5.0 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following assessment of significance refers specifically to the **potential archaeological resources** of the Showground site. The significance of the Showground in its entirety is relevant to this process and is referred to. Likewise the significance of Busby's Bore in its entirety is relevant and referred to. Full statements of significance for these items have been prepared previously and are attached as Appendices B and C.

This assessment of significance is based upon the methodology established for the NSW State Heritage Inventory Project by the NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. It also follows the process set out specifically for archaeological sites in the Draft Archaeological Assessment Guidelines soon to be published by the same Department.

5.1 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CONTEXT

The Synthesis above establishes a possibility of archaeological remains existing in various zones of the site relating to the following four categories:

1. Showground Occupation
2. Busby's Bore
3. Pre-Showground/Post-Contact Occupation Deposits
4. Pre-European Occupation and Environment.

In order to assess the significance of potential deposits it is first necessary to consider these categories within their historical and archaeological research context. The following sections attempt to define the potential contribution of the archaeological data to the broader concerns of historical, archaeological and related research.

5.1.1 Showground Occupation

Archaeological evidence in this category will relate to how the showground has changed over time, how buildings were used, constructed and demolished and to the range of activities carried out on the site. It may provide details on water supply, rubbish disposal, changes in capital investment over time. This archaeological information may confirm details known from the R.A.S. Archives or other sources as well as provide the archaeological dimension of physical evidence of things such as construction techniques. It is also possible that excavation would reveal aspects unlikely to have been recorded or inconsistencies in the documentary record. It is

considered that this evidence is characterised by the unique and individual nature of the site, it will tell an idiosyncratic story rather than contribute to broader archaeological or anthropological research themes.

This archaeological evidence is relevant to research themes specific to the Showground as a significant heritage item in its own right. It is likely to provide useful information relating to the conservation and interpretation of individual heritage items on the site. This evidence may contribute to the historical themes to which the Showground relates i.e. sport, leisure and recreation, agriculture, pastoralism and industry. It is unlikely that the archaeological evidence would contribute much to the study of broader themes or historical concerns such as (for instance) the role of Australian agriculture in the colonial world system, the Australian "Show" and its role in popular culture, the impact of the Royal Agricultural Society on the development of agriculture in NSW, the role of the "bush" in the Australian identity, etc.

5.1.2 Busby's Bore

Archaeological investigation of the fabric of Busby's Bore is likely to contribute detailed information relating to its construction. It may also provide information on its use and changes made to it over time. This information in turn relates to broader themes such as convict working conditions and the convict system generally, the success of government regulation of the water supply (through evidence of illegal entries etc.), urban growth, public health issues (pollution, use of lead pipes), 19th century engineering techniques and construction technology.

Archaeological evidence from the bore is particularly relevant within the corpus of convict living and working sites around Australia. Examples directly related to Busby's Bore are Hyde Park Barracks, the Great North Road and Darlinghurst Gaol.

Although the bore is a unique item it is considered that the nature of the archaeological evidence it contains could contribute to a range of themes relevant to the pre-1840s history of the colony. This in turn may be relevant to more general questions about colonial administration and the convict system.

Fill or deposits within the bore may relate to the themes listed above or to other aspects of the history of this site.

Archaeological deposits associated with the bore may contribute to the themes listed above or to other aspects of the history of the site.

5.1.3 Pre-Showground/ Post-Contact Occupation Deposits

As an area of metropolitan Sydney that was largely undeveloped until the 1880s the archaeological information relating to this category is likely to be ephemeral but may relate to some significant research areas. As little is known about the use of the Common, evidence may exist that contributes to our understanding of European exploitation of natural resources and subsequent environmental change. Such information could contribute significantly to current themes in environmental archaeological research and environmental history.[1]

Evidence relating to specific activities such as rubbish dumping, grazing, camping, timber getting, peat, clay or stone exploitation would be relevant to the archaeological research themes mentioned above and also to archaeological questions about everyday life in early Sydney and provide important ancillary data to Sydney's urban historical archaeology.

Deposits relating to the Rifle Range and Military Drill Ground are also likely to be ephemeral but would contribute to the historical understanding of another important heritage item, the Victoria Barracks, and to questions arising in military history.

Aboriginal material in a contact context is rare in the Sydney area. If occurring, this material would provide a rare glimpse of the patterns of co-habitation established early in the historical period. It would also significantly contribute to research on cultural change resulting from contact.

1. See especially themes discussed by B. Egloff, 1994, in "From Swiss Family Robinson to Sir Russell Drysdale: Towards Changing the Tone of Historical Archaeology" in *Australian Archaeology*, Number 39, 1994. and D.J. Mulvaney (ed.),1991, in *The Humanities and the Australian Environment.* Papers from the Australian Academy of Humanities Symposium 1990. *Occasional Papers No. 11.*

5.1.4 Pre-European Occupation and Environment

As a dunal site close to the resources of a major swamp system Aboriginal material may occur on this site. If so it would contribute to a wide range of archaeological and anthropological research questions about Aboriginal culture and land management in the Sydney region before colonisation.

The swamp and dunal environment may also preserve information relevant to a range of historical, archaeological, botanical, geomorphological and ecological research themes concerning the pre-European environment of the Sydney region.

5.2 APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

5.2.1 Criterion 1: Historic Significance (Evolution and Association)

The potential archaeological resources on this site relate to a number of significant historical themes which are discussed above. Themes include: the pre-European environment, environmental change after colonisation, the urban growth of Sydney, the development of social services, provision of recreational facilities, the development of the Showground, the convict system etc.

5.2.2 Criterion 2: Aesthetic Significance (Scenic Qualities/Creative Accomplishment)

It is considered unlikely that the potential archaeological resources of this site would satisfy this criterion. If exposed Busby's Bore or other relics may possess aesthetic or creative qualities but this is not considered to be fundamental to their significance.

5.2.3 Criterion 3: Social Significance (Contemporary Community Esteem)

The community has demonstrated its esteem for Busby's Bore through the making of a Permanent Conservation Order. It is also known to be valued by groups such as the Institution of Engineers, The National Trust and local historical societies.

Community consultation regarding the archaeological resources of the Showground site has not been undertaken however the resources could be considered as an aspect of a place esteemed by the community but not the reason for that esteem.

5.2.4 Criterion 4: Technical Significance And Research Potential (Archaeological, Educational And Scientific Values)

As discussed above the potential archaeological resources of this site are likely to relate to a number of substantive research questions in the fields of archaeology, anthropology, history and environmental history. They are likely to provide data no other resource can and not available on other sites.

Busby's Bore is also seen as a major technical and engineering achievement of its time.

5.2.5 Criterion A: Representativeness

Busby's Bore is representative of a class of early nineteenth century public works undertaken with convict labour.

Other potential archaeological resources represent important classes of items including the pre-European environment and pre- and post-contact Aboriginal culture.

5.2.6 Criterion B: Rarity

Busby's Bore is a unique item and a rare surviving work from the 1830s in metropolitan Sydney.

Archaeological resources relating to the Sydney Common have the potential to contribute rare information about this aspect of early Sydney life.

Archaeological resources relating to the Showground are a unique resource relating to the development and use of this significant site.

Pre- and post-contact Aboriginal material is relatively rare within the metropolitan area.

5.3 INTEGRITY

The Showground site is a highly modified and disturbed site in archaeological terms.

The most intact deposits are likely to be those in Category 1 relating to the Showground itself.

There is the possibility of locating intact deposits from Category 3 (Pre-Showground/Post-Contact Occupation Deposits) and Category 4 (Pre-European Occupation and Environment) but the probability of these features already being disturbed is high.

Busby's Bore (Category 2) is likely to possess a high degree of integrity.

The integrity of deposits will determine their ability to fulfil their research potential.

5.4 DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

This discussion considers the results of the above sections and rates the significance of resources comparatively as high, medium and low. This comparison is relevant to this report only and does not equate with State, Regional and Local levels of significance.

The potential archaeological resources of the Showground site possess a broad range of research potential and varying degrees of integrity.

Because of their ability to answer substantive and broad ranging research questions the deposits of Categories 2, 3 and 4 are found to possess the highest level of research potential.

Category 2 (Busby's Bore) represents an intact resource and is found to be of the **highest level of significance.**

Categories 3 and 4 (Pre-Showground-Post-Contact and Pre-European Occupation and Environment) deposits are likely to be highly disturbed which removes some of their otherwise high research potential and are therefore rated as of **medium significance.**

Category 1 (Showground) deposits relate to less substantive research themes but have importance in contributing information relevant to the conservation and interpretation of the Showground site. They are therefore rated as of **medium to low significance**.

5.5 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The potential archaeological resources of the Showground site are likely to contribute to research within four broad categories:

1. The use and development of the Showground since the 1880s.

2. Busby's Bore and related themes of nineteenth century engineering, colonial administration and convict system.

3. The use, modification and exploitation by Europeans and Aborigines, of the land known as the Sydney Common.

4. Pre-European occupation and environment.

In general, archaeological deposits are likely to have been disturbed already. However, there is also a strong possibility that intact deposits survive within previous dunal areas of the site. It is concluded that the site possesses significant research potential relating to a broad range of historical, archaeological, anthropological and environmental themes.

6.0 ISSUES

6.1 IMPACT OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

6.1.1 Demolition and New Construction

Reference to the Masterplan (Figure 1.2) shows that there are two main areas of the site where new structures are proposed and current buildings are to be demolished. The heritage issues arising from the proposed demolitions are not dealt with in this report but are the subject of separate Heritage Impact Statements.

The first area is the north western portion of the site which is proposed to accommodate large new sound stages. The second is surrounding the main arena. In this area existing grandstands are to be replaced with purpose built commercial structures containing shops, restaurants and entertainment venues.

The first area is generally within Archaeological Zone 3 - Cuttings, where the current structures have been benched into natural sands and bedrock. There is therefore a low likelihood that these structures will impact upon archaeological resources. A further constraint in this area however, is Zone 1 - Busby's Bore. The bore is thought to be at least 10 metres below the surface in this area and where the new buildings are intended to have raft foundations, any impact should be avoided. Where piles are required to lock footings into bedrock, Zone 1 will have to be avoided. A detailed discussion of this area is contained within the report prepared by Godden Mackay to support an application under Section 60 of the Heritage Act, 1977 for Busby's Bore. It is also intended to site the new buildings so as to avoid any impact on the upright shafts of the bore.

Busby's Bore is also an issue in the second construction area. Detailed plans for these structures have not yet been prepared. This means that the location of the bore and its shafts will be able to be taken into consideration in the building design and avoided. This part of the site falls away from the sandstone ridge and the bore is recorded at a depth of about 8.3 metres. This sandy area, Zone 2, is more likely to possess archaeological deposits from all the identified categories. This issue is dealt with below in the Management Policy.

In both the construction areas the use of heavy vibratory rollers is proposed to compact loose sand to make it suitable for construction. The use of this equipment in the vicinity of the bore, especially in areas constructed from masonry rather than tunelled through bedrock, is of concern. The Management Policy therefore recommends that heavy vibratory equipment is not used within or above Zone 1 (Busby's Bore).

As well as these two major construction areas demolition and landscaping will be carried out in the south eastern sector of the site. This area is also a part of Zone 2 and likely to possess a range of archaeological remains. However it is anticipated that major excavation will not be required to achieve the desired function for this part of the site.

The final sector of the site where demolition and landscaping is proposed is the south western corner of the site, called Zone 2A on Figure 4.1. This area is all that remains of a former promontory known as Scotchman's Hill. Archaeological remains relating to the former Rifle Range are a possibility in this area.

6.1.2 Provision of New Services

Major existing services on the site are described in Section 3.0. New development will require some of these services to be disconnected and new corridors to be constructed (See Figure 6.1). The Management Policy in Section 7.0 is suitable to guide excavation for new services. Excavation within existing service trenches will not disturb intact archaeological resources. However, excavation that is required to locate old service mains, such as the sewer main which intersects in plan with Busby's Bore, will require close supervision. These requirements are fully addressed by the Management Policy. Activities such as the backfilling of disused mains by pumping in sand will not require archaeological supervision.

6.2 OBLIGATIONS ARISING FROM SIGNIFICANCE

The assessment of significance has identified varying degrees of archaeological research potential on this site but has recognised that their integrity may not be high. The obligation of the proponent in this case is therefore to adopt a responsive management policy to guide work on the site. Such a responsive policy should allow significant deposits to be recorded professionally while recognising that less intact or less significant resources do not require the same level of management. Such a policy is outlined in Section 7.0. Critical to the successful application of the policy is the development of appropriate research designs to guide work. Section 9.0 sets out a general research design for the site.

6.3 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

This archaeological assessment has determined that archaeological relics are likely to exist on this site, therefore a permit under Section 139 of the Heritage Act, 1977 is required to allow any excavation to occur.

If Aboriginal cultural material is present on the site it is protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act. Excavation of this material would also require a permit under this Act.

Busby's Bore is protected by Permanent Conservation Order No. 568 of the Heritage Act, 1977. Any excavation within 3 metres outward from every surface of the bore requires approval under Section 60.

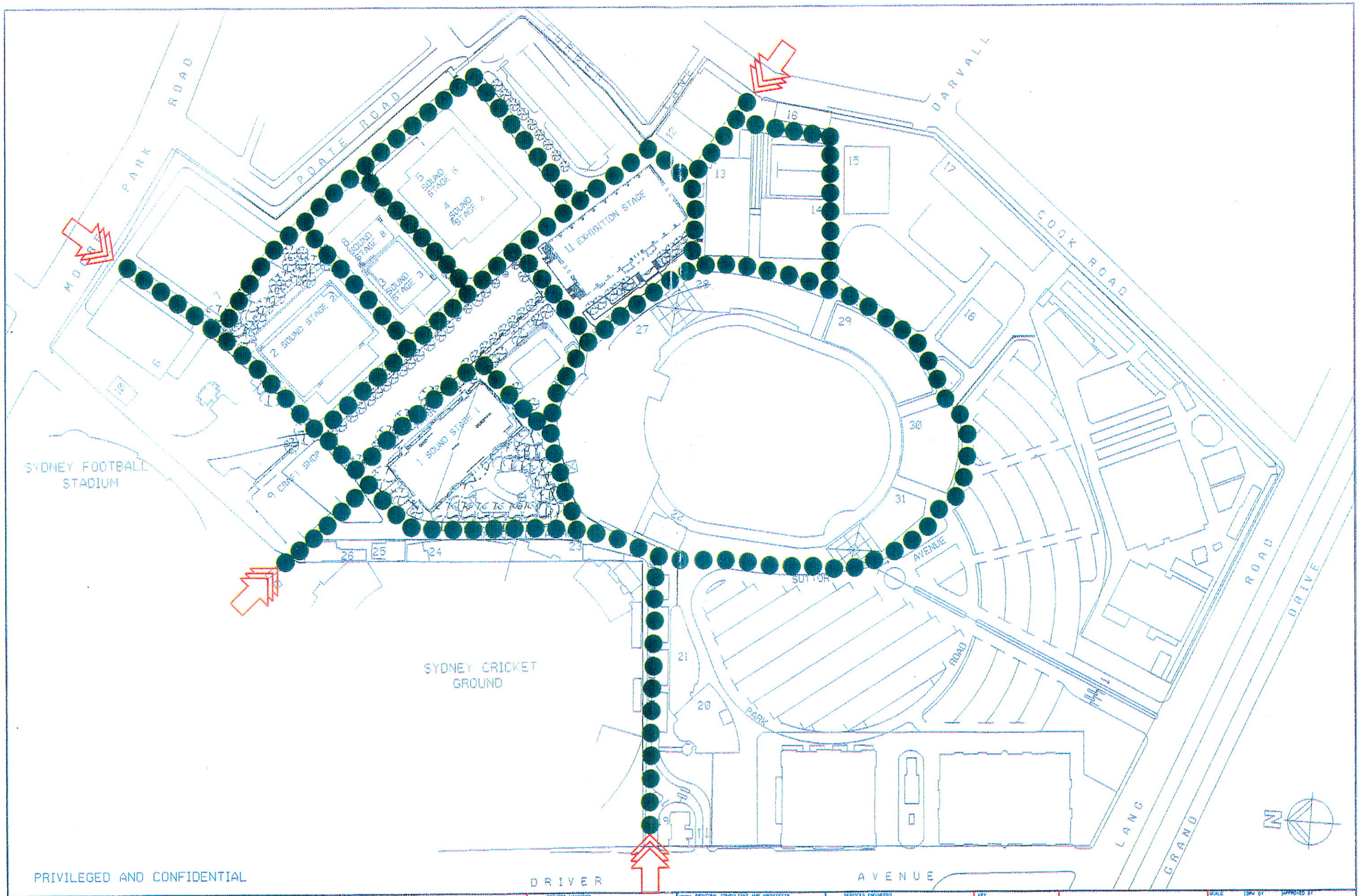

Figure 6.1 Proposed Services Grid.

7.0 POLICY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

7.1 MANAGEMENT POLICY

The following policy is proposed to ensure that archaeological resources are managed in a manner commensurate with their significance while allowing the proposed development to proceed. The aim of the policy is to ensure that all appropriate safeguards are in place to conserve the significance of resources while allowing the proponent to plan for and accommodate conservation requirements within detailed development proposals and work schedules.

The policy takes the form of an archaeological zoning plan with a range of management requirements attached to the various zones. (See Figures 4.1, 4.2 and 7.1). The policy also provides guidelines for the assessment of significance of archaeological resources as they occur and sets out the management requirements for resources of various levels of significance. The policy refers to the need for relevant research design. A general research design for the site is set out in Section 9.0 of this report. It is imperative that this research design is developed and altered to reflect the condition and survival of archaeological resources as this becomes better understood.

7.1.1 Zone 1 - Busby's Bore

This zone has been established to extend 3 metres outward from every surface of the bore and its shafts, incorporating a 2 metre diameter for the bore and shafts. It is described in cross section as well as in plan. It should be noted that on Figure 4.1 the green part of Zone 1 actually occurs at depth (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2).

Any excavation work within this zone is to be supervised by an archaeologist.

Any excavation within 3 metres outward from every surface of the bore requires approval under Section 60 of the Heritage Act, 1977.

Remote sensing or excavation techniques may be used to locate shafts of the bore if this information is needed for management purposes.

Any exposure of the bore will be recorded. The location will be accurately mapped, the stability of the structure will be assessed by an engineer and a materials conservator will assess conservation requirements.

Any archaeological deposits found within this zone, will be assessed and managed in accordance with Section 7.2 of this report.

Within Zone 1, vibration should be monitored and peak particle velocity (ppv) should be kept below 5mm/s.

Reports and records resulting from this work will be of archival quality and lodged with the appropriate repositories.

7.1.2 Zone 2 - Fill and Occupation Deposits

Excavation within this zone requires initial evaluation at the time of any subsurface disturbance.

Where there is potential for deposits or features these should be assessed by the archaeologist.

If the likelihood of significant deposits is determined to be high the archaeologist may carry out test excavation.

Deposits will be assessed and managed in accordance with Section 7.2 of this report.

If Aboriginal material is encountered this must be reported to the National Parks and Wildlife Service and any necessary permits must be obtained before proceeding. A qualified prehistorian should be called in to assess the significance of the material and prepare management recommendations.

Reports and records resulting from this work will be of archival quality and lodged with the appropriate repositories.

7.1.3 Zone 3 - Cuttings

In general, no further action is required within this zone unless demolition or other activity exposes material other than sandstone bedrock; (e.g. a well).

If material other than sandstone bedrock is encountered it should be assessed by the archaeologist.

Deposits will be assessed and managed in accordance with Section 7.2 of this report.

Reports and records resulting from this work will be of archival quality and lodged with the appropriate repositories.

7.2 ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

This section recognises the fact that notwithstanding the generalised statement of significance for resources prepared above, individual deposits will require a flexible and responsive management mechanism.

7.2.1 Assessment

Upon identification of an archaeological resource the archaeologist should determine which Category it belongs to and determine whether it is of high, medium or low significance. The assessment of research potential undertaken in this report will be used as a benchmark for this process. Matters to be taken into consideration are:

1. To which Category of deposit does it relate and what is that Category's general rating of significance?

2. How intact is the deposit and how amenable to archaeological research?

3. Does the deposit relate to the substantive research themes outlined for its Category?

4. Does the deposit contribute important information towards the conservation or interpretation of a significant heritage item?

7.2.2 Management Strategies

The following management strategies should be applied to deposits of high, medium and low significance:

High Significance

- The deposit is to be excavated under controlled conditions and in accordance with a relevant research design;

- multidisciplinary input may be required;

- data is to be analysed and reported upon to the usual standard required under an excavation permit (S140 Heritage Act, 1977).

Medium Significance

- Excavation work is to be monitored and deposits sampled according to a research design;
- multidisciplinary input may be required;
- data is to be analysed and reported upon to the usual standard required under an excavation permit (S140 Heritage Act, 1977).

Low Significance

- Excavation work is to be monitored and relevant information recorded according to a research design;
- data is to be analysed and reported upon to the usual standard required under an excavation permit (S140 Heritage Act, 1977).

MOORE PARK SHOWGROUND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
Procedures

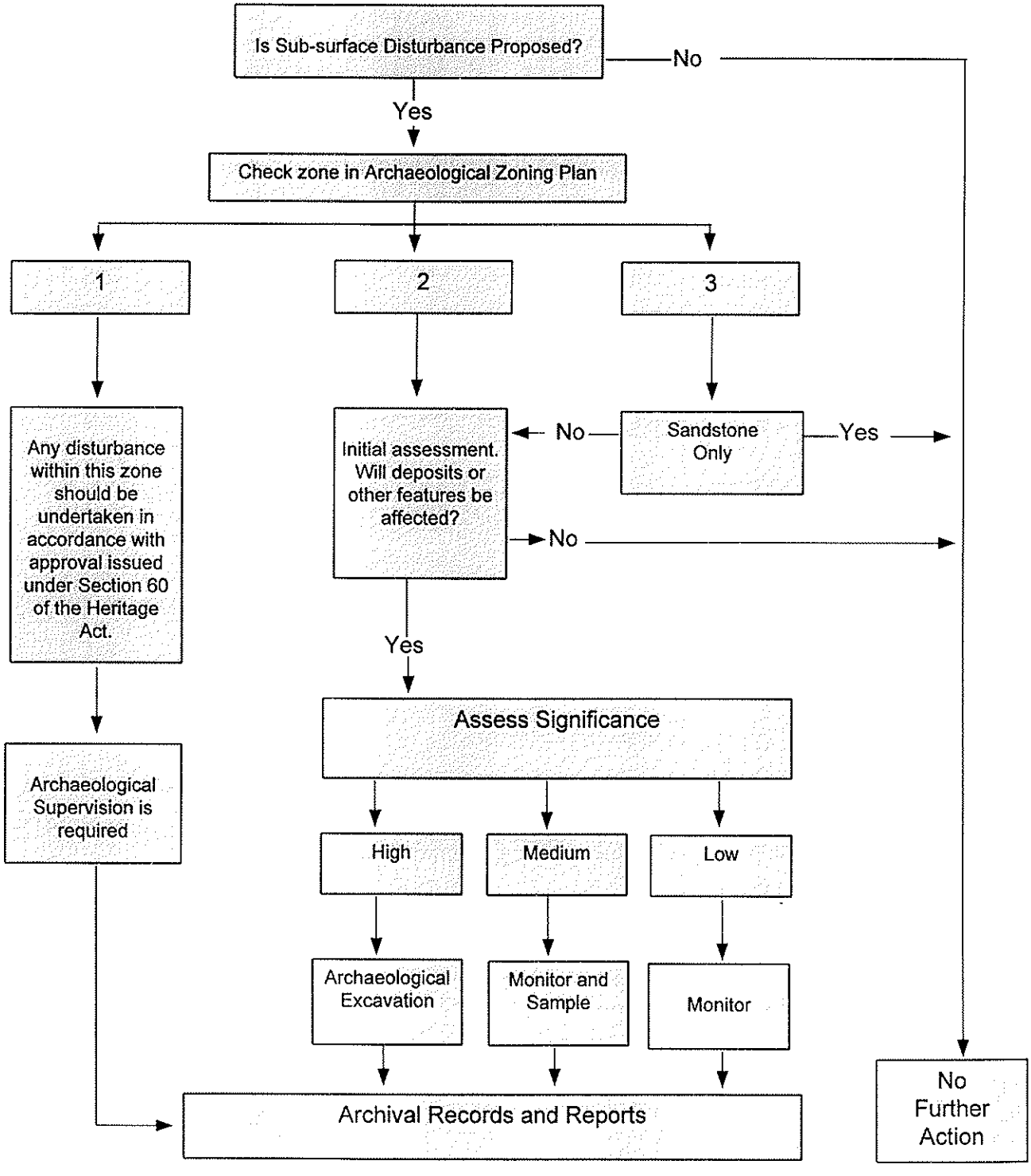

Figure 7.1 Procedures Chart; (to be read in conjunction with Archaeological Zoning Plan at Figures 4.1 and 4.2).

8.0 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 at 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.

9.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

9.1 INTRODUCTION

This research design accompanies the management policy set out in Section 7.0 for the potential archaeological resources of the Showground site. A research design is a requirement for the approval of an excavation permit under Section 139 of the Heritage Act, 1977. An explicit research design is an essential component of archaeological research. It describes the breadth of values the site may possess and how they will be revealed, through research, to the community at large. This design aims to set out a framework within which research on this site could develop. Rescue archaeology, that is archaeological research which is driven by the development process, has a dual responsibility in the area of research design. While all archaeological research is the result of asking archaeological questions, and testing and building archaeological theory, rescue archaeology must endeavor to canvas as broad a range as possible of archaeological questions, as well as questions from related disciplines such as history, geography or the sciences. If data is collected with an understanding of such questions it allows valuable research to be continued on the material. It is this requirement that the heritage management context places on this sort of work.

9.2 COMPONENTS OF THE RESEARCH DESIGN

The following chart sets out the three components of research design: research themes, research strategies and analytical techniques. The first section is divided into specific questions of the evidence followed by an indication of the broader research themes to which these may contribute. The specific questions of the evidence are designed to ensure that the following broader research themes are supported by actual material data. Research questions which are currently of great interest to archaeologists and historians may or may not be supported by the archaeological data yielded by the site. The following chart explicitly shows the kind of data we expect to find and therefore the research themes which we expect to develop. It is possible that the discovery of a different kind of evidence will lead research in directions other than described below. However, it should be understood that the questions have drawn out the areas in which this site is likely to contribute to substantive research. Failure to find evidence which answers these questions may mean that the site has little to contribute to research.

Research Themes take account of current areas of research to which this site can contribute, be they archaeological theories relating to behavior, taphonomy or material culture and world systems theory, or historical questions about popular

culture, the convict system or the environment. It is this section of the research design which indicates the areas of theory building and testing which may be relevant.

Research Strategies outline the way in which the archaeological data may be collected and describes some of the factors which will influence collection.

Analytical Techniques describes the way in which the data will be studied, organized and synthesized. It refers to the need for special analyses (such as pollen or ballistic) which may be needed to fulfill the development of the Research Themes.

The chart again refers to the four categories of resources described in Section 4.0.

It should be noted that only very general research issues about Aboriginal prehistory and the pre-European environment are mentioned here. Should it be shown that such evidence exists on the site further specialist input will be required.

9.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

9.3.1 Specific Questions

CATEGORY 1 **Showground Occupation**	CATEGORY 2 **Busby's Bore**	CATEGORY 3 **Pre-Showground/ Post-Contact Deposits**	CATEGORY 4 **Pre-European Occupation and Environment**
Is there archaeological evidence of changes to the Showground site since 1882?	Is there evidence of the construction techniques used and the materials available to build Busby's Bore?	Is there evidence of activities related to Sydney Common: grazing, timber cutting, peat, clay or stone extraction, rubbish dumping (household, nightsoil, other)?	Is there surviving evidence of Aboriginal use of this area before colonisation?
Is there evidence of the two phases of military occupation?	Is there evidence of alterations, or gradual changes occurring to the fabric of the Bore?	Is there evidence of camping or "fringe" activities i.e. drinking parties?	Is there evidence of Aboriginal land management practices in this area i.e. fire regimes?
Does the archaeological evidence reflect changes in capital investment on the site?	Is there evidence of deposits associated with the Bore i.e. contemporary ground surfaces, pumping equipment, construction refuse, work gang camps etc?.	Is there evidence of post-contact Aboriginal activity on the site?	Does evidence survive about changes in the environment of this site - geomorphological and ecological?
	Is there evidence for different styles of construction reflecting different work gangs, supervision or skilled and unskilled labour?	Is there evidence of the form, layout and use of the rifle range and military drill ground i.e. bunkers, shells, bullets, drill ground surface?	
		Are changes to the landscape and environment reflected archaeologically i.e. destabilization of sand dunes due to grazing and timber cutting, invasion of weed/pioneer species, introduction of couch grass, changes to the water table due to dams on the Lachlan Swamps or local draining?	

9.3.2 Research Themes

CATEGORY 1 **Showground Occupation**	CATEGORY 2 **Busby's Bore**	CATEGORY 3 **Pre-Showground/ Post-Contact Deposits**	CATEGORY 4 **Pre-European Occupation and Environment**
How does the Showground reflect broader societal changes in leisure, entertainment and sport?	Does Busby's Bore reflect state of the art 19th century engineering or does it tell a more idiosyncratic story?	How did people use the Common - does this accord with traditional British practices?	Can this site contribute information about resource exploitation associated with the swamp system?
How does the Showground reflect broader Australian or global economic shifts in the markets for agricultural products?	Does Busby's Bore reveal evidence of convicts and labourer's working conditions. How does this compare with the sites of other convict built public works such as The Great North Road?	How did Europeans modify this environment and what were the consequences of modification?	Does this site reveal evidence of Aboriginal land management practices?
How is the development of the Showground influenced by changing trends of urban design?	Public health issues - use of lead pipes, impact of and types of pollution.	Is there evidence for change in Aboriginal use of the area after colonisation. When did this occur?	The pre-European environment - ecological and geomorphological evidence.
	Government regulation - evidence of illegal use, maintenance, cleaning etc.	Is there evidence of government control and regulation of the area? Does the creation of municipal authorities have an impact on the area?	
		How does the Common reflect aspects of urban life?	
		What role does this area play in the defense history of Sydney?	

9.3.3 Research Strategies

CATEGORY 1 **Showground Occupation**	CATEGORY 2 **Busby's Bore**	CATEGORY 3 **Pre-Showground/ Post-Contact Deposits**	CATEGORY 4 **Pre-European Occupation and Environment**
Monitor disturbance to locate deposits.	Supervision of all works.	Monitor disturbance to locate deposits.	Monitor disturbance to locate deposits.
Record baseline information i.e. levels, construction details, materials, evidence of phasing where relevant.	Detailed recording of exposed fabric.	Sampling or full excavation of deposits including rubbish deposits, previous ground surfaces, earthworks etc.	Expert identification of Aboriginal material. Liaison with NPWS and Land Council.
Sample artefact or occupation deposits.	Detailed archaeological recording of associated deposits, artefacts, residues, earthworks etc.	Sampling for soil science, pollen analysis, botanical identification etc. as appropriate.	Sampling for soil science, pollen analysis, botanical identification etc. as appropriate.
			Geomorphological advice as appropriate.

9.3.4 Analytical Techniques

CATEGORY 1 **Showground Occupation**	CATEGORY 2 **Busby's Bore**	CATEGORY 3 **Pre-Showground/ Post-Contact Deposits**	CATEGORY 4 **Pre-European Occupation and Environment**
Creation of mapped overlays of data reflecting physical changes.	Detailed comparisons of data with other recordings of the bore to reveal patterning relating to work gangs or changes in method as bore progressed.	Specialist analysis for pollen, plant remains, soils.	Analysis by prehistorian of Aboriginal remains.
Analysis of architectural and landscape details.	Analysis of artefacts.	Ballistic analysis and additional research in military history if appropriate.	Specialist analysis for pollen , botany, soils, geomorphology.
Analysis of artefacts.	Synthesis of excavated data with detailed historical research.	Specialist interpretation of contact Aboriginal material.	
Synthesis of excavated data with historical research.		Artefact analysis.	
		Synthesis of excavated data with historical research.	

9.3 DATABASE

All data will be entered into a database that will promote ease of data management and assist in analysis and pattern recognition in artefactual, statigraphic and other data yielded by the site.

9.4 HOLISTIC SITE INTERPRETATION

Although it is convenient to indicate the breadth of the research contribution of the site by dividing it into the different categories of evidence, as in the above chart, an important aim of any archaeological work will be to present an holistic interpretation of all the evidence relating to the change and transformation of this place. Such an interpretation would be the basis of a plain English summary of the final report which would be suitable to inform any community groups with an interest in the work.

9.5 REPORTING

As set out in Section 7.0 archival quality reports will be prepared on all aspects of the archaeological work undertaken. The shape of the final report will depend entirely on the nature and extent of deposits disturbed by the proposed re-development. In general, however, the final report will include:

- a plain English summary of the results of excavation and analysis;
- responses to issues raised in the research design (this would include synthesis of historical research with excavated material and the results of specialist analyses);
- a detailed account of archaeological results including Harris matrices, plans, measured drawings etc. as appropriate;
- results of specialist analyses on artefacts, pollen soils etc.;
- artefact catalogue;

The final report will be accompanied by an archive of site records and artefacts which will be lodged with an approved repository.

10.0 APPENDICES

Appendix A Moore Park Showground Time Line (reproduced from the Conservation Plan of Sydney Showground, Conybeare Morrison and Partners, 1988).

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.

Appendix A **Moore Park Showground Time Line (reproduced from the Conservation Plan of Sydney Showground, Conybeare Morrison and Partners, 1988).**

4.2 Historical Highlights

1881
Aug Work on cleaning and fencing began.
Sept Committee unable to select site for main buildings, though a decision was reached on the location of house and cattle sheds.
Oct Ground Committee, with aid of an Architect, prepare plans for the grounds and buildings.

1882
Completion of a "Spacious oval", surrounded by a fenced and railed trotting track, 630m circumference and 33m wide.
At intervals on the oval, Racer "Start fences", each 137 cm high for horse jumping events.
Also within oval, two large judging rings formed (i) for shorthorns at North end (ii) for horses at South end.
Outside trotting ring, towards Cricket Ground, 150 horse stalls constructed.
Three-roomed cottage constructed for accommodation of men in charge of horses.
Near rear of Ground, two large buildings built for housing cattle, between which was a judging ring for Herefords and Devonshire.
In South corner of ground, a pavilion designed to accommodate substantial numbers of exhibits, comprising a hall 30m long x 9m wide x 12m high, on each side of which was an annexe 4.6m wide x 3.7m high, sheathed in galvanised iron.
Poultry shed, between cattle ring and main ring.
65 Pig pens on East side of Grounds.
Dog Pavilion with 90 separate kennels. Space for farm machinery. Ostrich cage (aviary). Main gate located near Cricket Ground. Ground surrounded by fence.

1883
May Size of ground increased to 16 hectares by agreement with Sydney City Council.
No further buildings constructed, but land cleared of scrub, improvements made to existing facilities, and an area set aside for sheep.
Track improved following an approach by "Cyclists' Union.

1884
A large and better surfaced trotting track laid down for cost of £1200 in 1884-5 period.
Pony shed.
New horse stalls.
New cattle stalls.
Substantial fat stocks yards erected.
Further levelling and turfing.

1886
Levelling and turfing taken and stage further.
2 Refreshment booths constructed adjacent to Poultry House. Part of Sheep house converted into 'commodious luncheon and refreshment rooms'.
May Major development was erection of the first grandstand, which overlooked Horse Parade and Trotting Track. Walter Bradley moved that a stand to seat 800 be erected on the site of terrace. By end of May, tender for £572 for construction accepted; it was completed by August, 1886.

1887
General meeting of members of Agricultural Society of N.S.W. held to approve plans for the intercolonial exhibition in January, 1888. It was agreed to offer £3,000 in prizes and to spend the balance on improvements at Showground.
Work began at once on the Showground:
New grandstand, much larger than old one, and in a better site constructed on N. side overlooking ring.
Pavilion enlarged to treble the ground space.
New horse sheds erected.
Nov-1888
Accommodation for other species of livestock increased.
Caretaker's residence removed near to entrance gate.
In its place, Press Room and Post and Telegraph Office constructed close to ring offices.
Additional entrance gates provided.
Marshy land near to entrance drained.
Ring re-turfed.
Sloping area close to ring grassed.
Fence at rear of ground moved further back to provide a shaded luncheon area.
Water supply improved - ground connected with City Water supply.
Commodious building constructed to house the 'Revolution in the Dairy' in form of 'Five complete and Perfect Model Dairies'.
(Cost of improvements to Showground and other incidental expenses was £17,410 of which permanent improvements were valued at £10,423)

1888
Jan. Publication of advertisement in *SMH* inviting applications to run sideshows at the Exhibition. "This was first reference to what in later years became an important feature of the Society's Shows".
January *Evening News* publishes article questioning whether the Society possessed right to charge public for admission, and whether City Council was authorised to lease portion of Sydney Common.
Dec Conference at Town Hall between John See of R.A.S. and Municpal Council to negotiate an new lease.

1889
April Approved by Finance Committee of Municipal Council of a bill giving R.A.S. a 21 year lease, that was to be renewable with control over the ground and the right to charge admission.
April Draft bill approved by full Council of City of Sydney.
Dec First Reading of bill in Assembly to provide a more secure tenure of Showground for Society .
Dec Select Committee appointed.
Dec Second Reading of bill in Assembly deferred to June, 1890.

1890
June Bill introduced to Assembly.

1891
Feb Queen granted permission for use of 'Royal, so Agricultural Society of N.S.W. became Royal Agricultural Society of N.S.W.
Oct Action instituted by Attorney-General against Driving Park Club, RAS and Sydney Municipal Council for "illegally issuing a lease to land held on trust for public recreation".

1892
Working Dairy's building converted into a light refreshment room and gas lighting introduced into the pavilion, enabling exhibits to be prepared at night.
April Municipal of Council Finance Committee approved draft of lease (new lease) of Showground submitted by R.A.S and Mayor authorised to execute it.
May Lease brought to a full meeting of Municipal Council.
Sept Milray case (respecting R.A.S. Showground lease) heard on 19 September 1892 before J. Owen, Lease of 1881 declared void.
Oct Deputations to Mayor who assured R.A.S. that a bill was being prepared to give Municipal Council control over Moore Park and enable it to provide a 21 year lease rent free.
Oct Joint approach made by R.A.S. Council and Municipal Council for leave to appeal to Privy Council.
Nov Leave to appeal granted by Supreme Court.

1893
February Joint deputation from Municipal Council and R.A.S. Council to Premier Dibbs to request temporary lease to enable show to be held at Easter.
March Bill introduced by Sir John Robertson to "vest part of land in R.A.S. of N.S.W. and to extinquish certain rights of common in respect of the part to vested". (Differed significantly from 1889 bill which had been withdrawn.)
March Royal assent granted.

1894
March Bill introduced to extend lease 'now in force' for 21 years.
May Bill enacted extending lease.
June Privy Council judgement handed down, reversing decision of J. Owen .

1895
At the instigation of James Martin, steps were taken (in 1895) to construct the most modern cycling track in Sydney on the Showground ring.
"Now that the Society's tenure was assured, it was possible to embark on a capital works programme".
Construction of a bicycle track (see above).
New dog house erected.
New vehicle shed erected.
Dairy Produce shed erected.
Two bars for drinkers erected.
Drainage system improved.
Sloping banks built along N & W side of oval to enable spectators to have a better view.
New drive constructed around outer circle of ground.

1896
Pause in improvements for financial reasons.

1897
Two stands completed.
Additions made to vehicle shed.
A bar, Refreshment and oyster booth erected near the Stallion Pavilion.
Main pavilion extended to cater for wine exhibits.

1898
Roads and paths upgraded.

1899
Brick poultry pavilion erected.
Nov A lease was signed with Sydney Municipal Council giving the Society 306 ha of the Sydney Common on the Centennial Park side of the existing ground. This opened the way to a further expansion of the building programme.

1900
Addition of a brick poultry pavilion.

1901
Kerbing, guttering and asphalting of the roads.
Laying out of fresh judging rings for draughthorses and ponies.
Construction of additional boxes for these animals.

A new grandstand was envisaged but this was too expensive and so existing one was moved back 12m and raised 4m. This, combined with the elevation of the surrounding terraces, enabled

10,000 additional spectators to be accommodated.
A substantial brick bar replaced the existing one in the Members' Reserve and Stand.
Separate wine kiosk constructed for exhibition and tasting purposes.
Secretary's residence erected near entrance gates and named *Rawson*, presumably after Governor, Sir Harry Rawson.
Special part of ground set aside for use of motor cars and cycles.

1902
Federal Stand completed. Post and Telegraph office erected. New gates and turnstile erected.

1904
Agreement reached with NSW sheep breeders' Association in December 1904, under which a new sheep shed was to be erected. (Fletcher, p. 141)
Work commenced on:
Pig pens
Vehicle pavilion
Horse stalls
A shed for British breeds of sheep
Further accommodation for cattle
Improvements to water supply
Layout of agricultural machinery section improved.

1906
"By the 1906 show, the first phase of extensions was complete". "Most buildings were still made of timber and galvanised iron, and there was nothing of architectural merit". (Fletcher, p. 135)
Following application to City Council, a lease was obtained to a triangular area on the Centennial Park side of the Ground adjacent to the piece secured in 1899.

1907
A line of old horse-boxes which had originally been built aginst the former boundary fence were removed, and a modern draught stallion pavilion erected.
Roads were also opened in this area to facilitate movement.

1908
A second pavilion, capable of holding 52 ponies erected.
New road made from Park Road through the Horse Section.
This involved pulling down the pony pavilion and a member of horse boxes, which were removed to the back of the ground.
A larger area for machinery and stands was thus opened up.
On the Northern side, adjacent to the wall of the Cricket Ground, a new cattle pavilion with 250 stalls was constructed.

1910
New Dog Pavilion.
Building to house vehicles.
Grandstand located on the eastern side of the ring named after Sir Francis Suttor.
Plans were also laid in 1910 for :
A new office
Front wall and turnstiles
The conversion of the freshly acquired rocky land into a 'picnic resort'.

1911
May Introduction and first Reading of a bill which vested in the Society the whole of the 53 acres and 2 roods it occupied at Moore Park, and empowered it to obtain a mortgage of up to 50 per cent of the value of the land, provided Minister for Lands approved. Bill assented to on 11 July, 1911.
"The passing of the Act of 1911 enabled the Society to embark on a far-reaching programme of improvements to the ground".
July Work commenced on:
A new Agricultural Hall.
A stallion pavilion and a cattle pavilion completed for 1912 show.
Alterations made to the horse and cattle sections.
Permission obtained from Minister for Lands to give ten year leases to firms that were prepared to construct buildings on the ground. By September, 1911, seven leases had been issued, giving the Society an additional source of income.

1912
Completion of the Agricultural Hall.
Completion of Royal Hall of Industries, the "largest building of its kind in the State", which was made available for lease over a five year period as a skating rink.
Completion of the Royal Hall of Industries enabled the Society to remove a number of old buildings, including the main pavilion and the Industrial Hall, which eased congestion on the eastern side of the ground.
Construction of the road and fence required under the 1911 act.
Creation of a new entrance gate.
A member of minor alterations ot the ground.

1916
Oct Work commenced on improvement of the illumination of Showground at night by electricity.

1918
"Only small sums were spent on the ground, no new buildings were constructed, and £4,000 was re-paid off the loan from the AMP Society".

1920
July Lease signed, at a peppercorn rental, giving the Society possession of the 14.5 acre (5.9 ha) military reserve adjoining the Showground, for 20 years, with the right to erect buildings and effect improvements. The defence authorities were permitted to occupy buildings if they were not in use and to resume the land on giving two year's notice. "The acquisition of additional land enabled the society to resume its building programme" (Fletcher, p. 188).

1922
The recently acquired military reserve land was drained and ready for use. Erection of:
A pig pavilion
A cattle pavilion
Sale ring for beef cattle
Numerous trees planted
Road built linking the new area to the rest of the ground.

1923
Over the next 2 years only minor projects were undertaken.
July Work commenced on foundations of Members' Grand Stand and the Hordern Pavilion.

1924
April
Members' Grand Stand and Hordern Pavilion officially opened.
Reclamation of a site for a car park at the Paddington and of the military reserve.

1925
Ford Motor Company Pavilion.
Tennis courts constructed in Hordern Pavilion so that the Lawn Tennis Association could hold a covered court championship.
Agreement reached with J.C. Bendrott's Motordromes Ltd. for motor-cycle racing.

1927
RAS Lecture Hall erected, incorporating electricity controls for whole of Showground.
Burma Pavilion, shipped England and re-erected by Schweppes, having previously housed exhibits from Burma at the British Empire Exhibitions at Wembley in 1924-25.
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board commenced work on a building situated between the Agricultural Hall and the Poultry Pavilion.

1928
Woodchopping stadium erected on the former military reserve and a special section created to manage the event.

1932
Development of the Furber Road area, where land was levelled, a concrete road constructed, and a brick wall erected.

1933
A further grant of £10,000 at 3% interest, from the Unemployment Relief Council of NSW, enabled 30 projects, some involving repairs, other new work, to start.
By the end of 1933, projects were "well advanced and a new Horticultural Hall was completed". Subsequently, the Public Works Department offered, at no cost to the Society, to excavate "a considerable amount of stone" on the eastern side of the Agricultural Hall for additional Horse boxes.

1934
Horticultural Section (introduced in 1919) was "given its own hall".

1935
April Cole-Dudgeon Room opened by Sir Samuel Hordern in the Members' Grand Stand. In October, 1956, all rights, titles and interests in the hall were handed over to the RAS.
Martin and Angus Stand opened.
Completion of Woodchopping Stadium.

1938
150th Anniversary Commemorative Pavilion.
Australian Manufacturers' Hall.
2 new Cattle Pavilions, one of which had formerly been used by pigs.
Extensive modifications to wine kiosk.
A larger Woodchopping Stadium erected between the cattle stalls and the Engineers' Department.
Removal of existing cattle pavilions to the Paddington area of the ground which had been altered.
William Hamilton Dog Pavilion.

1939
Oct Military Authorities commandered most of the buildings at Showground for billeting troops and housing administrative units (listed in Fletcher, p. 212).
Defence Department, at its own expense, built an entrance road from Park Road.

1940
"Buildings were altered to equip them for military purposes". Among those affected was the Dog Pavilion which had been converted into a kitchen and mess.

1946
"The ground was not completely vacated until the end of 1946...."

1947
"After years of military occupation, much needed to be done to the ground by way of repairs and maintenance. What was described as "a vast works programme" was begun and "extensive improvements", additional facilities and amenities were provided.

1956
Arts and Crafts Pavilion, erected by the French Government and the Royal Agricultural Society of NSW on the occasion of the French Exhibition, March-April, 1956.
Changes made to surrounding area.

1958
March The Royal Agriculural Society Act was amended so as to vest in the Society the area of 14.5 acres (5.9 ha) owned by the Commonwealth Authorities.
Modern cafeteria installed in the old public dining room.
Beef cattle ring rebuilt to seat 800 buyers.
Two new meeting rooms provided for breed societies.

1959
Improvements to the stock yards.
New lights installed in the arena.
Re-roofing of Royal Hall of Industries.

1960
Work completed on the new horse assembly area and marshalling yard, which entailed the construction of a roadway for the passage of horses over Park Road and Engine Street into the area.
Extra seating accommodation for members provided by extending the lower deck of the grandstand, and the building bird-proofed.
Amenities block constructed in the agriculture section.
Public bars improved.
Council dining room converted into a ladies' lounge.
The creation of the new horse assembly area enabled some of the side shows to be relocated and concentrated more fully in the south-west area of the ground.
Victa Motor Mower Company erected a building on the ground, which was used for storage out of show time.

1962
AMP Pavilion opened for 1962 Show, on the site occupied by Schweppes and the pigeon and canary pavilions. It was designed to house a substantial display of industrial exhibits.

Other projects completed by Easter 1962 included:-
A cattle club
The Rothmans Theatrette, erected on the site of the former 'G' Cattle Pavilion.
Later in the year, work commenced on:
A cattle pavilion
A cattle hospital
Improved facilities for goats.
In addition, alterations were made to the cattle sale rings.
Miniature shearing shed opened, allowing championship shearing competitions to be held.

1963
During 1963 and 1964, the British Tobacco Company erected on the site of the old post office, a two-storey building which incorporated a new post office and the R.A.S. Information Centre. Its construction removed a major bottleneck and eased pedestrian traffic.

1964
The Sinclair Stand was completed for 1965 Show. This new stand, erected between the Suttor and Martin and Angus Stand, was named after Sir Colin Sinclair.

1966-1967 Smaller renovations and improvements carried out.

1968
Following a decision made in 1967, the city office in Macquarie Place was closed, and a modern two-storey administration block was constructed on the site of the old general office at the Showground, the city staff moved to new quarters by the middle of the year.
Extensive alterations made to the Dairy Hall.
Work commenced on a new administration block.

1969
New administration block completed.
New building "of striking design" erected by the Ford Motor Company near the main entrance.
Public amenities improved.
Intensity of the lighting in the arena doubled as a result of the installation of mercury vapour floodlights.
Chrysler Company erected a building.
Commercial Bank constructed a building.
The Australian Meat Board and the Metropolitan Meat Industries Board jointly contributed to the conversion of the old Anthony Hordern & Sons Ltd building into a modern Meat Hall.
RAS itself installed the Skyline Chairlift extending for 506 metre from the lawn adjacent to the AMP Pavilion to the grass near the Woodchopping Stadium.

1970
A building at the corner of Suttor Avenue and Clydesdale Road was converted to house the Farmyard Nursery, previously located an the ground floor of the AMP Pavilion.

1971
Erection of the Concourse Bar in the lower dock of the grandstand.
Extensions to the Fodder Store.
Installation of a new main electrical switchboard.

1972
Daffodil Theatre opened.
Cumberland Pavilion, erected to house poultry exhibits and provide an additional area for space rental during the year.
Hordern Pavilion opened after extensive renovations which made it Sydney's major entertainment centre for ten years.

1979
Improvements, involving a two storey extension to the Dog Pavilion Complex, and changes to the Dog judging ring were completed in time for the 1979 show.

1980
Following detailed planning in 1979, construction of a new concrete floor and other improvements to the Royal Hall of Industries commenced in 1980.

1981
The work, which cost approximately one and a half million dollars, was opened in time for the 1981 Show.
A room on mezzanine floor of the members' stand opened to house the RAS Archives and Library.

Post 1983
(Completed by 1986 Show)
Existing "Sideshow Alley" cleared of its buildings, creating a space available to operators during show time used for parking at other periods of the year.
Bazaar turned into the ClydesdaleBar.
Disneyland Pavilion converted into the the Carousel Tavern with a stage available for important events such as the opening of exhibitions.
The arena re-drained.
Cole-Dudgeon Room refurbished.
Rostrum built in the leafy area behind the Member's Grand Stand so that visiting dignitaries could be properly welcomed.
Restoration of the Meat Hall as the Banquet Hall.
Establishment of the Show Shop to sell R.A.S. material.

Appendix B Moore Park Showground Assessment of Significance (reproduced from the Moore Park Showground Conservation Strategy, Godden Mackay Pty Ltd, 1995).

METHODOLOGY

As part of the NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI) project, a series of assessment criteria have been developed for use in assessing heritage items. These criteria are broadly based on the criteria developed by the Australian Heritage Commission, and relate to categories of significance previously identified by the NSW Department of Planning and presented in the Burra Charter of Australia ICOMOS. The SHI methodology currently identifies the following criteria:

Nature of Significance Criteria

Criterion 1: Historic Significance (Evolution and Association)

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

Criterion 2: Aesthetic Significance (Scenic Qualities/Creative Accomplishment)

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: Social Significance (Contemporary Community Esteem)

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

Criterion 4: Technical Significance and Research Potential (Archaeological, Educational and Scientific Values)

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

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 significant an item must meet at least one of the 'Nature' criteria (1-4) and one of the 'Comparative' criteria (A-B).

The draft SHI Manual prepared by the NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning also sets out specific Inclusion Guidelines for each criterion.

In the analysis below the Showground is considered as a whole in relation to each criterion. The background information used in making the assessment is provided by the *Conservation Plan of Moore Park Showground*, (Conybeare Morrison and Partners, 1988).

HISTORIC THEMES

An important principle in understanding the significance of a place is consideration of its historic context. Identification of historic themes, ie. the major processes that contribute to history; enables an individual item to be understood, assessed and compared in an appropriate context.

The Moore Park Showground falls within the following State Themes:

- Pastoralism
- Agriculture
- Industry
- Social Institutions
- Leisure
- Sport

The Conservation Plan notes the following site-specific themes, which relate to specific areas of the Showground's use:

- Animals
- Exhibitions
- Retail
- Education
- Sporting

Understanding the significance of the Showground as an entity requires an evaluation of the contribution it has made to these processes.

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Criterion 1: Historic Significance (Evolution and Association)

The Moore Park Showground was the first agricultural showground in Australia and has been the focus of a major cultural tradition - the Royal Easter Show - for more than a century. For many years it has been the city focus for exhibition and display of country pursuits - particularly pastoralism and agriculture. The place has strong association with the Royal Agricultural Society and with many prominent individuals and events - as evidenced in commemorative names of streets and buildings. The Showground has been the venue for major activities ranging from wartime army occupation and influenza epidemic hospital use to sporting contests, concerts, balls and exhibitions. The form and structure of the Showground around the central ring and the fabric of buildings, roads and landscape features, reflects its development and growth.

Historic Inclusion Guidelines Satisfied

- shows evidence of a significant human occupation or activity;
- is associated with a significant activity, event, historical phase or person;
- maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity.

Criterion 2: Aesthetic Significance (Scenic Qualities/Creative Accomplishment)

The Moore Park Showground is an enclosed cultural landscape where the composition of walled environment, built forms and horticulture create a distinctive and scenic public space. Major showground buildings display considerable technical achievement and have high aesthetic value. The Hordern Pavilion, Royal Hall of Industries Government and Commemorative Pavilions and Members' Grandstand Clocktower are all significant landmarks in this part of Sydney. As a set the Showground buildings are visually noteworthy and characteristic of animal husbandry, exhibition and sporting facilities. They display functionalist application of contemporary designs and - idioms especially neo-classical and art deco style.

Aesthetic Inclusion Guidelines Satisfied

- shows creative or technical innovation or achievement;
- is aesthetically distinctive;
- has landmark qualities;

- exemplifies a particular taste, style, or technology.

Criterion 3: Social Significance (Contemporary Community Esteem)

The Moore Park Showground is a well known Sydney landmark. The place has represented an important element in the Sydney holiday/leisure calendar for more than a century and is the focus for the 'country coming to town'. The site continues to function as a venue for community events and is regarded as an important public resource.

Social Inclusion Guidelines Satisfied

- is held in high esteem by an identifiable group in the community, or by the community as a whole;

- has special cultural, social, spiritual, aesthetic or educational value or associations;

- is crucial to a community's sense of place.

Criterion 4: Technical Significance and Research Potential (Archaeological, Educational and Scientific Values)

The Moore Park Showground contains physical evidence from all phases of its history from natural bushland to today's urban environment. The fabric of the site, including its layout, building and sub-surface archaeological remains have potential to reveal information about the history of the Showground itself and wider Sydney/NSW, which is not available from other sources. The configuration of buildings and spaces has the ability to demonstrate aspects of the exhibition and display of agriculture, horticulture, manufacturing, livestock, sport, recreation and entertainment. The Showground site includes Busby's Bore - an important archaeological feature associated with Sydney's early water supply.

Technical Significance and Research Potential Inclusion Guidelines Satisfied

- is yielding, or has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific, historical, cultural, technical and/or archaeological information;
- provides evidence of past technologies or cultures or human behaviour patterns that is unavailable elsewhere.

Criterion A: Representatives

The Moore Park Showground is one of the finest agricultural showgrounds in Australia, and one of a series of major exhibition grounds built throughout the world in the late Nineteenth Century. It represents an expression of Australian nationalism and the pride and importance placed on Australian produce and manufactured goods. The site illustrates all key elements of an important class of places.

Representativeness Inclusion Guidelines Satisfied

- has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items;
- has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, process, design, technique or activity;
- is a significant variation to a class of items;
- is part of a group which collectively illustrates a significant type;
- is a seminal or optimal example of a class of items;
- is outstanding because of its integrity, setting, condition or size.

Criterion B: Rarity

As one of the nation's most important agricultural exhibition grounds, the Moore Park Showground is rare. Its built form and individual elements demonstrate the evolution of the Easter Show tradition and associated customs and activities - part of a way of life that is rapidly changing. As a social institution the Showground and its major events have been an unusual but important part of Sydney's evolution.

Rarity Inclusion Guidelines Satisfied

- demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost;
- is a scarce example of a particular style, custom or activity.

SIGNIFICANCE MATRIX

The draft NSW State Heritage Inventory Manual suggests that an effective way to summarise the key values of an item and the assessment criteria satisfied is to use a matrix presentation. In this presentation a 'level' of heritage significance is also identified. The 'level' provides an evaluation of the context of the item and the extent of the community to which it is important. Three levels are defined: state, regional and local.

The Moore Park Showground satisfies all of the criteria at the 'state' level:

MOORE PARK SHOWGROUND		
CRITERIA	**Representative**	**Rare**
Historic	State	State
Aesthetic	State	State
Social	State	State
Technical/Research Potential	State	State

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Moore Park Showground is one of the finest agricultural Showgrounds in Australia. Built as an expression of national pride in Australian produce and industry, the Showground has been the focus of a major social and cultural tradition for more than a century. It is a place held in high esteem and valued as a community resource and venue for both historic and contemporary events. Cut off from the outside by high perimeter walls, the Showground site is an enclosed cultural landscape, in which the overall structure, roads, buildings and plantings combine to create a special place. Built elements in their location, form, style and naming attest to the changing uses and development of the Showground and to its historical associations with major people, process and events. The Showground as an entity has value beyond the sum of its parts and is a place of outstanding cultural significance.

Appendix C Busby's Bore Assessment of Significance.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

This assessment of cultural significance is based upon the methodology established for the NSW State Heritage Inventory Project.

HISTORIC THEMES

An important principle in understanding the significance of a place is consideration of its historic context. Identification of historic themes, i.e. the major processes that contribute to history, enables an individual item to be understood, assessed and compared in an appropriate context.

Busby's Bore falls within the following State Themes:

- Convicts
- Townships
- Utilities

The following specific themes are also suggested for the item:

- Sydney's urban growth
- Altering the environment
- Convict work gangs
- Water supply technology
- Work practices and working conditions for underground mining
- Nineteenth century engineering and engineers
- Public health
- Colonial administration and the establishment of the Sydney Corporation

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

Criterion 1: Historic Significance (Evolution and Association)

Busby's Bore, as a most important public work between 1827 and 1837 and as Sydney's main water supply from 1837 to 1852, is a physical remnant of many of the major processes which have shaped modern Sydney.

Built by convicts under appalling conditions the bore's erratic and meandering course results from Busby's unwillingness to supervise his convict labourers -either because of their character or because of the dangerous conditions.

Busby's Bore was an important factor leading to the establishment of the Sydney Corporation in 1842. It highlights the Colonial Government's lack of interest in managing the problems caused by Sydney's fast growing urban population.

The bore is associated with nineteenth century ideas about social services and public sanitation and with the developments in engineering which related to these ideas.

The bore is associated with the figure of John Busby and symbolises his career aspirations.

Criterion 2: Aesthetic Significance (Scenic Qualities/Creative Accomplishment)

This criterion is not satisfied by the bore which is generally not visible to the public.

Criterion 3: Social Significance (Contemporary Community Esteem)

The community has demonstrated its esteem for this item through the making of a Permanent Conservation Order.

Community consultation regarding this item has not been undertaken however it is known to be valued by groups such as the Institution for Engineers, The National Trust and local historical societies.

Criterion 4: Technical Significance And Research Potential (Archaeological, Educational And Scientific Values)

The bore was seen as a major engineering achievement of its time.

Its fabric possesses research potential regarding construction techniques, the technology and materials available in the colony at the time, convict working

conditions , the history of its use through changes made to it over time, the success of government regulation of the water supply through evidence of illegal entries etc.

The archaeological deposits surrounding the bore may also provide evidence of its use and construction . Archaeological deposits within the curtilage of the bore may possess research potential relating to; aboriginal occupation of the area; environmental changes since colonisation including the introduction of new species, grazing, draining of swamps and development; the development of the Royal Agricultural Society's Showground.

Criterion A: Representativeness

The bore is representative of English rock mining techniques of the period and of rock mining in other parts of Australia.

It is representative of public works carried out by convict labour.

It is representative of nineteenth century engineering techniques and is an intact example of its type.

Criterion B: Rarity

The intactness of this early 19th century, convict built water supply makes it a rare survivor from this period within urban Sydney. As the main water supply to Sydney from 1837 to 1853 the bore is a unique item.

SIGNIFICANCE MATRIX

The key values of Busby's Bore are summarised in the following matrix. Each column shows a level of significance which could be State, Regional or Local: this level is an evaluation of the context of the item and the extent of the community to which it is important.

BUSBY'S BORE		
CRITERIA	**REPRESENTATIVE**	**RARE**
HISTORIC	STATE	STATE
AESTHETIC	N/A	N/A
SOCIAL	STATE	STATE
TECHNICAL/RESEARCH POTENTIAL	STATE	STATE

NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

Busby's Bore is also considered to be of National Significance and is listed on the Register of the National Estate

The Register of the National Estate lists those places which are:

> *components of the natural environment and cultural environment of Australia that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community*

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Busby's Bore is a unique engineering achievement which played a crucial role in the development of urban Sydney. As a product of convict labour and as a major factor in the establishment of local administration in NSW (in the form of the Sydney Corporation) it is associated with the important steps that changed Sydney from penal colony to colonial trading port.

In the broader historical context Busby's Bore is associated with the development of nineteenth century public administration, the convict system and nineteenth century engineering and social services.

The fabric of the bore and associated archaeological deposits possess research potential relating to substantive historical and scientific questions relating to nineteenth century work and technology and to changes in the environment.

The intactness of the bore and the fact that it is still in use make it a rare survivor from the first half of the nineteenth century within urban Sydney.

REFERENCES

Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, *Draft Heritage Assessment Guidelines*, 1996

Max Kelly (ed) *Nineteenth -Century Sydney, Essays in Urban Sydney,* Sydney University Press, 1978

ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR BUSBY'S BORE

This assessment of cultural significance is based upon the methodology established for the NSW State Heritage Inventory Project. It was prepared for Godden Mackay by Tracy Ireland.

HISTORIC THEMES

An important principle in understanding the significance of a place is consideration of its historic context. Identification of historic themes, i.e. the major processes that contribute to history, enables an individual item to be understood, assessed and compared in an appropriate context.

Busby's Bore falls within the following State Themes:

- Convicts
- Townships
- Utilities

The following specific themes are also suggested for the item:

- Sydney's urban growth
- Altering the environment
- Convict work gangs
- Water supply technology
- Work practices and working conditions for underground mining
- 19th century engineering and engineers
- Public health
- Colonial administration and the establishment of the Sydney Corporation

APPLICATION OF CRITERIA

CRITERION 1: HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (EVOLUTION AND ASSOCIATION)
Busby's Bore, as a most important public work between 1827 and 1837 and as Sydney's main water supply from 1837 to 1852, is a physical remnant of many of the major processes which have shaped modern Sydney.

Built by convicts under appalling conditions the bore's erratic and meandering course results from Busby's unwillingness to supervise his convict labourers -either because of their character or because of the dangerous conditions.

Busby's Bore was an important factor leading to the establishment of the Sydney Corporation in 1842. It highlights the Colonial Government's lack of interest in managing the problems caused by Sydney's fast growing urban population

The bore is associated with the figures of Busby and Commissioner Bigge and symbolises their aspirations for Sydney and for themselves.

CRITERION 2: AESTHETIC SIGNIFICANCE (SCENIC QUALITIES/CREATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENT)
This criterion is not satisfied by the bore which is generally not visible to the public.

CRITERION 3: SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE (CONTEMPORARY COMMUNITY ESTEEM)
The community has demonstrated its esteem for this item through the making of a Permanent Conservation Order.

Community consultation regarding this item has not been undertaken however it is known to be valued by groups such as the Institution for Engineers, The National Trust and local historical societies.

CRITERION 4: TECHNICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND RESEARCH POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC VALUES)
The bore was seen as a major engineering achievement of its time.

Its fabric possesses research potential regarding construction techniques, the technology and materials available in the colony at the time, convict working conditions , the history of its use through changes made to it over time, the success of government regulation of the water supply through evidence of illegal entries etc.

The archaeological deposits surrounding the bore may also provide evidence of its use and construction . Archaeological deposits within the curtilage of the bore may possess research potential relating to ; aboriginal occupation of the area; environmental change since colonisation and the introduction of new species , grazing ,draining of swamps and development; the development of the Royal Agricultural Society's Showground.

CRITERION A: REPRESENTATIVENESS
The bore is representative of English rock mining techniques of the period and of rock mining in other parts of Australia.

It is representative of public works carried out by convict labour.

It is representative of 19th century engineering techniques and is an intact example of its type.

CRITERION B: RARITY
The intactness of this early 19th century, convict built water supply makes it a rare survivor from this period within urban Sydney. As the main water supply to Sydney from 1837 to 1853 the bore is a unique item.

SIGNIFICANCE MATRIX

The key values of Busby's Bore are summarised in the following matrix. Each column shows a level of significance which could be State, Regional or Local: this level is an evaluation of the context of the item and the extent of the community to which it is important.

BUSBY'S BORE		
CRITERIA	REPRESENTATIVE	RARE
HISTORIC	STATE	STATE
AESTHETIC	N/A	N/A
SOCIAL	STATE	STATE
TECHNICAL/RESEARCH POTENTIAL	STATE	STATE

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Busby's Bore is a unique engineering achievement which played a crucial role in the development of urban Sydney.As a product of convict labour and as a major factor in the establishment of local administration in NSW (in the form of the

Sydney Corporation) it is associated with the important steps that changed Sydney from penal colony to colonial trading port.

The fabric of the bore and associated archaeological deposits possess research potential relating to substantive historical and scientific questions relating to 19th century work and technology and to changes in the environment.

The intactness of the bore and the fact that it is still in use make it a rare survivor from the first half of the 19th century within urban Sydney.

REFERENCES

Department of Urban Affairs and Planning,***Draft Heritage Assessment Guidelines,*** 1996

Max Kelly (ed) ***Nineteenth -Century Sydney, Essays in Urban Sydney,*** Sydney University Press, 1978

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.

TEST BORE REPORT

CLIENT: TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD
PROJECT: FILM STUDIOS
LOCATION: RAS SHOWGROUND - MOORE PARK

DATE: 15 FEB 1996
PROJECT No.: 23662
SURFACE LEVEL: 48.5

BORE No. 1
SHEET 1 OF 1

Depth m	Description of Strata	Sampling & In Situ Testing: Type	Depth (m)	Test Results	Core Recovery %
0					
0.1	CONCRETE				
	FILLING - loose dark grey sand clay and gravel	A	0.8		
1					
1.1	FILLING - loose brown red, grey clay and gravel with some glass pieces	S	1.2	2,3,3 N=6	
		A	1.8		
2					
2.1	SAND - light brown grey sand				
2.4		S	2.4	15,ref	
2.55	SANDSTONE - low to medium strength moderately weathered grey brown fine to medium grained sandstone				
	TEST BORE DISCONTINUED AT 2.55 - auger refusal				
3					
4					
5					

RIG: SCOUT DRILLER: COOPER LOGGED: BLISS CASING: NIL

TYPE OF BORING: SOLID FLIGHT AUGER

GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS: GROUND WATER OBSERVED AT 2.0 METRES

REMARKS:

SAMPLING & IN SITU TESTING LEGEND

A Auger sample
B Bulk sample
D Disturbed sample
E Environmental sample
M Moisture content %
pp Pocket Penetrometer (kPa)
U x mm dia. tube
W Plastic limit %

CHECKED:
Initials:
Date: 3/96

Douglas Partners
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TEST BORE REPORT

CLIENT: TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD
PROJECT: FILM STUDIOS
LOCATION: RAS SHOWGROUND - MOORE PARK

DATE: 15 FEB 1996
PROJECT No.: 23662
SURFACE LEVEL: 50.0

BORE No. 2
SHEET 1 OF 1

Depth m	Description of Strata	Sampling & In Situ Testing: Type	Depth (m)	Test Results	Core Recovery %
0					
0.1	BITUMEN ROAD BASE				
	FILLING - light brown and dark brown sand gravel and sandstone rubble	A	0.5		
0.55	SANDSTONE BOULDER				
0.9	FILLING - firm brown clay with some sand and sandstone gravel	S	1.2	2,2,3 N=5	
1.7	SAND - loose light brown and dark brown medium grained sand with some clay	A	1.8		
		S	2.4	2,2,2, N=4	
		A	3		
		S	3.6	7,15,ref	
3.7	SANDSTONE - very low strength highly weathered sandstone				
4.0	TEST BORE DISCONTINUED AT 4.0 METRES				
5					

RIG: SCOUT DRILLER: COOPER LOGGED: BLISS CASING: NIL

TYPE OF BORING: SOLID FLIGHT AUGER

GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS: GROUND WATER OBSERVED AT 2.2 METRES

REMARKS:

SAMPLING & IN SITU TESTING LEGEND

A Auger sample
B Bulk sample
D Disturbed sample
U Undisturbed sample
V Vane shear
M Moisture content %
pp Pocket Penetrometer kPa
Ux x mm dia tube
wp Plastic limit %

CHECKED:
Initials: AGT
Date: 3/96

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TEST BORE REPORT

CLIENT: TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD
PROJECT: FILM STUDIOS
LOCATION: RAS SHOWGROUND - MOORE PARK

DATE: 15 FEB 1996
PROJECT No.: 23662
SURFACE LEVEL: 51.1

BORE No. 3
SHEET 1 OF 1

Depth m	Description of Strata	Sampling & In Situ Testing: Type	Depth (m)	Test Results	Core Recovery %
0					
0.1	BITUMEN ROAD BASE				
	SANDSTONE BOULDER				
0.4	CLAYEY SAND - dark brown and dark grey clayey sand with sandstone gravel	A	0.8		
0.9	SANDSTONE - very low strength highly weathered grey, brown fine grained sandstone	S	1.2	2,5,20ref	
1.55		A	1.55		
	TEST BORE DISCONTINUED AT 1.55 METRES - auger refusal				
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

RIG: SCOUT DRILLER: COOPER LOGGED: BLISS CASING: NIL

TYPE OF BORING: SOLID FLIGHT AUGER

GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS: NO FREE GROUND WATER OBSERVED

REMARKS:

SAMPLING & IN SITU TESTING LEGEND

A Auger sample	M Moisture content (%)
B Bulk sample	pp Pocket Penetrometer (kPa)
D Disturbed sample	Ux x mm dia. tube
Hv Hand Vane	Wp Plastic limit (%)

CHECKED:
Initials: AGT
Date: 3/96

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TEST BORE REPORT

CLIENT: TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD
PROJECT: FILM STUDIOS
LOCATION: RAS SHOWGROUND - MOORE PARK

DATE: 15 FEB 1996
PROJECT No.: 23662
SURFACE LEVEL: 48.6

BORE No. 4
SHEET 1 OF 1

Depth m	Description of Strata	Sampling & In Situ Testing: Type	Depth (m)	Test Results	Core Recovery %
0	BITUMEN ROAD BASE				
0.2	FILLING - brown sand clay and gravel with brick fragments	A	0.8		
1.1					
1.2	FILLING - brown red grey clay	S	1.2	2,2,3 N=5	
	SAND - loose orange fine to medium grained sand with some clay	A	1.8		
2.1	SANDSTONE - very low strength highly weathered brown grey fine grained sandstone	S	2.4	15,ref	
3.0	TEST BORE DISCONTINUED AT 3.0 METRES	A	3.0		
4					
5					

RIG: SCOUT DRILLER: COOPER LOGGED: BLISS CASING: NIL

TYPE OF BORING: SOLID FLIGHT AUGER

GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS: NO FREE GROUND WATER OBSERVED

REMARKS:

SAMPLING & IN SITU TESTING LEGEND

A Auger sample
B Bulk sample
D Disturbed sample
V Hand Vane
M Moisture content (%)
pp Pocket Penetrometer (kPa)
Ux 63mm dia tube
wp Plastic limit (%)

CHECKED:
Initials: AH
Date: 3/96

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TEST BORE REPORT

CLIENT: TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD
PROJECT: FILM STUDIOS
LOCATION: RAS SHOWGROUND - MOORE PARK

DATE: 15 FEB 1996
PROJECT No.: 23662
SURFACE LEVEL: 49.1

BORE No. 5
SHEET 1 OF 1

Depth m	Description of Strata	Sampling & In Situ Testing: Type	Depth (m)	Test Results	Core Recovery %
0	BITUMEN ROAD BASE				
0.2	FILLING - sandstone				
0.4	FILLING - dark grey and brown sand, clay and bricks	A	0.8		
0.9	SAND - loose light brown medium grained sand	S	1.2	3,3,4 N=7	
1.55	SAND - medium dense orange and brown medium grained sand	A	1.8		
		S	2.4	5,7,9 N=16	
		A	3.0		
		S	3.6	5,9,9 N=18	
3.8	SANDSTONE - very low strength highly weathered sandstone				
4.9	TEST BORE DISCONTINUED AT 4.9 METRES - auger refusal	A	4.9		

RIG: SCOUT DRILLER: COOPER LOGGED: BLISS CASING: NIL

TYPE OF BORING: SOLID FLIGHT AUGER

GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS: NO FREE GROUND WATER OBSERVED

REMARKS:

SAMPLING & IN SITU TESTING LEGEND

A Auger sample
B Bulk sample
D Disturbed sample
HV Hand vane
M Moisture content (%)
PP Pocket penetrometer (kPa)
U## mm dia tube
W Water content (%)

CHECKED:
Initials: AFT
Date: 3/96

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TEST BORE REPORT

CLIENT: TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD
PROJECT: FILM STUDIOS
LOCATION: RAS SHOWGROUND - MOORE PARK

DATE: 19 FEB 1996
PROJECT No.: 23662
SURFACE LEVEL: 47.3

BORE No. 8
SHEET 1 OF 1

Depth m	Description of Strata	Sampling & In Situ Testing: Type	Depth (m)	Test Results	Core Recovery %
0	FILLING - generally very loose to loose dark brown silty sand	A	0.3		
0.5	SAND - loose, light grey sand with a trace of silt	A	0.6		
0.9	SAND - loose red brown fine grained sand	A	1.0		
1		A	1.5		
1.55	SAND - medium dense orange brown fine grained sand	A	1.7		
2		A	2.0		
		A	2.5		
3		A	3.0		
3.0	TEST BORE DISCONTINUED AT 3.0 METRES				
4					
5					

RIG: HAND TOOLS DRILLER: ANDREWS LOGGED: CASTRISSIOS CASING: NIL

TYPE OF BORING: 110mm DIAMETER HOLLOW FLIGHT AUGER

GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS: NO FREE GROUND WATER OBSERVED

REMARKS:

SAMPLING & IN SITU TESTING LEGEND

A Auger sample
B Bulk sample
D Disturbed sample
E Hand vane
M Moisture content (%)
pp Pocket Penetrometer (kPa)
Dx x mm Dia Tube
Wp Plastic limit (%)

CHECKED:
Initials:
Date: 13/3/96

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TEST BORE REPORT

CLIENT: TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD
PROJECT: FILM STUDIOS
LOCATION: RAS SHOWGROUND - MOORE PARK

DATE: 19 FEB 1996
PROJECT No.: 23662
SURFACE LEVEL: 47.0

BORE No. 13
SHEET 1 OF 1

Depth m	Description of Strata	Type	Depth (m)	Test Results	Core Recovery %
0	FILLING - very loose dark brown silty sand				
	- sandstone filling below 0.55m	D	0.5		
	- bitumen pieces to 20mm				
0.8	FILLING - generally moderately compacted, red brown silty clay with some sand and sandstone gravel	D	0.9		
0.9		D	1.0		
1.1	FILLING - generally moderately compacted, dark brown silty sand and light grey sand - light grey sandstone gravel to 10mm				
	TEST BORE DISCONTINUED AT 1.1 METRES - (refusal in gravelly filling)				

RIG: HAND TOOLS DRILLER: ANDREWS LOGGED: CASTRISSIOS CASING: NIL
TYPE OF BORING: 110mm DIAMETER HOLLOW FLIGHT AUGER
GROUND WATER OBSERVATIONS: NO FREE GROUND WATER OBSERVED
REMARKS:

SAMPLING & IN SITU TESTING LEGEND

A Auger sample
B Bulk sample
D Disturbed sample
[illegible] Hand Vane
M Moisture content (%)
pp Pocket Penetration (kPa)
[illegible] tube
wp Plastic Limit (%)

CHECKED:
Initials: [illegible]
Date: 13/3/96

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RESULTS OF DYNAMIC PENETROMETER TESTS

CLIENT	TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD	DATE	19/2/96
PROJECT	FILM STUDIOS	PROJECT NO	23662
LOCATION	RAS SHOWGROUND, MOORE PARK	PAGE NO	1 of 1

TEST LOCATIONS	8	13								
DEPTH m	PENETRATION RESISTANCE BLOWS/150mm									
0.00 - 0.15	1	3								
0.15 - 0.30	2	2								
0.30 - 0.45	3	4								
0.45 - 0.60	3	8								
0.60 - 0.75	2	5								
0.75 - 0.90	1	5								
0.90 - 1.05	2	8								
1.05 - 1.20	5	7								
1.20 - 1.35	4	6								
1.35 - 1.50	4	6								
1.50 - 1.65	4	4								
1.65 - 1.80	4	2								
1.80 - 1.95	5	3								
1.95 - 2.10	5	3								
2.10 - 2.25	7	3								
2.25 - 2.40	5	3								
2.40 - 2.55										
2.55 - 2.70										
2.70 - 2.85										
2.85 - 3.00										

TEST METHOD AS 1289.6.3.2, CONE PENETROMETER ✓
AS 1289.6.3.3, FLAT END PENETROMETER

TESTED BY: AC
CHECKED BY: AC

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

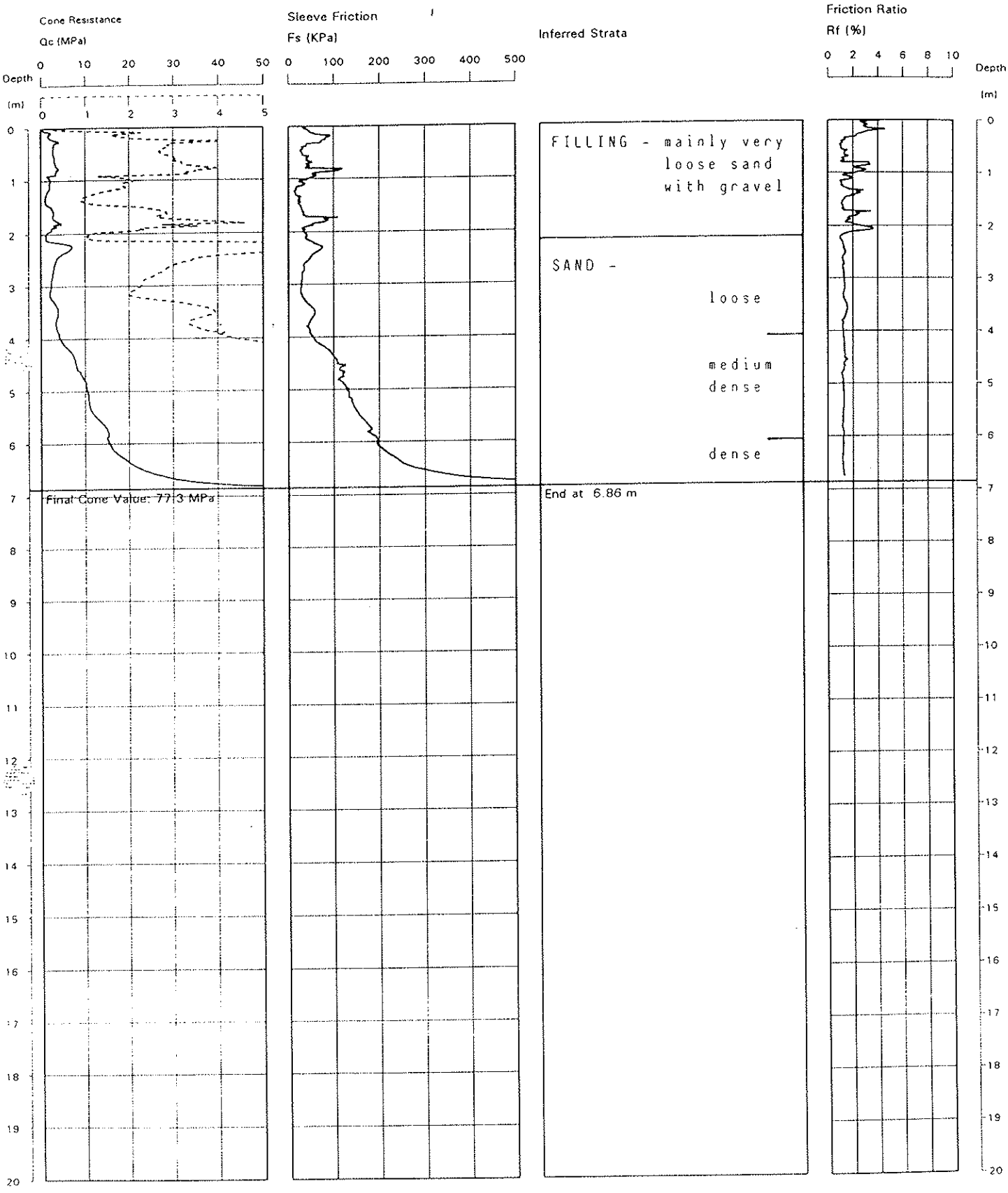
PROJECT No 23662

CPT 6

Page 1 of 1

DATE 13 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 47.4



REMARKS

File: A:\23662-06.CPT
Cone ID: CONE-902 Type: Standard

Date	2/96
Plotted	AC
Checked	

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

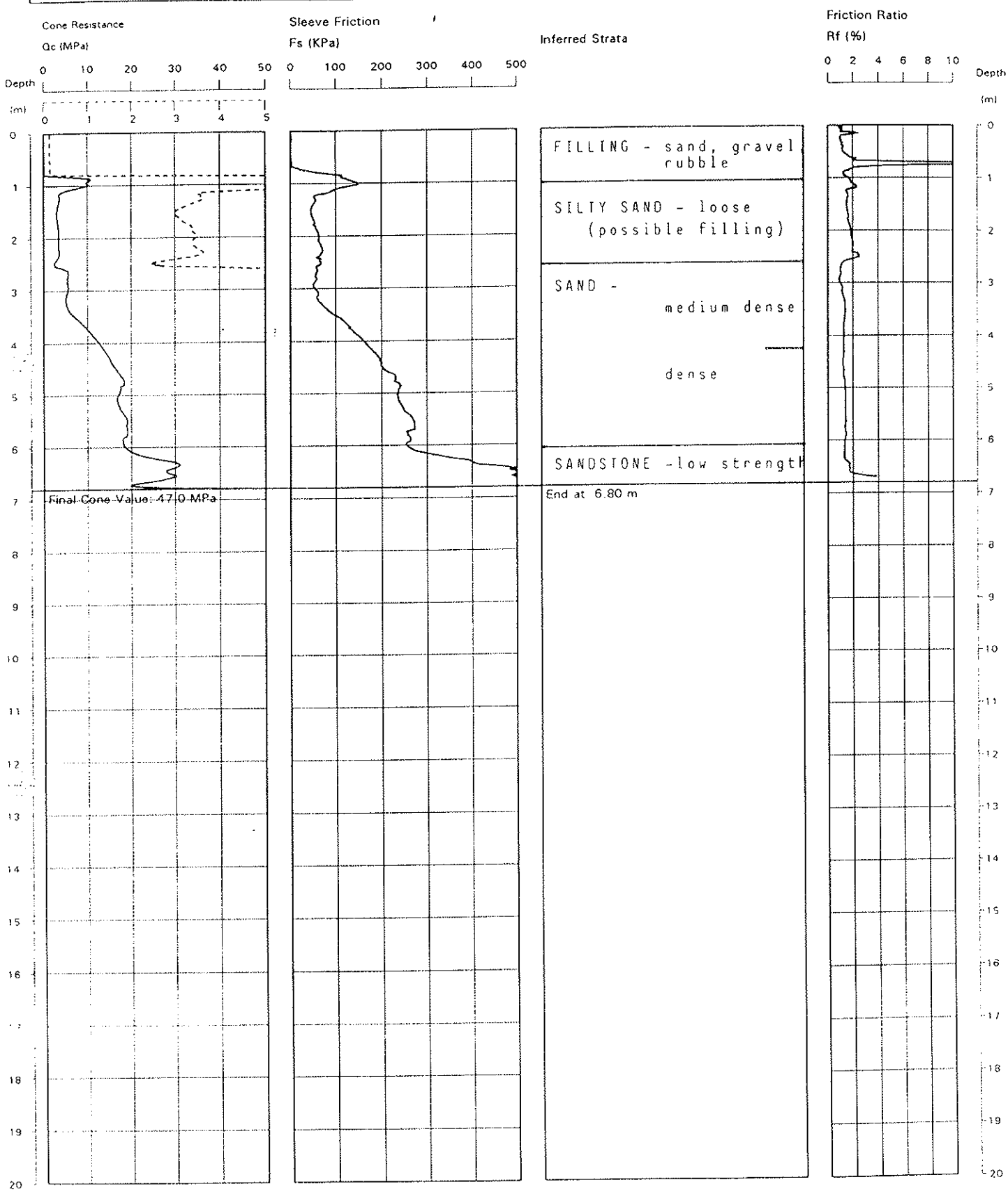
PROJECT No 23662

CPT 7

Page 1 of 1

DATE 13 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 47.4



REMARKS DUMMY CONE TO 0.8 METRES DEPTH
HOLE COLLAPSE AT 6.2 METRES DEPTH

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Cone ID: CONE-902 Type: Standard

Date 2/96
Plotted AC
Checked

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

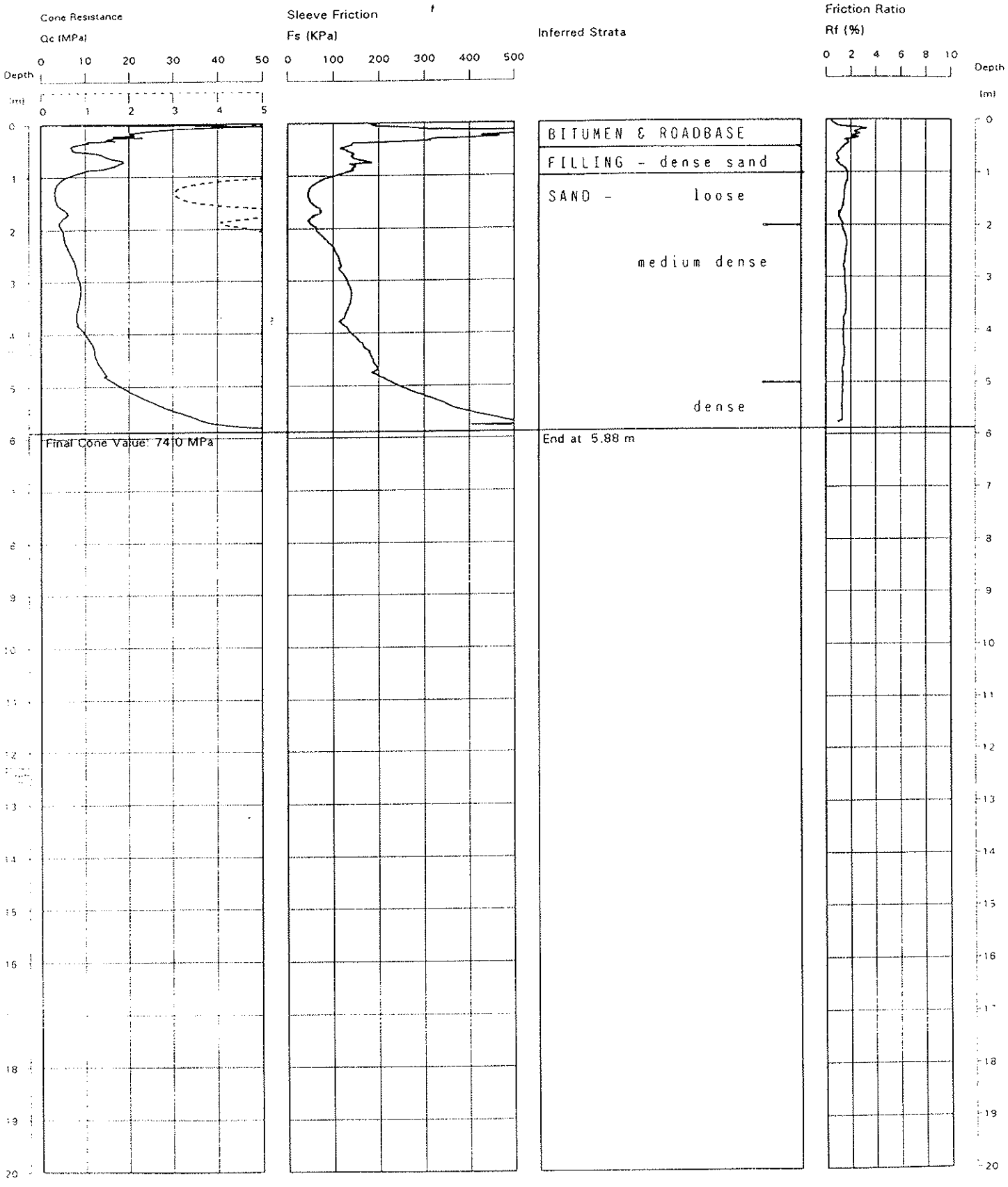
PROJECT No 23662

CPT 9

Page 1 of 1

DATE 13 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 48.7



REMARKS HOLE COLLAPSE AT 5.7 METRES DEPTH

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Cone ID: CONE-902 Type Standard

Date 2/96
Plotted AC
Checked

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

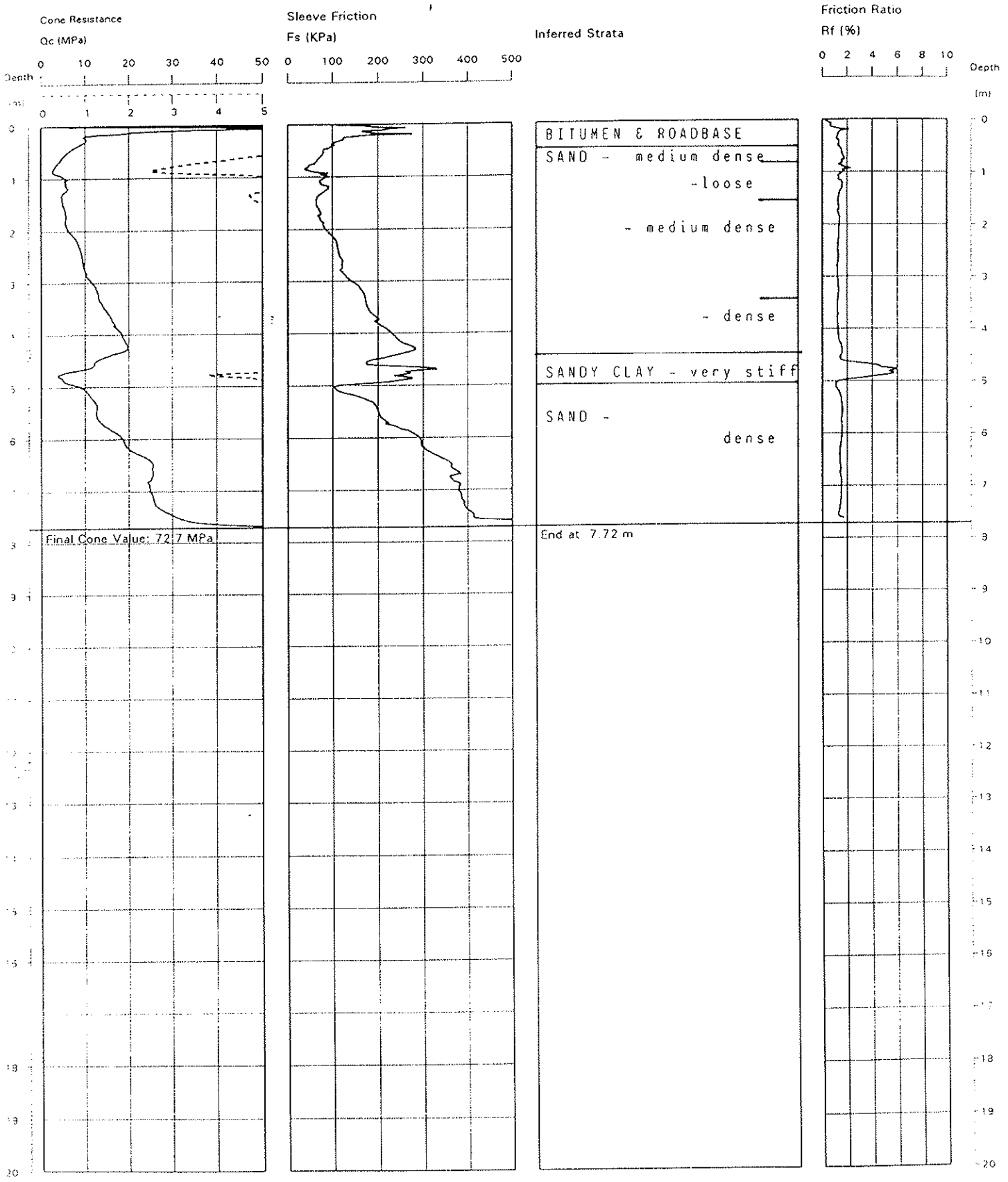
PROJECT No 23662

CPT 10

Page 1 of 1

DATE 13 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 48.9



REMARKS HOLE COLLAPSE AT 7.6 METRES DEPTH

File: A:\23662-10.CPT
Cone ID. CONE-902 Type Standard

Date 2/96
Plotted AC
Checked

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

PROJECT No 23662

CPT 11

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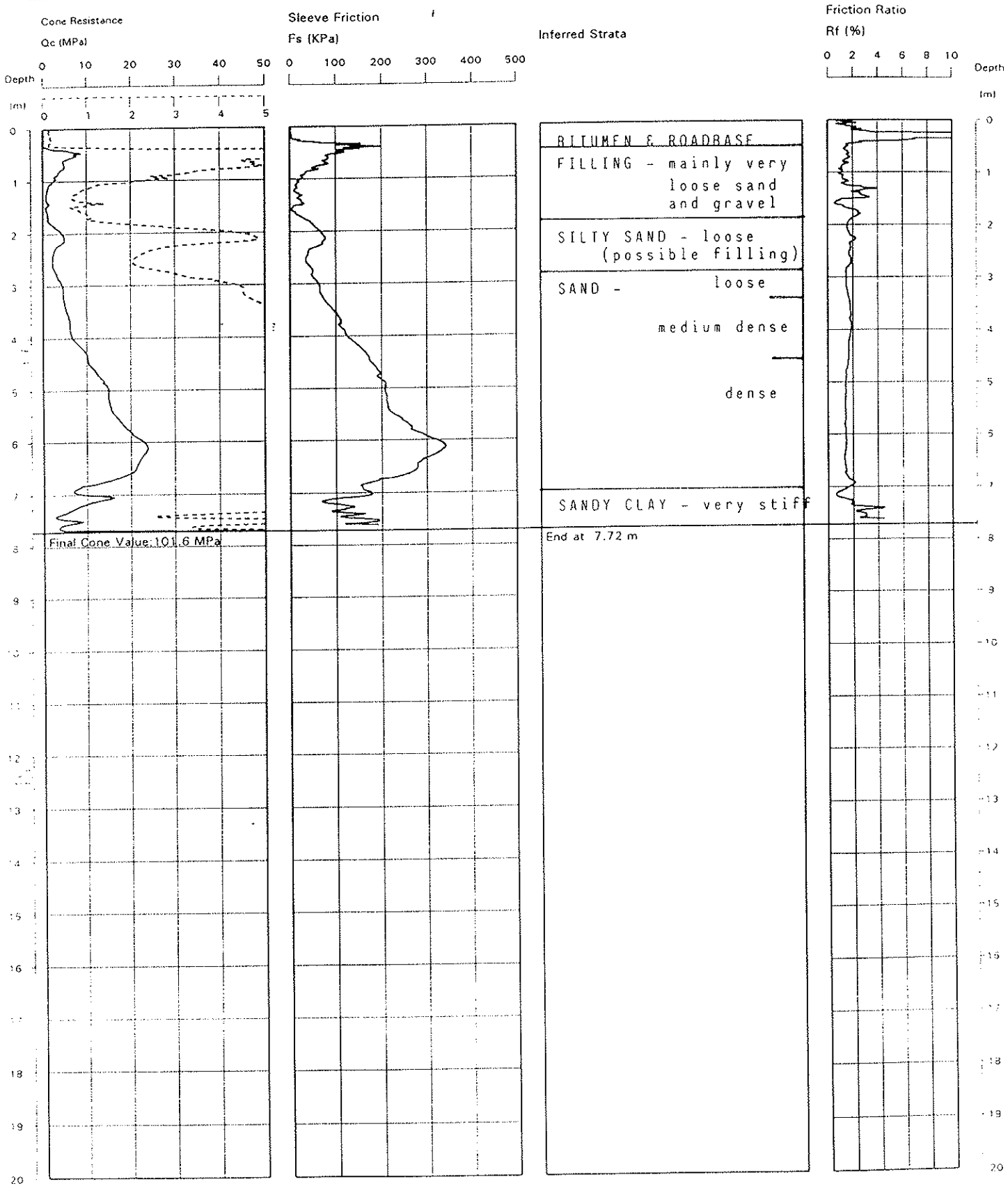
DATE 13 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 46.4



REMARKS DUMMY CONE TO 0.5 METRES DEPTH
HOLE COLLAPSE AT 7.1 METRES DEPTH

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Cone ID: CONE 902 Type: Standard

Date 2/96
Plotted AC
Checked

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

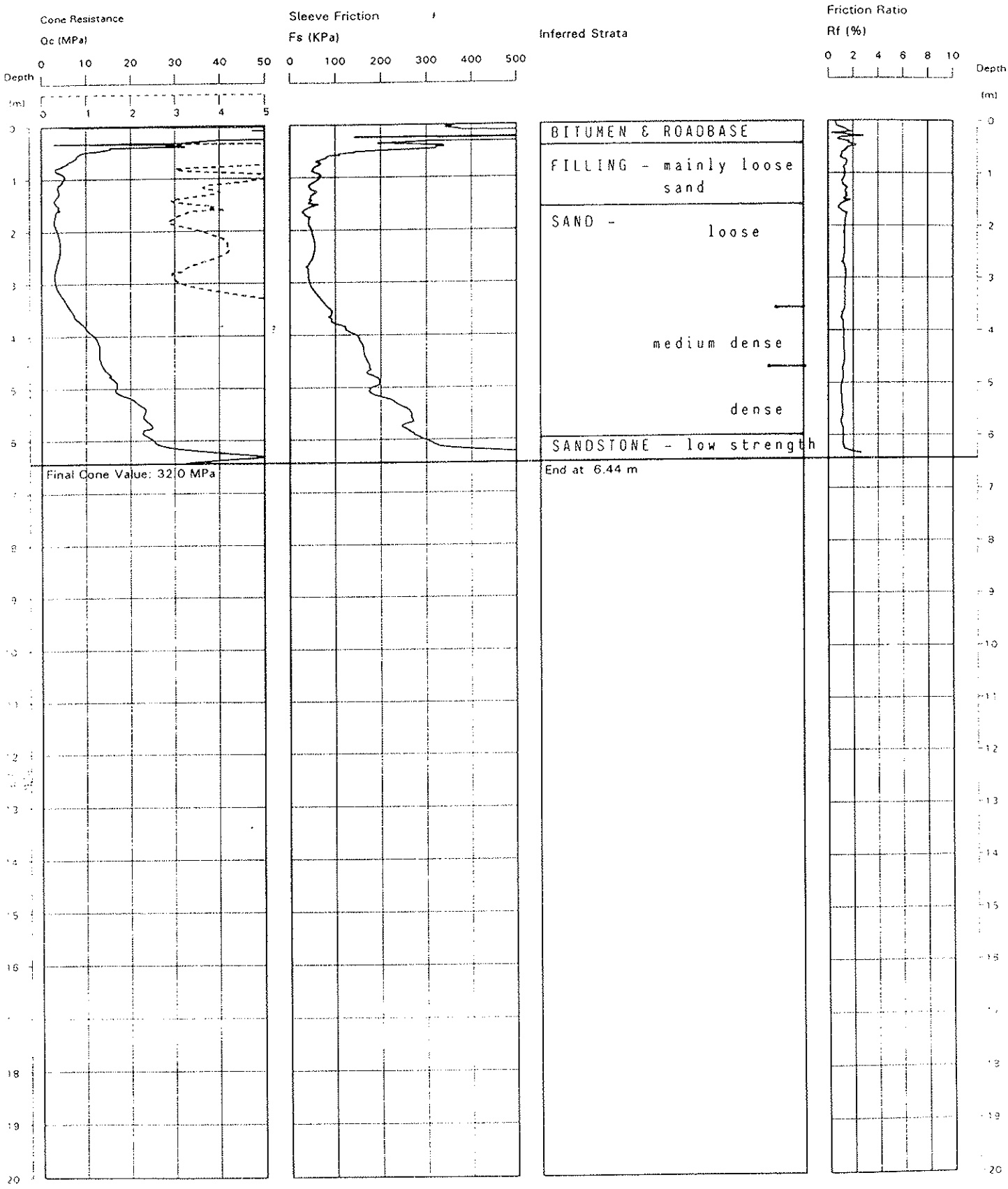
PROJECT No 23662

CPT 12

Page 1 of 1

DATE 12 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 45.0



REMARKS: HOLE COLLAPSE AT 6.2 METRES DEPTH

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Cone ID: CONE 902 Type Standard

Date 2/96
Plotted AC
Checked

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

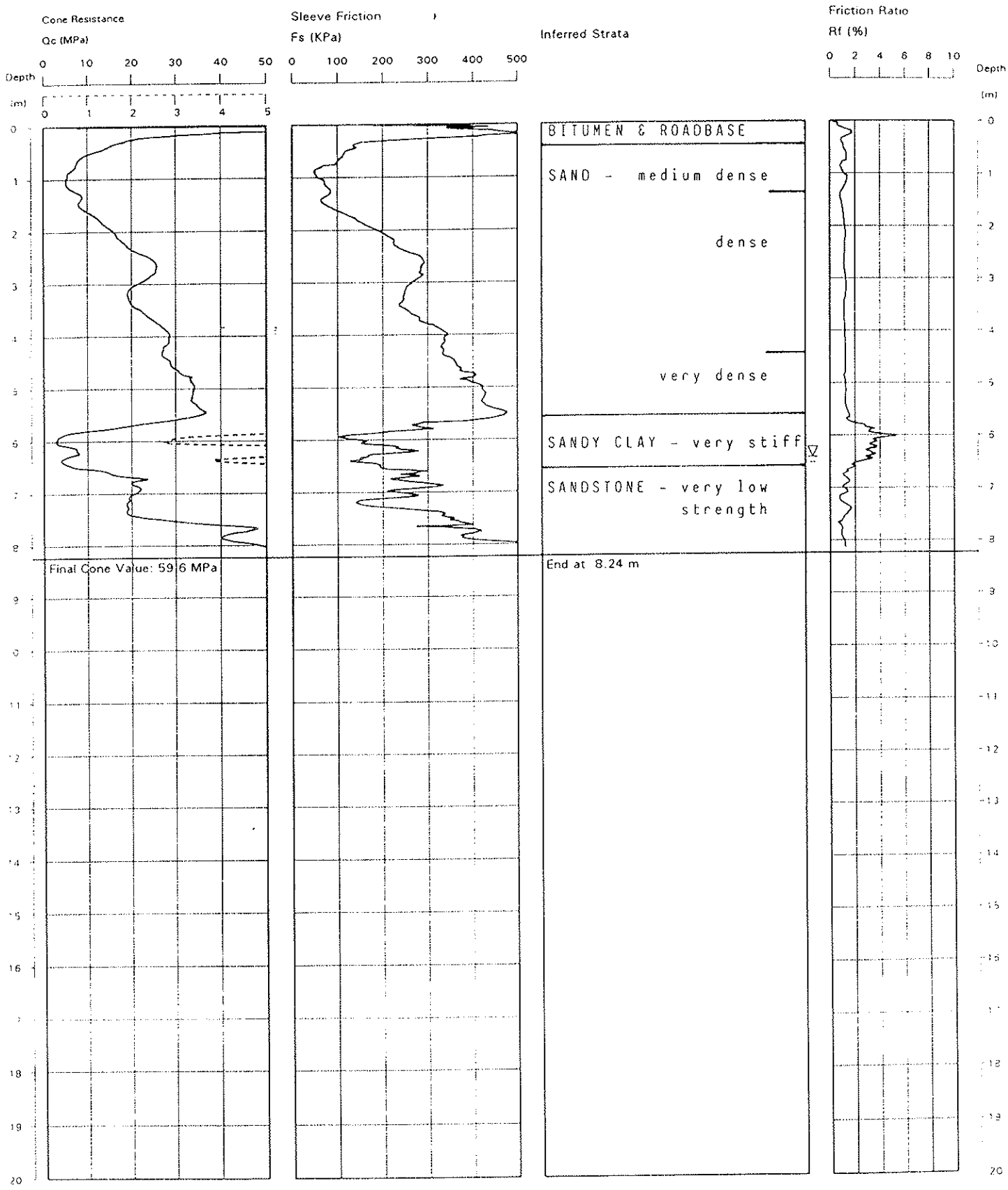
PROJECT No 23662

CPT 14

Page 1 of 1

DATE 12 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 43.5



REMARKS:
Water Level after test 6.4m depth

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Cone ID CONE 902 Type Standard

Date	2/96
Plotted	AC
Checked	

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

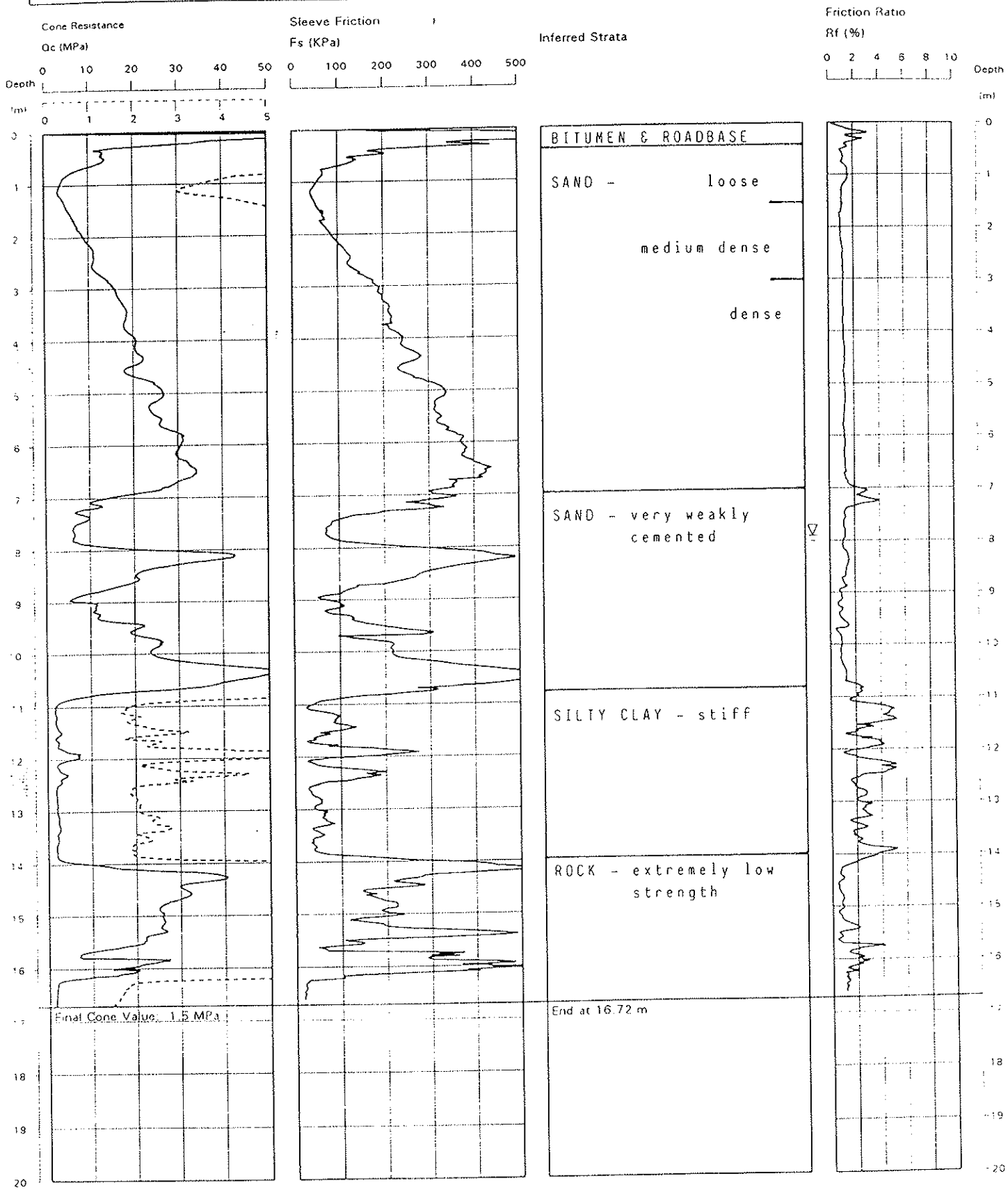
PROJECT No 23662

CPT 17

Page 1 of 1

DATE 12 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 43.4



REMARKS:
Water Level after test, 7.9m depth

File A:\23662-17.CPT
Cone ID CONE 902 Type: Standard

Date	2/96
Plotted	AC
Checked	

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

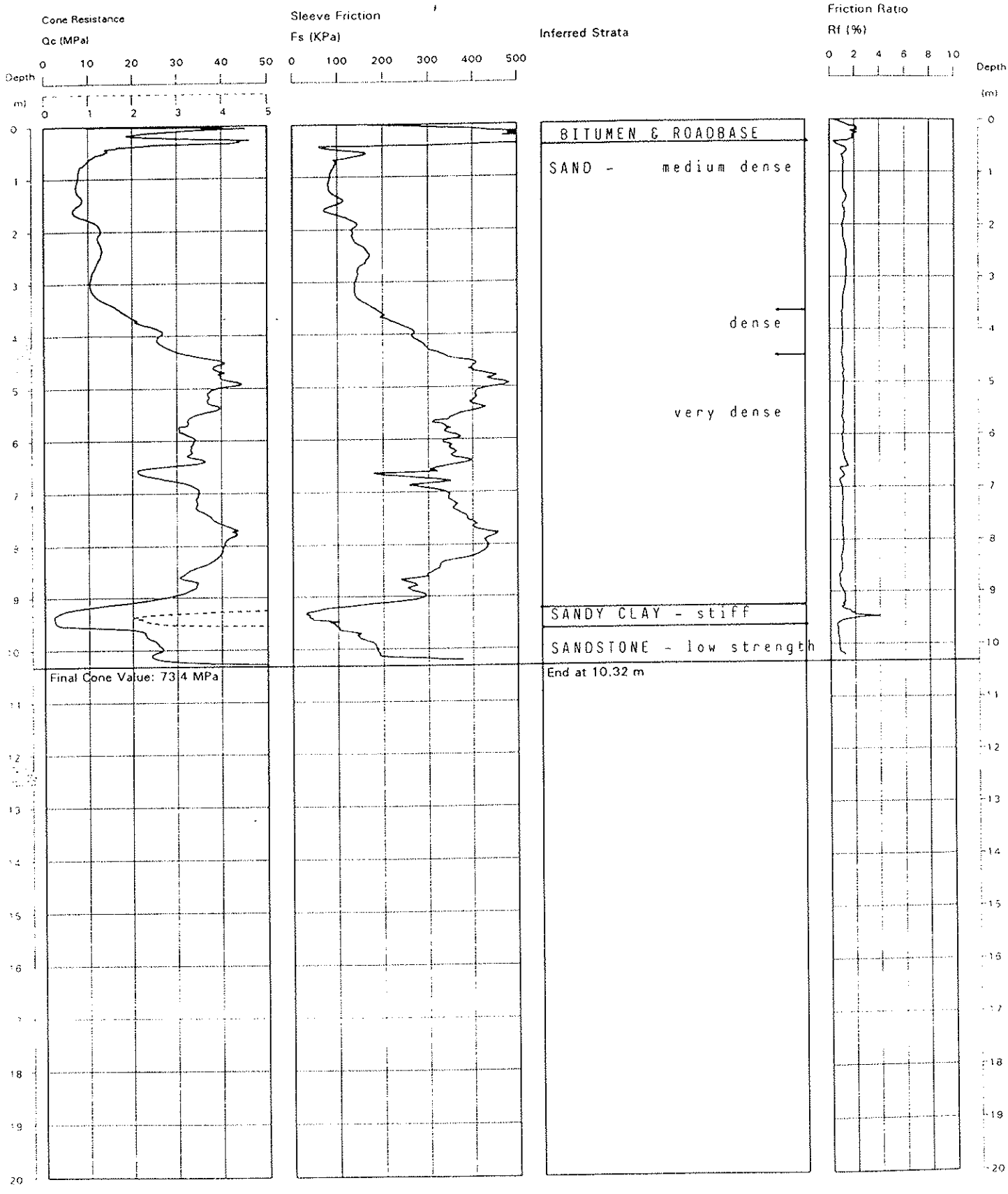
PROJECT No 23662

CPT 18

Page 1 of 1

DATE 12 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 43.2



REMARKS: HOLE COLLAPSE AT 6.1 METRES DEPTH

File: A:\23662 18.CPT
Cone ID: CONE:902 Type: Standard

Date	2/96
Plotted	AC
Checked	

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

PROJECT No 23662

CPT 19

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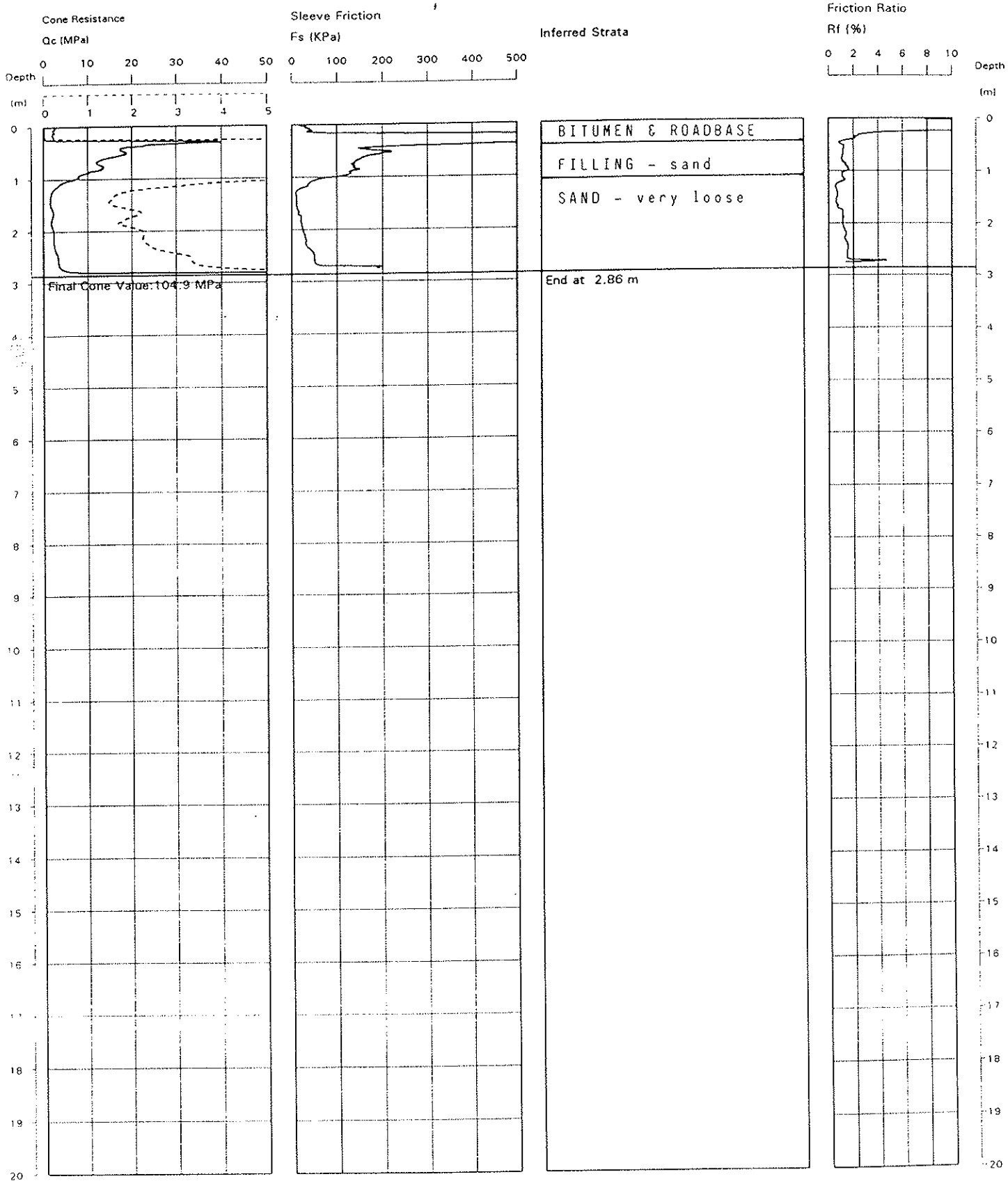
DATE 12 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 44.6



REMARKS:

File: A:\23662-19.CPT
Cone ID: CONE-902 Type Standard

Date	2/96
Plotted	AC
Checked	

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

PROJECT No 23662

CPT 21

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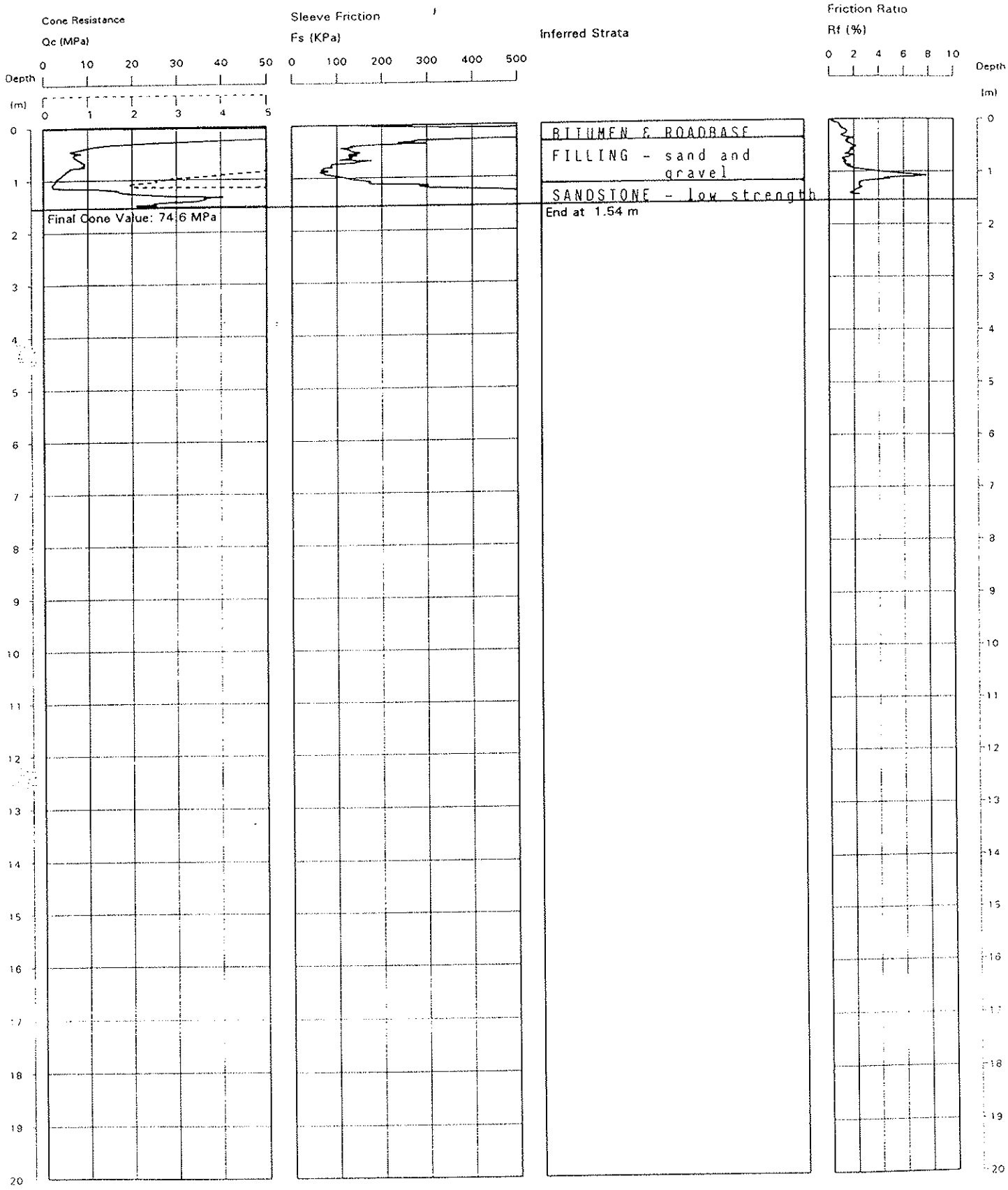
DATE 13 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 47.2



REMARKS HOLE OPEN

File: A:\23662-21.CPT
Cone ID: CONE 902 Type: Standard

Date 2/96
Plotted AK
Checked

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

PROJECT No 23662

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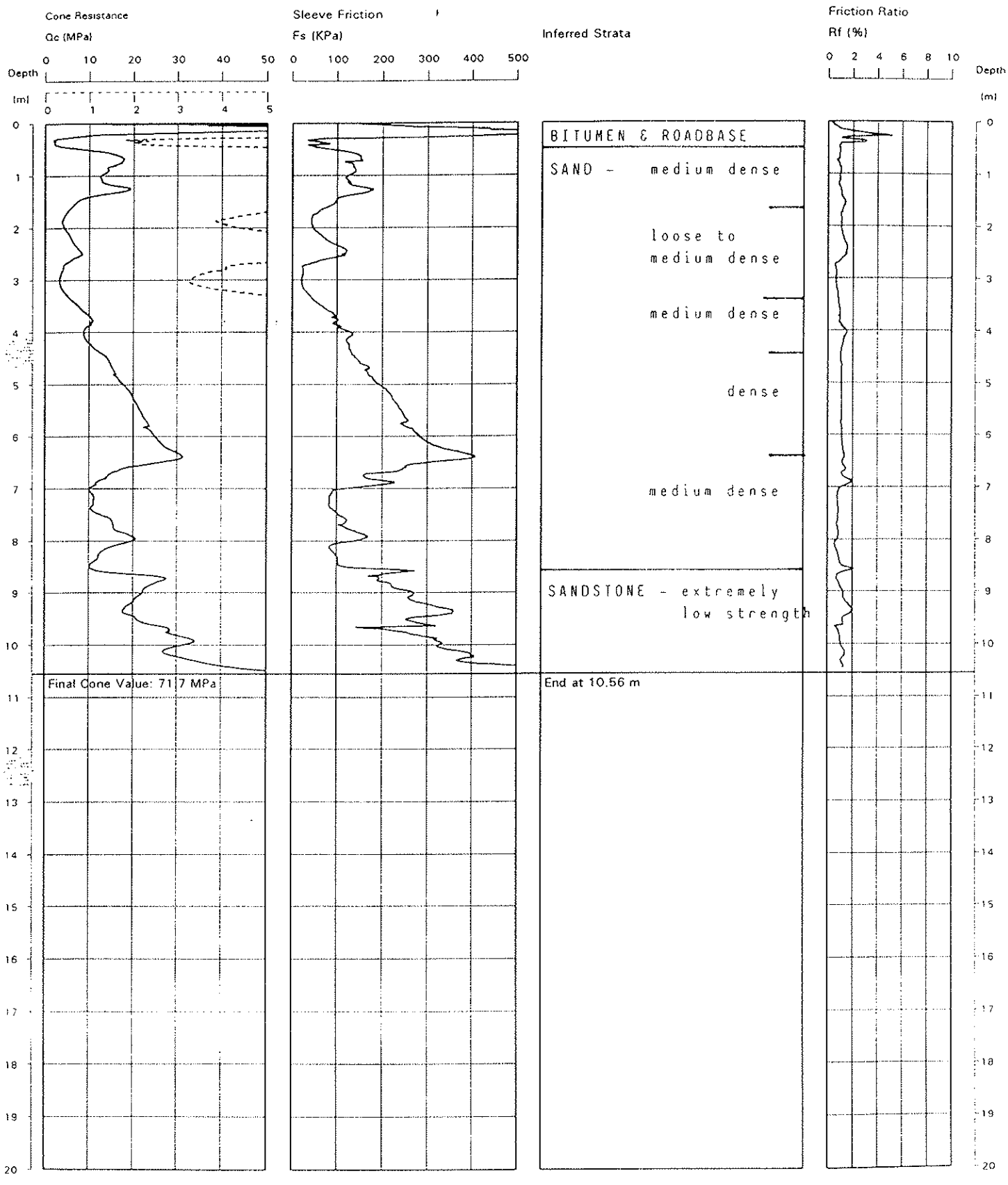
DATE 12 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 42.7



REMARKS: HOLE COLLAPSE AT 8.7 METRES DEPTH

File: A:\23662-22.CPT
Cone ID CONE-902 Type: Standard

Date 2/96
Plotted
Checked

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CLIENT TAYLOR LAUDER CONSULTANTS PTY LTD

PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

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CPT 23

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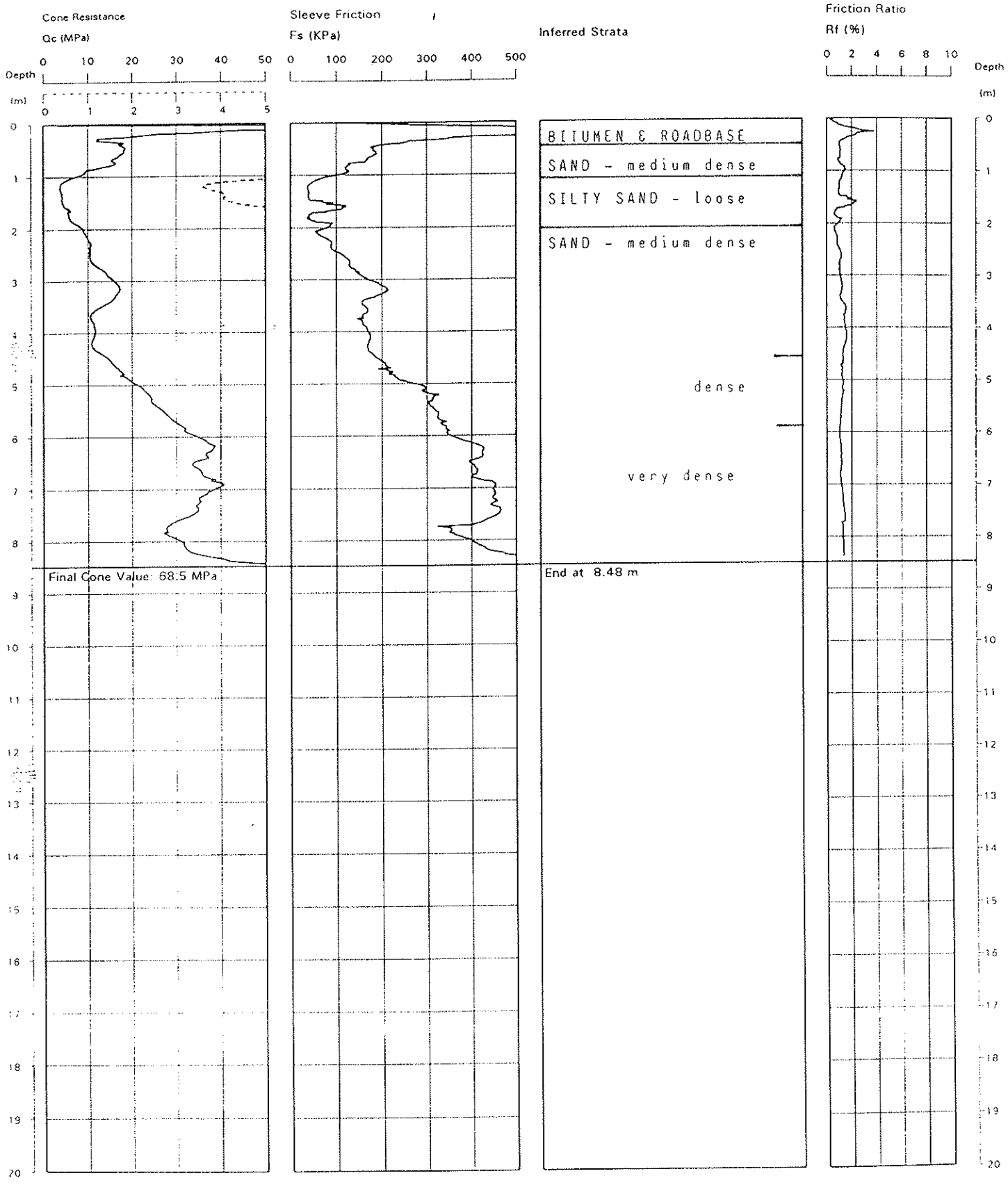
DATE 12 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 42.9



REMARKS: HOLE COLLAPSE AT 8.2 METRES DEPTH

File: A:\23662-23.CPT
Cone ID: CONE-902 Type: Standard

Date 2/96
Plotted
Checked

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PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

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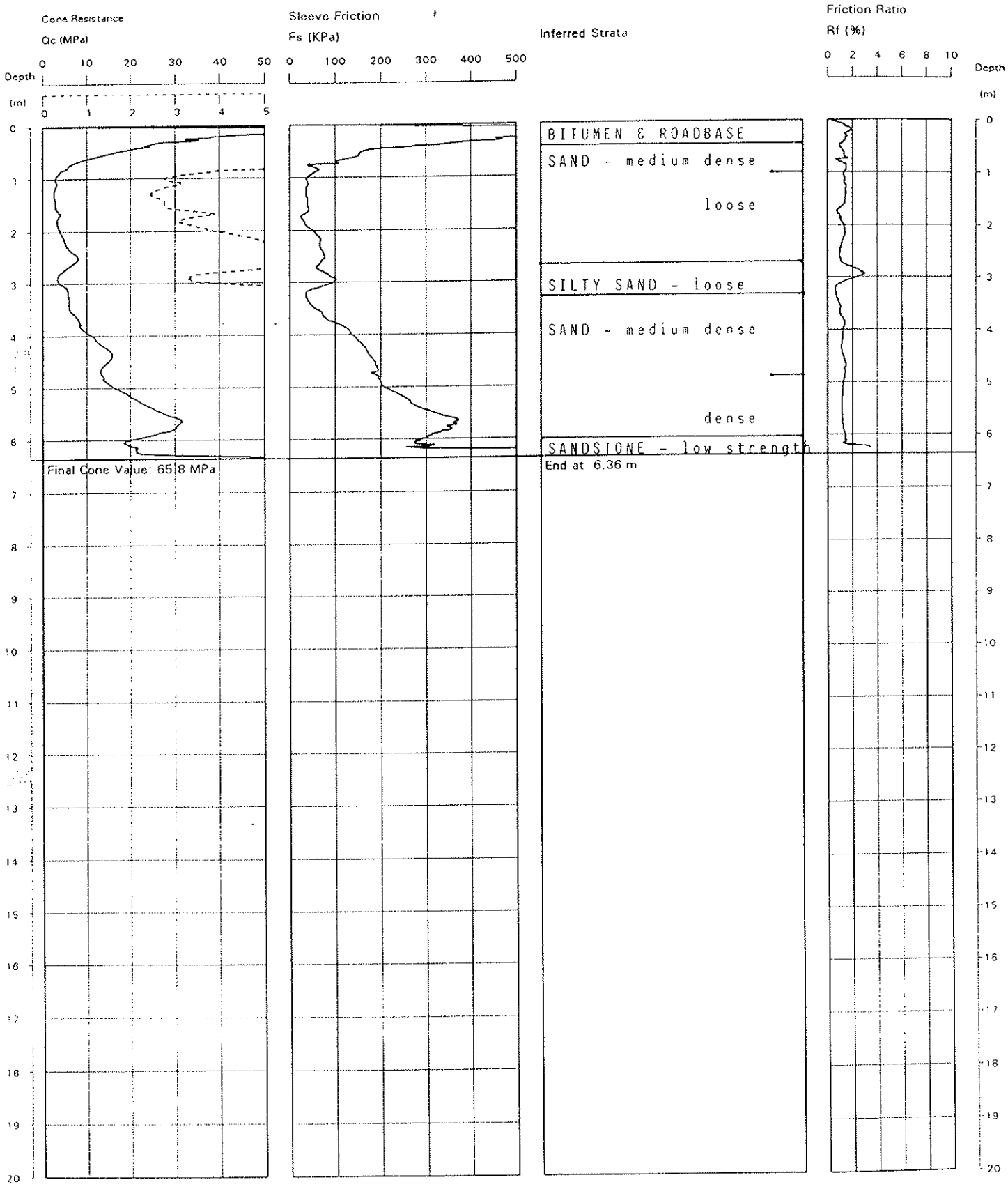
DATE 12 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 43.5



REMARKS HOLE COLLAPSE AT 6.2 METRES DEPTH

File: A:\23662-24.CPT
Cone ID: CONE-902 Type: Standard

Date 2/96
Plotted AK
Checked GRW

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PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

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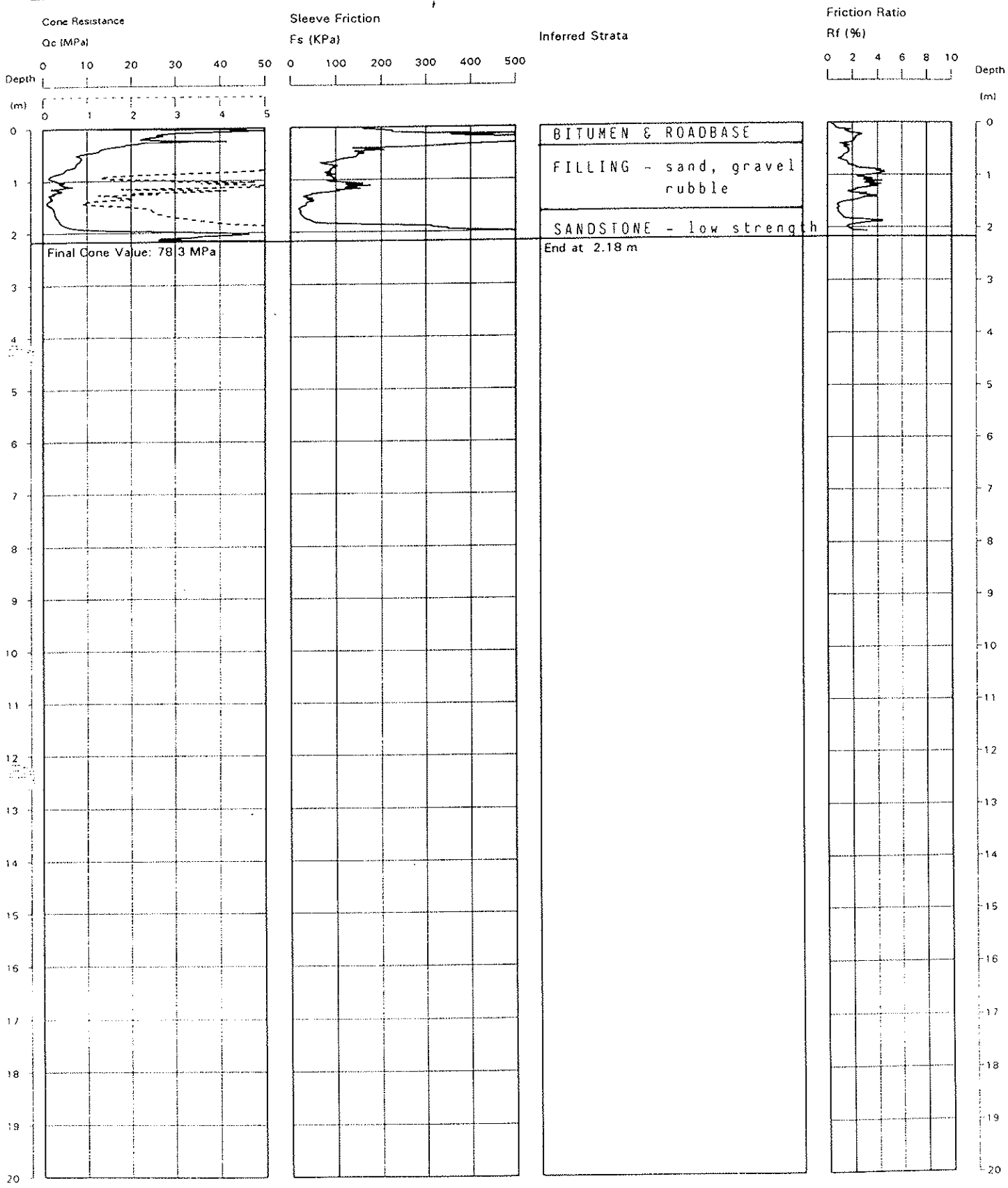
DATE 12 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 44.0



REMARKS: HOLE OPEN

File: A:\23662-25.CPT
Cone ID: CONE-902 Type: Standard

Date 2/96
Plotted AC
Checked

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CONE PENETRATION TEST

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PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

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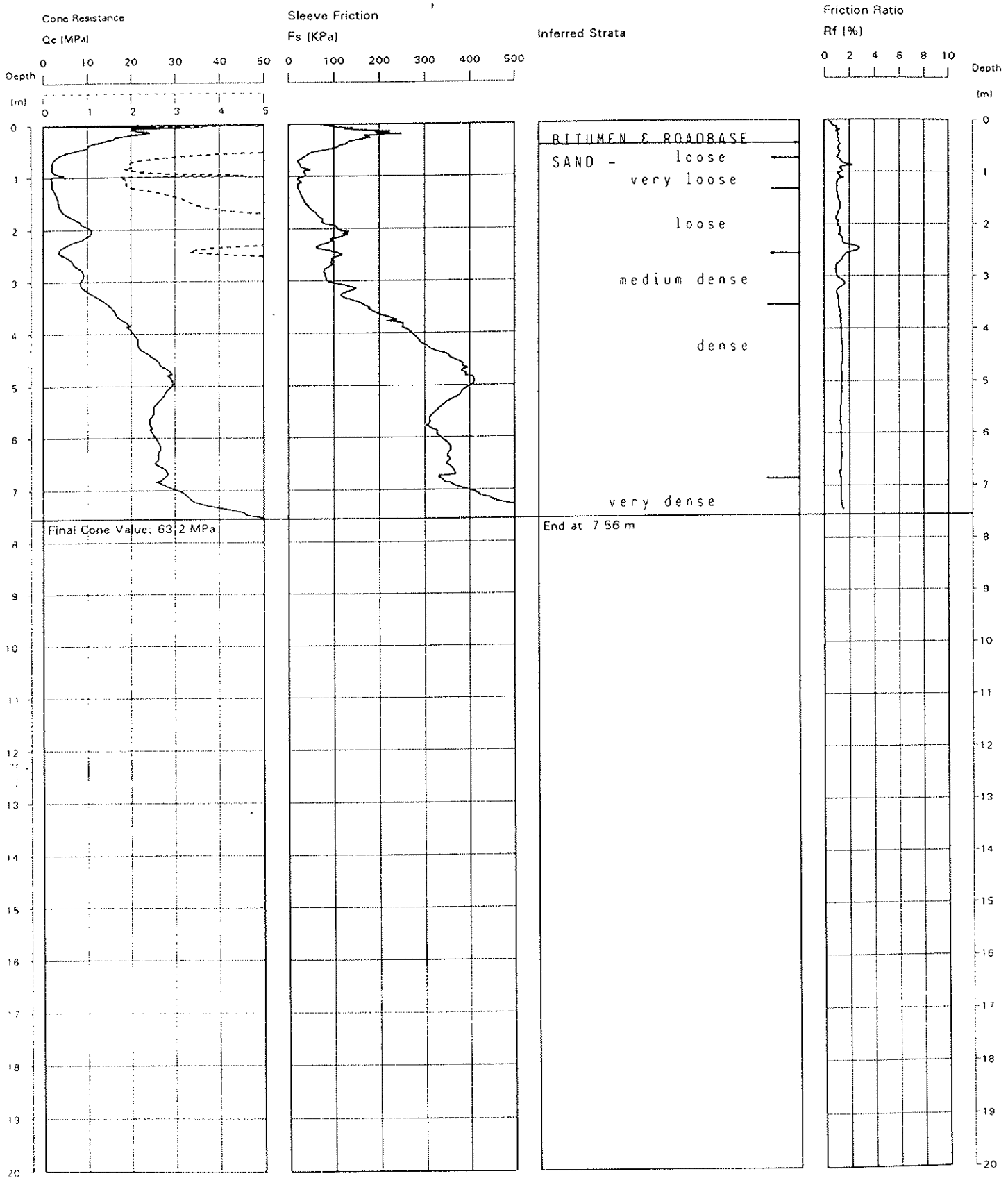
DATE 12 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 41.5



REMARKS

File: A:\23662-28.CPT
Cone ID: CONE-902 Type: Standard

Date 2/96
Plotted AC
Checked

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PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
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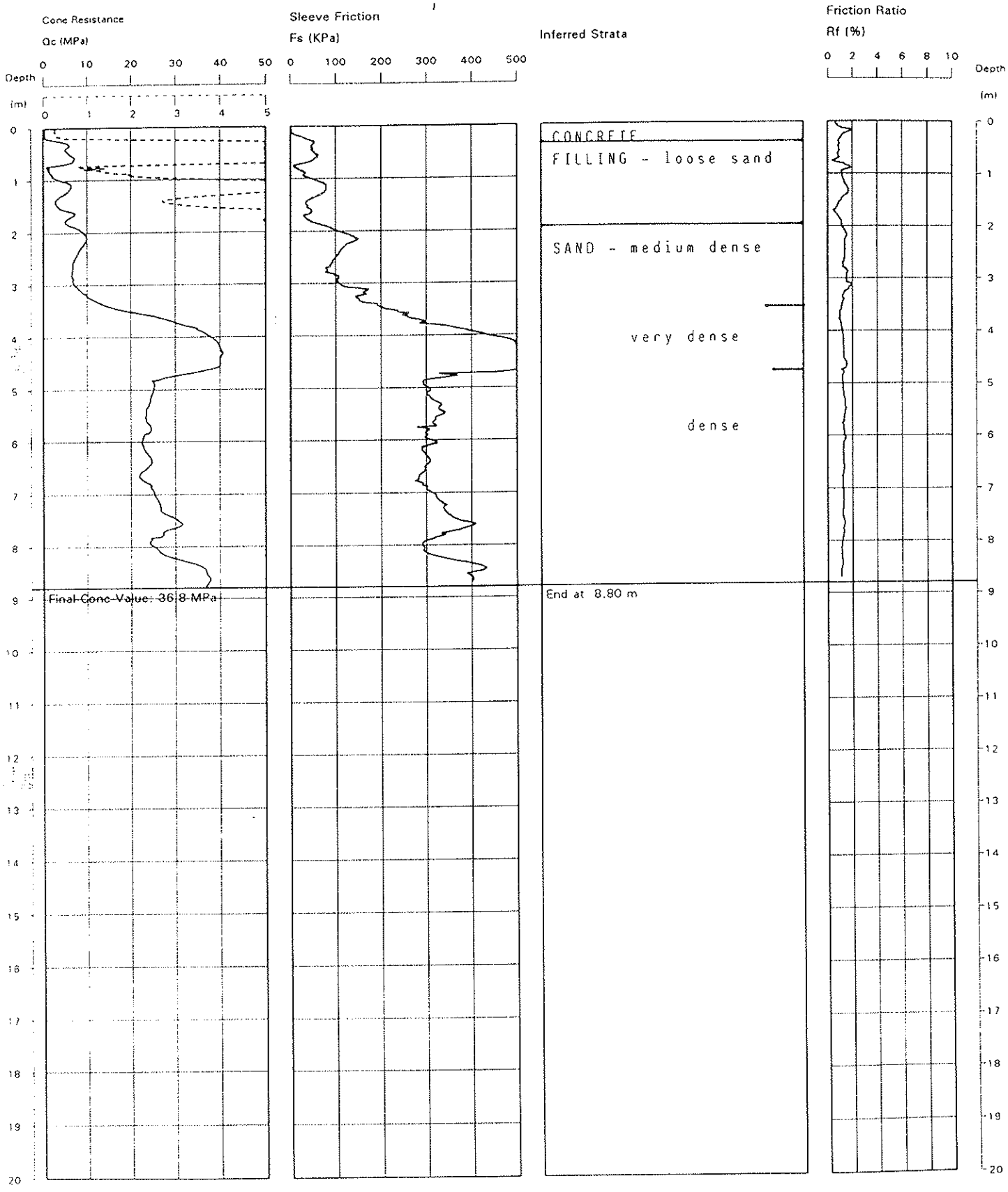
DATE 13 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 41.5



REMARKS CONCRETE TO 0.15 METRES DEPTH
HOLE COLLAPSE AT 8.2 METRES DEPTH

File: A:\23662-29.CPT
Cone ID: CONE-902 Type Standard

Date	2/96
Plotted	AC
Checked	

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PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
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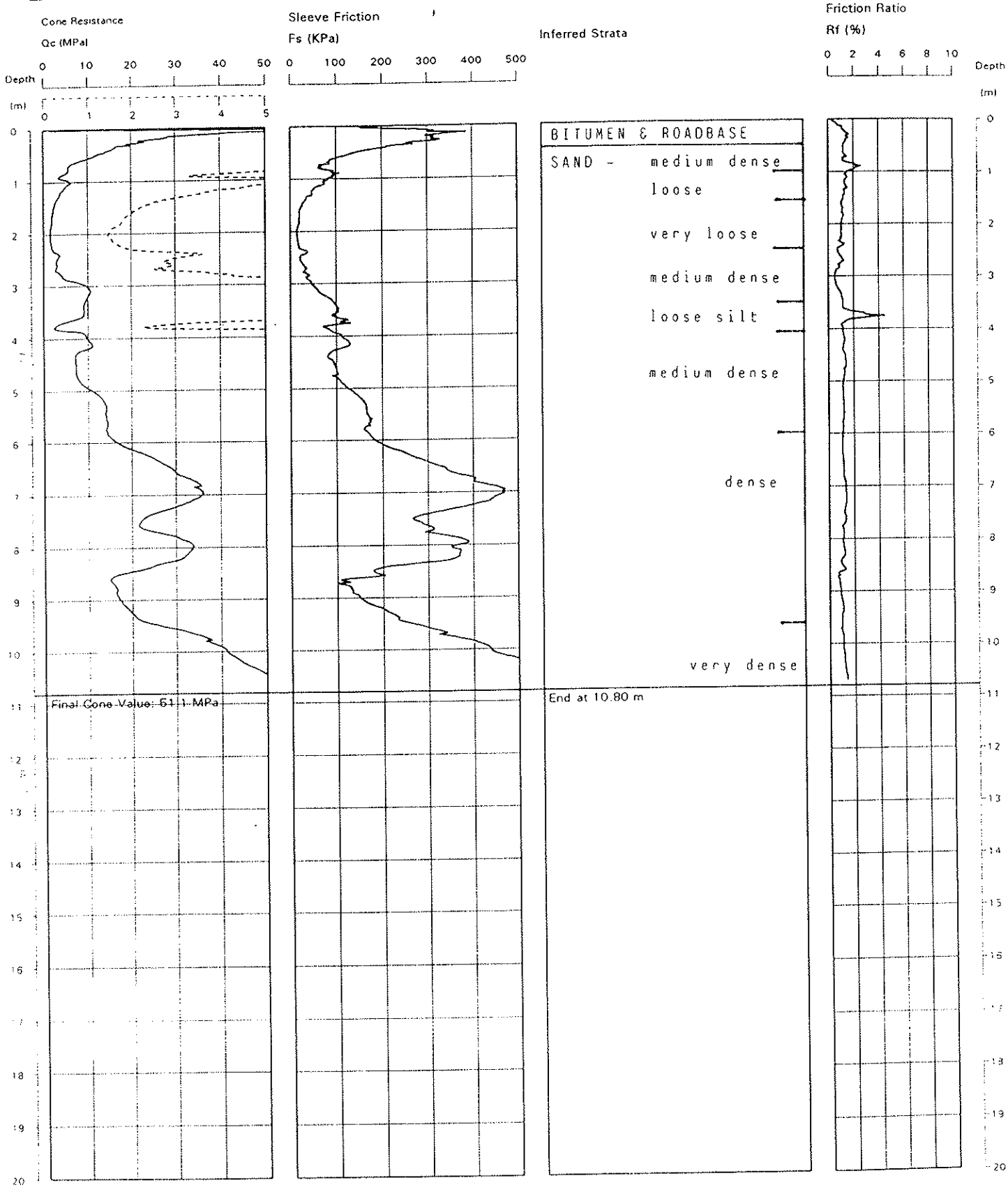
DATE 13 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 41.5



REMARKS HOLE COLLAPSE AT 8.0 METRES DEPTH

File: A:\23662-30.CPT
Cone ID: CONE-902 Type Standard

Date 2/96
Plotted AC
Checked

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PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
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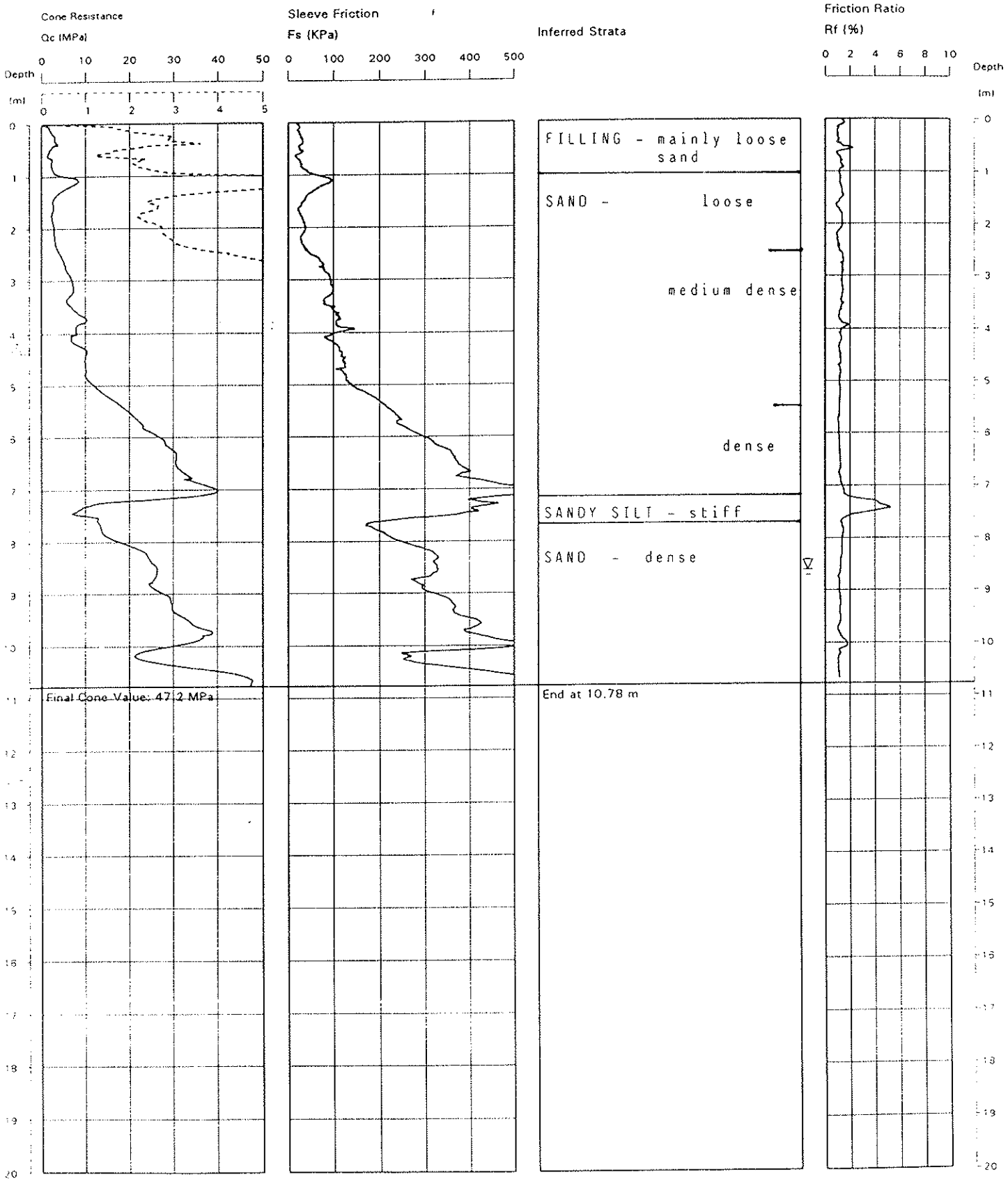
DATE 13 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 41.8



REMARKS:
Water Level after test: 8.6m depth

File: A:\23662-31.CPT
Cone ID: CONE-902 Type Standard

Date	2/96
Plotted	AC
Checked	

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PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

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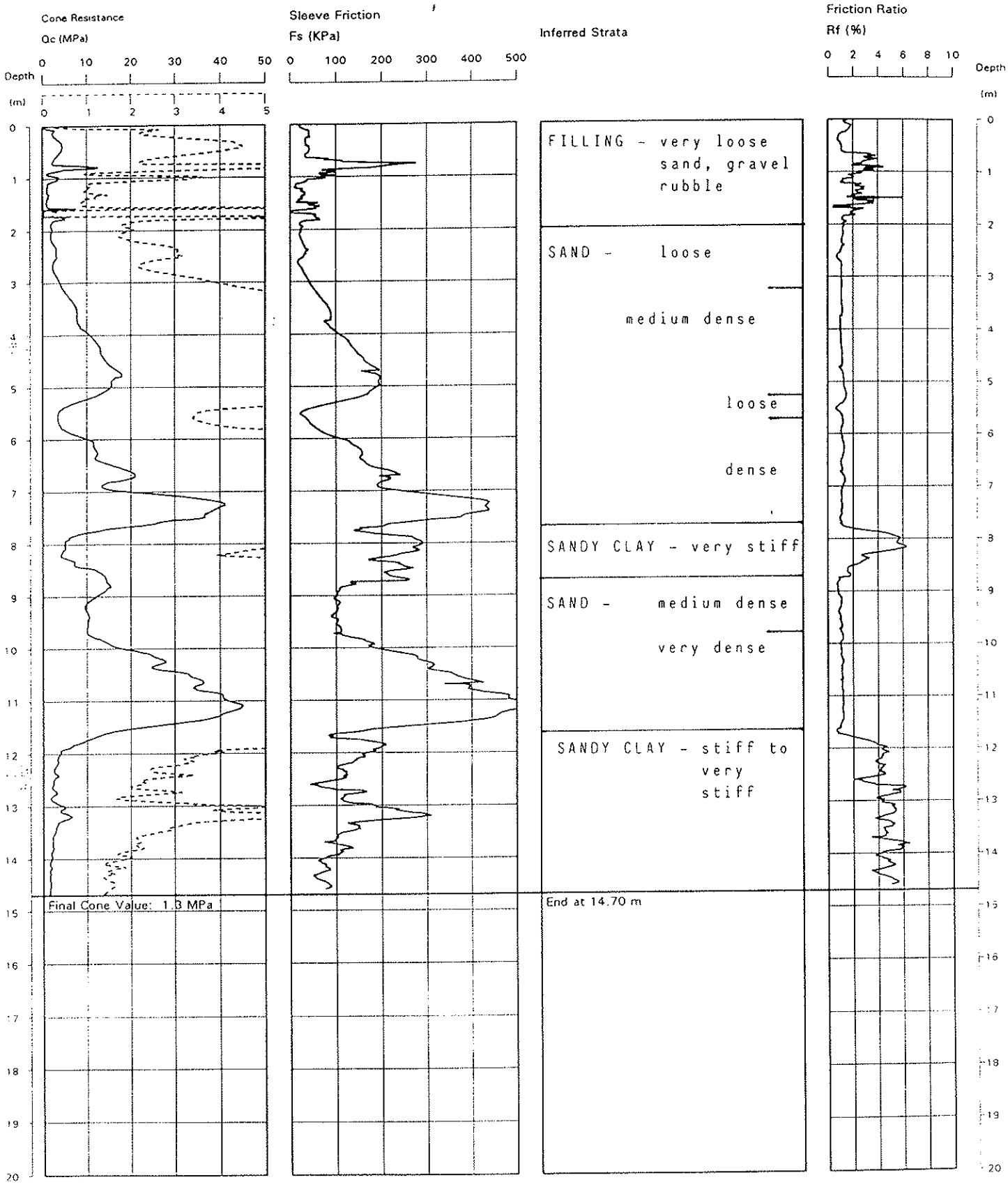
DATE 13 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 41.3



REMARKS: HOLE COLLAPSE AT 8.9 METRES DEPTH

File: A:\23662-32.CPT
Cone ID: CONE-902 Type: Standard

Date	2/96
Plotted	AC
Checked	

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PROJECT FILM STUDIOS

LOCATION R.A.S SHOWGROUND
MOORE PARK

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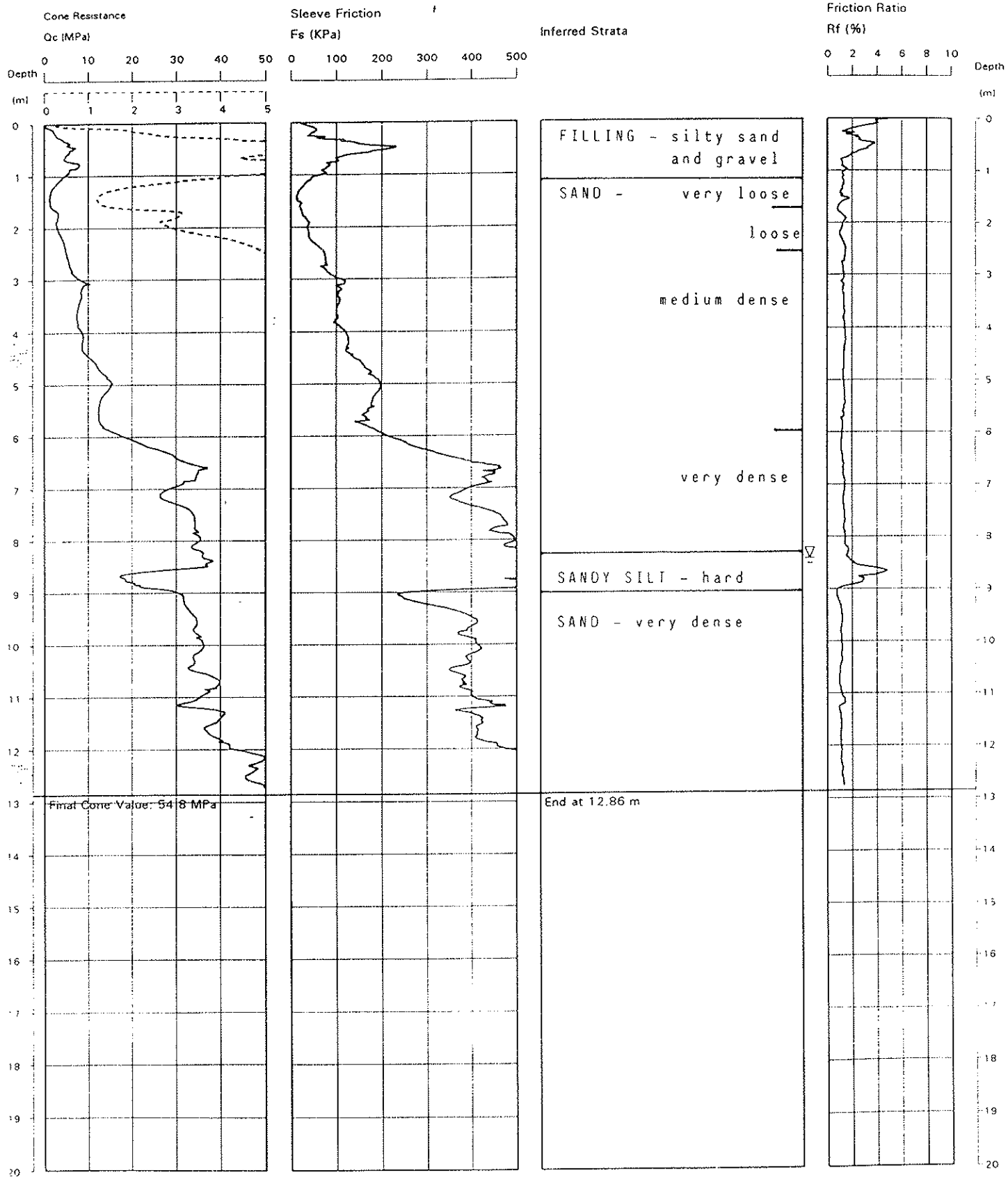
DATE 13 FEB 1996

SURFACE RL 41.4



REMARKS:
Water Level after test: 8.4m depth

File: A:\23662-33.CPT
Cone ID: CONE 902 Type: Standard

Date	2/96
Plotted	AC
Checked	

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