

by 1890 (including the Upper Nepean Scheme), at which time it was used only to flush creeks and ponds in the Botanic Gardens.¹⁷

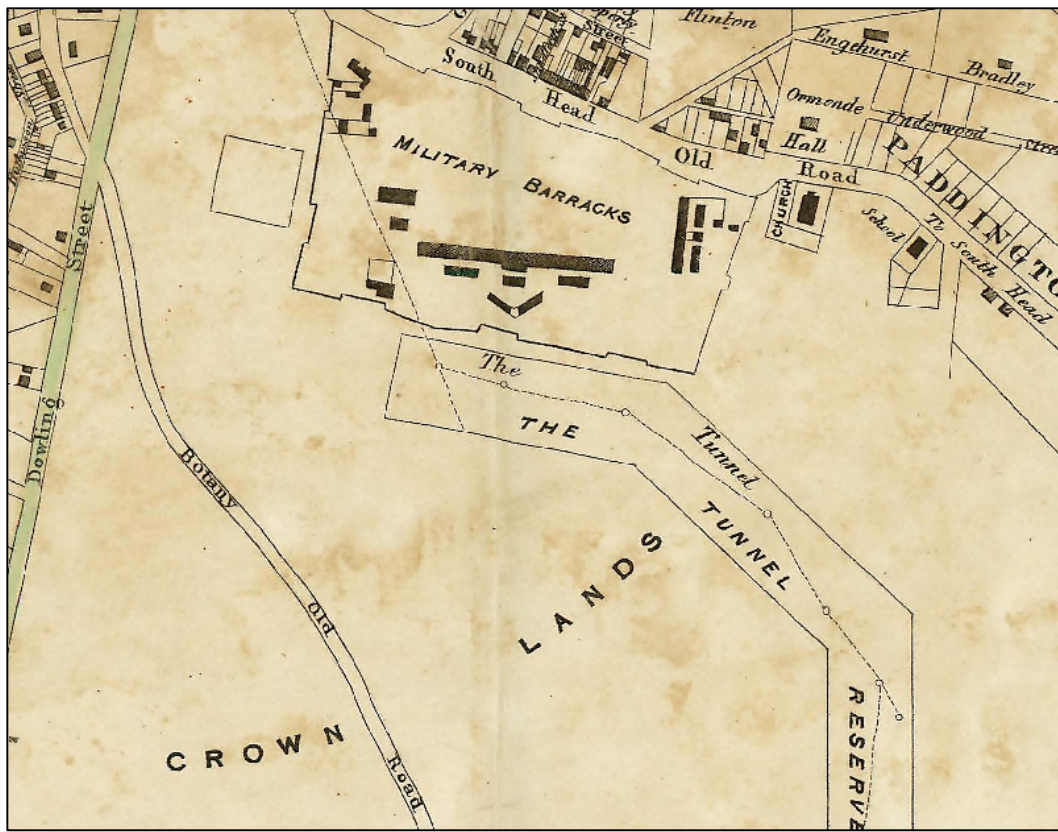


FIGURE 6: WOOLCOTT & CLARKE'S MAP OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY, 1864 (SOURCE: HISTORICAL ATLAS OF SYDNEY)



FIGURE 7: BUSBY'S BORE ACROSS HYDE PARK, FINAL FLOW OF WATER ACROSS TRESTLES, TO BE COLLECTED AND DISTRIBUTED BY HORSE DRAWN CART (SOURCE: CITY OF SYDNEY ARCHIVES, CALL NUMBER: SSV1 / WAT)

¹⁷ Sydney Water Corporation, 2004: 15



FIGURE 8: SECTION OF BUSBY'S BORE NEAR INTERSECTION OF LIVERPOOL AND COLLEGE STREETS, THIS SECTION OF THE BORE WAS CONSTRUCTED AS AN OPEN CUT TRENCH, LAID WITH SANDSTONE MASONRY AND SLAB ROOF (SOURCE: SYDNEY WATER ARCHIVES, REF: A1029)



FIGURE 9: BUSBY'S BORE ACCESS POINT AT VICTORIA BARRACKS, PADDINGTON (SOURCE: CITY OF SYDNEY ARCHIVES, FILE. 029\029322)

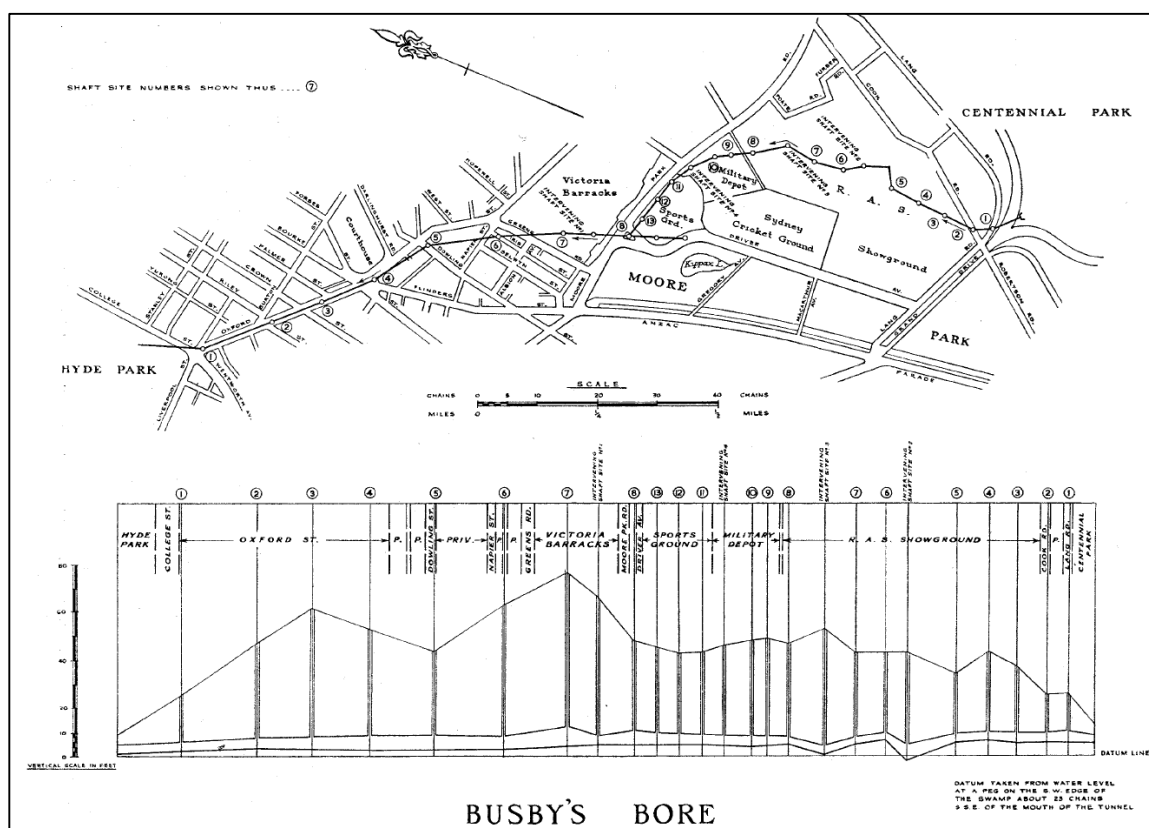


FIGURE 10: APPROXIMATE SURVEY OF BUSBY'S BORE (N.B. THIS SURVEY MAP HAS BEEN PROVEN TO HAVE MANY INACCURACIES) (SOURCE: SYDNEY WATER ARCHIVES, REF: A1029)

3.4. Rifle Range and Moore Park

Following the establishment and completion of construction of the Victoria Park Barracks, it became apparent that additional land was required for both a rifle range, as well as recreational facilities for the troops. Thus in 1849, additional land from the Sydney Common was set aside for a professional military rifle range (Figure 11), followed in 1852 by an additional 25 acres for a 'military garden and cricket ground'¹⁸ (the location of which eventually became the Sydney Cricket Ground). The initial rifle range stretched across 1000 feet, to the south and approximately perpendicular to which, was the cricket ground land. In 1862, an additional seven acres was converted into a rifle range for volunteer forces, adjacent to the professional range (Figure 12), which served as the principle rifle range in Sydney until 1890.

The Sydney Cricket Ground (SCG) was formally established and constructed in 1882, around which time it was identified too dangerous to have a rifle range in such close proximity to public recreation. In 1890, a new range was established at Maroubra, and the existing range closed.

In 1861, all of Sydney Common came under control of Sydney Council, who in turn established Moore Park in 1866 (dedicated 378 acres of northwest section of Sydney Common as recreation ground for public to help alleviate growing pressure of outdoor activities, particularly organized sports). Moore Park was named for the then Mayor of Sydney City Council, Charles Moore.

¹⁸ GML 2013: 13



FIGURE 11: ETCHING OF MILITARY RIFLE RANGE (SOURCE: CENTENNIAL PARKLANDS, 'THE AMAZING HISTORY OF MOORE PARK', [HTTP://BLOG.CENTENNIALPARKLANDS.COM.AU/MOORE-PARK-HISTORY/](http://blog.centennialparklands.com.au/moore-park-history/))



FIGURE 12: SANDS' DIRECTORY MAP OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND SUBURBS, 1887. MILITARY RIFLE RANGES LOCATED AT SUBJECT SITE, LOCATION OF LACHLAN SWAMPS/DAMS VISIBLE TO SOUTHEAST (SOURCE: HISTORICAL ATLAS OF SYDNEY)

3.5. Engineers and Military Depot

Upon closure of the rifle range in 1892, the former range was converted to the headquarters for the NSW Field Engineer Corps (relocated from within the Victoria Barracks itself). After Federation, the Engineer Corps were integrated into the new Commonwealth Military Force as part of the Corps of Australian Engineers, and the depot land title was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia.¹⁹

Immediately prior to the transfer to the Commonwealth, approximately 6 acres of the military reserve (depot) land had been allocated by the NSW Government as land for an 'Athletic Sports Ground', which became the Sydney Sports Ground (Figure 13) (see Section 3.6 below). An additional 6 acres of the military land was also transferred at this time under lease to the Sydney Cricket Ground, which eventually became the location of Oval 2 (see Figure 13 and Figure 17).

Early development of the depot facilities was concentrated along the Moore Park Road frontage of the site (Figure 15). Prior to the outbreak of WW1, the depot was used as a training facility for electrical and signal engineers, as well as a remount depot, which required the construction of harness rooms, vehicle sheds, drill hall, and gymnasium.²⁰ The School of Military Engineering operated from the Engineers depot throughout WW1, disbanded shortly after its end. Between WW1 and WW2, the Engineer depot remained in use at the site, however with a significant decrease in number of men stationed, due to the reduction in permanent military forces during the interwar period.²¹

By the early 1920s, only approximately 9 acres of the original 1899 land dedicated to the Engineer Corp remained in use as military land, as after the end of WW1, the eastern part of the land was transferred to the Royal Agricultural Society (as visible in Figure 17). This 9-acre area is approximately consistent with the location of the extant SFS.

With the transfer of central training depot to Casula in the 1920s, the Engineer depot transitioned from use as a military school, to division headquarters of a number of field units. Units officially stationed at the depot in the 1920s included the 1st Field Squadron and 1st Cavalry Divisional Signals of the 1st Cavalry Division, the 1st Divisional Engineers, the 1st Field Company and 1st Divisional Signals of the 1st Division of Engineers, as well as the headquarters of the 2nd Divisional Engineers, 2nd, 5th & 9th Field Park Company and 2nd Divisional Signals of the 2nd Division of Engineers.²²

WW2 saw substantial redevelopment of the depot (Figure 16), including the erection of a series of pre-fabricated huts (Figure 18), the establishment of the National Emergency Service and the construction of anti-aircraft trenches in Moore Park and other surrounding parklands in response to the increased threat of enemy attack.

More broadly, there were 464 air-raid sirens, 70,000 feet (21,336m) of trench shelters, 36,000 feet (10,972m) of covered trenches and 139 pillbox air-raid shelters built, from the Hunter to the Illawarra, during this time. The six-foot deep 'zig-zag' anti-aircraft trenches were dug into parks and other open spaces across all of Sydney and beyond, including within the grounds adjacent to the subject site (as shown in Figures 21 and 22). The trenches were often lined with sandbags and sheets of iron.

¹⁹ GML 2013: 16

²⁰ GML 2013: 16

²¹ *ibid*

²² *ibid*

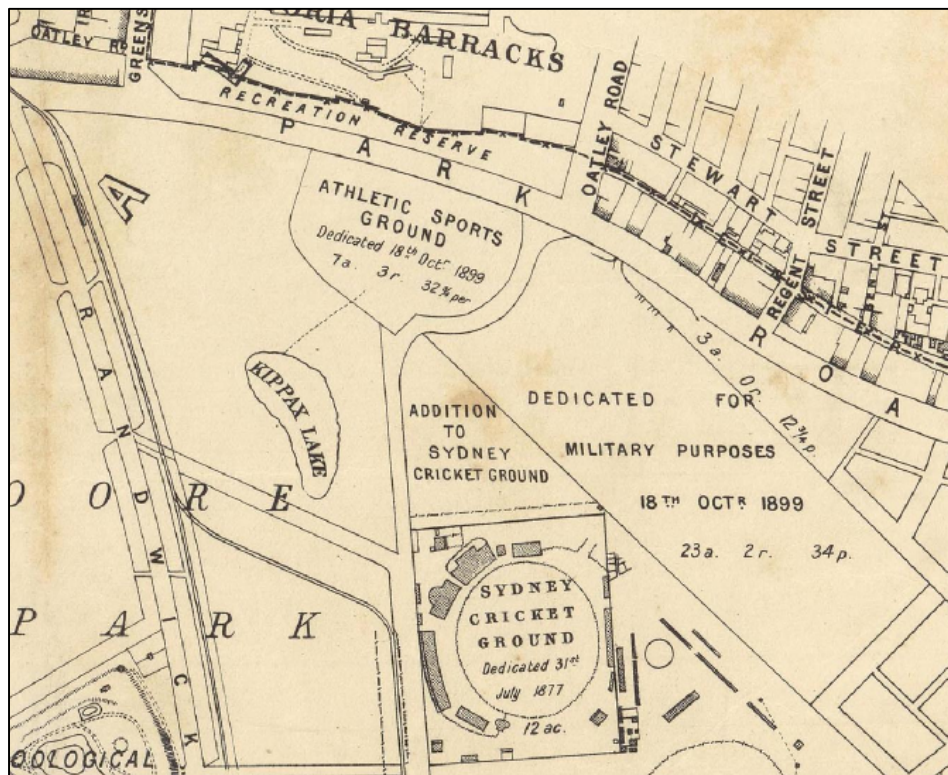


FIGURE 13: MAP OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY, NSW, 1903. (SOURCE: HISTORICAL ATLAS OF SYDNEY)

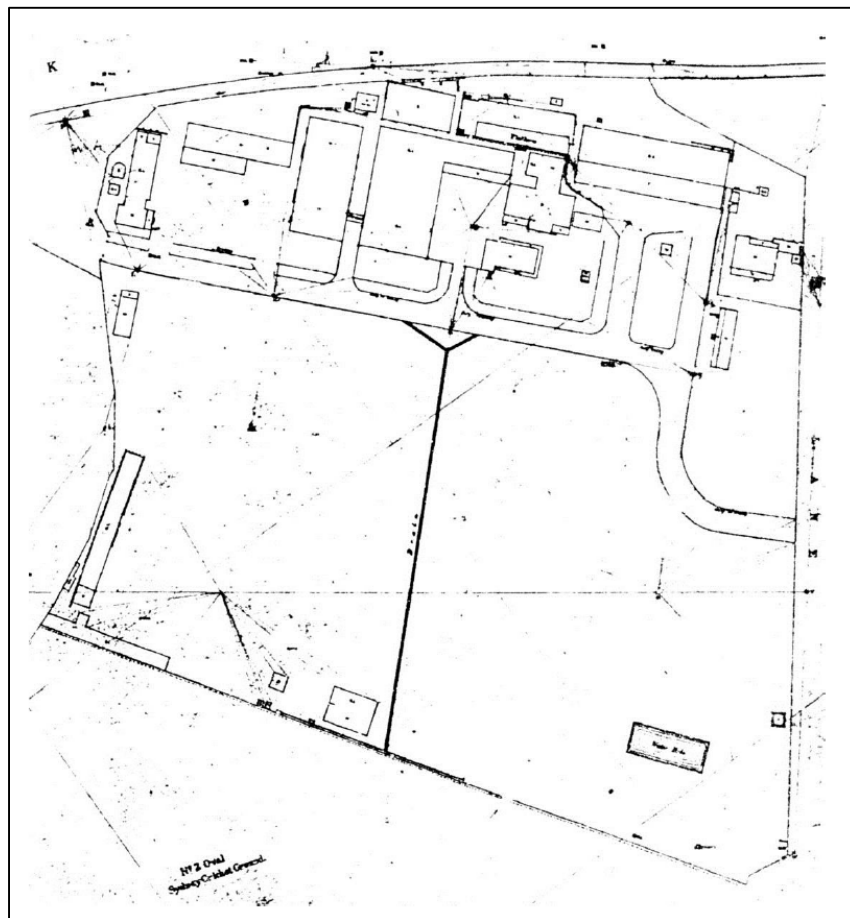


FIGURE 14: EXTENT OF DEVELOPMENT AT THE ENGINEERS' DEPOT ALONG MOORE PARK ROAD IN 1922. (SOURCE: SYDNEY WATER PLAN ROOM D576)



FIGURE 15: SYDNEY SHOWGROUND & CRICKET GROUNDS, C.1936. VIEW C.SOUTHEAST. EARLIER DEVELOPMENT OF ENGINEER DEPOT CONCENTRATED ALONG MOORE PARK ROAD VISIBLE IN TOP LEFT OF IMAGE, SYDNEY SPORTS GROUND IN BOTTOM LEFT (SOURCE: RAHS [ADASTRA AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY COLLECTION])



FIGURE 16: 1943 HISTORICAL AERIAL. NEW DEVELOPMENT WITHIN MILITARY DEPOT VISIBLE NOW AT REAR OF SITE, RATHER THAN FRONTING MOORE PARK ROAD (SOURCE: NSW SIXMAPS)

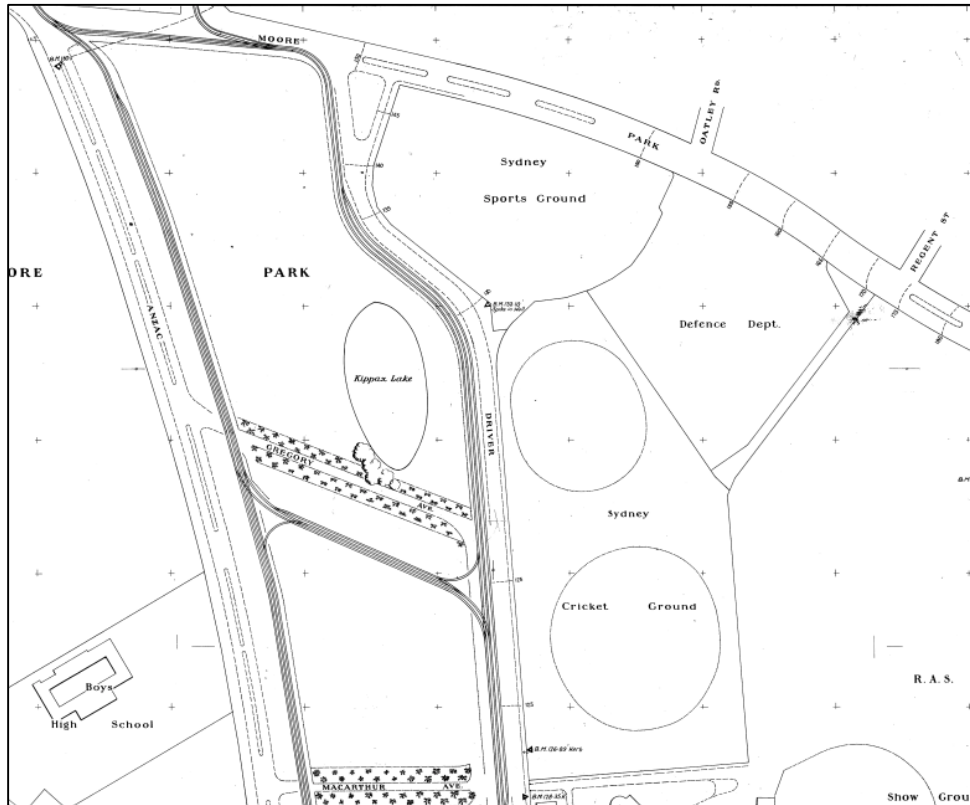


FIGURE 17: CITY OF SYDNEY – CIVIC SURVEY, 1938-1950: MAP 20 – SHOWGROUND AREA, 1948 (SOURCE: HISTORICAL ATLAS OF SYDNEY)



FIGURE 18: CITY OF SYDNEY—AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY, 1949, IMAGE 61, SOME PRE-FAB HUTS APPEARING ON DEPOT LAND CLOSER TO MOORE PARK ROAD (SOURCE: HISTORICAL ATLAS OF SYDNEY)