



Loftus Street entrance lobby



Loftus Street entrance lobby - staircase



Western corridor y - utilities 1.005



Bridge Street entrance door & reception

Figure 4.8: Internal views of Level 1 showing main staircase, Loftus Street entrance lobby, internal corridor and entrance door detailing.

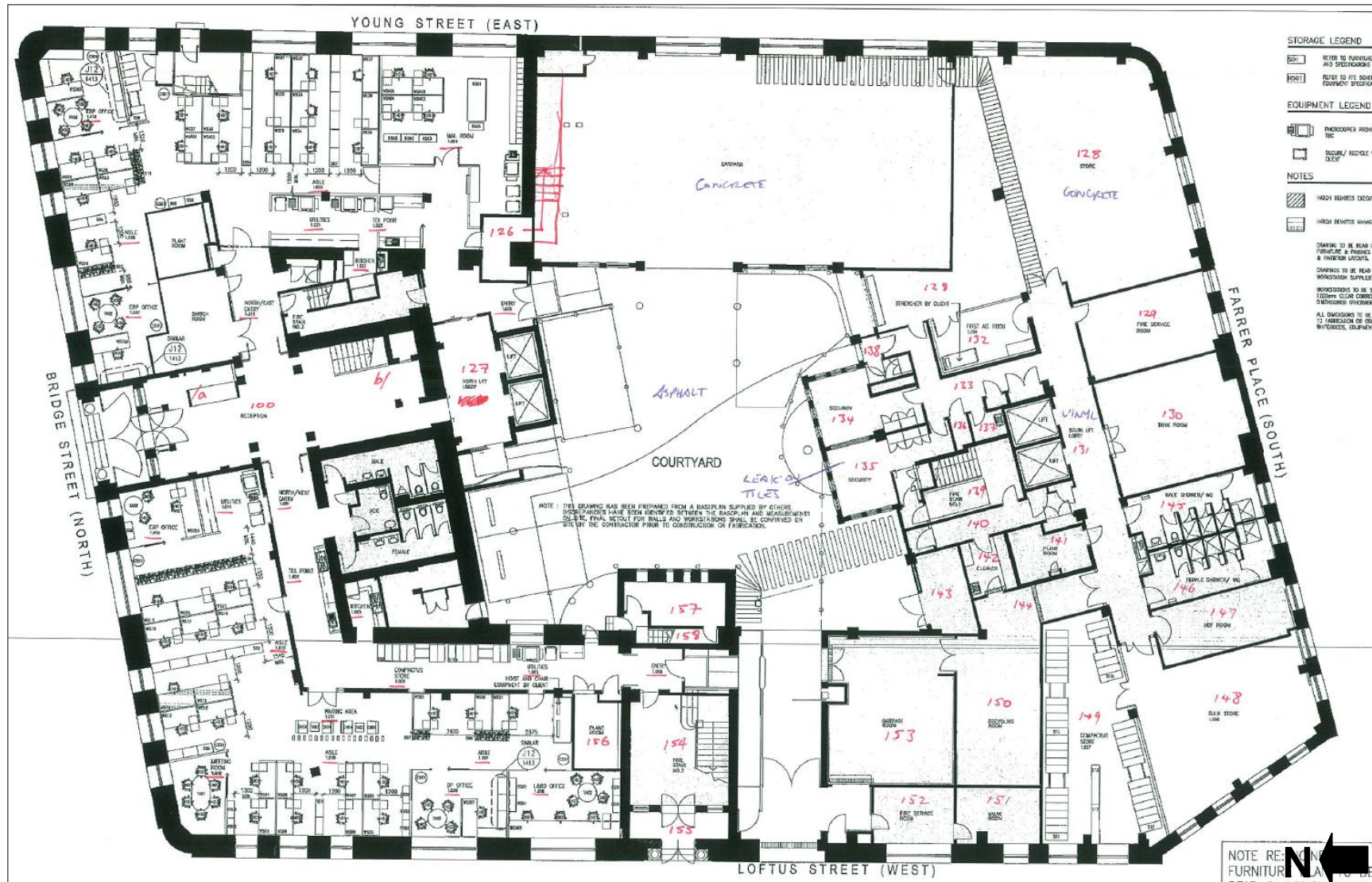


Figure 4.9: Level 1 floor plan
(Source: Kann Finch Group, 2011 with mark-ups by PVH architects, 2013)

4.10.3 INTERIORS - LEVEL 2



Figure 4.10: Internal views of level 2 showing internal office fit-outs of Director General and its Deputy, and original joinery and marble columns of the Ionic order in the Bridge Street stair well. Note the level 2 atrium space and its glazed roof structure by Ancher Mortlock & Woolley in 1994-96.



Figure 4.12: Internal views of level 2 showing memorial wall in the main corridor located behind the atrium dividing wall (space 2.12)

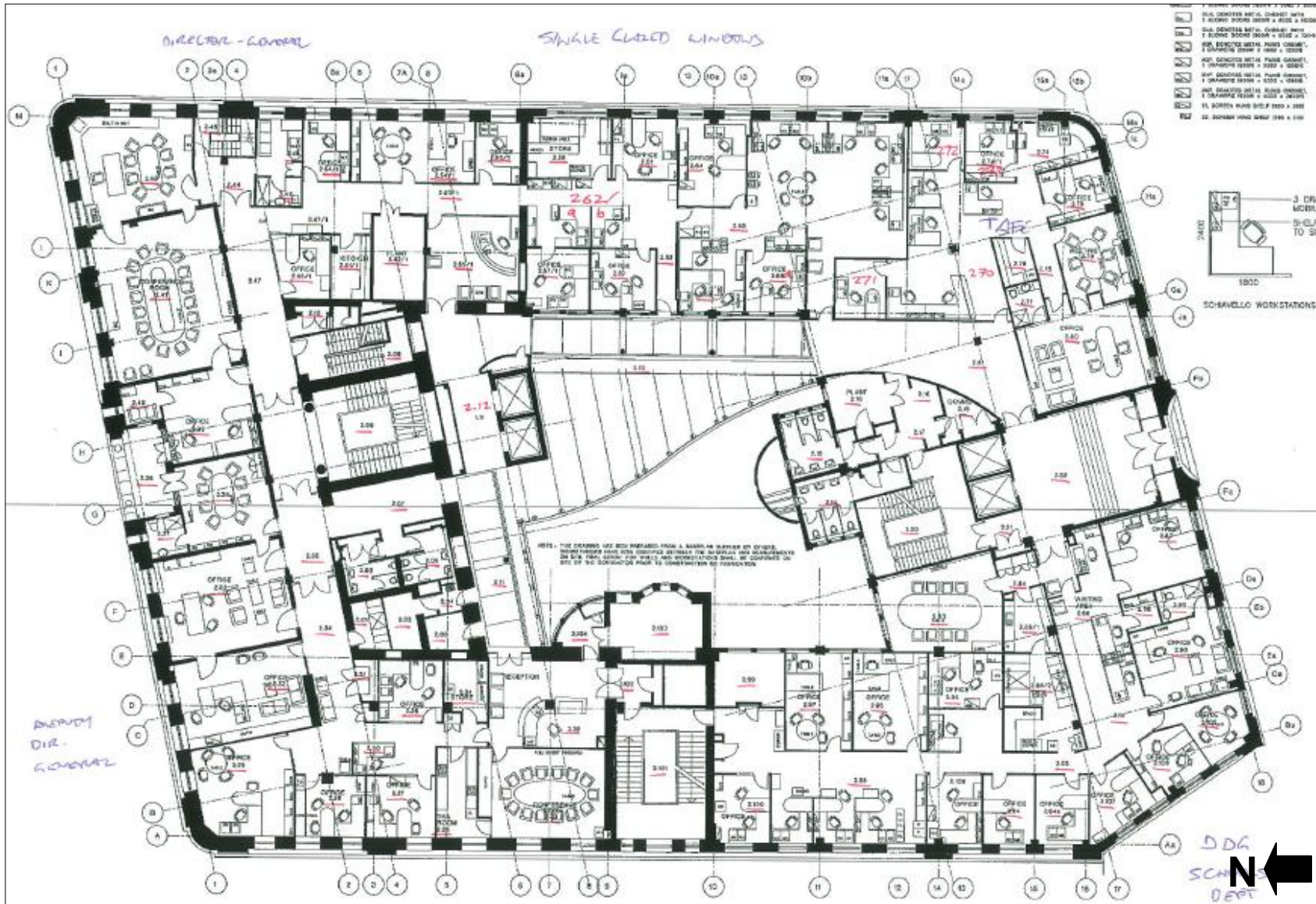


Figure 4.11: Level 2 floor plan
(Source: KannFinch Group, 2011)

4.10.4 INTERIORS - LEVEL 3

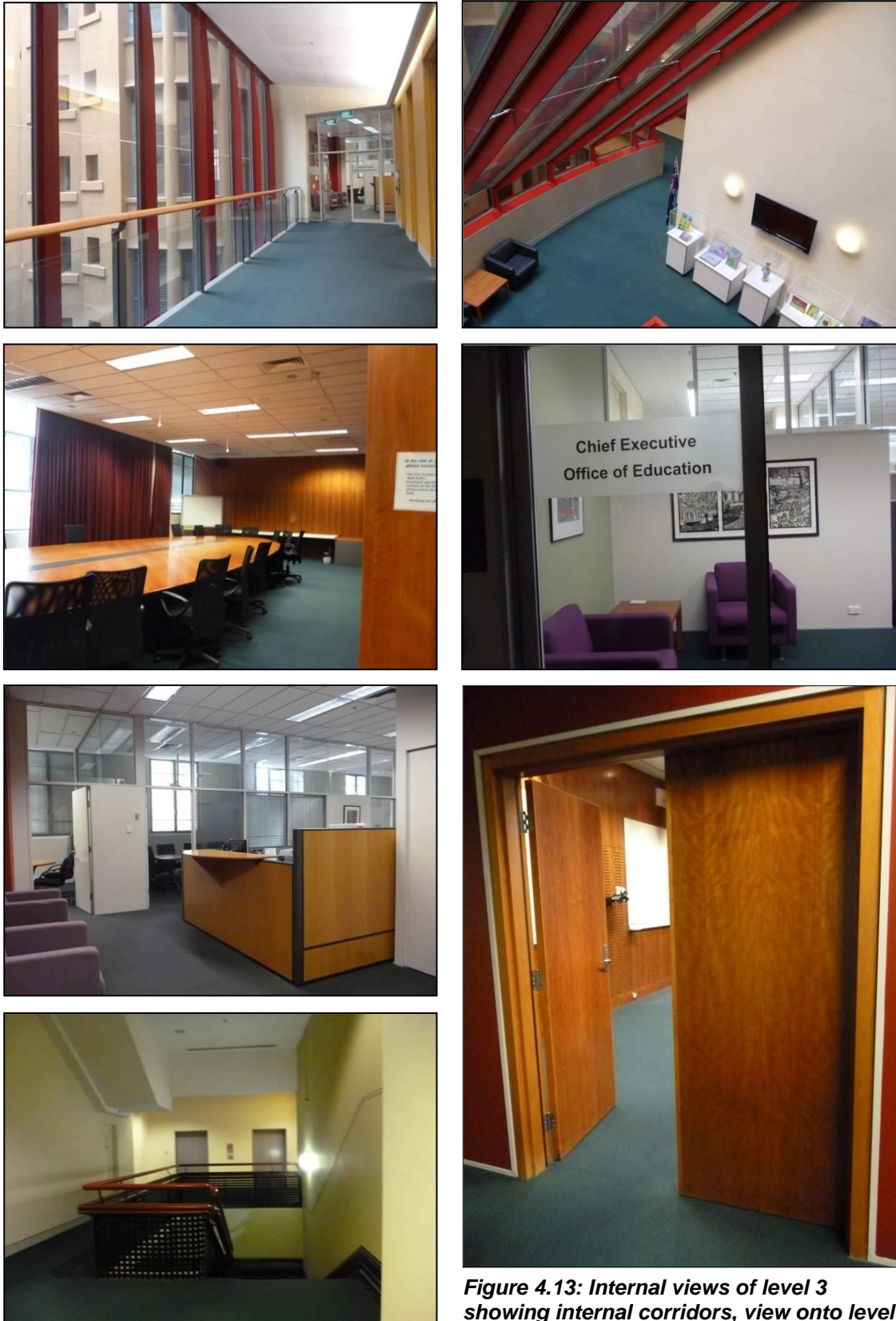


Figure 4.13: Internal views of level 3 showing internal corridors, view onto level 2 canopy and office fit-outs, and the stairs leading to Bridge Street entrance lobby.

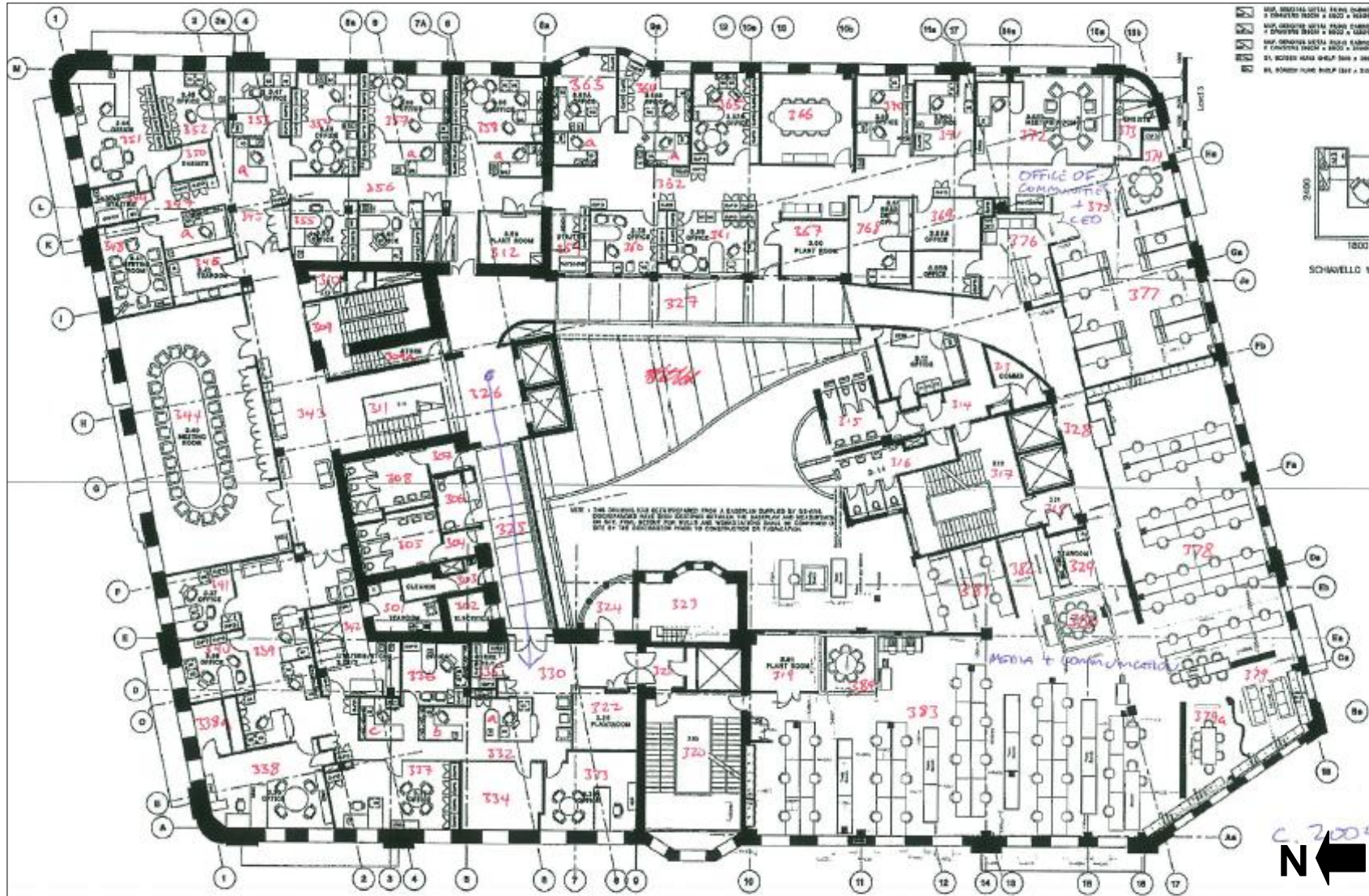


Figure 4.14: Level 3 floor plan
(Source: KannFinch Group, 2011 with notes by PVH architects, 2013)

4.10.5 INTERIORS - LEVEL 4

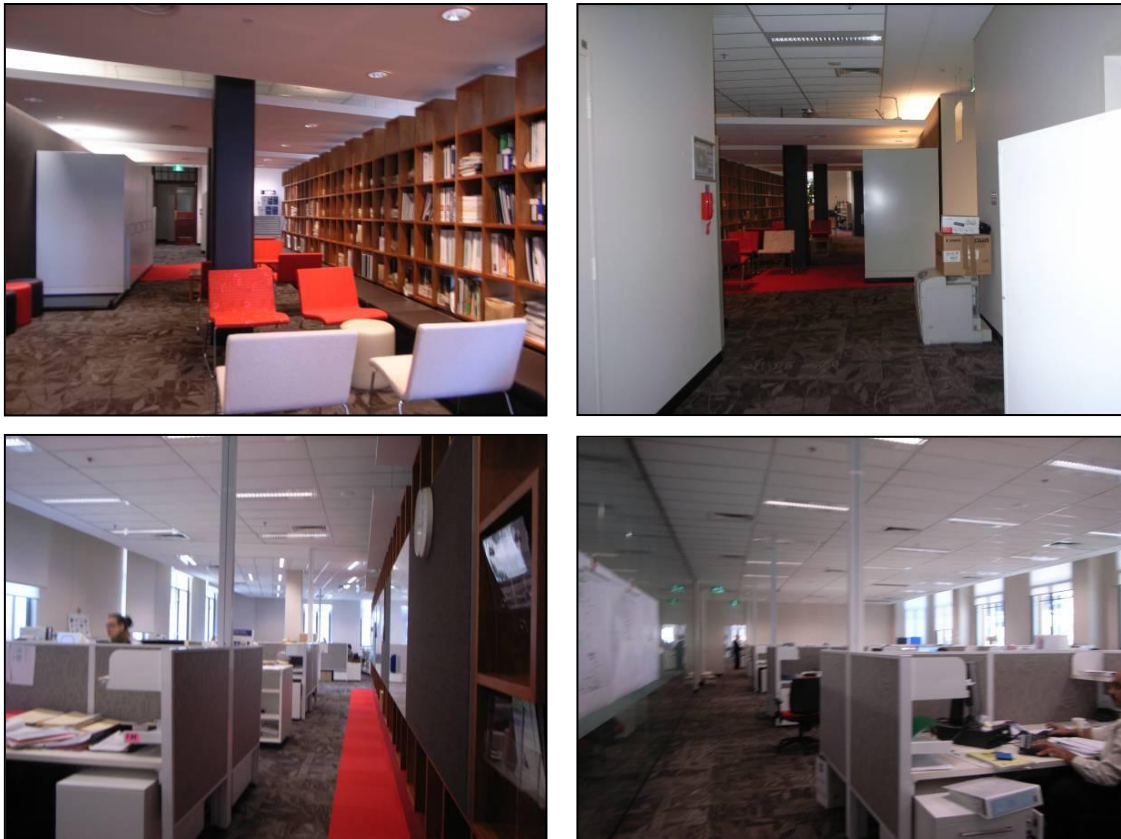


Figure 4.15: Internal views of level 4 showing the different office fit-outs including the library.



Figure 4.16: Internal views of level 4 showing the different office fit-outs most are dating from the 1995 and 2011.

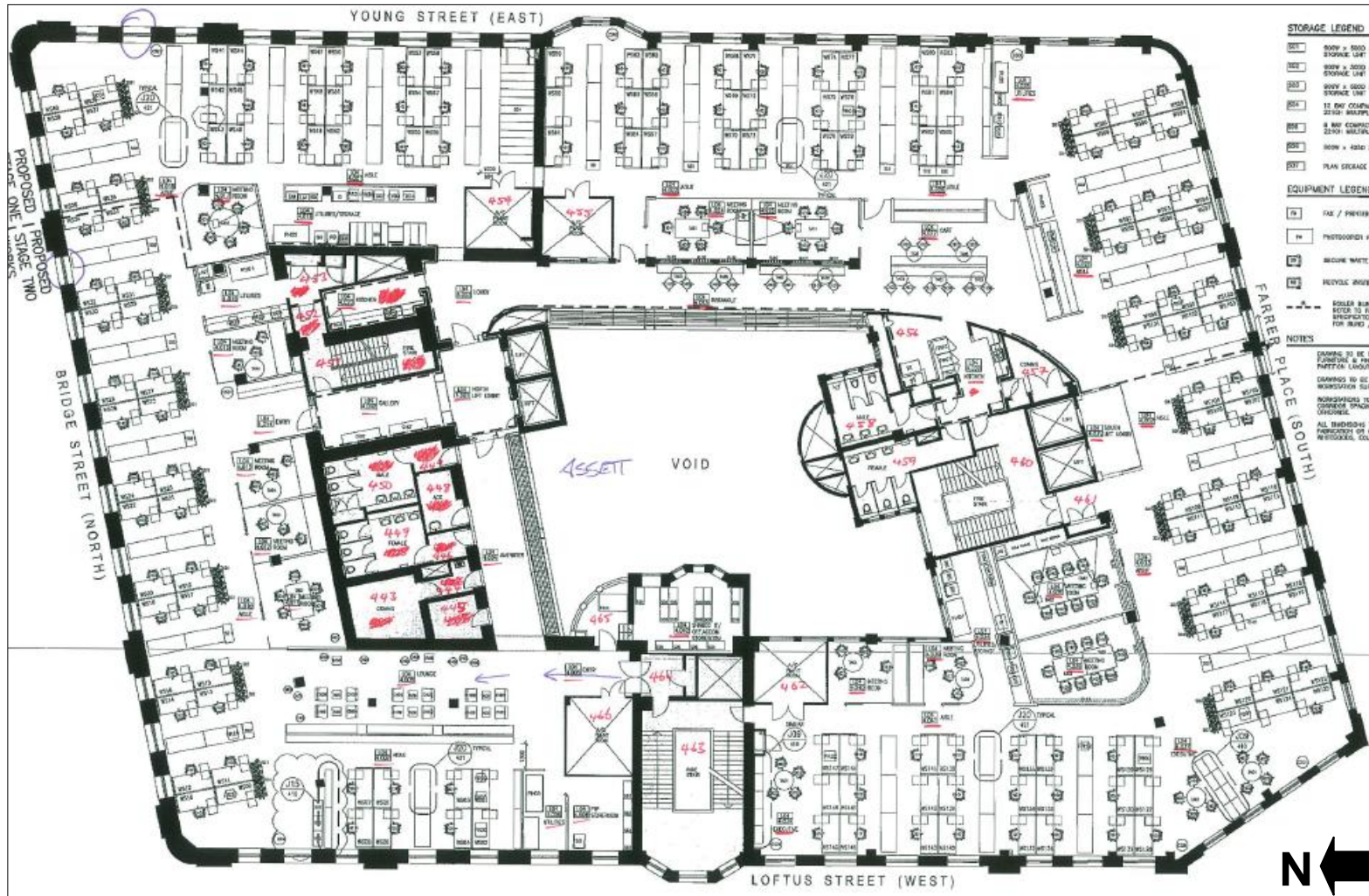


Figure 4.17: Level 4 floor plan
(Source: KannFinch Group, 2011 with notes by PVH architects, 2013)

4.10.6 INTERIORS - LEVEL 5

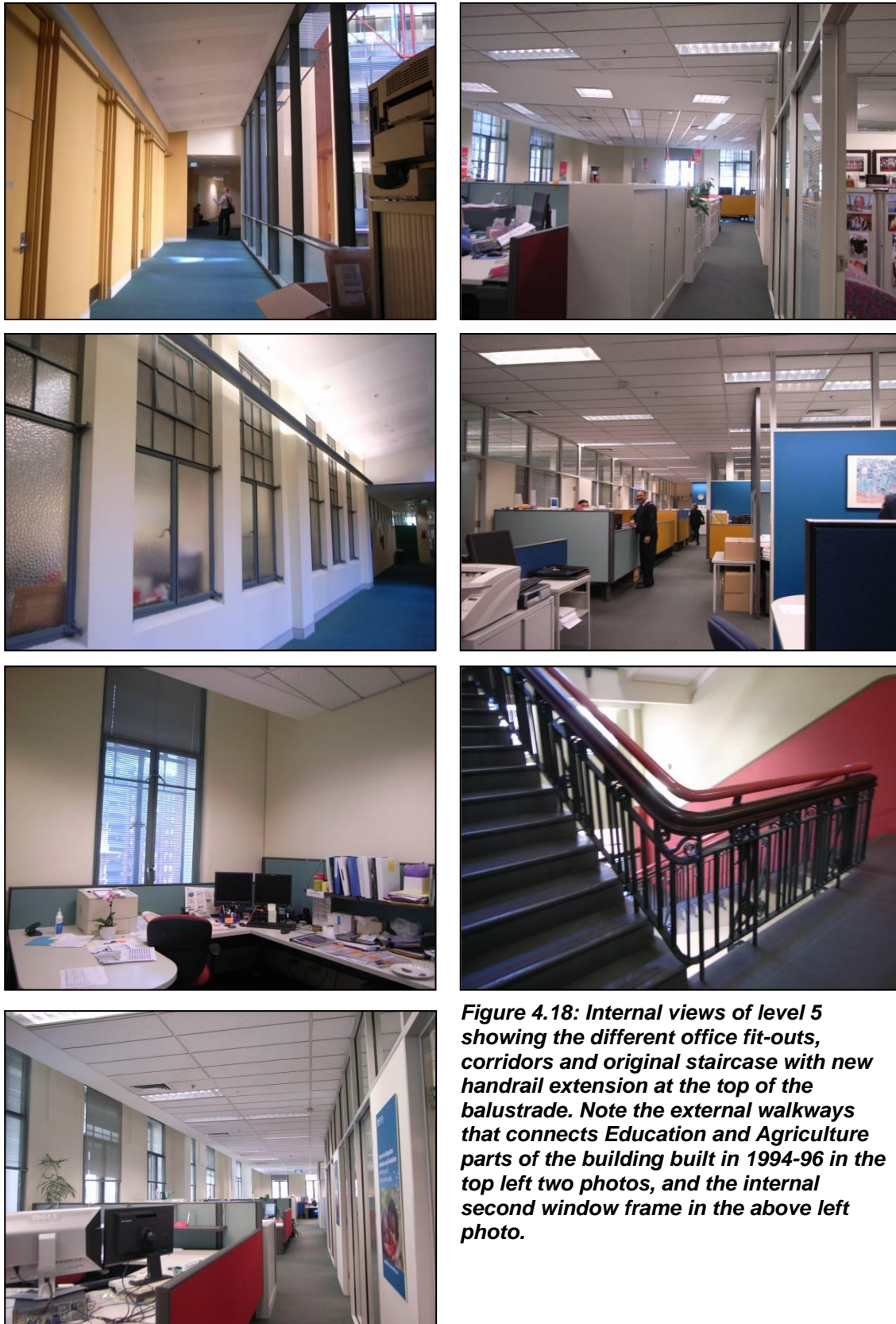


Figure 4.18: Internal views of level 5 showing the different office fit-outs, corridors and original staircase with new handrail extension at the top of the balustrade. Note the external walkways that connects Education and Agriculture parts of the building built in 1994-96 in the top left two photos, and the internal second window frame in the above left photo.

4.10.7 INTERIORS - LEVEL 6

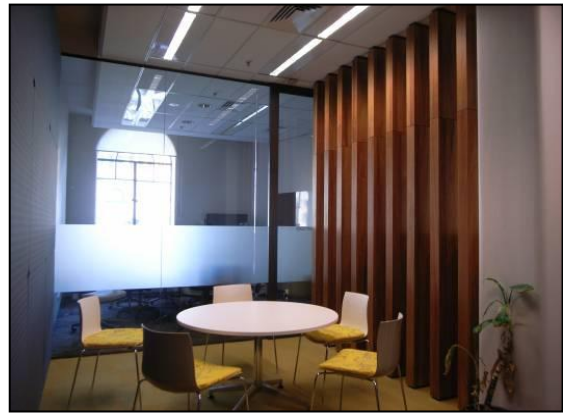
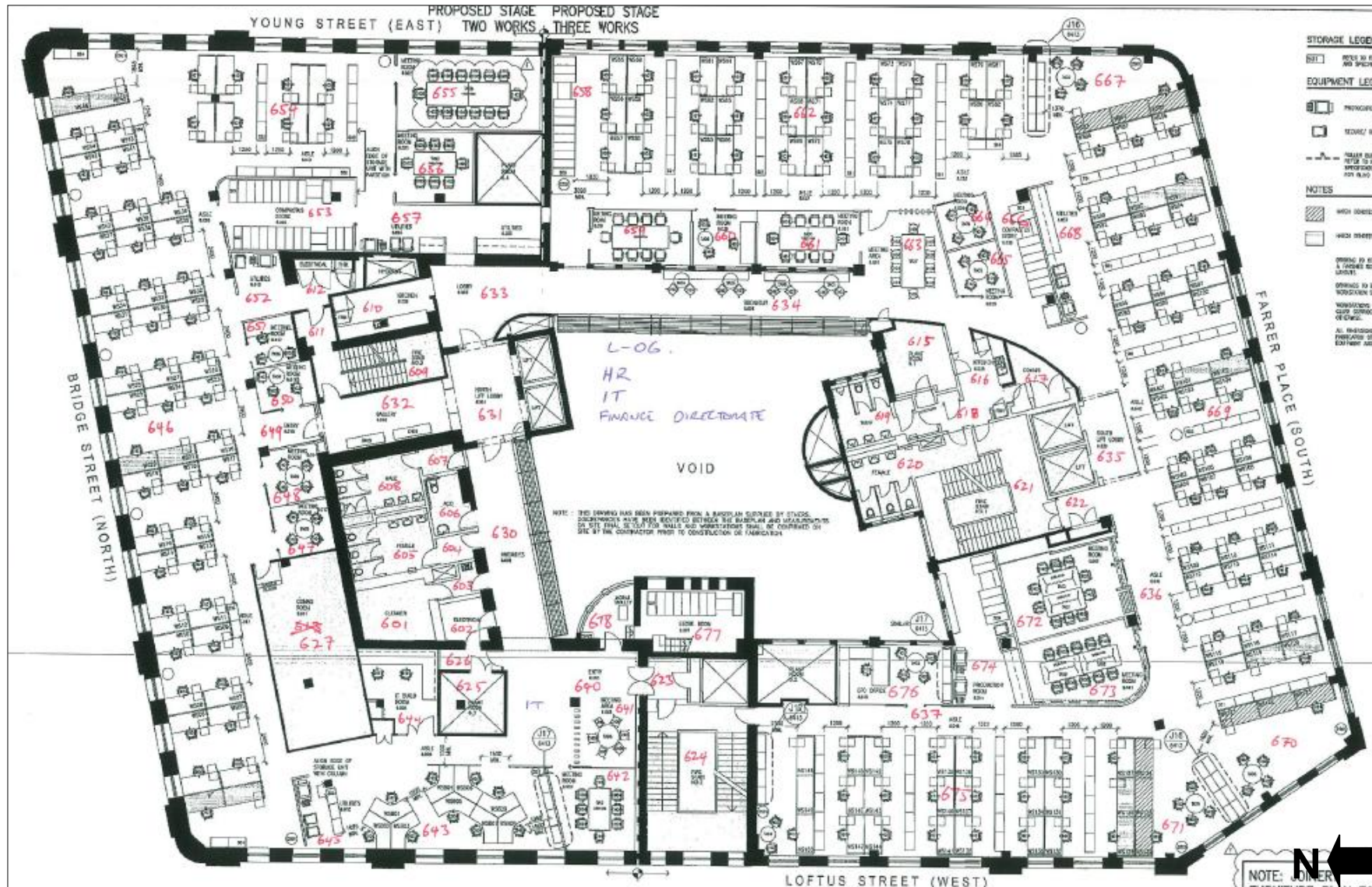


Figure 4.20: Internal views of level 6 showing internal original timber door, office fit-outs, and corridors.



(Source: KannFinch Group, 2011 with notes by PVH architects, 2013)

4.10.8 INTERIORS - LEVEL 7



Figure 4.22: Internal views of Level 7 showing general office fit-outs, sky lantern 11 above the staircase and arched door to the Art Gallery.

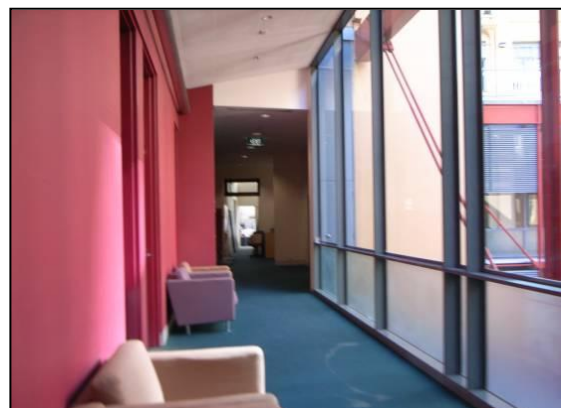


Figure 4.23: Internal views of Level 7 showing the staircase below sky lantern 11, the Art Gallery with sky lantern 7 above, corridor (off annex room) facing the courtyard and arched hallways leading the annex room.



Figure 4.24: Level 7 floor plan
(Source: KannFinch Group, 2011)

4.10.9 LEVEL 8: ROOFTOP AND OFFICE FIT-OUT



Figure 4.25: Internal views of Level 8 rooftop with sky lanterns, guest teacher accommodation (caretaker's flat) above the 1915 Department of Education building section, and office fit-out above the 1930 Department of Education building.



Figure 4.26: Sky lanterns after completion of repair and conservation works

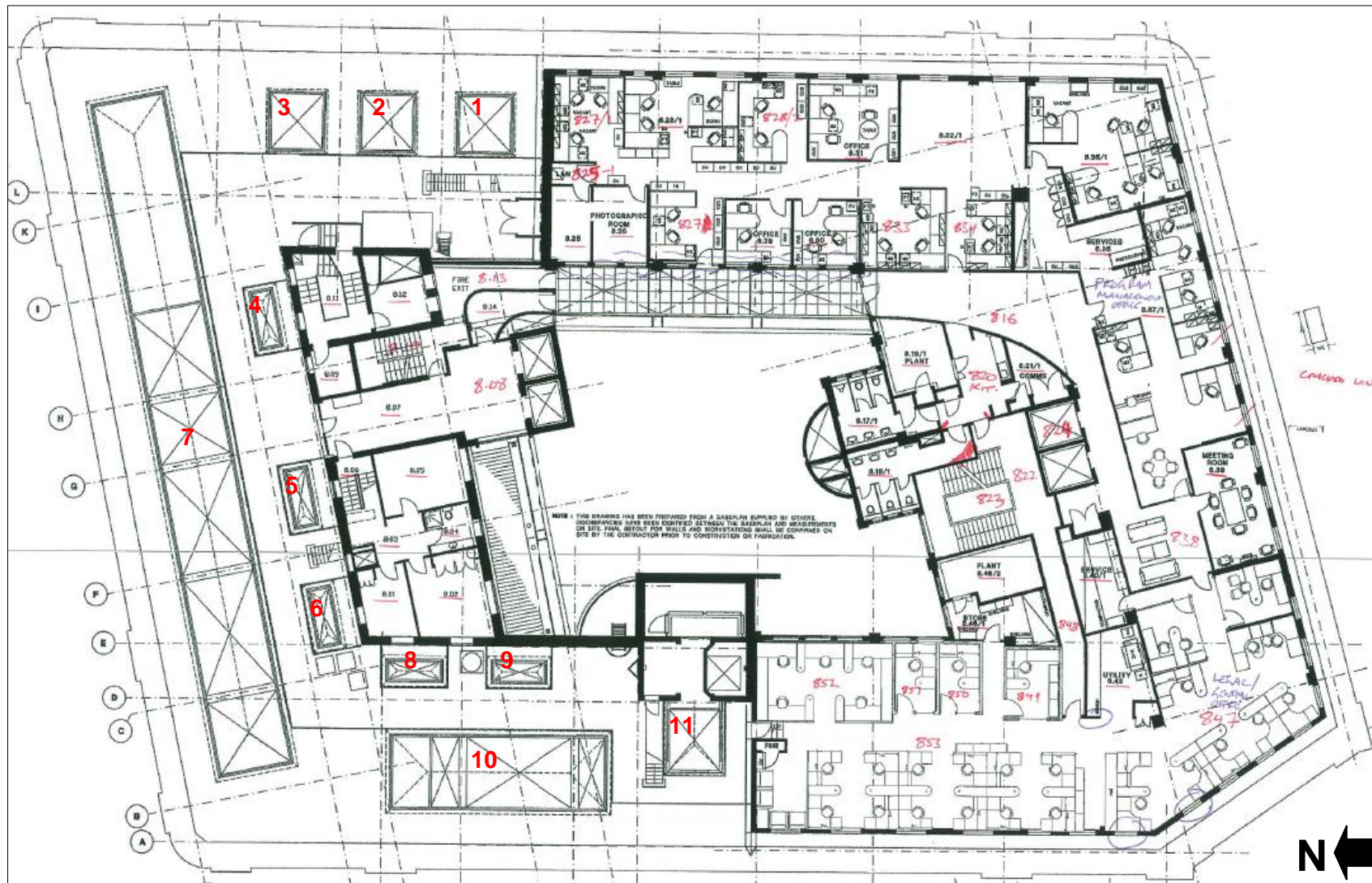
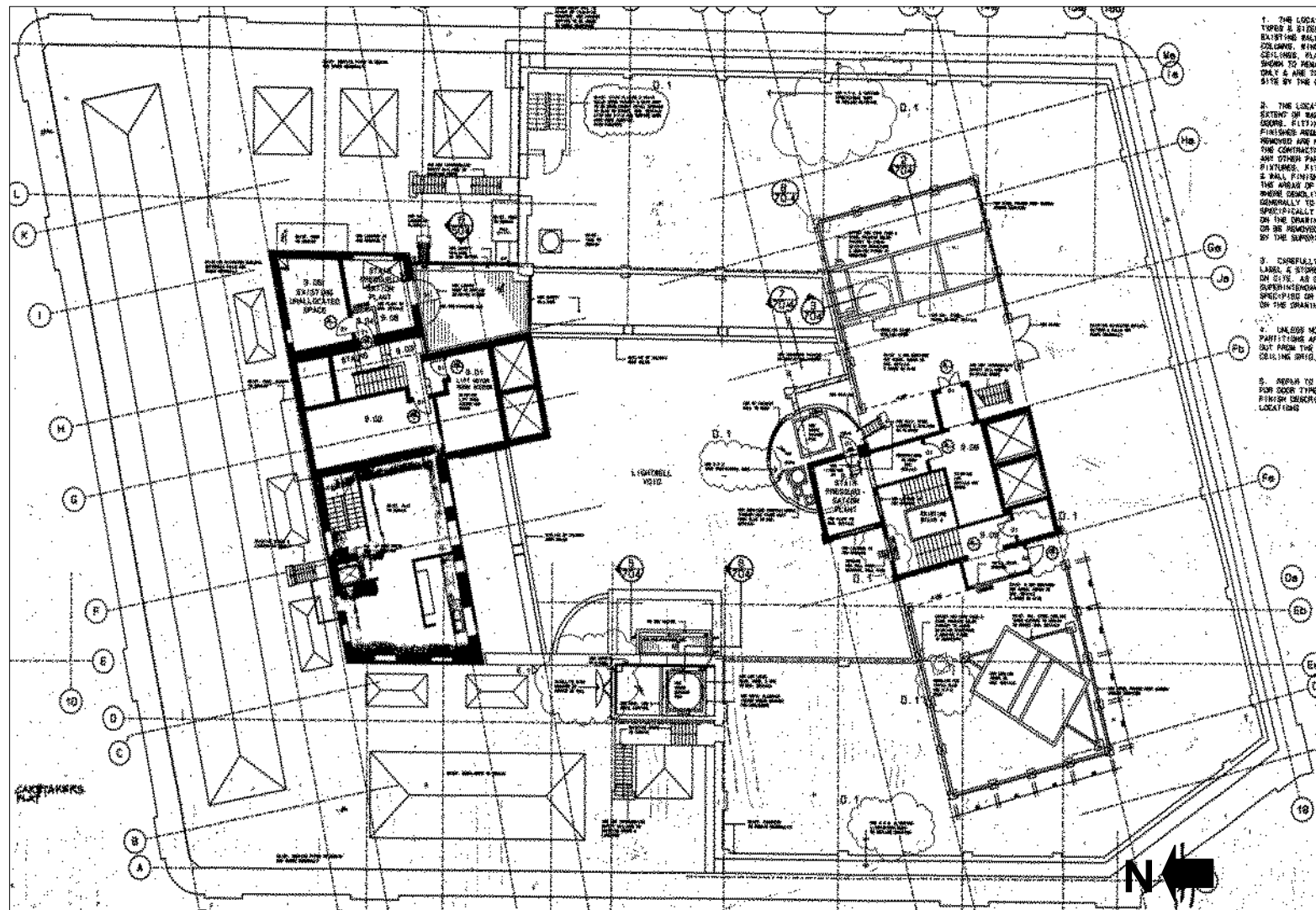


Figure 4.27: Level 8 floor plan with sky lantern numbers indicated in red
(Source: KannFinch Group, 2011 with mark-ups by PVH & City Plan Heritage, 2013)

4.10.10 LEVEL 9: ROOFTOP



Figure 4.28: Rooftop with steel framed plant rooms and view onto internal courtyard towards Level 8



1. THE LOCATION NUMBER & GRID CO-ORDINATES OF EXISTING WALLS, COLUMNS, WINDOWS, CEILING, FLOOR, SKIN TO BE REMOVED ARE TO BE SHOWN BY THE CONTRACTOR.
2. THE LOCATION NUMBER & GRID CO-ORDINATES OF EXISTING WALLS, COLUMNS, WINDOWS, CEILING, FLOOR, SKIN TO BE REMOVED ARE TO BE SHOWN BY THE CONTRACTOR.
3. CAREFULLY RE-LOCATE & STORE ON SITE AS PER SUPERINTENDENT, SPECIFIED ON 10 OF THE DRAWINGS.
4. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE, ALL PARTITIONS ARE TO BE REMOVED TO THE CEILING JOINT.
5. REFER TO 10 OF THE DRAWINGS FOR ROOM TYPES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Figure 4.28: Level 9 floor plan
(Source: Ancher Mortlock, Woolley 1995)

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

5.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this assessment are to:

- Define the phases of occupation on the site pre-dating its present usage;
- Identify activities that may have disturbed or removed archaeological remains of that occupation;
- Evaluate the potential for the survival of archaeological remains that pre-date the present usage of the site;
- Assess the significance of any potential archaeological remains;
- Provide guidelines for the appropriate management of any potential archaeological remains.

5.2 STATUTORY PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

The archaeological resources ('relics') of New South Wales are recognised through the protection offered under the Heritage Act 1977 in which a 'relic' is defined as:

any deposit, object or material evidence

(a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

(b) is of State or local heritage significance.

Under the terms of the Act, automatic statutory protection is provided for 'relics'. Section 139 (1) of the Heritage Act provides that:

A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.

Section 57 of the Act defines the 'Controlled activities' for which approval is required when an item is listed on the State Heritage Register. These include: moving, damaging or destroying relics, or excavating any land for the purpose of exposing or removing a relic. An application must be made to the NSW Heritage Division for permission to undertake any of the 'Controlled activities' listed in Section 57.

5.3 PHASES OF OCCUPATION OF THE SITE

The history of the European occupation of the Department of Education Building's site can be divided into eight phases. A detailed history of this occupation can be found in Section 3.0 of this CMP.

5.3.1 PHASE 1: 1788-1813 FIRST PERMANENT RESIDENCES FOR CIVIL OFFICERS

Following the construction of the First Government House in 1788-1789, brick residences for the Colony's main civil officers were built close by, forming a line down the hill to the Tank Stream.

Beginning at the western boundary of Government House, these buildings can be identified from documentary and pictorial sources as the residences of: the Commissary; the Judge-Advocate (with an associated small court room); the Chaplain; and the Surveyor-General. The residences of the Commissary and the Judge-Advocate were occupied by January 1791.¹⁸² 148 These residences can be identified in a map of Sydney Cove drawn in 1792 (Figure 5.2) and in an early painting of the east side of the Cove by George Raper (Figure 5.1).

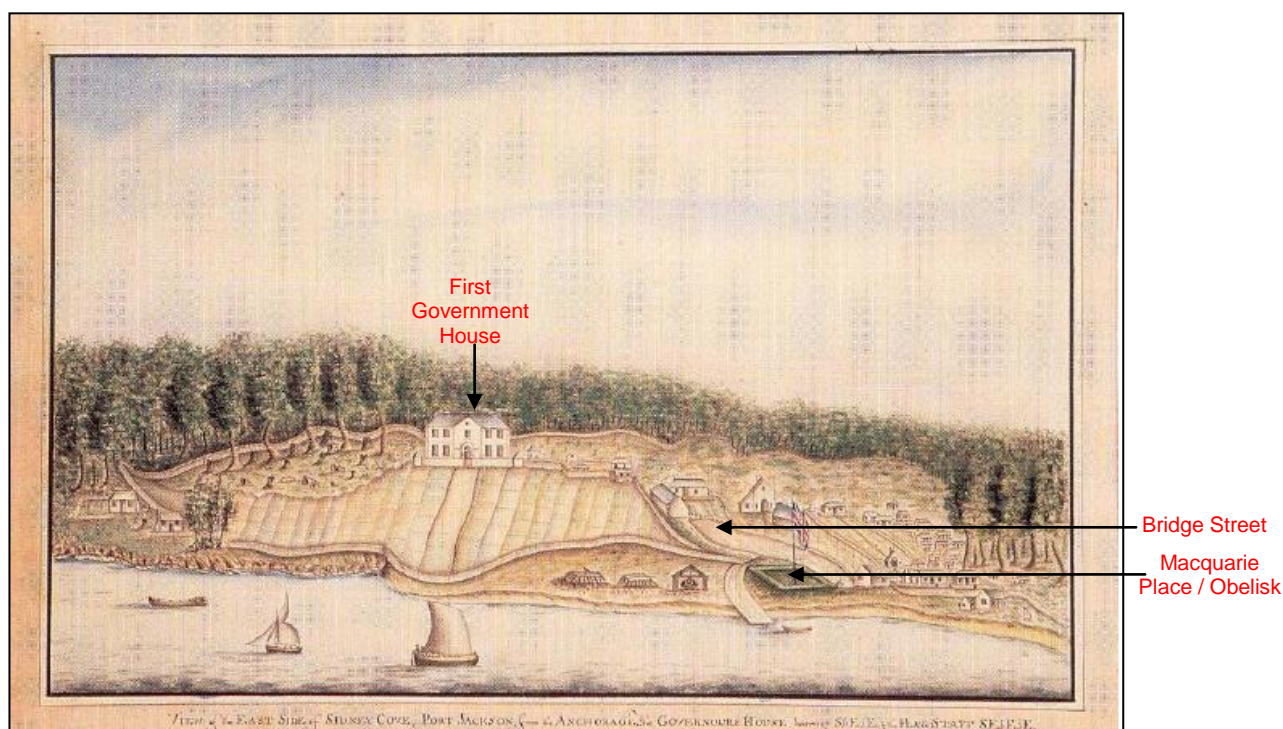
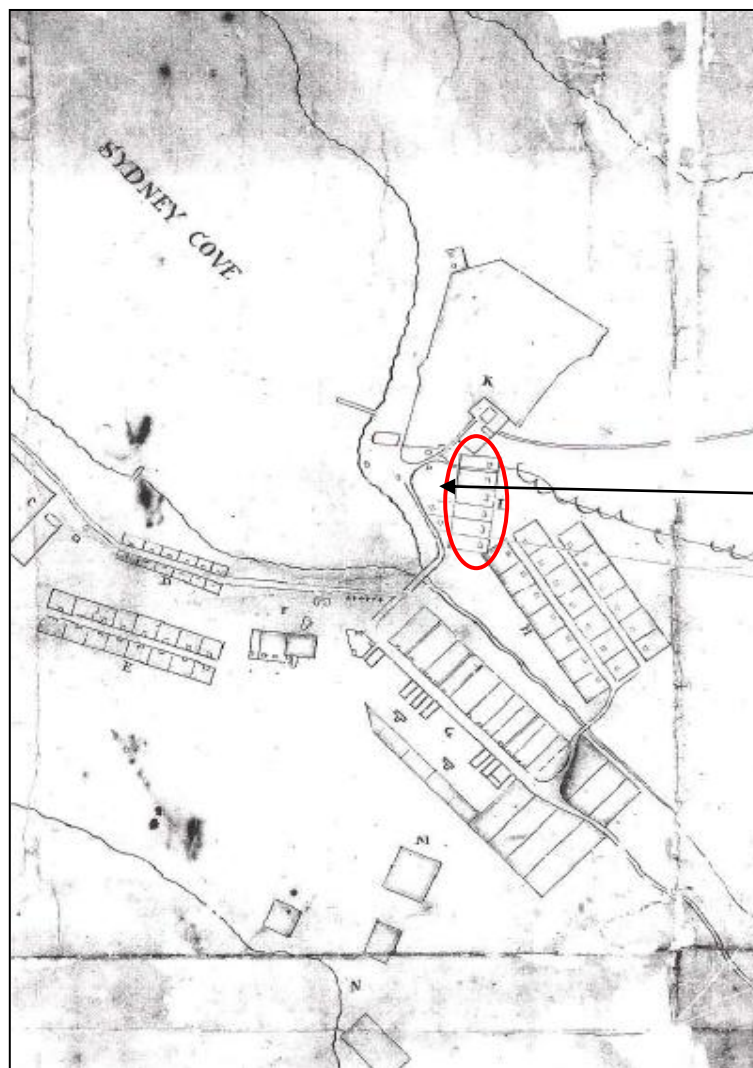


Figure 5.1: “View of the East Side of Sydney Cove” by George Raper (undated), showing the first government house. To the right of Government House is, in order, the guard house, colonial secretary’s house and judge advocate’s house.
(Source: ML Small Picture File)

¹⁸² Plan reproduced in James Broadbent: *The Australian house. Architecture and society in New South Wales 1788-1842*, Hordern House, Sydney, 1997, p. 30.



Bridge Street is
now here

Figure 5.2: Map of Sydney Cove 1792. The row of houses marked “L” fronts what was to become Bridge Street (indicated in red).
(Source: From ‘A Survey of the Settlement in New South Wales, New Holland, 1792’ printed in ‘Sydney Takes Shape’)

5.3.2 PHASE 2: 1813-1826 NEW OFFICIAL RESIDENCES FOR CIVIL OFFICERS

As part of his large-scale programme of public works, Governor Macquarie provided for the existing civil officers’ residences to be replaced. Like their predecessors, these houses were set well back from the road to Government House (later Bridge Street) with gardens in front. In 1813 a house for the Governor’s Secretary John Thomas Campbell, was built between the guard house (to the east) and Judge-Advocate’s residence (to the west), both of which had been built in 1810- 1812.

The two-storey house for the Secretary comprised: on the ground floor - a receiving room, clerks’ office, private office and parlour; on the first floor - a lobby, drawing room and two chambers, one with a small room attached.¹⁸³

Harper’s map of about 1824 shows these houses and their outbuildings (Figure 5.3).

¹⁸³ Plan reproduced in James Broadbent: *The Australian house. Architecture and society in New South Wales 1788-1842*, Hordern House, Sydney, 1997, p. 30.