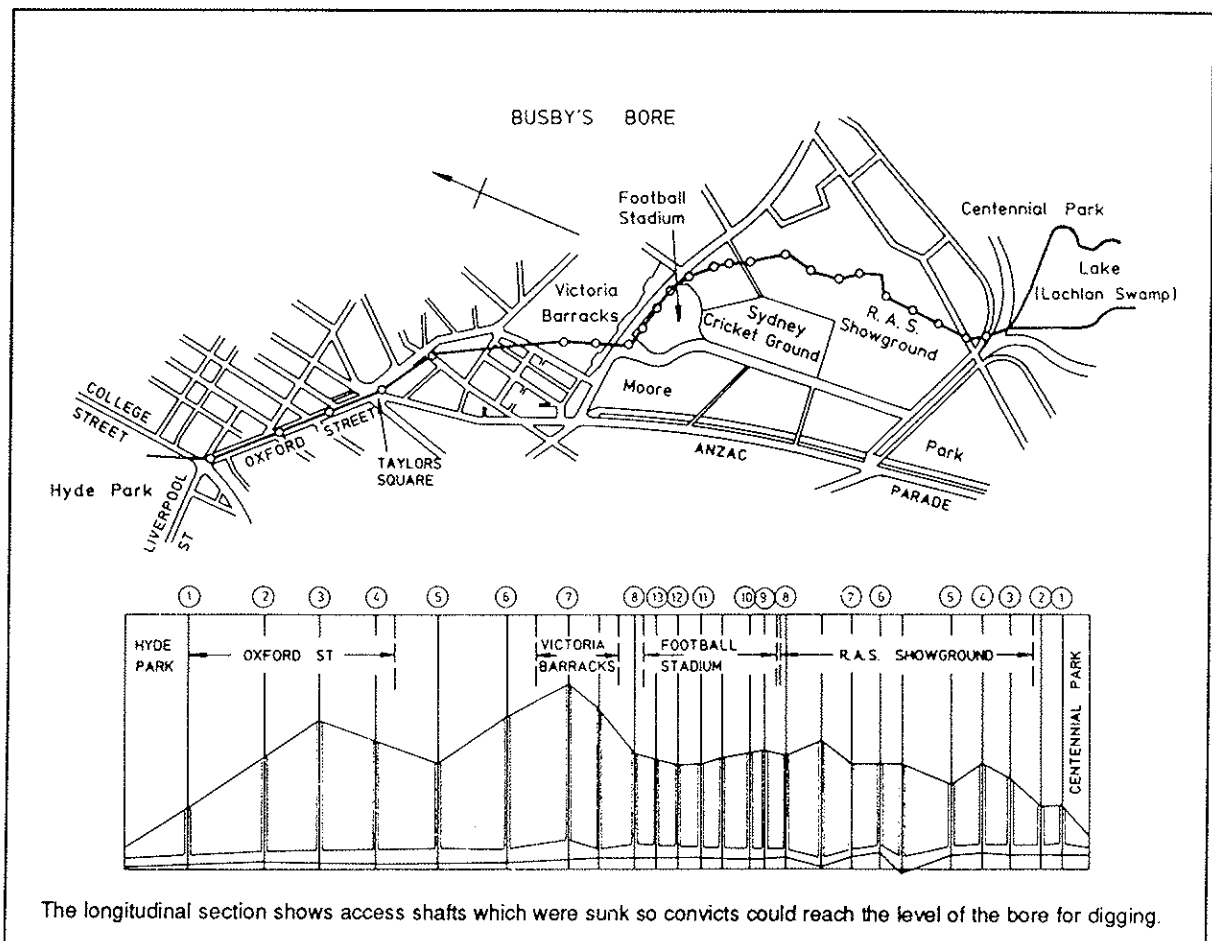


Figure 2.2 Reproduced from D Fraser (ed) 1989, *Sydney from Settlement to City, An Engineering History of Sydney*, Engineers Australia Pty Ltd.



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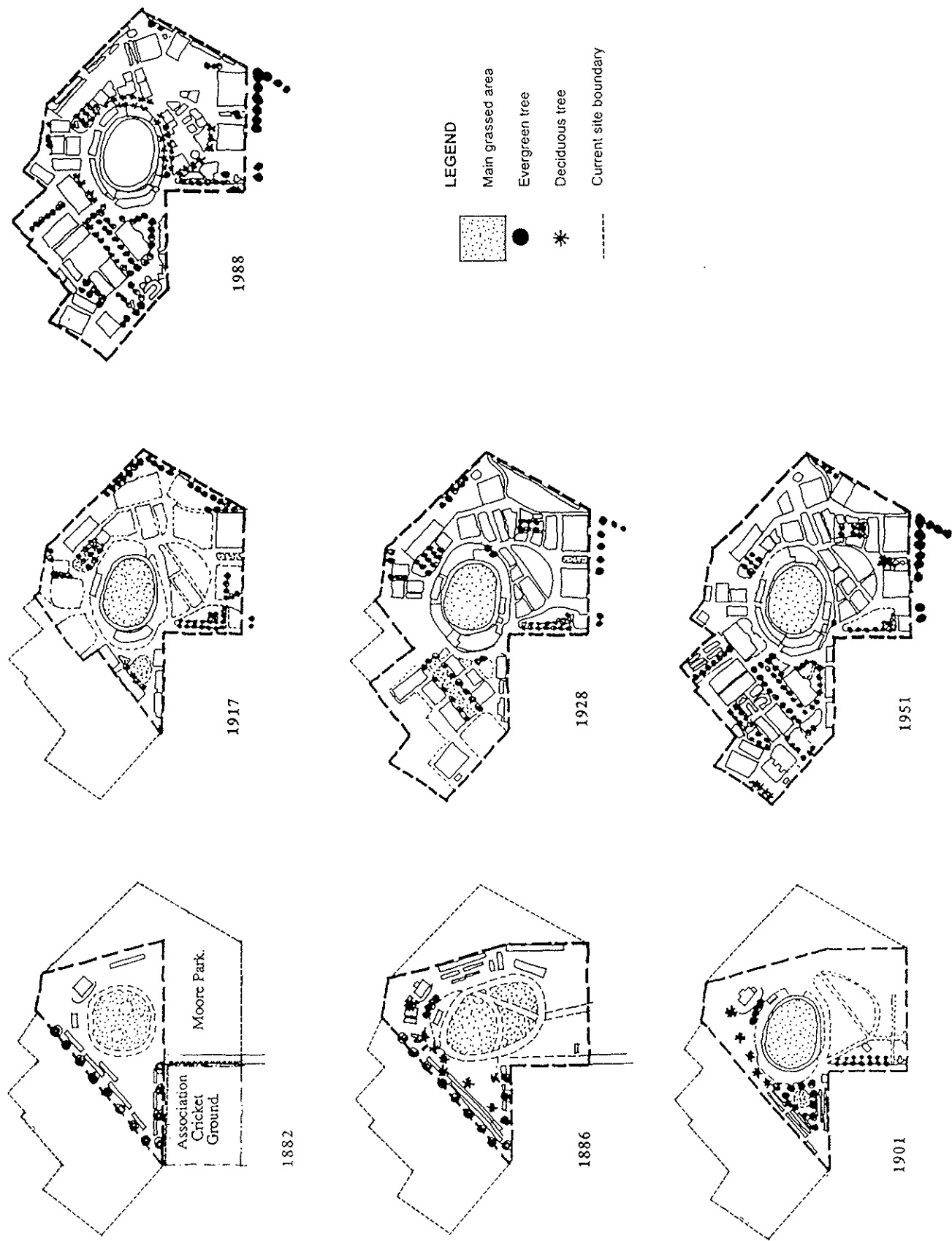


Figure 2.4 Development of the Showground. Reproduced from the Conservation Plan of Sydney Showground, Conybeare Morrison and Partners, 1988.

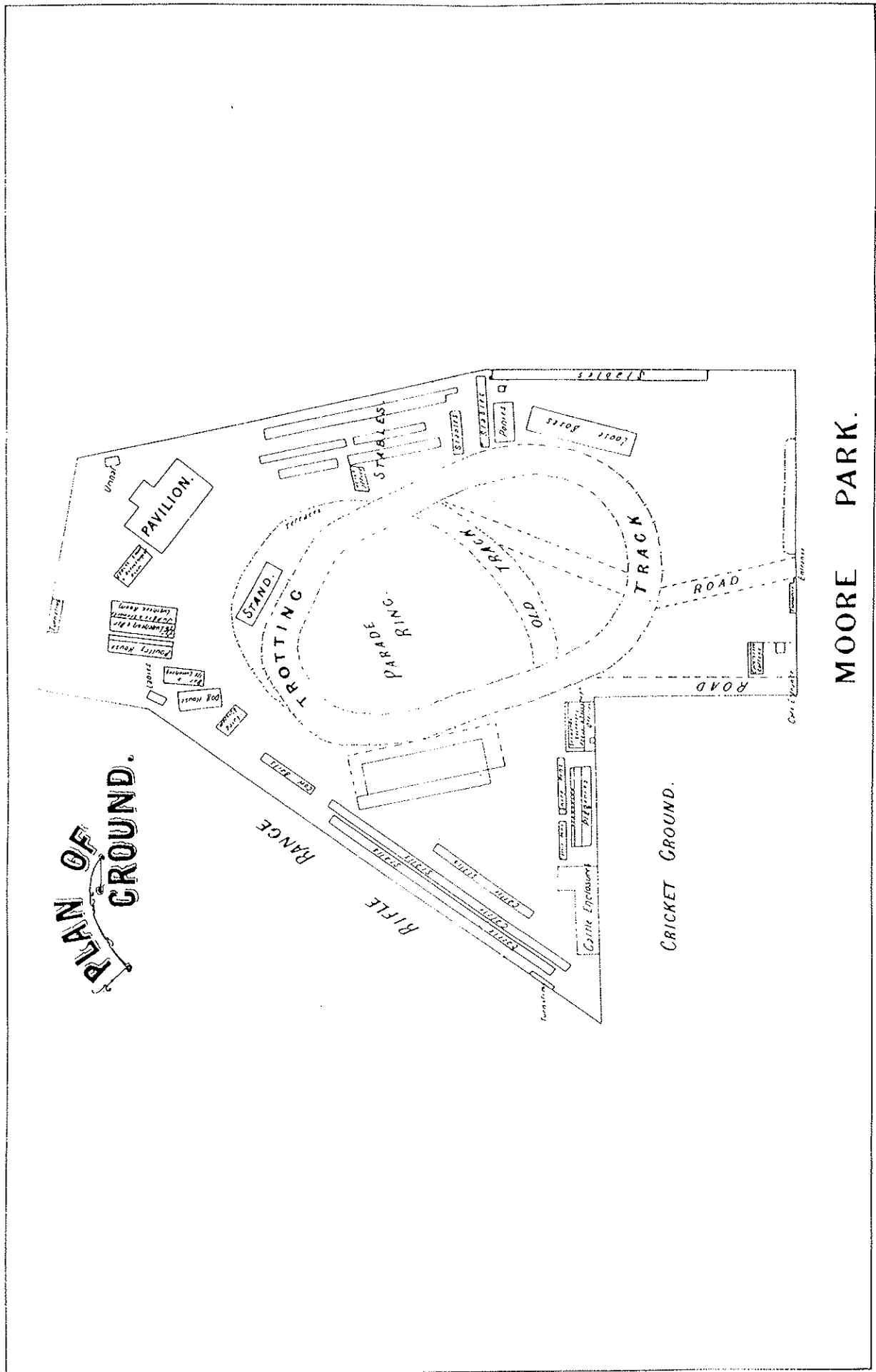


Figure 2.5 Sydney Showgrounds: 1890. Source: RAS catalogue 1890.

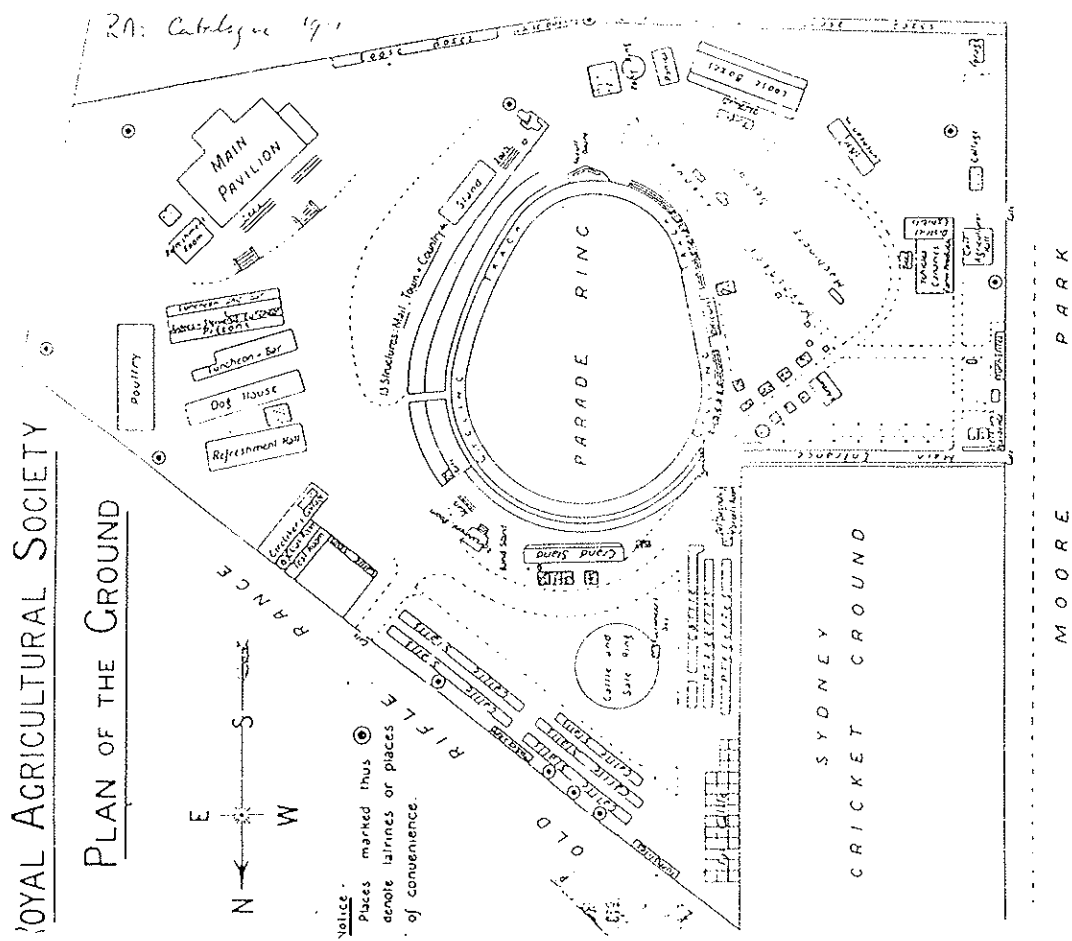


Figure 2.6 Sydney Showgrounds: 1901. Source: RAS Catalogue 1901.

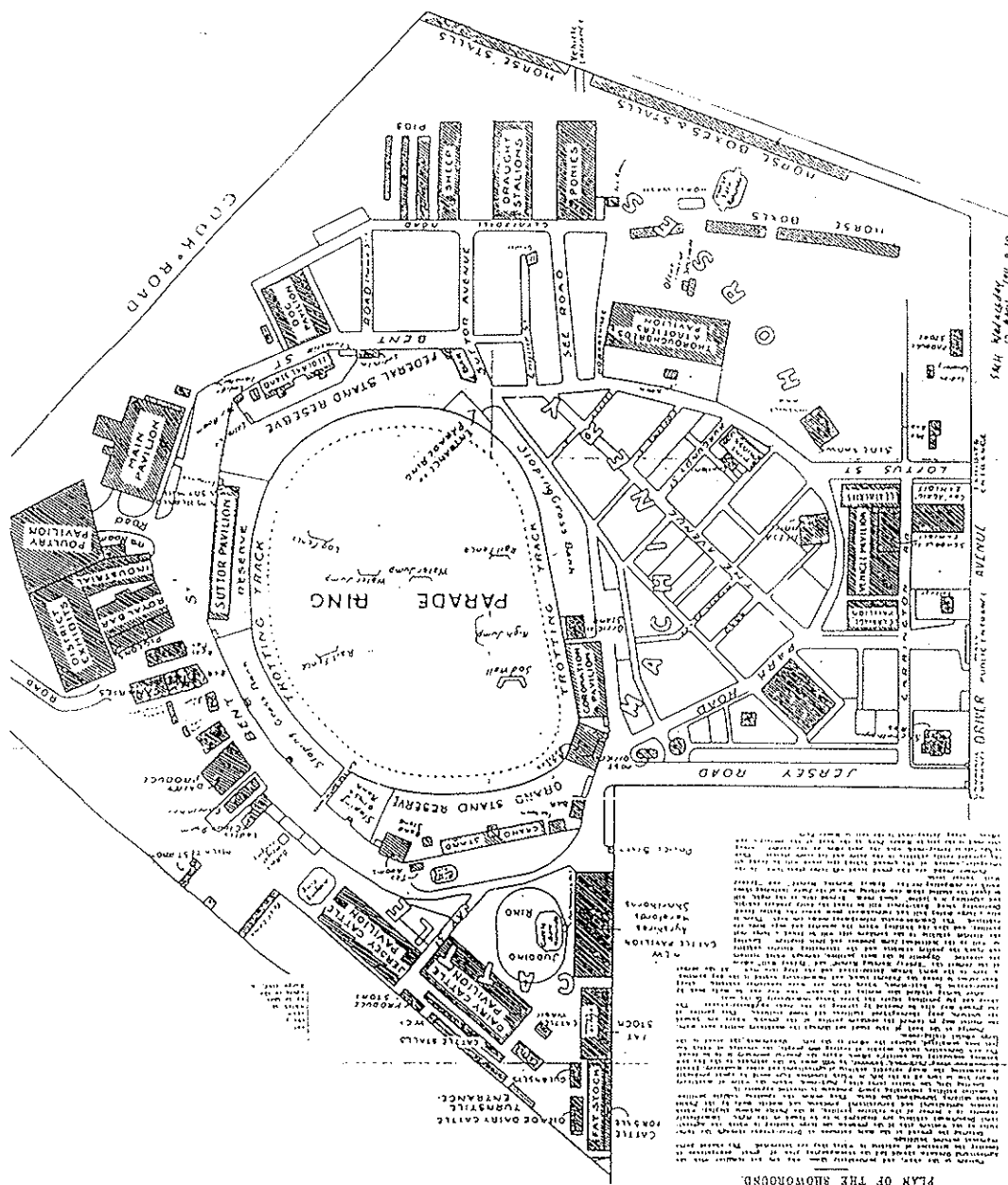


Figure 2.7 Sydney Showgrounds: 1911. Source: RAS Archives.

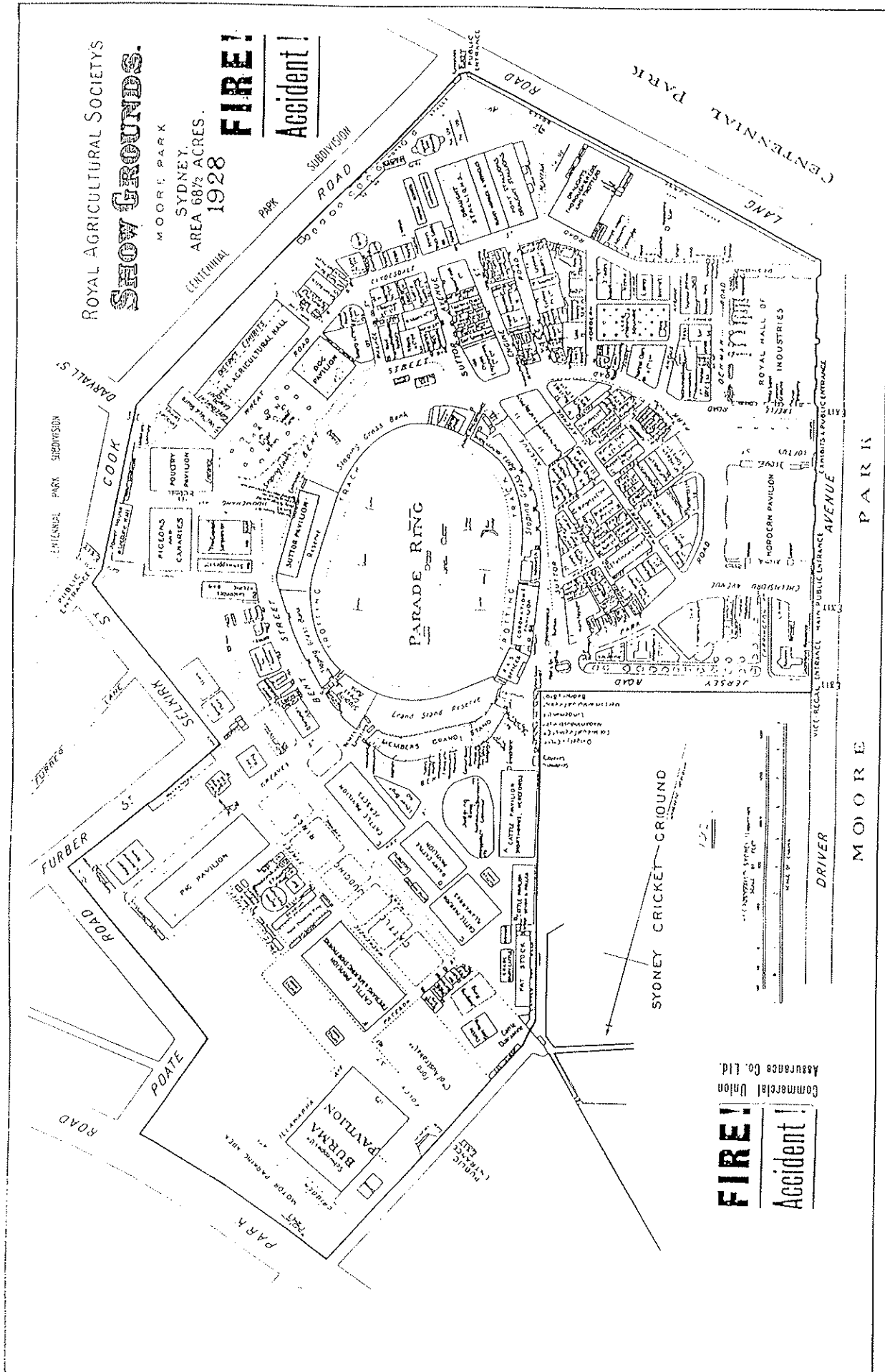
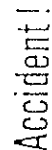


Figure 2.10 Sydney Showgrounds: 1928. Source: RAS Archives.

Accident!



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3.0 PHYSICAL EVALUATION OF THE SITE

3.1 VISUAL INSPECTION

An inspection of the site today provides few clues to its earlier forms. The original vegetation has completely disappeared, as it has from most of Sydney's Eastern Suburbs, and the current vegetation has been introduced to create a somewhat formal and controlled urban space. The original topography has also been highly modified: the sand dunes evened out and controlled, the sandstone ridge quarried and benched to make room for the expanding showground.

While some evidence of cutting is visible on the site areas of draining and fill can only be inferred from the historical evidence. In the dunal areas clearing and leveling for construction probably involved evening out the dunes by pushing dune crests into swales. However as the dunes were mobile in the past this means that archaeological evidence may still survive such activity intact.

The geomorphology of the site will be a major factor in determining where archaeological deposits may survive. Original dune areas may possess archaeological relics from the entire history of the site while the Hawkesbury Sandstone ridge has been benched into by successive phases of development and occupation deposits are possible only in isolated pockets (see Figure 3.1).

Extensive tree planting on the site, especially of aggressive species like figs and camphor laurels, may also have had an impact on potential archaeological remains. Tree roots grow towards water sources and while these could be the naturally occurring aquifers in the Botany sands they may also have invaded Busby's Bore and other areas where human activity has altered the density or water holding capacity of the strata.

3.2 GEO-TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

Geo-technical investigations by Douglas Partners have been undertaken in the north eastern section of the site. Investigations reveal the presence of sand soils over most of the site underlain by sandstone which tends to dip from north to south and from east to west. The location of bores and cone penetrometer tests are shown on Figure 3.2. Tests confirm the use of fill under most paved surfaces, but depths of fill vary considerably. Within the test area, most fill (1.7 - 2.1m) is encountered in the high, northern corner of the site which also exhibits ground water at 2.0-2.2 metres. This is consistent with the filling of a local perched swamp, where water accumulated on the surface of the underlying rock.

Aeolian sands were found to overlie sandy clay (Test 32, Figure 3.2) in some sections of the site indicating alluvial deposits laid down in a water course pre-dating the aeolian dunes.

Weathered Hawkesbury Sandstone was encountered by most tests at depths which increase from east to west across the site.

Figure 3.2 also estimates the location of the igneous dyke across the site. Tests give no indication that the dyke has been disturbed for mining (for clay) at any time.

Appendix D provides full results from the geo-technical investigations.

3.3 SERVICES

Major services on the site are summarised in Figures 3.3 and 3.4. As well as Busby's Bore, which still carries storm water, major sewer and stormwater mains also impact upon the site. It should be noted that 2 mains intersect with Busby's Bore in the area of the Cattle Pavilion in the north east of the site. It is likely that these services have disturbed archaeological remains relating to earlier features of the showground especially around the main arena. Gas mains follow present roads and may also impact upon archaeological remains.



Figure 3.1a
Visual Inspection:
Landscaped area
fronting site of
Burma Pavilion.



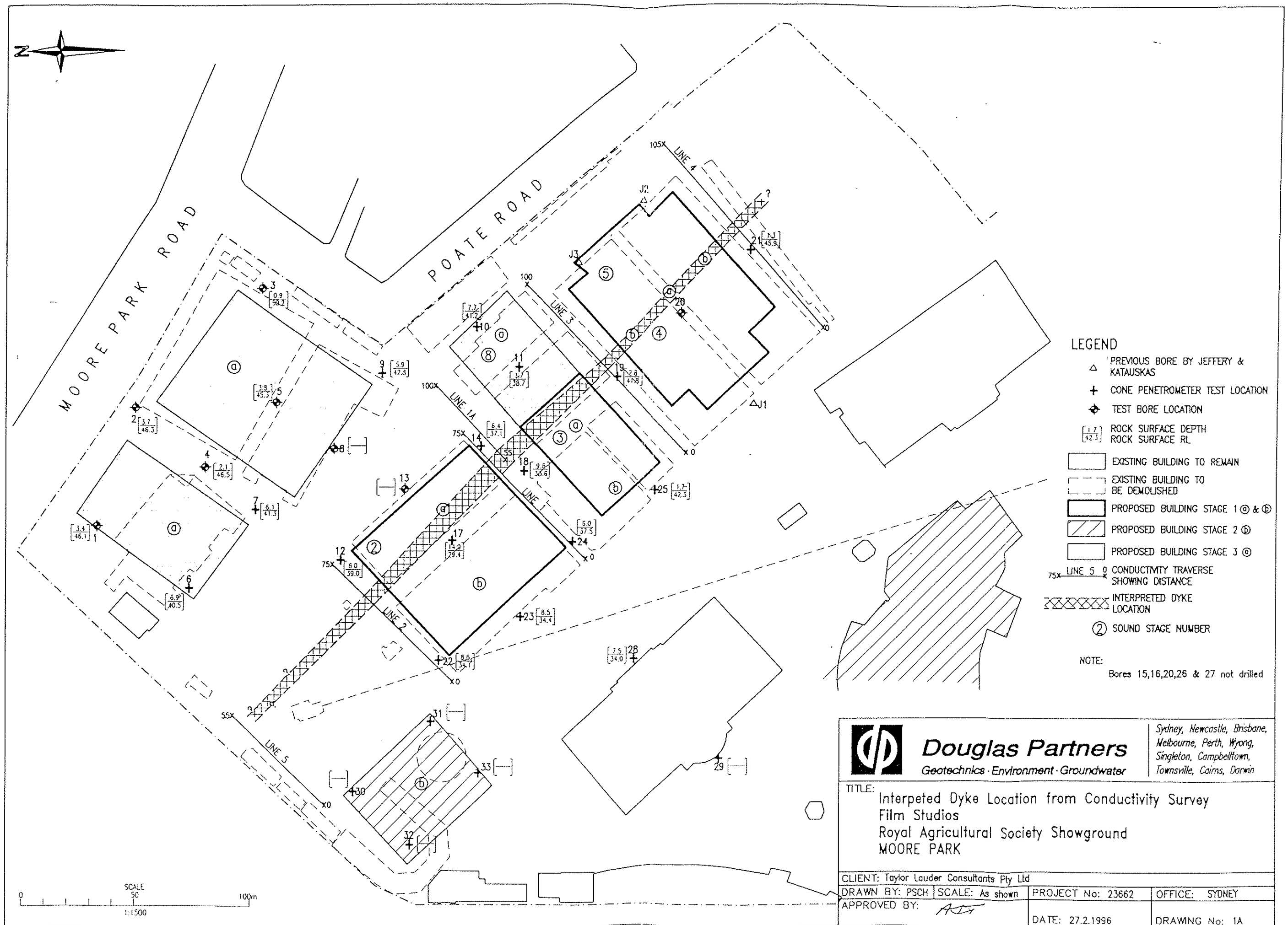
Figure 3.1b
Visual inspection:
Remains of
Scotchman's Hill,
behind
Commemorative
Pavilion.



Figure 3.1c
Visual Inspection:
Retaining wall of
re-used sandstone
behind the Park
Pavilion.

Figure 3.1d
Visual Inspection:
Retaining wall of
re-used sandstone
at base of Giant
Slide - site of
Busby's Bore
located in 1974
(outside re-
development
area).





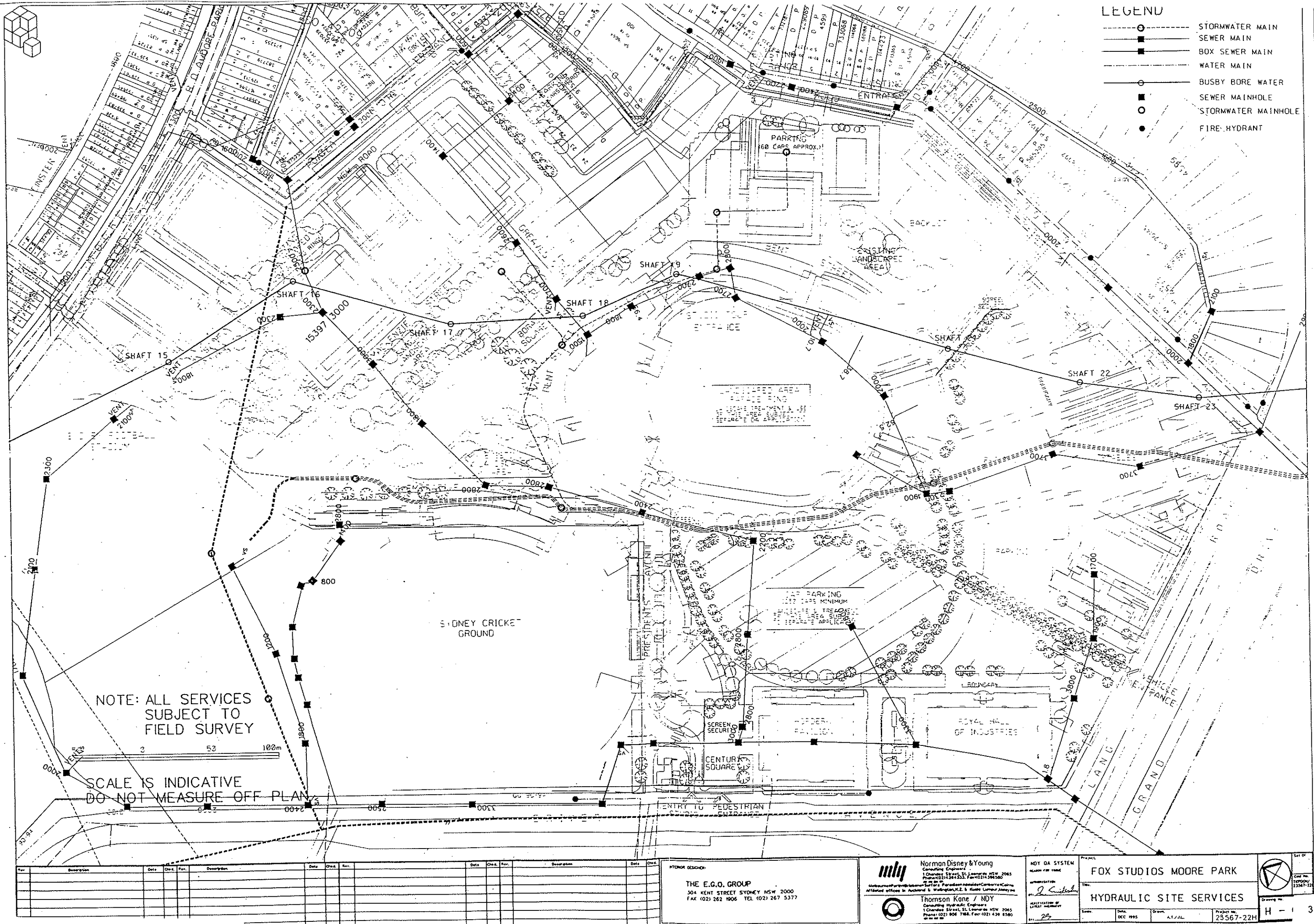


Figure 3.3 Summary of service mains.

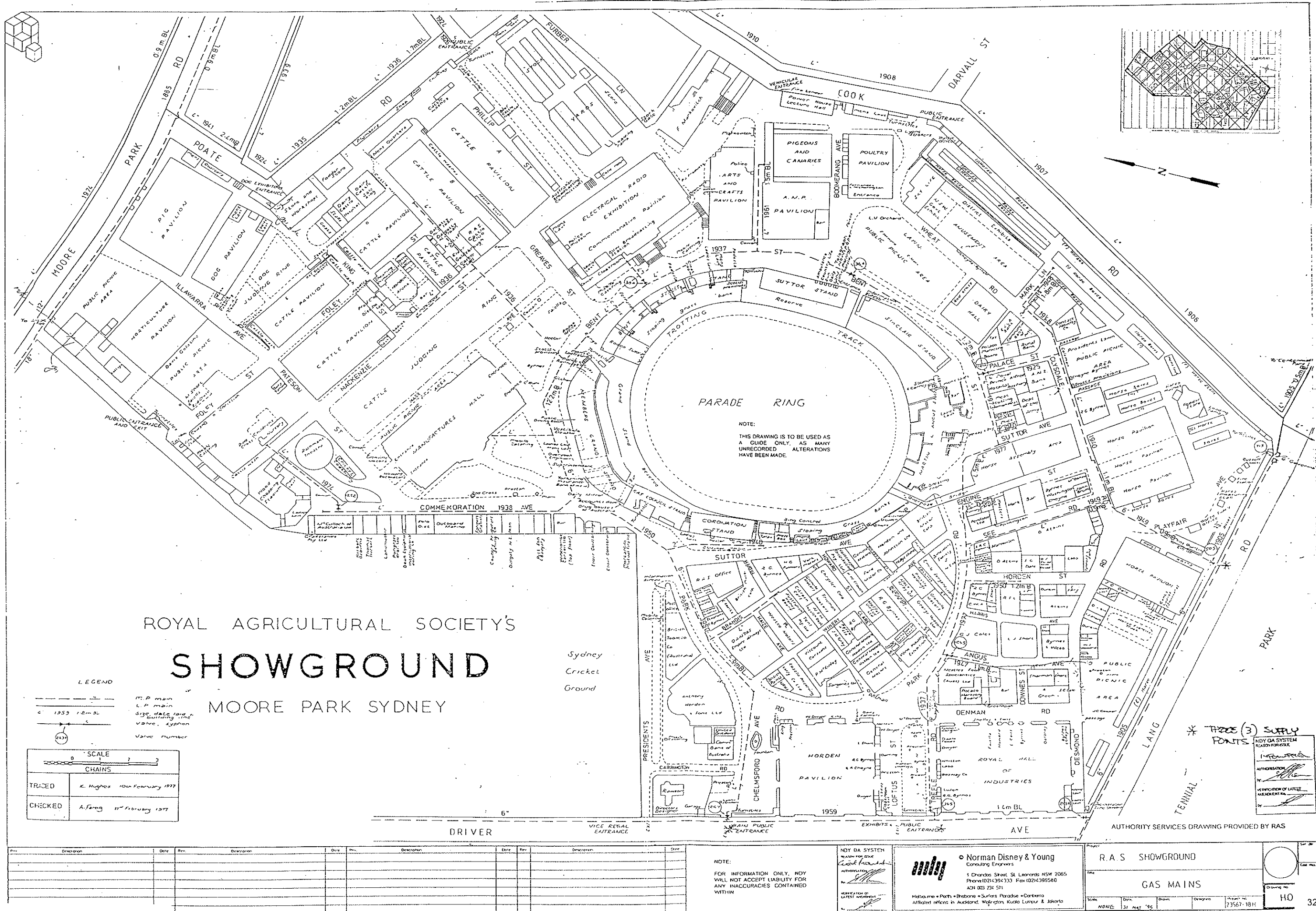


Figure 3.4 Gas mains

4.0 SYNTHESIS OF HISTORICAL EVIDENCE AND PHYSICAL EVALUATION

The aim of this section is to determine the likelihood of the survival of archaeological remains by combining the evidence presented in Sections 2.0 and 3.0 above. The results should be referred to on the Archaeological Zoning Plan, Figures 4.1 and 4.2.

4.1 CATEGORIES OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

It is considered that potential archaeological resources can be divided into four deposit categories:

1. **Showground Occupation** - deposits relating to demolished or superseded buildings or landscape items such as earlier arenas, foundations of early structures, roads, footpaths and garden layouts. Occupation deposits may also occur relating to extant or former structures. These may reflect change or continuity in use of structures such as the two phases of military occupation on the site.
2. **Busby's Bore** - the physical fabric of the bore is considered as an archaeological entity in itself. Archaeological deposits relating to the construction of the bore or changes to it over time may also occur around its shafts. Such deposits could also occur more remotely from the shafts in which case they would also fall within the next category.
3. **Pre-Showground/Post-Contact Occupation Deposits** - deposits relating to the use of the site since colonisation. These may include evidence of the Rifle Range/Drill Ground, rubbish dumping, agricultural and grazing activities (including fences or huts), earth works, quarrying, camping, burning off, timber getting, introduction of new species of flora and fauna, peat or clay exploitation. Post-contact Aboriginal material could also be present.
4. **Pre-European Occupation and Environment** - deposits may exist in dunal areas which contain evidence of the site's formation and use before colonisation. Evidence may consist of Aboriginal cultural or skeletal material, remains of human impact such as charcoal, environmental and ecological data relating to flora and fauna, geomorphological data relating to site formation, hydrology etc.

4.2 ZONES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The site itself can at this stage be divided into 3 zones of archaeological potential:

1. **Zone 1 - Busby's Bore** - an area extending 3 metres outward from every surface of the bore and shafts, allowing a two metre diameter for the bore and the shafts. This zone is described in plan in Figure 4.1 and in cross section in Figure 4.2. This zone allows for two important factors: an error margin in the mapping of the bore and for associated deposits surviving around it, particularly at the mouths of the shafts. It should be noted that this zone actually occurs at depth, as shown in the cross section, except where the bore's access shafts rise to the surface.
2. **Zone 2 - Fill and Occupation Deposits** - areas where deposits have not obviously been removed by excavation for current structures.
3. **Zone 3 - Cuttings** - areas where it is likely that present structures have been cut into natural sands and bedrock and where the topography naturally rises towards the east and the south.

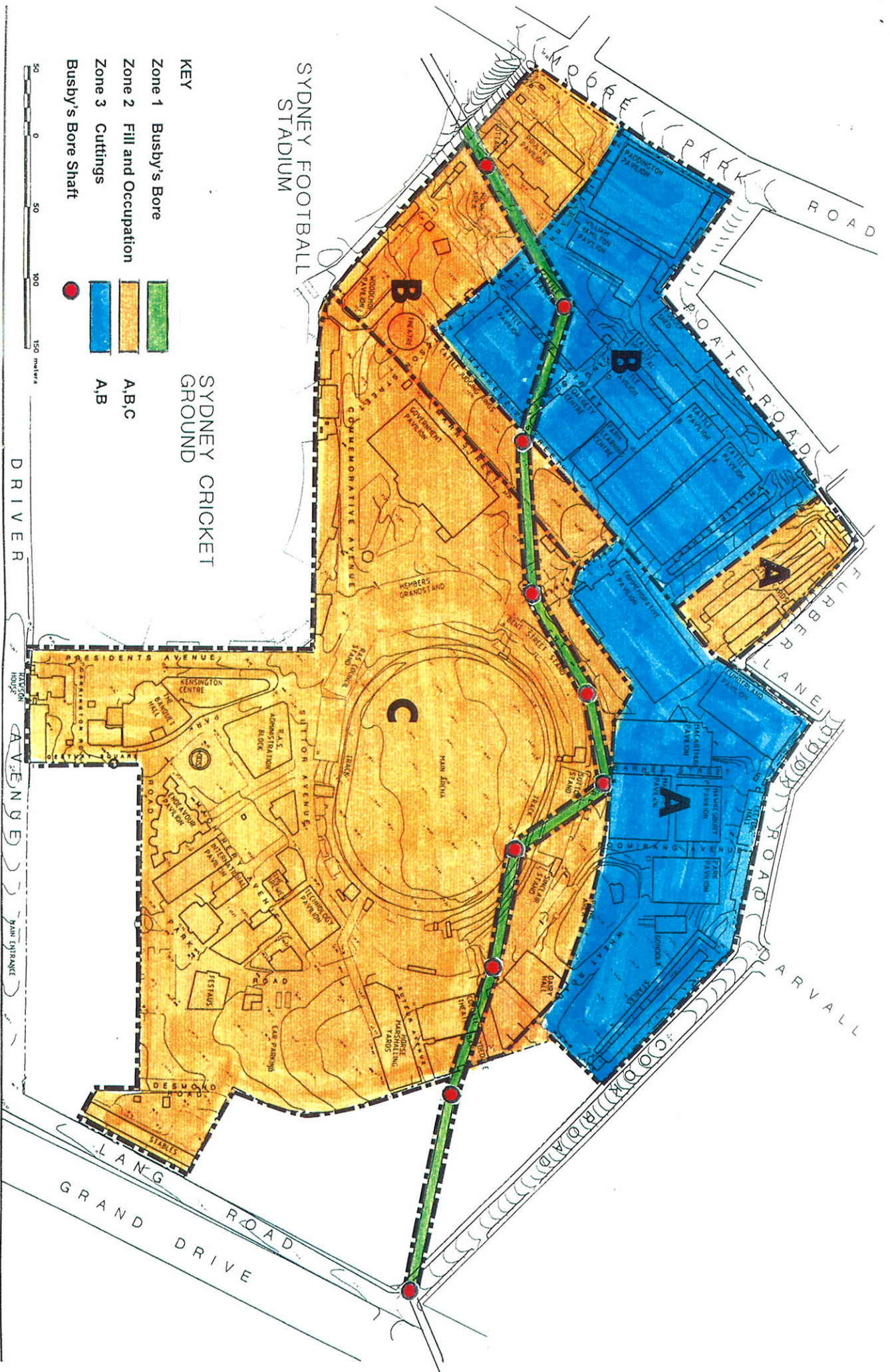
The zones can be further defined into **Areas**:

ZONE	AREA	DEPOSIT CATEGORY	DETAILS
2	A	3	This area may contain deposits relating to the Rifle Range and the Military Drill Ground.
2	B	1	Evidence of the 1922 Cattle Judging facilities may survive. 1922 fill probably underlies any features.
		3	Evidence of the Burma Pavilion 1927 (pre-fab building shipped from England) may survive.
		4	Evidence of the Rifle Range and Drill Ground - however this part of the site is probably that referred to as drained and filled in 1922 so it may not have actually been used by these facilities. There is a possibility that pre-European evidence survives. Geotechnical evidence confirms that in this high part of the site groundwater was unexpectedly encountered at 2.0 metres, indicating the presence of a localized perched swamp.

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ZONE	AREA	DEPOSIT CATEGORY	DETAILS
2	C	1	This area concentrates on the core of the original showground and may contain a host of features documenting its development: former parade rings, trotting and cycle tracks, grandstands from 1880s, original boundaries of 1880s site, former roads and paths, cattle stalls and stables from 1880s, fill and earthworks associated with leveling the site.
		3	This area concentrates on the Botany Sands and was swampy in places. As the lowest part of the site pre-showground evidence is most likely to be preserved here under fill or buried by mobile sands in the nineteenth century. Any archaeological evidence is likely to be ephemeral.
		4	This dunal area could contain Aboriginal cultural material but is likely to be dispersed artefacts. Burials are a possibility. Evidence relating to the pre-European environment may be retrievable.
3	A	1	This area may contain some evidence of earlier Showground features such as the first Main Pavilion however the majority of this part of the site appears to have been levelled and is close to bedrock.
3	B	3	Evidence of pre showground use may survive in pockets.

These divisions of the site are shown in the Archaeological Zoning Plan provided in Figure 4.1. The descriptions of each category are provided in Section 4.1.



4.1 Archaeological Zoning Plan. Fox Studios Australia Proposed Film Studios, RAS Showground, Moore Park.

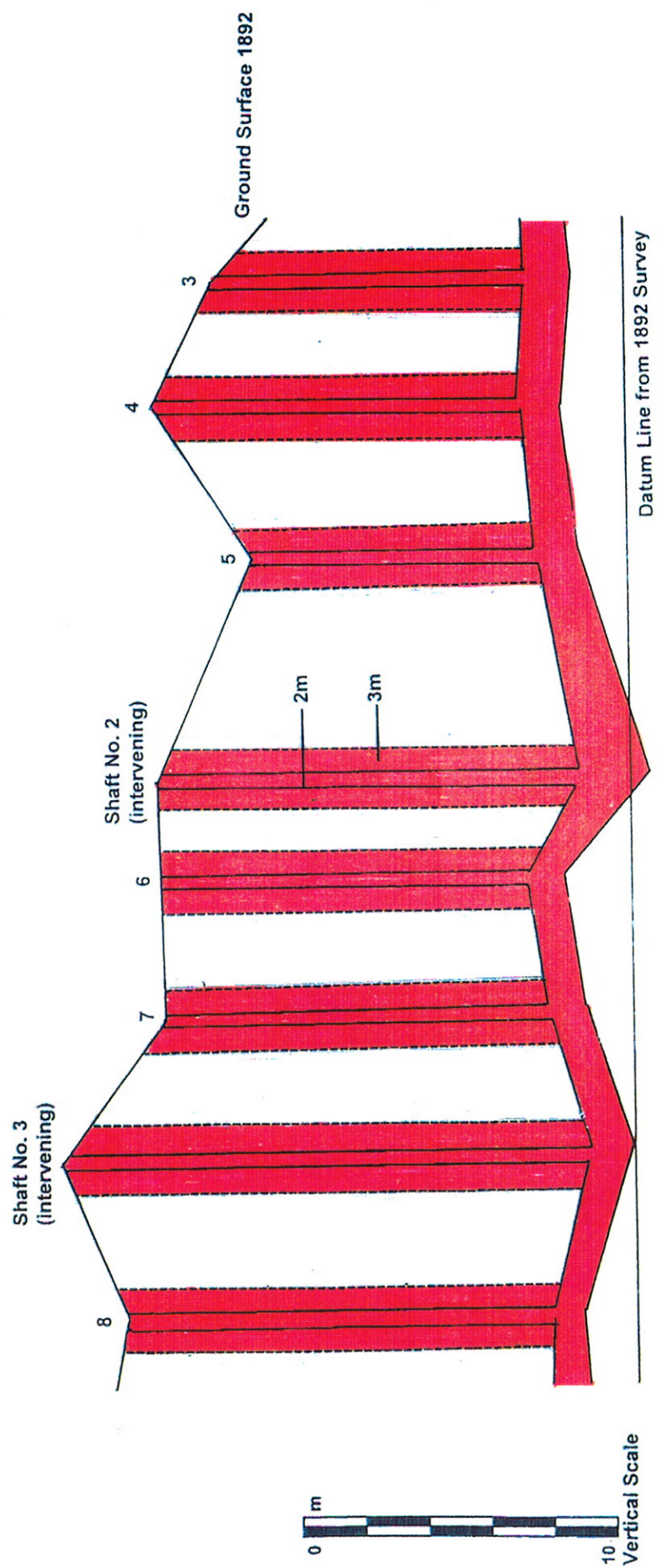


Figure 4.2 Archaeological Zoning Plan - cross section of Busby's Bore showing depth of Zone 1 based on 1892 data.