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LA PEROUSE AND BARE ISLAND HISTORIC SITES, LA PEROUSE.

Conservation Plan.

Historical Archaeology.

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HISTORIC SITES,
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CONSERVATION PLAN

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

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1.1. INTRODUCTION.

This report was commissioned on 19 June 1989 by Vincent Sicari of the Department of Public Works, NSW, as part of the conservation plan for the La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Sites, at La Perouse. These sites are in the care of the National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW.

La Perouse is situated on the northern shore of Botany Bay, the historic sites being located on the headland and Bare Island respectively, between Frenchmans and Congwong Bays (figure 1.1).

The purpose of this report is to identify and assess the cultural significance of all known archaeological sites relating to European settlement within the study area. Not all aspects of cultural significance will be considered, as an emphasis will be made on archaeological potential or scientific value. Recommendations will be made for each site, based on their archaeological potential, and with a specific view to assisting the National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW, in its future management of the study area.

This report should be considered principally with three other reports, namely:

Department of Public Works, NSW. *The Cable Station, La Perouse. Conservation Plan*. David Churches, Geoffrey Griffiths, Anne Warr, Edward Higginbotham, Beresford International, and Henry Rose, joint authors and contributors, National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW, 1987.

Terry Kass, *The Bare Island and La Perouse Monuments Historic Sites, La Perouse. An historical investigation*, final report, Consultant Archaeological Services, for the Department of Public Works, NSW, for the National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW, 1989.

Laila Haglund, *Assessment of the prehistoric heritage of Bare Island and the La Perouse headland*, draft report, Consultant Archaeological Services, for the Department of Public Works, NSW, for the National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW, 1989.

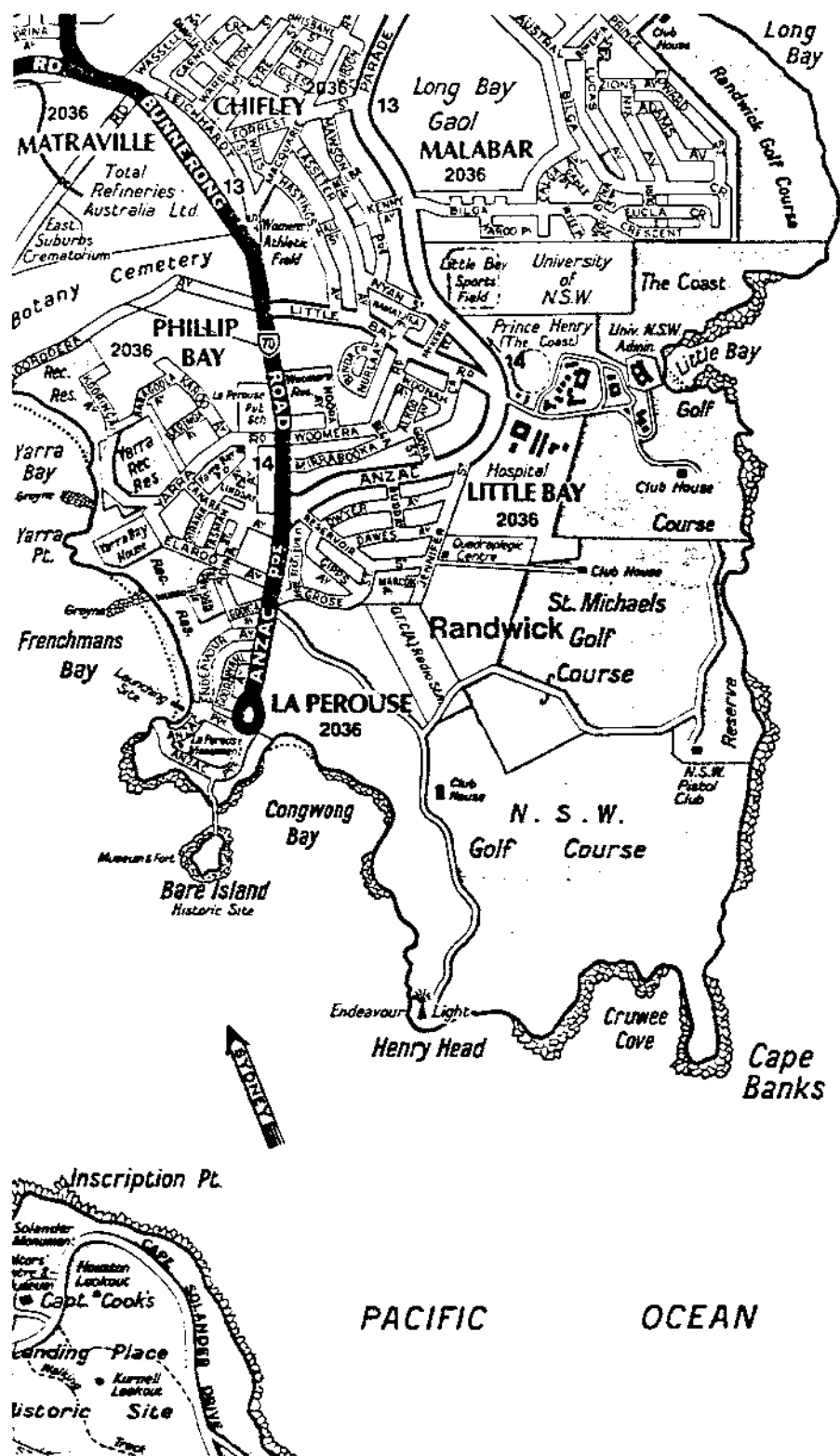


Figure 1.1. Map of the mouth of Botany Bay, showing the location of the La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Sites, NPWS.

2.1. RESEARCH THEMES IN HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.

A large number of archaeological sites have been identified within the study area by various means, including site survey and historical research.¹ The inventory of archaeological sites is contained in two appendices: appendix 1 contains a detailed listing of all extant or above ground archaeological sites, found by site survey. Appendix 2 lists in summary all archaeological sites identified through historical research, including those in appendix 1, and gives an indication of the date of each item by its occurrence on a number of historical plans.

2.2. Archaeological potential.

The importance of the archaeological sites identified by this study will be assessed in general terms according to their cultural significance. The term, "environmental heritage", as defined by the Heritage Act of 1977, "means those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance".²

However this report will not describe all aspects of cultural significance, but will concentrate on the archaeological potential of each site. The term "archaeological potential" may be defined as the extent to which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources, to current themes in historical archaeology.³

It is also necessary to clarify the significance of a site in terms of its ability to "demonstrate a way of life, taste, custom, process or function of particular interest."⁴ An archaeological site does not need to be visible above ground to have this quality. Even the most insignificant sub-surface archaeological feature can demonstrate such information. This aspect of significance can be realised in its simplest form by marking the site of a former structure or feature in a meaningful way. For example, the layout of the Customs Station at La Perouse can be interpreted by appropriate signs and interpretation giving the physical location of its various elements.

Other contributions to the conservation plan will complete the thorough assessment of cultural significance, of which archaeological potential forms a part.

2.3. Research themes for the study area.

The archaeological sites identified by this study may be considered under the heading of a number of research themes, some of which have already been discussed in the thematic history that forms part of this study.⁵ These are listed as follows:

1. French exploration.
2. Customs Department.
3. Communications.
4. Military Department.
5. Tourism.
6. Transport.
7. Miscellaneous themes, including Aboriginal settlement, education, services, and unidentified.

All the archaeological sites within the study area can be grouped under one or more of these themes. Reference should be made to appendix 2 for this information (figure 2.1).

2.4. French exploration.

Four sites are associated with the visit by La Perouse to Botany Bay in 1788. These are listed as follows:

Inventory number	Description
27	La Perouse Monument
28	Tomb of Pere le Receveur
37	Garden
38	Stockade

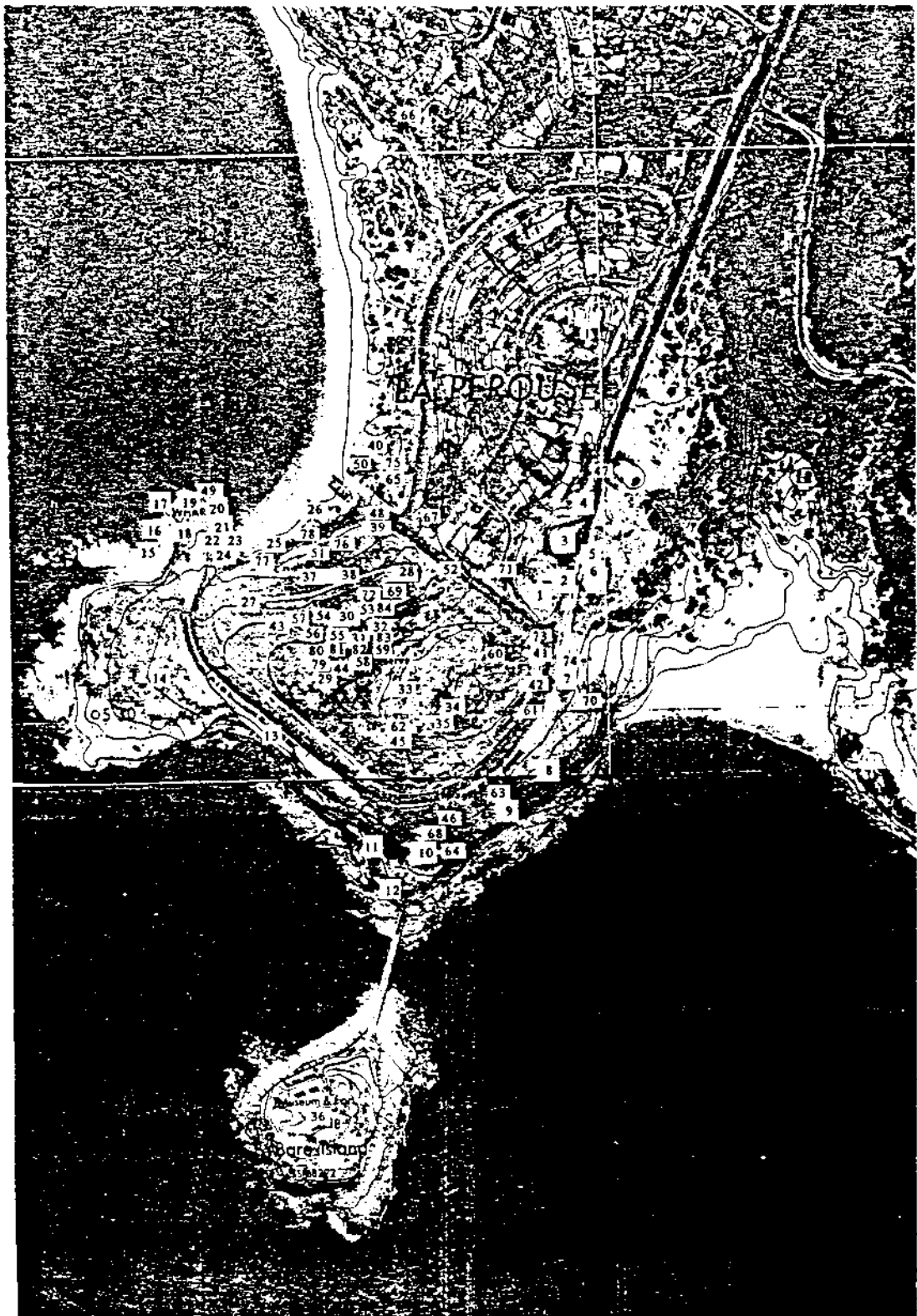


Figure 2.1. Site plan showing the location of all identified archaeological sites, which are listed in appendices 1 and 2.

The first two sites, inventory numbers 27 and 28, are described in detail in appendix 1. It should be noted that the monuments were both erected in their present form not in 1788, but in the Nineteenth Century. The latter two sites, inventory numbers 37 and 38, have been identified only from historical evidence, but are both contemporary with the visit by the French in 1788. They are listed in appendix 2.

The precise location of the latter two sites is unknown, and this study has been unable to elucidate further evidence on this matter. The most useful historical description of the site was written by de Bougainville in 1825.⁶ He stated that the site was still visible and cleared of trees. A small inlet and sandy beach at the foot of the slope afforded an easy landing. This description fits most closely with the site of the La Perouse monument. However a later part of the statement confuses the issue. In translation from the French, de Bougainville stated:

'three hundred yards north [should be east-note added by Selkirk] one gets a glimpse through the trees of the Gothic turret.'⁷

This is of course ambiguous, and Selkirk has attempted to rectify the problem by indicating de Bougainville made a mistake, a very poor assumption by any historian! Even at this stage, it is possible to interpret the sequence in another way: should one have walked 'three hundred yards north', then the Gothic turret or customs tower would have been glimpsed through the trees. The ambiguity may occur in translation, and the original should be viewed before any conclusions can be drawn.

Their usage by the French explorers may help in assigning probable locations: their ships would undoubtedly have been anchored out of the strong winds to the leeward of the La Perouse headland. The garden would have been similarly positioned, but upon the most suitable soil close to the anchorage. It is assumed the most likely position is in front of the Cable Station, on the gently sloping land overlooking Frenchmans Bay. The stockade on the other hand would have been placed close to the water's edge, since it was erected to protect an observatory and the two long boats the French had to make. Again the southern shoreline of Frenchmans Bay is the most likely location.

In conclusion, both the historical evidence and practical considerations of location and usage indicate that the most likely site for the Frenchmen's garden and stockade is in the vicinity of the La Perouse monument and in front of the Cable Station. This hypothesis could be tested by well-placed excavation. The most appropriate method would be by trial- or test-trench, opening out into area excavation, if features were found.

These four sites are of international importance, being associated with the last known landfall of the French explorers prior to their being wrecked. The two monuments are however of little archaeological potential, as their investigation would reveal little information not already available from other sources. This is not the case for the stockade and garden. While one might not expect to find many archaeological traces of the garden, the stockade would provide important evidence of the only known temporary settlement by the French upon Australian soil. Its excavation would reveal evidence of the activities and living conditions of the French explorers while they stayed at Botany Bay. As stated above the exact location of the stockade and garden is not precisely known. They may therefore have been completely destroyed by subsequent development. Should their remains survive, they would be of the utmost importance.

2.5.1. Customs Department.

A large number of archaeological sites may be associated with the Department of Customs. They are listed as follows:

Inventory number	Description
34	Cistern or well
41	Building
42	Stables
43	Boatman's cottage
44	Boatmen's cottages, wood
45	Boatman's cottage, wood
46	Garden

48	Enclosure
49	Boat davits
56	Boatman's cottage, wood, and garden
58	Out-building
59	Out-building
60	Pond
61	Out-building
62	Out-building
63	Garden
64	Enclosure
70	Building

The following two sites are associated either with the Cable Station, or with the Customs Department:

Inventory number	Description
55	Garden, and out-building
57	Garden, and out-building

The following five items are associated either with the Customs or the Military Department.

Inventory number	Description
10	Terraced area
11	Rock-cut steps
34	Tower
73	Enclosure ?
74	Enclosure ?

Extant archaeological sites, inventory numbers 1 to 36, are described in detail in appendix 1, while all archaeological sites are listed in appendix 2.

The earliest structure to be associated with the Customs Department was the so-called Macquarie Tower. It has been concluded that this structure was erected in 1821-2.⁸ It was first used by the Military Department to report vessels entering Botany Bay, and to prevent smuggling.⁹ No doubt the soldiers could also have prevented the escape of convicts via this route. The tower appears only to have been occupied by the Military Department between 1822 and 1826.¹⁰

The Customs Department took over the tower at Botany Bay in 1831. The number of archaeological sites that can be associated with the Customs Station at Botany Bay indicates an extensive establishment. At first only a customs officer and one boat's crew were appointed to the station.¹¹ They were housed in the tower, and its attached skillion. By 1832 a separate boatman's hut and stables had been erected (inventory numbers 41 and 42).¹²

Little further improvement to the Customs Station was undertaken until c1860, with the appointment of a new customs officer. The well near the tower was sunk in 1863 (inventory number 34).¹³ Three new boatman's cottages were erected by 1867, and an enclosed garden for cultivation was also present at that time (inventory numbers 43 to 46). Boat davits (inventory number 49) were in place by 1869, directly to the north of the jetty site (inventory number 19). Another boatman's cottage was built by 1876 (inventory number 56).

The 1876 plan is in fact the most detailed of the earlier plans, and for the first time probably shows buildings that had been present at a previous date. These include four out-buildings, a pond, a garden, and another enclosure (inventory numbers 58 to 64). These plans probably do not show all the structures associated with the Customs Station. For example, illustrations 2.2.5 and 3.2.9 in the historical report show boat houses on the foreshore, dating from the 1870s to c 1905.¹⁴ In addition, illustrations 3.5.5 and 3.5.8 indicate the presence of further structures along the eastern side of the headland between 1894 and 1914. These sites may not all be included in appendix 2, because there is a gap in the cartographic evidence for this part of the headland from 1889 onwards. Plans of Bare Island showing the military defenses were not available even in the Department of Lands. Likewise, because the La Perouse headland outside the Cable Station was reserved for military purposes

once the fortifications had been built, the availability of plans dries up. The buildings shown in these photographs may belong either to the Customs or to the Military Department.

With the establishment of the Cable Station and the fortifications in the late 1870s and early 1880s, the Customs Station was reduced, but it was not finally closed until 1904.¹⁵

The historical records indicate an extensive Customs establishment at La Perouse, and a relatively complete picture of its layout, ideal for interpretation and display. The following hierarchy of structure types along with their probable functions can be reconstructed:

Structure	Use	Personnel
Tower	offices residence	Customs officer
Boatmen's cottages	single and married quarters	Boatmen
Boathouses	Customs boats	
Out-buildings	stores, WCs, etc	
Boat davits	Customs boats	
Gardens	horticulture	
Enclosures	horticulture stock, horses, cows	
Stables	horses	
Cistern	water supply	
Pond	water supply	

The Customs Station is significant within a regional context, and should be compared with the other similar establishments at Sydney and elsewhere. The layout is typical of other government institutions, with single storey buildings spaced out over the site. A good comparison for the layout is the Quarantine Station at North Head.

Only two structures associated with the Customs Station at Botany Bay are extant, namely the tower itself and the well nearby. The archaeological potential of these two structures is considerable. Their excavation would reveal evidence of the living conditions and way of life on a customs station. The tower has suffered by fire and very poor conjectural reconstruction, to such an extent that archaeological excavation would provide a legitimate means of revealing the usage, layout and construction of the historic building complex. Many of the other structures associated with the Customs Station are likely to have left very little trace or their remains may have been removed by more recent development. For example traces of the stables and boatman's cottage, shown on the 1832 map (inventory numbers 41 and 42), are likely to have been destroyed by the modern roadways. Other weatherboard cottages and structures will not have left many sub-surface structural remains, but the sites of these buildings may preserve other occupation materials.

2.5.2. Description of the Macquarie Tower.

The two storey octagonal tower was probably erected in 1821-2.¹⁶ It was first used by the Military Department to report vessels entering Botany Bay, and to prevent smuggling.¹⁷ The tower appears only to have been occupied by the Military Department between 1822 and 1826.¹⁸ It was then taken over by the Customs Department in 1831. It remained in Customs use until 1904, but was still occupied by private individuals until the fire of 1957. The tower was later poorly reconstructed with a view to sealing it from further vandalism.¹⁹

The sequence of additions, alterations and repairs to the tower are described elsewhere, and will not be repeated here, except for minor comments.²⁰ Early plans and photographs show a small yard and weatherboard building attached to the skillion.²¹ Subsequent to the 1957 fire and the conjectural reconstruction, only the octagonal tower survived, without its skillion. The skillion was attached to three sides of the tower, namely the north-east, north, and north-west faces. Much evidence of the skillion survived the fire, but not the conjectural reconstruction. Photographs taken prior to conjectural reconstruction show the external face of the sandstone walls pitted with numerous tool marks, indentations and gouge marks, indicating the roof, wall, and chimney positions quite clearly. These sandstone blocks have been substantially replaced, to the detriment of this evidence.

Furthermore the sandstone reused in this conjectural reconstruction was bedded in cement mortar, thus rendering this work irreversible. The use of reinforced concrete beams and slab to form a flat roof is not only totally unsuitable by modern standards, but is also a misrepresentation of the historical appearance of the tower. At no point did it have castellations, as are in place today. In fact the whole structure above the string course, over the first floor as opposed to the ground floor, is of recent origin.

The conjectural reconstruction has in fact caused the building to look like a Gothic or picturesque garden folly or landscape feature. The Gothic arch placed over the door on the south-east wall is inaccurate, especially when the historic plans do not show a doorway in this position, or a window above. The archaeological evidence here is somewhat ambiguous, since it is not possible to establish whether the recent blocking or alterations are over earlier openings. In all likelihood both the Gothic doorway and blocked window above are recent, and incorrect representations of its historic appearance.

Other recent external features include crazy paving around the foot of the tower, which may seal the archaeological remains of the skillion below. The perimeter of the Customs Tower allotment or ground is marked by a concrete kerb-like boundary, also following an octagonal outline. This probably marks the earlier fenceline.

Given the external appearance of the Tower, it is surprising that archaeological evidence of the evolution of the structure survives internally to such an extent. The original fireplace against the north-west wall is intact, and the blocking of all the windows and doors is apparent. The ground floor is paved with a concrete slab, but on the first floor the principal beam survives, running from the north-east to the south-west wall. The notches for the joists are visible, so that with the use of the historic plans, the configuration of the flooring could be reconstructed. In addition a wall plate at first floor level is extant for part of the circumference of the Tower. Above the first floor, towards the ceiling, sections of wall plaster survive on the north-east and north-west walls. The plaster is a mud mortar with coarse shell lime added. The individual shells are clearly visible.

Archaeological investigation, together with the available historical documentation, would allow for a relatively accurate restoration or reconstruction of the Customs

Tower on paper or in reality. This would enhance the opportunities for interpretation and display to a considerable degree.

2.6. International communications.

A large number of archaeological sites at La Perouse are associated with the Cable Station and submarine cable telegraphy, as follows:

Inventory number	Description	Function
16	Cable tank footings	Reserve cable storage
29	Embankment	Property boundary
30	Cable Station	Cable telegraphy
31	Cable Station: Battery Room	
32	Cable Station: reservoir, tank	Water supply
51	Telegraph Testing House, wood	Cable testing
52	Stables, wood	
53	Dwelling House and offices, wood	Original offices and residence
54	Kitchens, wood	Original kitchen
69	Old weatherboard residence, wood	Probably 53 above, as moved to make way for the new Cable Station, 30 above.
72	Enclosure	
76	Tennis court	Leisure activities
79	Top House	Residence for staff
80	Stable	
81	Lavatory	
82	Store room	

83	Cow shed
84	Out-buildings

Extant archaeological sites, inventory numbers 1 to 36, are described in detail in appendix 1, while all archaeological sites are listed in appendix 2.

The Cable Station, and the structures associated with it, have been the subject of a separate conservation plan.²² As a result there will be no detailed description or discussion of the Cable Station or cable telegraphy in this study. The ancillary structures, other than the Cable Station, and adjoining store and Battery Room, are covered in more detail than in the original conservation plan, in order to assess their archaeological potential.

It is obvious from the series of historic plans that the dwelling house and offices, originally used in 1876, were replaced by the Cable Station of 1881-2. What is not clear is the fate of the original building at this time. Detailed research of the plans suggests that the original building was not demolished, but rather moved a short distance from its original site. The "old weatherboard residence", identified as such on the map of 1917, is first shown on the c1884 plan, the first which also shows the new Cable Station of 1881-2. This evidence should not be considered as conclusive, but only as a working hypothesis. It has certain attractions in enabling a logical explanation of how the telegraph company functioned during the construction of the new premises with the least interruption to services.

Apart from the cable tank footings, the embankment forming the original property boundary, and the reservoir tank (inventory numbers 16, 29, and 32), none of the archaeological sites associated with the ancillary structures is extant above ground. It is not believed that the investigation of these sub-surface features would reveal substantial evidence on cable telegraphy, the layout of the Station, or the working and living conditions of the staff, in addition to that already known from documentary sources or physical documentation of the surviving structures. The sub-surface archaeological features are therefore considered to be of low archaeological potential.

2.7. Early military presence.

A small number of archaeological sites are associated with the early military presence at Botany Bay, between 1822 and 1826. These are listed as follows:

Inventory number	Description
34	Tower
39	Flagstaff

The Macquarie Tower is described in detail in appendix 1 and in section 2.5.2 above., while the flagstaff is listed in appendix 2.

As described above the Macquarie Tower was erected in 1821 to 1822, and from that time until 1826 was occupied by soldiers to report the entry of shipping into Botany Bay and to prevent smuggling. The archaeological potential of the tower was assessed in section 2.5 above. The only other structure that can be associated with this early military occupation is a flagstaff. It is considered to have minimal archaeological potential.

2.8.1. Bare Island Fortifications and other defensive structures.

There are a small number of archaeological sites associated with the defences of Sydney at La Perouse.

Inventory number	Description
12	Road to Bare Island
36	Bare Island Fortifications
47	Military Road
68	Artillery Quarters

Four other archaeological sites may be associated with either the Customs or the Military Department, namely:

10	Terraced area
11	Rock-cut steps
73	Enclosure ?
74	Enclosure ?

The extant archaeological sites, inventory numbers 1 to 36 are described in detail in appendix 1, while all other sites are listed in appendix 2.

Bare Island Fort will be described and discussed in detail below. In addition the other sites associated with the military presence at La Perouse deserve brief discussion. The terraced area (inventory number 10) above the causeway to Bare Island can be interpreted as the site for the Artillery Quarters (inventory number 68). The rock-cut steps (inventory number 11) lead down from this area onto the approach road (inventory number 12) to the Fort. This road, although resurfaced with bitumen, is probably the only part of the Military Road or its extension to Bare Island that retains its original construction features. It is similar to the road to the Henry Head Battery.

Bare Island Fort is of national importance, because of its association with the grouping of hydro-pneumatic guns as well as its overall configuration. Similar guns were placed at Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, Darwin and Rottnest Island. Bare island itself is unusual in its fortress appearance, caused by its island location and limited available space, but can be compared on a contemporary basis with Fort Scratchley, at Newcastle, Fort Glanville, South Australia, Kissing Point, at Townsville, and Fort Lytton, at Brisbane. Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, falls into this class of self-contained fortress, but it is of an earlier date.

Bare Island is a substantially intact example of coastal fortifications of the 1870 to 1900s period, although many of the timber fittings and joinery have been stripped out. All but two of the guns are also missing. It has important archaeological potential to reveal the military technology of the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries. In this respect the variety and type of gun technology is an asset. The

quality of the construction materials is also of importance, given the far reaching effects of the inquiry at the time.

Bare Island only played a minor role in the defence of Sydney, as indicated by its short operating life from 1889 to 1902, and sporadic use for fortification at a later period. The Fort continued its military association with the presence of the War Veterans Home. These factors have probably acted in favour of its conservation.²³

The site of the Artillery Quarters is of archaeological importance, as it may be possible to locate the exact position of the 1871 battery. The approach road to Bare Island is also important in that it preserves largely intact the method of military road construction. There are several examples of this type of road construction within the Sydney area, for example at North Head. This renders the roadway only of local significance, except in relation to the fort itself. The rock-cut steps are also of local importance, illustrating one former access route within the military complex. The two enclosures are possible interpretations of markings, which appear once respectively on the sequence of historic maps. They are not considered to have any archaeological significance.

2.8.2. Defence policies and Bare Island.

The construction of the defences at La Perouse coincide with the changing defence policy of the colonial government. Previous policy allowed enemy shipping to enter Port Jackson, and then destroy it in confined waters. In the late 1860s it was decided to fortify Sydney Harbour to prevent the enemy entering the Heads. This led to the fortification of Middle, South, Georges, and Bradleys Heads, and also Steel Point.²⁴ As part of these proceedings the Military Road to La Perouse was constructed in 1869 (inventory number 47). By February 1871, a battery of 40 pounder Armstrong guns was mounted at La Perouse.²⁵ These guns may have been located near the Artillery Quarters, identified on the c1884 map (inventory number 68).

In 1876 a report was prepared recommending the fortification of Bare Island, in order that the enemy should not outflank the Sydney defences and control the city's water supply from Botany Bay.²⁶ This led to the construction of the fort, completed

between 1881 and 1889, with a well known inquiry into the Colonial Architect and the quality of the work executed. The poor composition of the concrete rendered the whole fortification almost useless.²⁷

By the time the fort and barracks were completed in 1889, further changes in defence technology were already rendering the Sydney and La Perouse fortifications redundant. The introduction of long range breech loading guns in the 1890s allowed the armaments to be placed in an even more forward position on the cliffs overlooking the entrance to Port Jackson, at Signal Hill, Bondi and Coogee. These were the large 9.2 inch hydro-pneumatic disappearing guns. Smaller 6 inch hydro-pneumatic guns were placed at South Head, Middle Head and Georges Heights.²⁸ Before World War 1, guns of an even longer range were located at these sites.²⁹

Similar modifications were undertaken at Bare Island with the replacement of one of the two 9 inch Rifled Muzzle Loading (RML) guns with a 6 inch hydro-pneumatic disappearing gun (6 inch Breech Loading (BL) gun on a Hydro-Pneumatic carriage) (figure 2.2).³⁰ This work, completed in August 1894, also included the construction of the fortifications at Henry Head comprising two similar guns.

Bare Island Fort was taken out of the general defense scheme in 1902. From 1912 to 1963 the fort was converted for use as a war veterans home. It was briefly re-occupied during World War 2, resulting in the construction of a concrete block house, directly to the east of the main gun emplacement (casemate). A 3 pounder (pdr) gun was mounted, probably in this blockhouse, and was accompanied by a searchlight station in a more forward and lower position.³¹

2.8.3. General layout of the Fort, armaments, gun operation, and the Royal Australian Artillery.

General layout. The Fort at Bare Island was designed for the coastal defence of Botany Bay. It was placed on Bare Island, a readily defensible position, the topography determining the compact design and layout of the fort. It comprised an arc of five gun emplacements, four being en barbette, the fifth and central emplacement being a casemate.³² It also had provision for its own protection from the landward by a timber causeway, moat, two machine gun emplacements, and

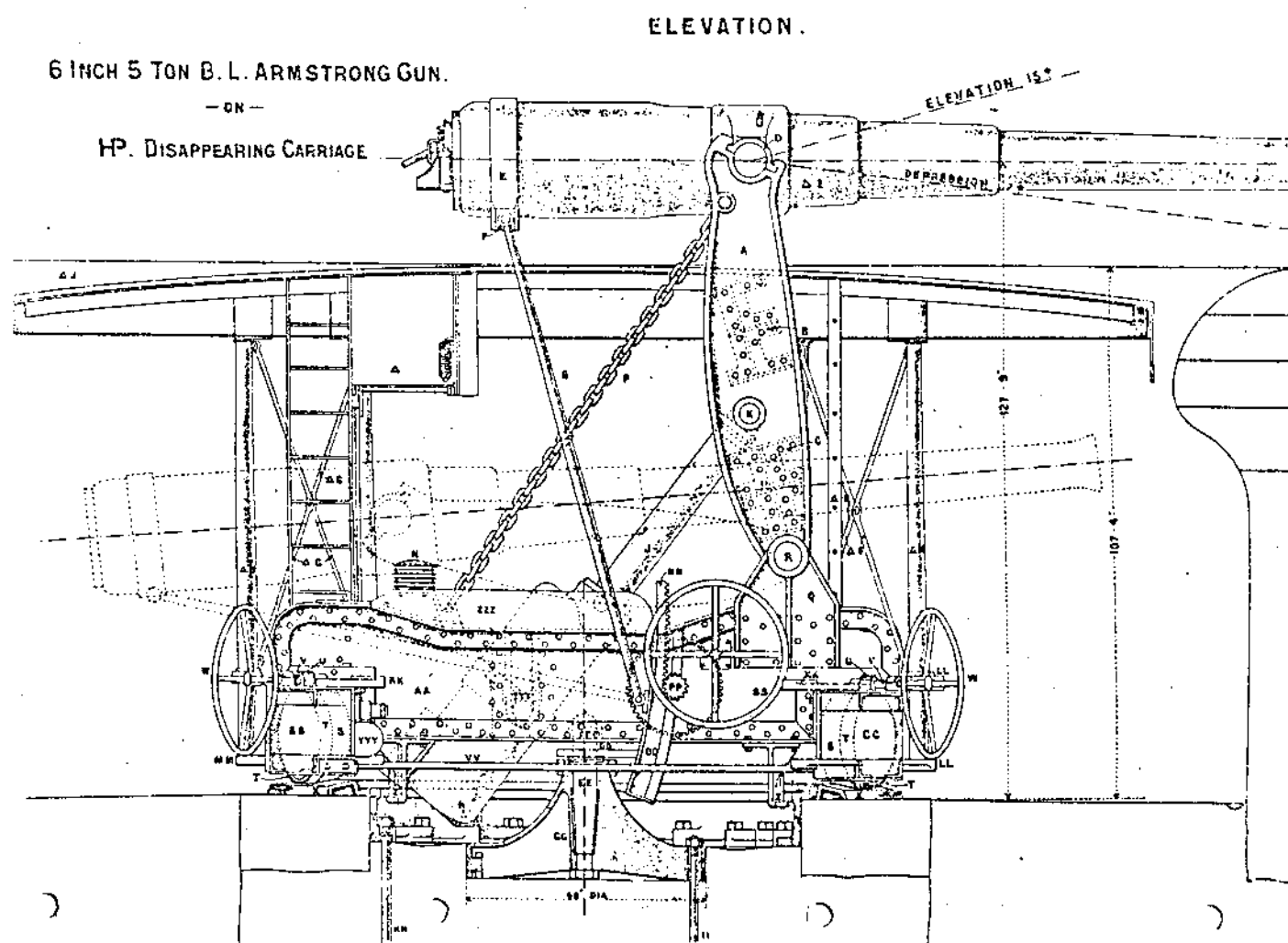


Figure 2.2. Schematic diagram of a hydro-pneumatic carriage for a 6 inch BL gun, as used at Bare Island. (Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society).

numerous rifle ports behind concrete walls. Two of the five principal gun emplacements could also be used for protection of the flanks.

Armaments. During 1883 and 1884 the armaments for the Fort were unloaded and placed in position. They included the following guns:³³

<p style="text-align: center;">*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10 inch RML in casemate</p>	
*	*
9 inch RML en barbette	9 inch RML en barbette
*	*
80 pdr RML en barbette	80 pdr RML en barbette

These guns remained in position until 1893-4. In August 1894 one of the 9 inch RML guns had been replaced by a 6 inch BL gun on a HP mounting. The resulting configuration is as follows:

<p style="text-align: center;">*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10 inch RML in casemate</p>	
*	*
9 inch RML en barbette	6 inch BL on HP mountings, in casemate
*	*
80 pdr RML en barbette	80 pdr RML en barbette

From 1894 until the fort was decommissioned, these armaments remained unchanged.

A 3 pounder (pdr) gun was mounted during World War 2, probably in the blockhouse on top of the Fort.³⁴

Variety of armaments. The armaments at the fort fall into three main types. They are as follows:

Primary	long to medium range	6 inch BL
		10 inch RML

		9 inch RML
Secondary	medium to short range	80 pdr RML
Mobile	short range	5 barrel .45 inch Nordenfelt machine-guns Various rifles

The Nordenfelt machine-guns would have been used in the emplacements or observation posts, flanking the main deck.

Evolution of armaments. Bare Island Fort exhibits a range of gun types, which represent changes in the evolution of armament technology. The earliest type of gun used in Australia was a ML or muzzle loading gun. They were typically slow to prepare for repetitive firing, and could only use a projectile of lesser power than later designs. These were superceded by RML guns, which again were slow in repetitive firing, but because of the rifling of the bore, could fire more powerful projectiles. In the case of the 10 inch RML in the casemate, this meant that it could probably have only got in one shot at an enemy vessel, before the latter passed out of its field of view. RMLs again gave way in the 1890s to the BL guns. Breech loading meant rapid preparation for firing, while the rifling allowed for the most powerful projectiles. Artillery guns have evolved little beyond this stage, although they have now been superceded by rocket propulsion.

Each type of gun abovementioned could be placed on a number of carriages, specifically made for each type, but enabling each to be used in a number of situations. For example, there were specific carriages for casemate, which were lower than those for barbette (Figure 2.3). In addition there were also the HP mountings present at Bare Island.³⁵

Ancillary defences. Between 1884 and 1894 Bare Island Fort could have been assisted in its defensive role by a submarine minefield between the Heads. At the height of the defensive system for Port Jackson, a minefield was in place, but one was not proposed in Botany Bay.

Bare Island and Henry Head. With the completion of the fortifications at Henry Head (Two 6 inch BL on HP mountings) and the placement of the 6 inch BL

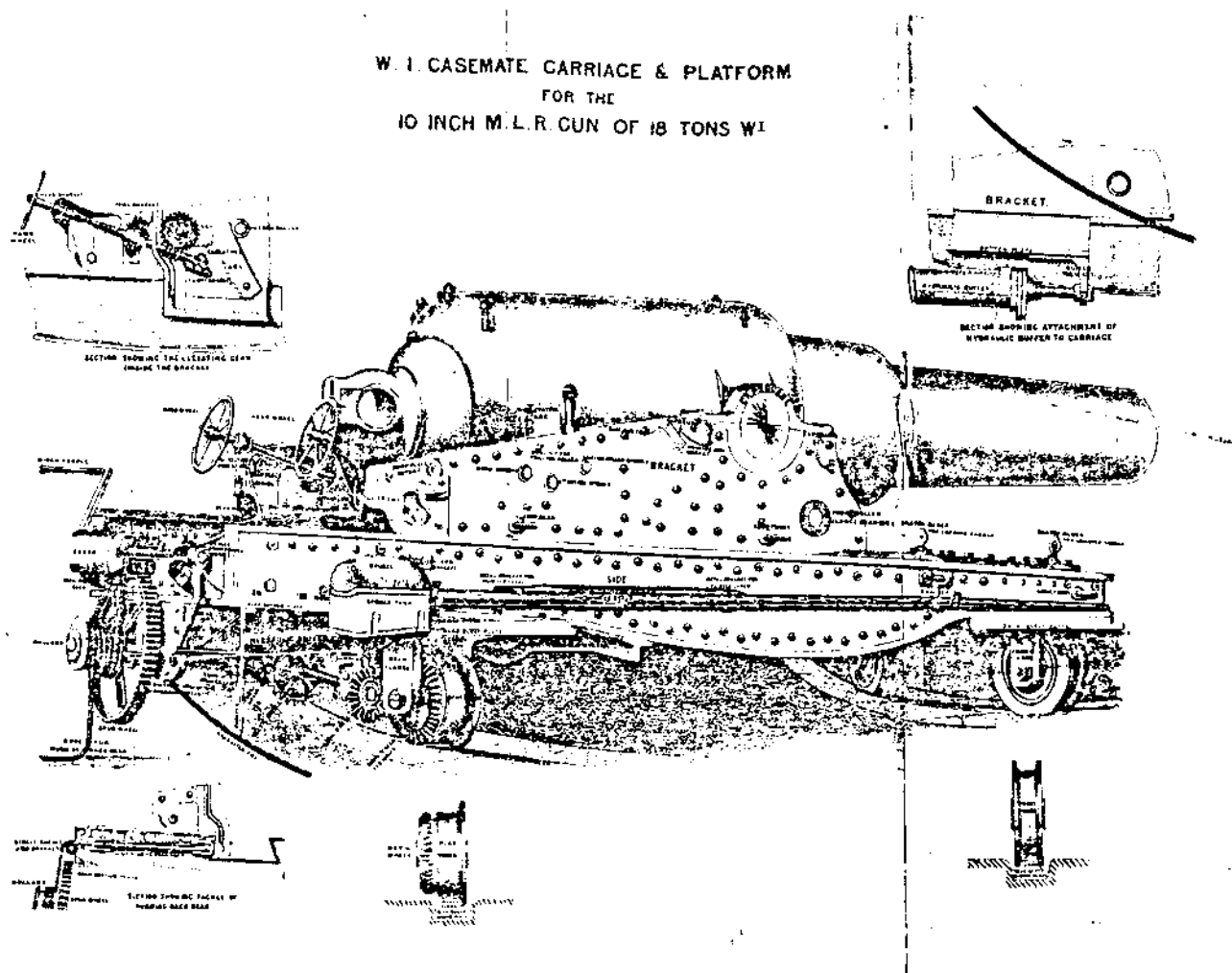


Figure 2.3. Standard casemate carriage for a 10 inch RML gun as used in the casemate at Bare Island. (Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society).

on HP mountings at Bare Island, the two forts acted in unison. Ancillary defence arrangements included the possibility of a submarine minefield. A searchlight was placed on a tramway at Henry Head for use by both forts at night. Cabling and telephones would have been used for communication. While the guns remained under the operating and maintenance command of the Artillery, any minefield, lights, or cables would have been under the command of the Engineers or related corps.

Royal Australian Artillery. The Royal Australian Artillery was formed in 1871 with the departure of the British troops. By 1876 the establishment consisted of headquarters staff and two batteries.³⁶ Battery numbers 1 and 2 controlled the area respectively to the south and north of Port Jackson. Battery number 1 was therefore the one to command Bare Island when completed. In 1876 the establishment of this battery was as follows:

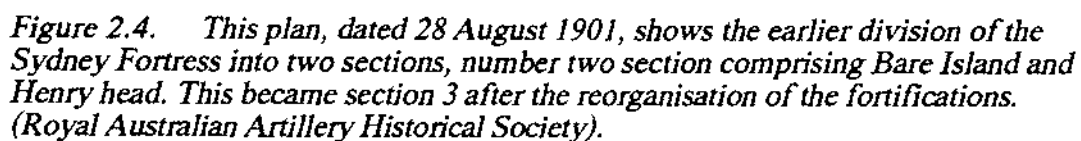
- 1 major
- 3 lieutenants
- 1 battery sergeant major
- 1 battery quarter master sergeant
- 5 sergeants
- 5 corporals
- 4 bombardiers
- 3 trumpeters
- 77 gunners.

By 1885 a new battery, number 3, was stationed in the Newcastle region, while in 1889 a Field Battery was formed of mobile artillery, to be stationed at Victoria Barracks. The batteries stationed permanently in fort were differentiated from the Field Battery by being termed 'garrison artillery'.

In 1900 the defence scheme was changed. The 'Sydney Fortress' was again divided into various sections:

SYDNEY FORTRESS

No. 1	Port Jackson Section
No. 2	Coogee Section
No. 3	Botany Section..



It was the latter section which was stationed at Henry Head and Bare Island (Figure 2.4):

It is not possible from the available records to determine the military establishment at any one fort or emplacement, because each battery was in command of a number of fortifications in its area. The artillery personnel were moved around as required. However on 6 September 1902 the Royal Australian Artillery underwent a general redistribution, leaving only two gunners at Bare Island, and one at Henry Head. By this time the importance of the Botany Section was reduced to a maintenance schedule.³⁷

Garrison artillery drill and operation. Command of the operation of the fort was based in the command post, a small rectangular concrete structure on the highest point of the fortification. It originally had a steel roof, and housed the range finding equipment. The officer in charge could then communicate with each gun emplacement via voice tubes, and probably at a later time by telephone cables.³⁸

At the rear of each gun emplacement, except for one, and on the roof of all interconnecting passages, there is evidence of ducting or cables of two types, one certainly for electric lighting, but the other could be evidence for electric lighting of an earlier period, telephone cables, or voice tubes. The latter is the least likely, since it passes through the HP gun emplacement, a modification of 1894, a date by which electric cables might be expected.

The 80 pdrs and the RMLs required seven or more personnel to operate, the maximum number being thirteen. The 80 pdrs and smaller RMLs were similar in their requirements, as follows:

Gun captain no 1	in command of the gun
Gun layer	duty of laying the gun ³⁹
Gunner no 2	responsible for gas checks when used ⁴⁰ ramming home the cartridge. wadding, and shell assists in the run up of the gun sponges out the barrel after firing
Gunner no 3	responsible for placing the fuse on the projectile or shell assists in the run up of the gun

Gunner no 4	responsible for side-arms and automatic gas checks assists in the run up of the gun elevates and fires the gun
Gunner no 5	responsible for wedge wads when used assists in the run up of the gun elevates the gun when gear fitted to the left side
Gunner no 6	attends at the cartridge lift supplies no 3 with the cartridge assists in bringing up the projectiles for 80 pdrs.

The cycle of actions to fire an 80 pdr are as follows:

to load
to run up
to make ready, elevate and traverse
to lay the final range
to commence firing
to run back
to unload (at drill)
to sponge out.

The above drill is readily available in the various artillery text books of the period. The drill for each gun is described in detail.⁴¹

Equipment used in the operation of each gun. Various precise instruments were attached to a gun prior to operation, but could later be detached when not in use. These were principally the range finding instruments, which could be tangent scales, clinometer, hydro-clinometer, or index and yard scale plates.

The term 'side arms' was used to describe the other equipment used in the operation of a gun, and included the sponges, rammers, wad hooks, shell extractors, scrapers, and brushes. The specific equipment or side arms used for each gun are described in the text books of the period.⁴²

Ammunition. The ammunition for each gun included a variety of items. Gunpowder was used initially, before it was replaced by cordite. There were specific charges for each gun, the powder being placed in cartridges. These could be

made of various types of cloth, silk, serge, or shalloon.⁴³ Each cartridge was temporally stored in a cartridge cylinder or case before being used.

The cartridge needed to be kept dry and at a stable temperature. For this reason it was only brought up from the magazine as required. Shells, on the other hand could be stored in shell recesses in the gun emplacement itself. These recesses are present on all five emplacements at Bare Island.

The cartridge was taken from its cartridge cylinder to be placed first in the gun. It was then rammed home with leather wadding. Finally the shell was placed in the gun and rammed home. The order was reversed with BL guns.

Shells came in a variety of types, common, double, shrapnel, segment, star, or incendiary. There was also shot of various types, palliser, armour piercing, case, and solid shot. Fuzes of a variety of types had to be attached to each shell and activated prior to ramming home.⁴⁴ The primary armaments at Bare Island would have been expected to use armour piercing shells under normal circumstances.

2.8.4. Detailed description of the Bare Island Fortifications.

The Fort at Bare Island may conveniently be divided up into various structural units (Figure 2.5.):

Fort superstructure	Command Post	A
	Machine gun emplacements x 2	B
	WW2 searchlight station	C
	WW2 concrete bunker for 3 pdr	D

These above features have been fully described in the inventory or accompanying documentation, and need not be further documented here.

Main gun emplacement level	Gun emplacements	E
	Magazines	F
	(Laboratory)	G
	Equipment store.	H

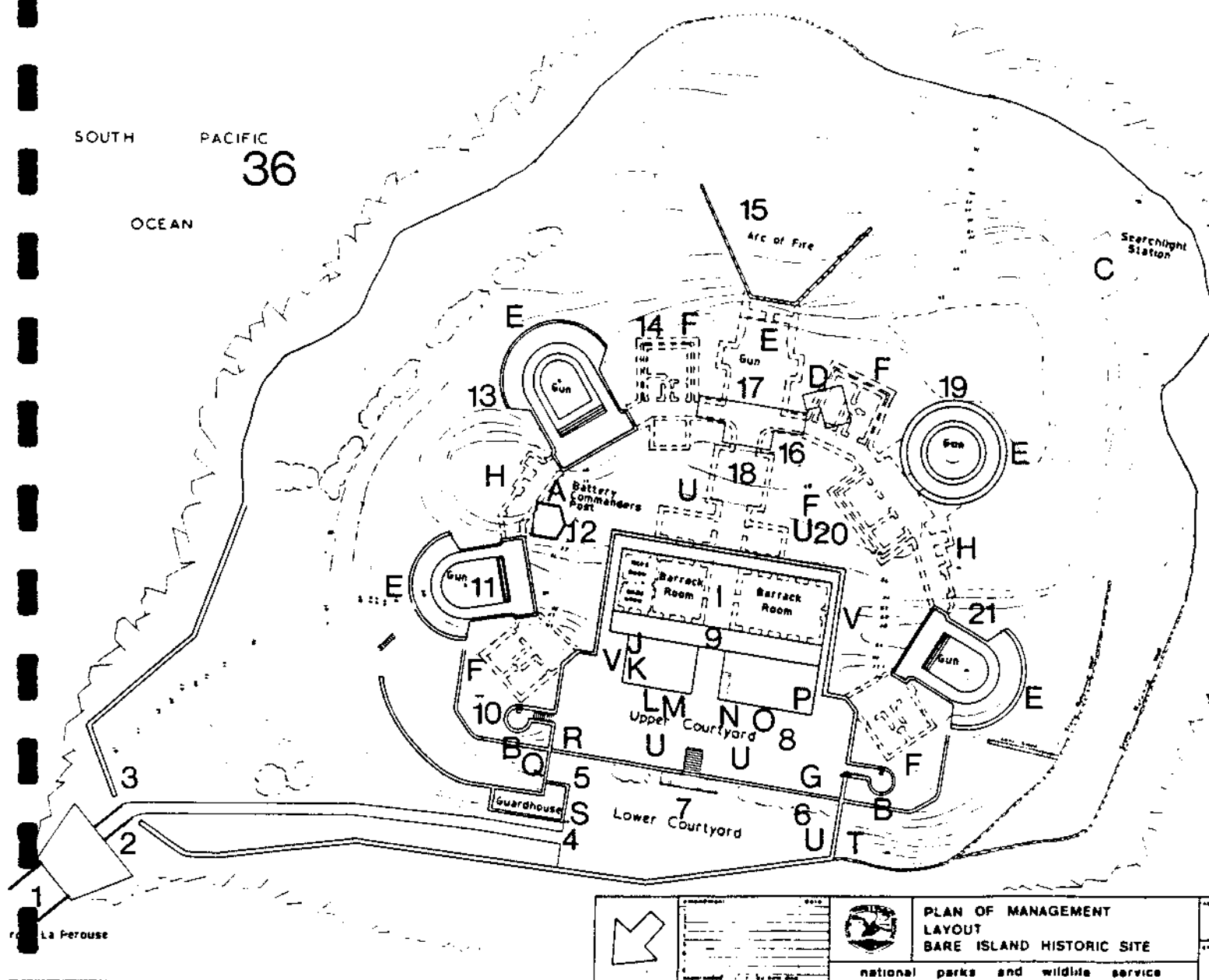


Figure 2.5. Plan of Bare Island Fort, indicating the location of all structural elements, as listed in appendix 1 (the numerical prefix, 36, is deleted), and as discussed in chapter 2 (letters A to W)

Although correctly belonging on the forecourt level, the Laboratory has been described here, because of its integral role in the preparation of munitions, and its structural similarities to the magazines.

Barracks Courtyard	Barracks	I
	Ablutions-wash basins	J
	Ablutions-baths x 2	K
	Urinal	L
	WCs x 5	M
	Laundry	N
	Store	O
	Workshop	P
Forecourt level	Store	Q
	Store	R
	Guardhouse	S
	Laboratory	G
	Observation post	T

The Laboratory will be described with the magazines, due to its similar construction features and role.

Water storage and use	Reservoirs	U
	Water tanks	V

Historic photographs of the Fort provide further detail on its appearance. They indicate that its external features have changed little over time. They show the original appearance of the command post, as well as the structure at the east end of the opening over the Casemate. A small timber structure with a gable roof is also shown in the Forecourt. Its purpose is unknown.⁴⁵ Historic plans of part of the Fort have been located at the Museum at Victoria Barracks, but have not been personally viewed.

Gun emplacements	Four en barbette, and one casemate	
	Gun	
	Gun platform	
	Shell recesses	

Iron rings for tackle to traverse or run up the gun

Standpipe for water supply for sponges (now only visible on the two 80 pdr emplacements)

Hanger racks for uniforms

Datum point on the walls of the emplacements are usually to give the trunnion height of the gun or its pivot point

Because of the weight of the projectiles for the 9 inch RML guns, a hoist and trolley on narrow gauge rails was necessary for their transport. The trolley allowed for the raising of the shell to the level of the barrel. These features survive in part on the one remaining 9 inch RML emplacement, while the other has been modified for the HP gun. It is suspected that the 10 inch RML in the casemate would also have required a similar arrangement for shells.

As its name implies, the casemate differed from the other original gun emplacements in being the only one roofed over. The rear of the casemate had to be left open in order that the smoke and fumes could be rapidly dispelled. Rings for the attachment of ladders can still be seen at either end. The evidence of roofing and flashing in this opening may be partly explained by its enclosure during the period the War Veterans were in occupation.

The 6 inch BL gun on HP mountings required a pump to operate the hydraulics. This was usually housed in a separate room, but at Bare Island, this appears not to be the case. The piping for the hydraulics is housed in the passage directly behind the gun emplacement. In effect, the conversion of this emplacement to a HP mounting made it into a casemate, the shielding over the gun giving equal protection (Figure 2.2). In addition, a new magazine and store was erected directly behind the gun. The brick type and bonding medium for this structure are similar to the Barracks, being high quality shatter-proof materials.

Magazines.

Cartridge store

Shell store

Light passage

Ventilation pipes

Security gates.

There are four original magazines for the five gun emplacements at the Fort. Their common features are named above. It is likely that the casemate shared the magazines on both sides with the neighbouring gun emplacements. One may be larger for this purpose. This would have rendered side-arm and other equipment storage at an inconvenient distance along the perimeter passages, and it must therefore be concluded that these items were stored in the rooms and passage between the casemate and the Barracks.

All magazines and other areas where explosive substances were stored have characteristic construction features. They all have cavities between their walls and the fort ramparts. This cavity served several purposes: it provided ample drainage and ventilation to keep the powder dry and at a stable temperature. It may also be considered as a blast wall, mitigating the effect of any explosion. Other features included fittings that would not cause a spark or any other risk of combustion. For example bitumen floors, and brass rather than iron fittings. The stores were provided with racks and shelving, some of which are still extant.

The light passage was so constructed to provide light, but no risk of combustion. The oil lamps were brought in through this independent passage, and fitted in openings that were glazed on either side. They usually had ventilation pipes in the top of each recess.

Ventilation of the stores or magazine was provided through the roof of each room. Salt glazed ceramic pipes lead to the outside. They are protected from tampering by steel shutters, and wire gauze over the openings. As a further security measure when the Fort was not in operation, the passages leading to each magazine could be closed off with iron gates. The hinge pins for these can be seen in most instances, but only in one case does the iron grille above a gateway survive in situ.

Most of the joinery from the magazines has been removed, except for door and opening frames. In one or two cases, doors do survive. They are in keeping with the original fittings, but they may be replacements.

The magazine for the HP gun differs from all the others in having a different arrangement of only two rooms. The original fittings have been removed or concealed as a result of conversion for use by the War Veteran Home. One of the original magazines has also been converted.

Laboratory.

Shell hoist to main deck
Ventilation pipes
Receiving hatch.

The laboratory is located below the main deck at its western end. Access to it is gained from the forecourt. Like the magazines, it has a cavity or blast wall. Steel shutters cover the windows, ventilation shafts, and receiving hatch. The latter is the best interpretation for the opening at window level, which could have been used to pass in the powder in bulk or empty cartridges.

Equipment stores

Racks
Store
Recesses or cupboards.

There are two intact examples of the original equipment stores, located between the original emplacements for the 80 pdrs and the 9 inch RMLs respectively. The racks with recesses at either end would have held the sponges and ram rods. The specific purpose of the other features cannot be identified other than for the general storage of side-arms.

As noted above, the main casemate does not have an equipment store like the emplacements en barbette. It was envisaged that the room entered in the main passageway behind the casemate was used for this purpose.

Other rooms, as yet not specifically identified, would have been required for various purposes, for example, the maintenance of the lamps, for changing and storage of special clothing for magazine work, and the gunnery. The most appropriate for these purposes are the two rooms off the main passage behind the casemate, or the stores on the forecourt.

The storage and movement of munitions within the Fort. Having identified the main structural units on the level of the gun emplacements, the question of how shell, cartridge, and other munitions were supplied to the magazines can be considered. The cartridges were made up in the laboratory. The shell and their fuses may have been delivered to the fort in a complete condition, but would have been prepared in the Laboratory, if necessary. The hoist at the east end of the main deck would have been used to transfer all equipment from the forecourt,

which did not require to pass through the Laboratory. Once cartridge, shell, tubes and fuses had reached the main deck, they were transported to the magazines by the perimeter passages. It was not accepted practice for these materials to be taken through the Barracks, so that the open passage through this building to the casemate should only have been used by personnel, or for non combustible materials. The present closed condition of this passageway is as a result of conversion for the War Veterans Home.

Barracks. The two storey Barracks Building is constructed of high quality shatter-proof dry-pressed brick, with a sandstone facade, verandah, and flat roof. Originally the floors may all have been joist and board. These survive in the kitchen, the two small offices, and in the two barrack rooms. The ceilings are of formed concrete, with a single steel joist running longitudinally along the central axis of the building. The majority of the original joinery survives intact, as does the kitchen range, and at least one fireplace. Other fireplaces were blocked and the ironwork not visible. Some of the window and door furniture has been replaced. The original configuration of the rooms and their uses can be understood in general outline. The most likely interpretations are given

On the ground floor, from east to west, were five rooms:

Officer's or married quarters

Officer's or married quarters

Central hall Officer's or married quarters, or offices

Mess

Kitchen

On the first floor, from east to west, were five rooms:

Offices x 2

Barrack room

Central passageway from main deck to casemate

Barrack room

A large number of alterations have been made during the period of occupation by the War Veterans.

Barracks Courtyard. The original usage of many of the rooms surrounding the courtyard is self evident even today. Each room has been named above. In most cases the plumbing has been replaced or renewed. The store may have been used as a coal store.

Forecourt level. There are five main structures opening off the forecourt level, including two store rooms, one of which was possibly the gunnery, the Guardhouse, the Laboratory, and an observation post on a lower level. The gunnery would have held the mobile armaments, the machine guns, and the rifles. The room below the hoist is the possible because of the proximity of the Guardhouse, and the ease with which equipment could be moved around the Fort from this area. Behind the Guardhouse are two cells.

Water storage and use. In total there are five water reservoirs and 5 water tanks within the Fort. A pair of reservoirs or cisterns are located between the Barracks and Casemate, flanking the central passageway, another pair under the main deck, and a single one beneath the Forecourt in front of the Laboratory. Each would have had an inspection hatch in the top, their walls and base being cement rendered. Due to recent works, the reservoirs near the Casemate are inaccessible, their inspection hatches being hidden.

Details of the functioning of these reservoirs are not at present available. To understand their inter-relationship fully would require testing using dyes, or by pumping out. However it can be concluded that this system was solely for non-drinking use, since stormwater was derived principally from the drainage of gun emplacements and magazines. The extent of the water reserve is surprising, but the security and independence of the Fort should be taken into consideration. Water was needed to sponge out the guns and for other purposes.

There are some difficulties in interpretation. For example, it could be suggested that the reservoirs were simply connected by an overflow system of pipes. This ignores the fact that the two reservoirs near the Casemate are probably too high to gain sufficient flow off to fill them. It is therefore likely that the reservoirs were also integrated with a pump, possibly to fill the two highest ones, so that gravity could supply the water needs of the emplacements and the Fort.

There are indications that four ships containers were mounted on the west side of the Barracks Building at first floor level. These would have been supplied by run-off from the roof of the Barracks alone, and the water would have been sufficiently pure for drinking use. Original piping from these tanks is visible in the kitchen. Another tank, also of steel construction, was located above the ablution block (hand basins and baths). It is buried beneath the main deck, and above the ceiling of these rooms. Its source was probably independent of the main reservoirs. Its main purpose was probably the supply of the ablution rooms, as well as the toilets. It may also have been used for drinking purposes.

2.8.5. War Veterans Home.

The Fort was used between 1912 and 1963 as a home for War Veterans. Substantial alterations were made to various structures, including (Figure 2.6):

Barracks

Passageway between Barracks and Casemate, and adjoining rooms

Casemate

Magazine x 1

HP gun magazine.

In the Barracks building the mess was extended to include the room beneath the central passageway. A staircase was added onto the back of the mess, providing access to the first floor passageway. A doorway was opened up from the mess, as extended, so providing access to the remaining ground floor rooms. On the first floor, the central passageway was enclosed: a set of French doors closed in the northern end, while the area between the Barracks and the Fort itself was enclosed and roofed over. The casemate was brick lined, and the opening above was roofed over for a billiard room.⁴⁶ From the Casemate to the Barracks, including all side rooms, but excluding the barrack rooms, a joist and board floor was inserted. These floors are easily recognised by the narrowness of the boards. After the removal of the War Veterans Home, some of these changes have been reversed, most obviously in the Casemate. Here the brick lining has been removed, along with the floor and roof over the original opening. The entrance from the Casemate to the

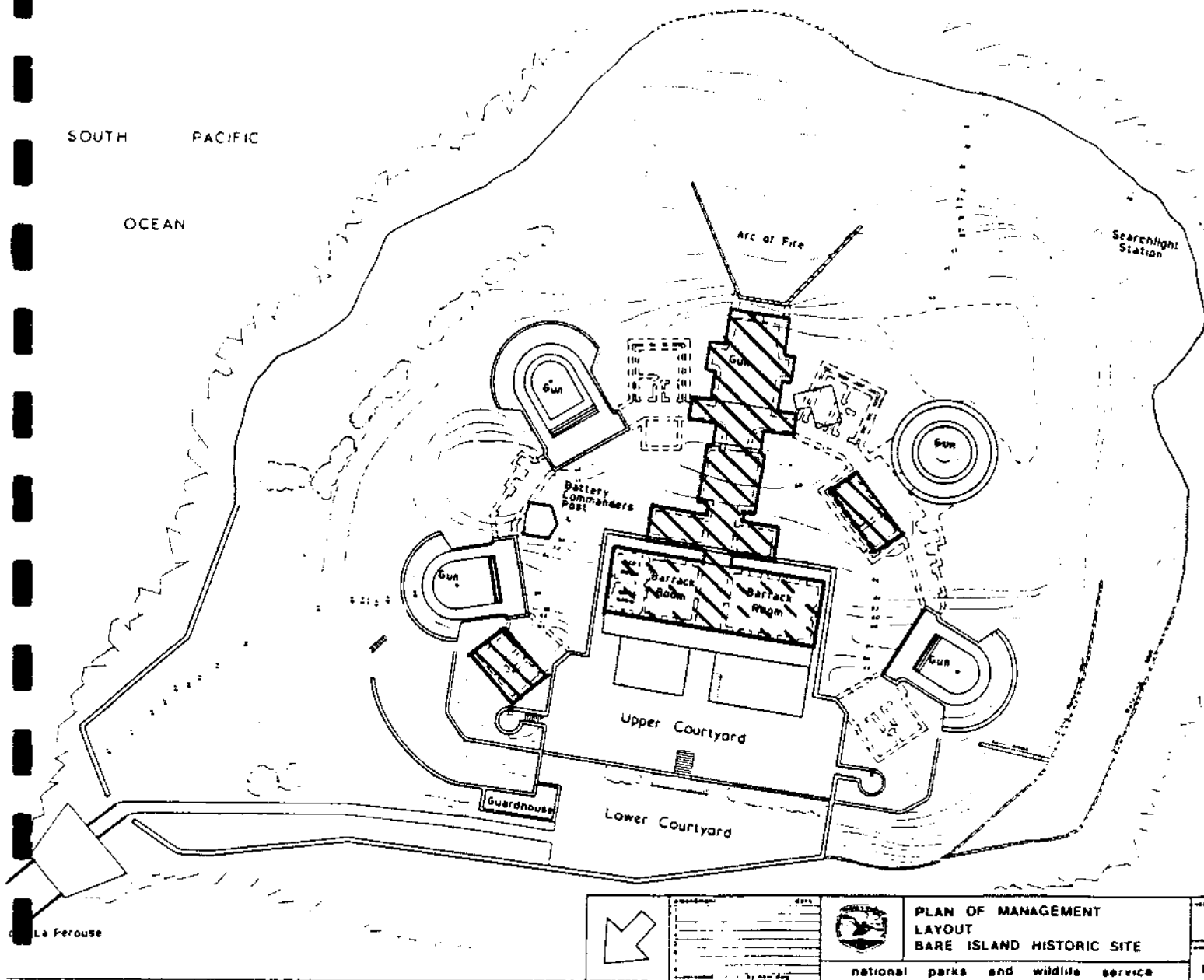


Figure 2.6. Plan of Bare Island Fort, showing those structures altered for the War Veterans Home.

central passageway is now blocked by a dry-pressed brick wall of recent date, with an opening barred by steel doors. These were obtained from Henry Head Fort.⁴⁷

Other alterations were made to the magazine directly to the east of the deck. Here the internal walls were removed, and a joist and board floor inserted. Two of the original doorways were converted into windows, partly using the original frames. The other obvious area of alteration is in the magazine to the HP gun. It has received a similar treatment with new doors and windows and a joist and board floor.

The overall purpose of these alterations was to extend the space available as living quarters for the Veterans. In most other respects they were able to use the pre-existing facilities, the ablution rooms, toilets, laundry, etc.

2.8.6. Concrete construction.

The enquiry into the shortcomings in the construction of the Fort and its consequences are well known.⁴⁸ The quality of the concrete was a prime consideration, since it was found to have been so poorly prepared as to afford no resistance to bombardment. A plan was drawn to show the cuttings that were made to test the concrete, principally in the area of the Casemate.⁴⁹ At present there is a sign within the remaining 9 inch RML emplacement indicating a cut that was made in the concrete for this purpose. Unfortunately it does not coincide with the historical plan. The interpretation of the feature is therefore open to question, or at least confusing.

2.8.7. Other features.

Some other features at the Fort require special mention. For example, the cast iron gates at the entrance to the Fort were removed from Bennelong Point, Sydney, and may have belonged to Fort Maquarie.⁵⁰

Various modern features are evident. Areas of segmented concrete paving have been introduced to prevent erosion by pedestrians and visitors. Providing that these blocks have remained covered with grass or gravel, they have remained unobtrusive.

2.9. Tourism.

There are a small number of sites at La Perouse, which may be associated with tourism. They are listed as follows:

Inventory number	Description
2	Monument and drinking trough
6	Snake pit.
20	Remains of wharf buildings
22	Rock-cut steps
23	Circular sandstone feature
24	Circular sandstone feature
25	Two storey building
65	Edward Hemming's premises
67	Cottage
75	Stables, E Hemming

Another one archaeological site is probably associated with tourism, as follows:

Inventory	Description
50	Fisherman's boathouse

The extant archaeological sites, inventory numbers 1 to 36 are described in detail in appendix 1, while all other sites are listed in appendix 2.

The fisherman's boathouse is illustrated on the 1876 map and is also present while Edward Hemming's premises are flourishing. It is probably therefore Hemming's boathouse.

The rock-cut steps and the circular sandstone features (inventory numbers 22 to 24) form a group of landscaping or garden features, probably associated with the footings of a building (inventory number 20) beside the jetty.

Many aspects of life associated with tourism or recreation are ephemeral, and are unlikely to leave any archaeological traces. Some of the exceptions are the monument and drinking trough, and the snake pit (inventory numbers 2, and 6).

Apart from Edward Hemming's premises (inventory numbers 50, 65, and 75), archaeological investigation would not contribute substantial evidence relating to the Development of the La Perouse headland. The premises of Edward Hemming have the potential to reveal evidence on the establishment of resort buildings, their usage, and the type of clientele they attracted.

2.10. Transport.

A small number of sites at La Perouse are associated with transport. They are listed as follows:

Inventory number	Description
1	Tram terminus loop
3	Tram shelter shed
4	Cutting
5	Tram terminus loop
13	Circuit road
14	Levelled area

15	Remains of slipway
17	Slipway
19	Wharf and approach road
25	Circuit road
78	Road reserve to jetty

The extant archaeological sites, inventory numbers 1 to 36 are described in detail in appendix 1, while all other sites are listed in appendix 2.

The sites associated with transport fall into four principal categories. First, there are a series of remains of the former tramline to La Perouse (inventory numbers 1, 3, 4, 5). Second, there is the jetty, and the roadway approach to it (inventory numbers 19, and 79). Third, there are the two slipways (inventory numbers 14, and 17), and finally there are the sites associated with vehicular access to the headland (inventory numbers 13, 14, and 25).

It should be noted that the circuit roadway (inventory numbers 13 and 25), from the jetty, in an anti-clockwise direction to the T junction with Anzac Parade, detracts from the cultural significance of the place for the following reasons: first, it breaks up the former two portions of land reserved respectively for the telegraph company on the one hand, and the Customs and Military Departments on the other. Secondly, the continuity of the land use and tenure is lost, and finally, it detracts from the historic integrity of the place.

The tram terminus shelter shed is a good example of a type common in the early part of the Twentieth Century. There are a number of similar structures scattered throughout Sydney, along the former routes of the tramways. Many are simple structures, although some are quite elaborate, and even in the Federation style of architecture.

The archaeological investigation of these sites is unlikely to provide any additional evidence to that already known from other sources. Their archaeological potential is therefore negligible.

2.11.1. Miscellaneous themes, including Aboriginal settlement, education, services, and unidentified.

Under this heading are a number of research themes which are incidentally or poorly represented at La Perouse. They are listed as follows:

Inventory number	Description	Theme
66	Aboriginal Quarters	Aborigines
71	Public school site	Education
7	Public conveniences	Services
8	Stormwater drain outflow	Services
9	Stormwater drain outflow	Services
18	Stormwater drain outflow	Services
21	Rock-cut drainage trench	Services
33	Sandstone blocks	Unidentified
40	Footpath	Unidentified
77	Buildings	Unidentified

The extant archaeological sites, inventory numbers 1 to 36 are described in detail in appendix 1, while all other sites are listed in appendix 2.

Unfortunately the Aboriginal Quarters (inventory number 66) are outside the study area, and will therefore not be discussed further.

The public school site, although gazetted, was never used. However there is documentary evidence for a school house attached to the Customs Station by 1880. A weatherboard cottage for this purpose is also mentioned there in 1903.⁵¹ The public school site is of no archaeological potential.

The public conveniences (inventory number 7) detract from the cultural significance of the place in their unsuitable location.

The stormwater drain outflows (inventory number 8, 9, and 18) are all associated with the circuit road, constructed in 1963, and are of no cultural significance.

The rock-cut trench is a former sewer or stormwater drain (inventory number 21).It has little or no archaeological potential, as an example of former drainage systems.

The remaining three sites, being unidentified (inventory numbers 33, 40, and 77), have little or no archaeological potential.

¹ Terry Kass, 1989: passim

² *Heritage Act*, 1977, no.136, s.4(1).

³ This definition is based upon the following reference, among others; A. Bickford, and S. Sullivan, 'Assessing the research significance of historic sites', in S. Sullivan, and S. Bowdler, *Site survey and significance assessment in Australian archaeology*, Dept. of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, Canberra: 19-26.

⁴ J.S.Kerr, *The Conservation Plan*, first edition, National Trust of Australia, NSW.:4.

⁵ T. Kass: passim

⁶ *ibid* : 11-12.

⁷ *loc cit*.

⁸ *ibid.*: 16.

⁹ *ibid* : 15.

¹⁰ *ibid.*: 16.

¹¹ *ibid.*:17-8.

¹² Historical evidence indicates the presence of a boatman's cottage by 1833. The building to the north of the stables may be identified as a boatman's cottage by a process of elimination: it is the only building on the 1832 plan, which cannot be assigned a function from cartographic evidence. *ibid* : 18.

¹³ *ibid.*: 22.

¹⁴ *ibid.* illustrations 2.2.5 and 3.2.9. Illustration 3.2.9 must be incorrectly dated by the Government Printer, on the basis of the Norfolk island pines and vegetation around the La Perouse monument. The absense of the pines and the general scrubby nature of the vegetation is only the case in the earliest photographs. The fact that the Government Printer Collection dates from 1870 onwards, and that the pines were planted by 1876, gives a short time bracket for this photograph.

¹⁵ *ibid.*: 25-26.

¹⁶ *ibid.*: 16.

¹⁷ *ibid* : 15.

¹⁸ *ibid.*: 16.

¹⁹ *ibid* : 26.

²⁰ *ibid* : 15-26. Terry Kass does not give any evidence to support his statement that the skillion shown on the 1850 plans was not the one erected by Walsh. It seems far

more likely that it was the same skillion, given the historical evidence for the need for repeated repairs.

²¹ *ibid*: figures 3.3.19 to 3.3.22. Note that figure 3.3.21 is in fact a mirror image.

²² Department of Public Works, NSW., *The Cable Station, La Perouse. Conservation Plan*, National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW., 1987.

²³ The cultural significance of the Fort was prepared with the assistance of Major Roy H.E. Harvey, retired, Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society.

²⁴ R.H.E. Harvey, *The guns of Middle Head, Georges Head, and Georges Heights*, the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society, 1985:5.

²⁵ T Kass, 1989: 27. It should be noted that 40 pdr. Armstrong guns were mobile armaments, and would have been under the command of field artillery units. The Battery need not have been present for any long period of time. A separate section of The Royal Australian Artillery was established as a mobile force in 1890, named the Field Artillery, and based at Victoria Barracks: pers. comm: Major Roy H.E. Harvey retired, Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society.

²⁶ *ibid*.: 28.

²⁷ *ibid*.: 27-33.

²⁸ R.H.E. Harvey, 1985:5.

²⁹ *ibid*.:5.

³⁰ R.H.E. Harvey, notes entitled 'Royal Australian Artillery'. Courtesy Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society.

³¹ pers. comm: Major Roy H.E. Harvey retired, Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society.

³² 'en barbette' means an open or unroofed emplacement: 'casemate' means a closed or roofed emplacement.

³³ RML means rifled muzzle loading: BL means breach loading: HP means hydro-pneumatic: pdr means pounds weight of the projectile.

³⁴ pers. comm: Major Roy H.E. Harvey retired, Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society.

³⁵ pers. comm: Major Roy H.E. Harvey retired, Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society.

³⁶ the term 'battery' was later changed to 'company'.

³⁷ R.H.E. Harvey, notes entitled 'Royal Australian Artillery'. Courtesy Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society.

³⁸ pers. comm: Major Roy H.E. Harvey retired, Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society.

³⁹..The term 'laying a gun' means the aiming of the gun, both in a horizontal and vertical axis.

⁴⁰ a gas check was made on the priming hole of the gun, prior to its firing.

⁴¹..*Garrison Artillery Drill*, Volume 1, 1892, HMSO.

⁴² *ibid*.

⁴³ Shalloon is a light woollen material.

⁴⁴ *ibid*.

⁴⁵ *ibid*: figures 3.5.5 to 3.5.9.

⁴⁶ pers. comm: Mr. Edward Cordish, National Parks and Wildlife Service.

⁴⁷ pers. comm: Mr. Edward Cordish, National Parks and Wildlife Service.

⁴⁸ T. Kass, 1989: 27-33

⁴⁹ *ibid*: figure 3.5.4.

⁵⁰ pers. comm: Mr. Edward Cordish, National Parks and Wildlife Service.

⁵¹ T. Kass, 1989: 25.

3.1. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.

A summary of the archaeological potential of each site identified by this study may be found in appendix 3. The following text describes the archaeological potential of sites associated with the principal research themes.

French exploration.

The two monuments, the La Perouse monument and the grave of Pere le Receveur, are of little archaeological potential, as their investigation would reveal little information not already available from other sources. This is not the case for the stockade and garden. While one might not expect to find many archaeological traces of the garden, the stockade would provide important evidence of the only known temporary settlement by the French upon Australian soil. Its excavation would reveal evidence of the activities and living conditions of the French explorers while they stayed at Botany Bay. As stated in chapter 2, the exact location of the stockade and garden is unknown. They may therefore have been completely destroyed by subsequent development. Should their remains survive, they would be of the utmost importance.

Both the historical evidence and practical considerations of location and usage indicate that the most likely site for the Frenchmen's garden and stockade is in the vicinity of the La Perouse monument and in front of the Cable Station. This hypothesis could be tested by well-placed excavation. The most appropriate method would be by trial- or test-trench, opening out into area excavation, if features were found.

The Customs Station.

Only two structures associated with the Customs Station at Botany Bay are extant, namely the tower itself and the well nearby. The archaeological potential of these two structures is considerable. Their investigation would reveal evidence of the living conditions and way of life on a customs station. The tower has suffered by fire and very poor reconstruction, to such an extent that archaeological excavation would provide a legitimate means of revealing the usage, layout and construction of the historic building complex. Many of the other structures associated with the

Customs Station are likely to have left very little trace or their remains may have been removed by more recent development. For example traces of the stables and boatman's cottage, shown on the 1832 map (inventory numbers 41 and 42), are likely to have been destroyed by the modern roadways. Other weatherboard cottages and structures will not have left many sub-surface structural remains, but the sites of these buildings may preserve other occupation materials.

Archaeological investigation, together with the available historical documentation, would allow for a relatively accurate restoration or reconstruction of the Customs Tower on paper or in reality. This would enhance the opportunities for interpretation and display to a considerable degree.

Ancillary structures associated with the Cable Station.

Apart from the cable tank footings, the embankment forming the original property boundary, and the reservoir tank (inventory numbers 16, 29, and 32), none of the archaeological sites associated with the ancillary structures is extant above ground. It is not believed that the investigation of these sub-surface features would reveal substantial evidence on cable telegraphy, the layout of the Station, or the working and living conditions of the staff, in addition to that already known from documentary sources or physical documentation of the surviving structures. The sub-surface archaeological features are therefore considered to be of low archaeological potential.

Early military occupation.

The archaeological potential of the tower has been assessed above. The only other structure that can be associated with this early military occupation is a flagstaff. It is considered to have minimal archaeological potential.

Bare Island Fort and associated structures.

The Fort has important archaeological potential to reveal the military technology of the late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. In this respect the variety and type of

gun technology is an asset. The quality of the construction materials is also of importance, given the far reaching effects of the inquiry at the time.

The site of the Artillery Quarters is of archaeological importance, as it may be possible to locate the exact position of the 1871 battery. The approach road to Bare Island has archaeological potential in that it preserves largely intact the method of military road construction. There are several examples of this type of road construction within the Sydney area, for example at North Head. This renders the roadway only of local significance, except in relation to the fort itself. The rock-cut steps are also of local importance, illustrating one former access route within the military complex. The two enclosures are possible interpretations of markings, which appear once respectively on the sequence of historic maps. They are not considered to have any archaeological significance.

Tourism.

Apart from Edward Hemming's premises (inventory numbers 50, 65, and 75), archaeological investigation would not contribute substantial evidence relating to the Development of the La Perouse headland. The premises of Edward Hemming have the potential to reveal evidence on the establishment of resort buildings, their usage, and the type of clientele they attracted.

Transport.

The archaeological investigation of the sites associated with the tram terminus are unlikely to provide any additional evidence to that already known from other sources. Their archaeological potential is therefore negligible.

Miscellaneous themes.

The public school site is of no archaeological potential.

The rock-cut trench is a former sewer or stormwater drain (inventory number 21). It has little or no archaeological potential, as an example of former drainage systems.

4.1. STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Archaeological potential is not included in detail in the following statement of cultural significance, since it has been fully discussed in chapters 2, and 3, and appendix 3. The intention of this short chapter is to summarise the other aspects of cultural significance that have been considered in this study.

Notable in this respect is the ability of the place and each site to "demonstrate a way of life, taste, custom, process or function of particular interest."¹ An archaeological site does not need to be visible above ground to have this quality. Even the most insignificant sub-surface archaeological feature can demonstrate such information. This aspect of significance can be realised in its simplest form by marking the site of a former structure or feature in a meaningful way. For example, the layout of the Customs Station at La Perouse can be interpreted by appropriate signs and interpretation giving the physical location of its various elements.

A number of other sites have additional cultural significance. This is summarised below.

The La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Sites.

The La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Sites are significant because their component sites have varying degrees of archaeological potential, and because they possess the ability to "demonstrate a way of life, taste, custom, process or function of particular interest."

The La Perouse monument, the grave of Pere le Receveur, the French stockade and garden.

The La Perouse monument, the grave of Pere le Receveur, the French stockade and garden are of international importance, being associated with the last known landfall of the French explorers prior to their being wrecked. The monument and the grave are early examples of monumental masonry, and are good examples of their type.

The Customs Station.

The Customs Station is significant within a regional context. The layout of the establishment is typical of other colonial government institutions of the Nineteenth Century, with single storey buildings spaced out over the site.

The historical records indicate an extensive Customs establishment at La Perouse, and a relatively complete picture of its layout, ideal for interpretation and display.

The Macquarie Tower and well.

The Macquarie Tower and the adjacent well are the only two structures associated with the Customs Department which are extant. The tower, although damaged by fire and poorly reconstructed, is significant because it is an unusual form of architecture for the period, and is the earliest customs building surviving in Australia.

The fabric of the Tower, other than the materials used in the recent conjectural reconstruction, is of high cultural significance. The fabric of the recent reconstruction detracts from its cultural significance.

The Cable Station.

The cultural significance of the Cable Station has already been assessed in another report, and will therefore not be discussed at length here.² It is however of international significance for the study of sub-marine cable telegraphy, and the layout, structures and functioning of a cable station.

Bare Island Fort.

Bare Island Fort is of national importance, because of its association with the grouping of hydro-pneumatic guns as well as its overall configuration. Similar guns were placed at Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong, Darwin and Rottnest Island. Bare island itself is unusual in its fortress appearance, caused by its island location and

limited available space, but can be compared on a contemporary basis with Fort Scratchley, at Newcastle, Fort Glanville, South Australia, Kissing Point, at Townsville, and Fort Lytton, at Brisbane. Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, falls into this class of self-contained fortress, but it is of an earlier date.

Bare Island is a substantially intact example of coastal fortifications of the 1870 to 1900s period, although many of the timber fittings and joinery have been stripped out. All but two of the guns are also missing. It has important archaeological potential to reveal the military technology of the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries. In this respect the variety and type of gun technology is an asset. The quality of the construction materials is also of importance, given the far reaching effects of the inquiry at the time.

Bare Island only played a minor role in the defence of Sydney, as indicated by its short operating life from 1889 to 1902, and sporadic use for fortification at a later period. The Fort continued its military association with the presence of the War Veterans Home. These factors have probably acted in favour of its conservation.³

The original fabric of the Fort is of high cultural significance. This includes the additions and alterations completed before it went out of active service (Barracks and HP gun emplacement). Of less cultural significance are the alterations associated with the War Veterans Home. While they indicate the continuing military association of the Fort, this fabric contributes only minimal evidence to an understanding of the use of the place by the War Veterans, and in some cases detracts from an understanding of its original use. Fabric that has been introduced to the place is foreign to it and detracts from its cultural significance. This introduced fabric may be important as a moveable relic, but not in association with the Fort. For example, the cast iron gates brought from Bennelong Point, and the steel doors from Henry Head, used to block off the passage behind the Casemate, fall into this category.

The approach road to Bare Island.

The approach road to Bare Island is a good example of military road construction.

The circuit roadway.

The circuit roadway, from the jetty, in an anti-clockwise direction to the T-junction with Anzac Parade, detracts from the cultural significance of the place for the following reasons: first, it breaks up the former two portions of land reserved respectively for the telegraph company on the one hand, and the Customs and Military Departments on the other. Secondly, the continuity of the land use and tenure is lost, and finally, it detracts from the historic integrity of the place.

The tram terminus shelter shed.

The tram terminus shelter shed is a good example of a type common in the early part of the Twentieth Century.

The public conveniences.

The public conveniences detract from the cultural significance of the place in their unsuitable location.

¹ J.S.Kerr, *The Conservation Plan*, first edition, National Trust of Australia, NSW., 1982: 4.

² Department of Public Works, NSW., *The Cable Station, La Perouse. Conservation Plan*, National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW., 1987.

³ The cultural significance of the Fort was prepared with the assistance of Major Roy H.E.Harvey, retired, Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society.

5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS.

Based on the above discussion of the archaeological potential and cultural significance of the archaeological sites that form part of the La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Sites, the following recommendations can be made for their appropriate conservation, display and interpretation. This chapter is prepared in accordance with the Burra Charter of ICOMOS, and where appropriate will make specific reference to it.¹

This report only forms a part of the total conservation plan, and is only one of several contributions to it. Therefore this chapter can only be considered as a provisional assessment of the conservation policy and its implementation that will be presented in the completed conservation plan. The conservation of the archaeological and historical resource, its interpretation and display, are its primary considerations.

5.2.1. Towards the development of a Provisional Conservation Policy.

This section of the report should be considered only as an indication of some of the policy issues that the completed conservation plan may address.

5.2.2. The Burra Charter.

Several articles of the Burra Charter are particularly relevant to the conservation and archaeological issues raised by the La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Sites. They are listed below:

Article 1.9. Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses. (Refer also to articles 20 to 22).

Article 1.10. Compatible use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

Article 2. The aim of conservation is to retain or recover the cultural significance of a place and must include provision for its security, its maintenance, and its future.

Article 3. Conservation is based on a respect for the existing fabric and should involve the least possible physical intervention. It should not distort the evidence provided by the fabric.

Article 5. Conservation of a place should take into consideration all aspects of its cultural significance without unwarranted emphasis on any one at the expense of another.

Article 8. Conservation requires the maintenance of an appropriate visual setting: e.g., form, scale, colour, texture and materials. No new construction, demolition or modification which would adversely affect the settings should be allowed. Environmental intrusions which adversely affect appreciation or enjoyment of the place should be excluded.

Article 16. The contribution of all the periods to the place must be respected. If a place includes the fabric of different periods, revealing the fabric of one period at the expense of another can only be justified when what is removed is of slight cultural significance and the fabric which is to be revealed is of much greater cultural significance.

Article 20. Adaptation is acceptable where the conservation of a place cannot otherwise be achieved, and where the adaptation does not substantially detract from its cultural significance.

Article 21. Adaptation must be limited to that which is essential to the use for a place determined in accordance with Articles 6 and 7.

Article 22. Fabric of cultural significance unavoidably removed in the process of adaptation must be kept safely to enable its future reinstatement.

Article 24 Study of a place by any disturbance of the fabric or by archaeological excavation should be undertaken where necessary to provide data essential for decisions on the conservation of the place and/or to secure evidence about to be lost or made inaccessible through necessary conservation or other unavoidable action. Investigation of a place for any other reason which requires physical disturbance and which adds substantially to a scientific body of knowledge may be permitted, provided that it is consistent with the conservation policy for the place.

5.2.3. Discussion.

In relation to the historical archaeology of the La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Sites, four principal subjects require discussion with a view to formulating conservation policy, namely principal use, constraints, unavailable information, and the maintenance of the historic setting.

Principal use. Of the range of compatible uses for the sites, it is proposed that the principal use should be the interpretation and display of the historical and archaeological remains. Secondary uses may include administration, maintenance, and visitor facilities. It is envisaged that the secondary uses may involve adaptation of certain elements (Burra Charter, Articles 1.9, 1.10, 2, 20 to 22).

With regard to interpretation and display, the ability of a place to "demonstrate a way of life, taste, custom, process or function of particular interest" should be considered². An archaeological site does not need to be visible above ground to have this quality. Even the most insignificant sub-surface archaeological feature can demonstrate such information. This aspect of significance can be realised in its simplest form by marking the site of a former structure or feature in a meaningful way. For example, the layout of the Customs Station at La Perouse can be interpreted by appropriate signs and interpretation indicating the physical location of its various elements. Different treatment of the ground surface has also proved successful on other archaeological sites.

Constraints arising out of the statement of significance. It is important that no work should be undertaken, likely to detract from the cultural significance of the place. In addition every attempt should be made to enhance the historical and archaeological context of the place (Articles 2 and 3). These constraints, coupled with consideration of Articles 2, 3, 5, 8 and 16 of the Burra Charter, require the resolution of several issues principally in regard to the conservation of the Fort, but also the Macquarie Tower.

In the statement of significance it was indicated that the alterations completed during the War Veteran occupation of the Fort detracted from an understanding of its original use in certain cases. This is particularly relevant to the main passageway between the Casemate and the Barracks. This area was enclosed during the War Veteran occupation, disguising the fact that it had formerly provided access from the Barracks to the Casemate.

Some of these alterations have already been reversed in the Casemate, by the removal of the wall lining and flooring, and by the insertion of a wall blocking the passage, with double steel doors. The latter doors are foreign to the Fort. Both the doors and the wall are not relevant to the original use of the Fort, nor the War

Veteran occupation, and detract from an understanding of the place. Their partial removal makes the alterations incomplete.

It is therefore proposed that the following fabric could be removed without contravention of the abovementioned Articles of the Burra Charter. It is considered that their removal would not distort the evidence provided by the fabric, nor would it give unwarranted emphasis on any one aspect at the expense of another. These items are listed as follows:

1. Brick wall and steel doors behind the Casemate.
2. Joist and board floors in the passageway between the Casemate and the north wall of the Barracks, including in the rooms opening off the passageway, but excluding the original flooring of the Barracks (barrack rooms).
3. Double doors at the north end of the central passageway on the first floor of the Barracks.
4. the enclosing walls and roof between the Barracks and the ramparts, including the remains of the stairs to the Mess.

Other alterations to the Fort do not pose the same difficulties for interpretation and display. For example, four original magazines were constructed, of which three survive intact. The other has been irreversibly altered for the War Veterans Home. Its reconstruction would detract from the cultural significance of the place, because it would remove fabric of the War Veterans Home, without revealing evidence that contributed to our understanding of the original fort.

The magazine for the HP gun was also altered for the War Veterans Home. It is unknown whether the removal of these alterations would contribute to the cultural significance of the place. In this case it may be advisable to leave the alterations intact, because it is probable that magazines of a similar type survive at Henry Head, or other 6 inch BL gun emplacements using HP mountings.

The recent conjectural reconstruction of the Macquarie Tower has detracted substantially from the cultural significance of the place. The removal of this modern fabric would not contravene any Articles of the Burra Charter. The conservation of the Tower should only be contemplated after the completion of appropriate archaeological excavation to supplement the evidence already available from historical documentation.

Information unavailable to this study. Further archaeological investigation should be considered to resolve certain issues relating to the conservation of the place. The example of the Macquarie Tower was given above. In this case evidence derived from archaeological excavation coupled with the existing historical documentation should allow for its full conservation, display and interpretation. The location of the French explorers' stockade and garden could also be confirmed by area excavation in the area of the La Perouse monument.

Consideration could also be given to a comparative study of Henry Head Fort, given its close operational and historical relationship to Bare Island. An immediate advantage of this analysis would be the resolution of the conservation issues with regard to the HP gun and its magazine.

Maintenance of the historic setting. Various items have been identified as foreign to the historic site, while others are considered to prejudice its historic setting. For example, the iron gates at the Fort were brought from Bennelong Point, while the steel doors behind the Casemate were taken from Henry Head. This introduced fabric may be important as a moveable relic, but not in association with the Fort. Its removal and storage would be compatible with the Burra Charter.

Likewise the historic setting of the Customs Station and the site as a whole has been degraded over time. The conservation plan should consider the options for improving this setting, for example the removal of the circuit road in part, and the relocation of public conveniences.

5.2.4. Provisional Conservation Policy.

This section of the report should be considered only as an indication of some of the policy issues that the completed conservation plan may address.

It is recommended that:

1. the cultural significance of the place, and in particular its ability to demonstrate historic patterns of behaviour, etc., should be realised by appropriate interpretation and displays.

2. the conservation of the place should enhance its cultural significance.
3. fabric of slight cultural significance should only be removed where it would reveal evidence of greater cultural significance, or allow for a more complete understanding or interpretation of the place.
4. fabric that is foreign to the place or has been introduced should be removed. This fabric should be put in storage or reused in an appropriate fashion, if it is of cultural significance.
5. fabric that detracts from the cultural significance of the place should be removed.
6. archaeological investigation should be undertaken where it will provide evidence essential to the conservation of the place
7. comparative or further analysis beyond the scope of this study should be undertaken where they would substantially contribute to the understanding and interpretation of the place.
8. the historic setting of the place should be improved and maintained

5.3. Policy implementation.

Arising out of the provisional conservation policy, a number of recommendations may be made for its implementation.

5.3.1. Archaeological sites in general

It is recommended that:

1. prior to the commencement of any work likely to disturb, either an extant, or a sub-surface archaeological site, an archaeologist should advise on appropriate action to conserve that archaeological site.

The archaeologist may recommend that the proposed work not be undertaken, or that it be altered so as not to cause disturbance. Alternatively he or she may recommend recording or archaeological excavation prior to disturbance, or a watching brief during the work.

2. sufficient time should be allowed to the archaeologist in the above instance to evaluate a proposal, to prepare and submit relevant excavation permit applications, and to complete any appropriate archaeological investigation.

3. if any archaeological remains are exposed inadvertently during maintenance or other works, that work should stop for a reasonable period of time, until an archaeologist can record the evidence exposed, and make appropriate recommendations for its conservation.

4. unless specifically excepted in the following recommendations, none of the archaeological sites should be subject to archaeological excavation for the sole purpose of their interpretation and display.

5.3.2. The La Perouse monument, the grave of Pere le Receveur, the French stockade and garden.

It is recommended that:

1. archaeological excavation in the vicinity of the La Perouse monument should be considered to confirm the location of the stockade and garden.

2. manually dug test-trenches should be used to locate archaeological remains, but these trenches should be extended into area trenches before any of the archaeological features are excavated out.

This procedure will ensure the maximum retrieval of the archaeological evidence³

5.3.3. The Customs Station.

It is recommended that:

1. full advantage should be taken of the potential to fully interpret and display the extent, layout and operation of the Customs Station.

5.3.4. The Macquarie Tower and well.

It is recommended that:

1. archaeological excavation using area trenches should be used to investigate the sub-surface archaeological remains of this group of buildings.
2. the archaeological evidence, both extant and sub-surface, should be used, in conjunction with the historical documentation, to fully interpret the group of buildings.
3. if the *maintenance, preservation, restoration, or reconstruction* of the Tower is accepted as a valid conservation objective, then the fabric associated with its *conjectural reconstruction* should be removed, and original materials recovered where possible.⁴

5.3.5. The Cable Station.

A conservation plan for the Cable Station and related extant structures has already been prepared, and no further recommendations are appropriate here.⁵

5.3.6. Bare Island Fort.

It is recommended that:

1. the original fabric of the Fort should be *conserved* by means of *maintenance* and *preservation* procedures alone, excepting in a small number of cases specified below.
2. special attention should be given to the surviving original signage, in view of its fragile nature.
3. while the necessity for various administrative, maintenance, and visitor facilities is acknowledged, *adaptation* of the fabric of the Fort for these purposes should be kept to a minimum.
4. consideration should be given to the *restoration* or *reconstruction* of the passageway between the Casemate and the Barracks. In section 5.2.3 above it was proposed that it should be returned to its appearance when the Fort still played its original defensive role.
5. if recommendation 4 is undertaken, then it should be accompanied by an archaeological investigation of the floor of the Casemate, and passageway, in order to record the gun platform and other fittings.
6. further research should be undertaken on the survival of comparative 6 inch BL gun emplacements on HP mountings, in order to resolve the most appropriate conservation procedure for the HP gun emplacement at Bare Island.
7. consideration should be given to the *preservation*, rather than the *reconstruction* of the magazine exhibiting alteration for the War Veterans Home.
8. consideration should be given to the removal and storage for more appropriate reuse of two items that are foreign to the Fort, namely the iron gates from Bennelong Point, and the steel doors at the rear of the Casemate, brought from Henry Head Fort.

9. areas exhibiting the decomposition of the original concrete matrix and aggregates should be *preserved*, and not hidden from view.⁶
10. further analysis of the five reservoirs within the Fort should be undertaken in order to fully understand their function, inter-relationships and operation.
11. the remaining 9 inch RML gun and its carriage should be conserved, the process of corrosion should be inhibited, and consideration should be given to any means of rectifying the inaccurate construction of the carriage.
12. consideration should be given to installing the 10 inch RML in the Casemate on its correct carriage, if available.
13. consideration should be given to replacing the missing guns, if ones of the same type become available.

5.3.7. Interpretation and display.

It is recommended that:

1. the Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society, based at the School of Artillery at North Head , Sydney, should be consulted with regard to the interpretation and display of the Fort.
2. every opportunity for the interpretation and display of the historic sites should be considered.

5.3.8. Maintenance of the historic setting.

It is recommended that:

1. consideration should be given to options for improving this setting, for example the removal of the circuit road in part, and the relocation of public conveniences.

¹ J.S Kerr, *The Conservation Plan*, National Trust of Australia, NSW., 1985: appendices 1 to 3.

² J.S.Kerr, *The Conservation Plan*, first edition, National Trust of Australia, NSW., 1982: 4.

³ E Higginbotham, 'Excavation techniques in historical archaeology', in *The Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology*, Volume 3:8-14.

⁴ These terms are used in accordance with their definitions in the Burra Charter of ICOMOS. J.S.Kerr, 1985: appendices 1 to 3.

⁵ Department of Public Works, NSW., *The Cable Station, La Perouse. Conservation Plan*, National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW., 1987.

⁶ These terms are used in accordance with their definitions in the Burra Charter of ICOMOS. J.S.Kerr, 1985: appendices 1 to 3.

APPENDIX 1. INVENTORY OF EXTANT OR ABOVE GROUND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.

This inventory contains a detailed description of all extant or above ground archaeological sites, which were located by means of site survey. The inventory has been prepared in such a way as to be easily transferred to the Standard Historic Place Recording Form used by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW.

Concordance.

Inventory of archaeological sites	Standard Historic Place Recording Form
Service area	Service area proposal name
Inventory number	
Place name	Place name
Photograph	Place documentation: 2 photos
Film type	Place documentation: 2 photos
Film number	Place documentation: 2 photos
Frame number	Place documentation: 2 photos
Place description	Place description
Place history	Place history
Bibliography	Place documentation: 5 reports
Cultural significance	Importance
Present condition	Integrity and condition
Threats	Threats
Present use	Present use and management

A total of 36 sites was located by site survey (figure 2.1). They are listed below:

List of archaeological sites

Inventory number Place name

1	Levelled area
2	Stone monument and drinking trough
3	Tram Terminus Shelter Shed
4	Cutting
5	Levelled area
6	Snake pit
7	Public conveniences
8	Stormwater drain outflow
9	Stormwater drain outflow
10	Terraced area and traces of disturbance
11	Rock-cut steps
12	Approach road to Bare Island Fort.
13	Circuit roadway, raised embankment.
14	Large partially levelled area.
15	Remains of slipway
16	Footings of 2 cable tanks
17	Slipway
18	Stormwater drain outflow.
19	Wharf and approach road.
20	Remains of wharf buildings
21	Rock-cut drainage trench
22	Rock cut steps and other features
23	Circular sandstone feature
24	Circular sandstone feature
25	Circuit roadway, raised embankment.
26	Two storey building
27	La Perouse Monument
28	Tomb of Pere Le Receveur
29	Raised earthen embankment
30	The Cable Station
31	Cable Station out-buildings: Battery Room and store.
32	Cable Station out-buildings: reservoir or tank footings.
33	Sandstone blocks
34	Tower
35	Cistern, or underground water tank
36	Bare Island Fort
36-1	Bare Island Fort: wooden causeway.
36-2	Bare Island Fort: defensive "V" shaped ditch
36-3	Bare Island Fort: gates
36-4	Bare Island Fort: guard house and lock-up

List of archaeological sites

Inventory number	Place name
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36-5	Bare Island Fort: defensive wall, hoist, and archway
36-6	Bare Island Fort: laboratory
36-7	Bare Island Fort: main entrance steps and archway
36-8	Bare Island Fort: upper deck.
36-9	Bare Island Fort: Barracks
36-10	Bare Island Fort: guard-post
36-11	Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement
36-12	Bare Island Fort: command post
36-13	Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement
36-14	Bare Island Fort: communicating passageways
36-15	Bare Island Fort: Field of view for gun emplacement, casemate.
36-16	Bare Island Fort: opening above Casemate
36-17	Bare Island Fort: principal gun emplacement, casemate.
36-18	Bare Island Fort: communication tunnel
36-19	Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement
36-20	Bare Island Fort: magazine and stores, and communication passage.
36-21	Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement

Inventory of archaeological sites

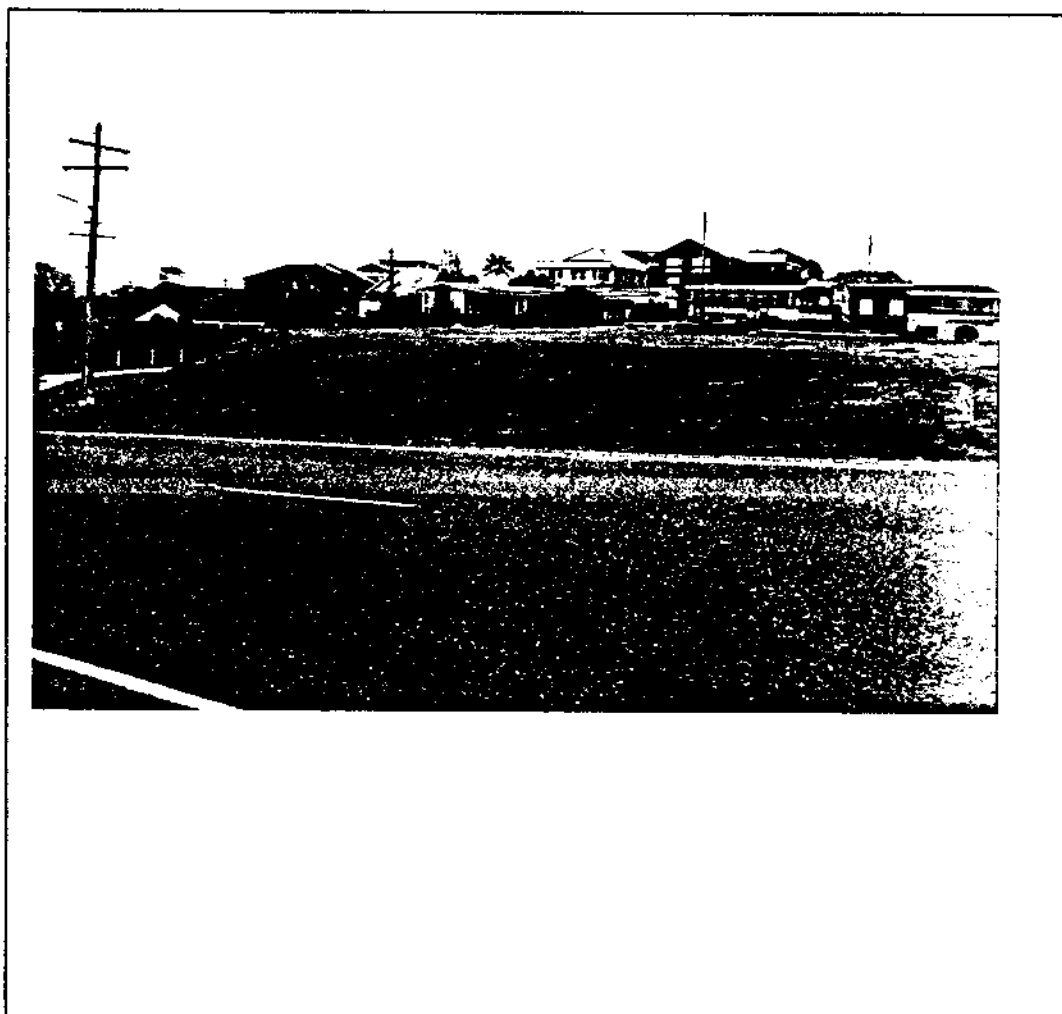
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 1

Page number 1

Place name Levelled area

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 1

Frame number 27A - 30A

Place description Raised embankment and levelled area, probably formed using demolition rubble and soil fill.

Place history This levelled area certainly postdates the opening of the tramway to La Perouse in 1902. The levelled area may have been extended since, possibly in relation to the construction of the loop road around the headland in 1963.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance Local

Present condition intact

Threats pedestrian traffic

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 2

Page number 1

Place name Stone monument and drinking trough

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 1

Frame number 31A - 33A

Place description Granite monument, serving as a drinking trough for horses and dogs. The inscription reads: 'ERECTED BY THE COUNCIL / OF THE MUNICIPALITY / OF RANDWICK / FROM FUNDS PROVIDED / BY THE LATE / JESSIE STUART / BLOOMFIELD / 1941'.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance Local

Present condition intact, but plumbing disconnected

Threats vandalism

Present use NPWS historic site.

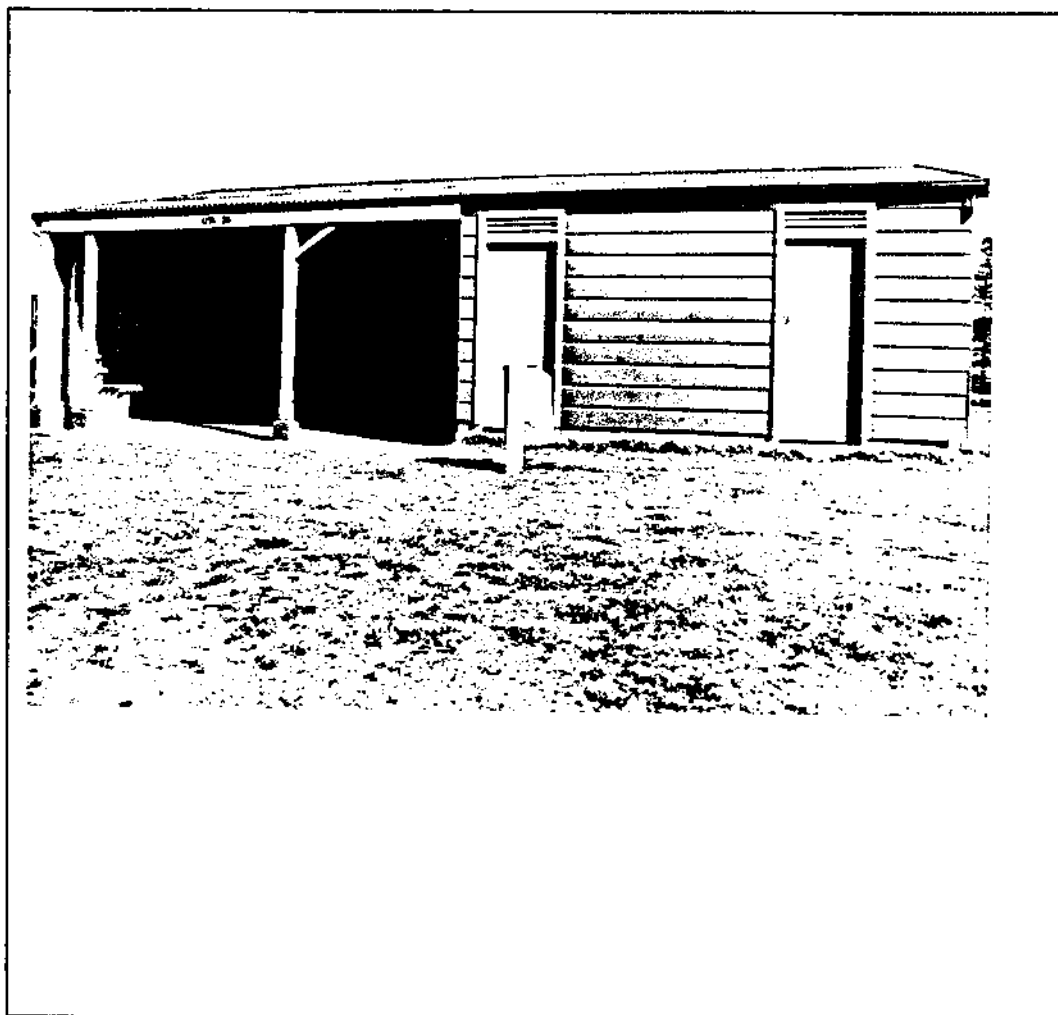
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 3

Page number 1/2

Place name Tram Terminus Shelter Shed

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 1

Frame number 34A - 37A

Place description Tram Terminus Shelter Shed, with concrete and dry pressed brick footings, timber framed and weatherboard walls, and corrugated iron roof. The building serves both as a shelter shed, divided from staff WCs by a partition wall of brick and cement render. The WCs appear to be modernised, and may not have been an original feature.

Place history Probably erected by 1902 - 1905.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance regional

Present condition intact, but probably modernised.

Threats vandalism

Present use NPWS historic site. Bus shelter.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 3

Page number 2/2

Place name Tram Terminus Shelter Shed

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 3 - 5

Place description

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance

Present condition

Threats

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 4

Page number 1

Place name Cutting

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 6 - 8

Place description Cutting into sandstone bedrock to create a level bed for tram tracks at tram terminus and beside Anzac Parade.

Place history Probably excavated and levelled by 1902.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition intact

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site.

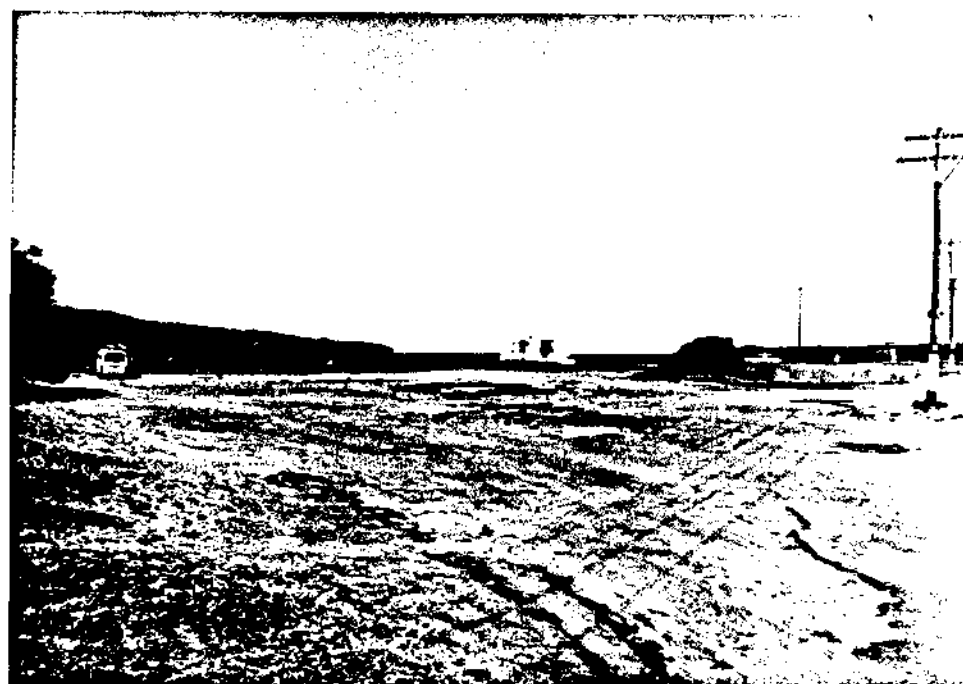
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 5

Page number 1

Place name Levelled area

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 13 - 15

Place description Raised and levelled area, probably using demolition rubble and soil fill. Earth surface, with boundary marked by reused timbers (principal beams) from demolished buildings

Place history See inventory number 1.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance Its present appearance detracts from its surroundings

Present condition weathering surface due to vehicular traffic

Threats as above

Present use NPWS historic siten. Car park.

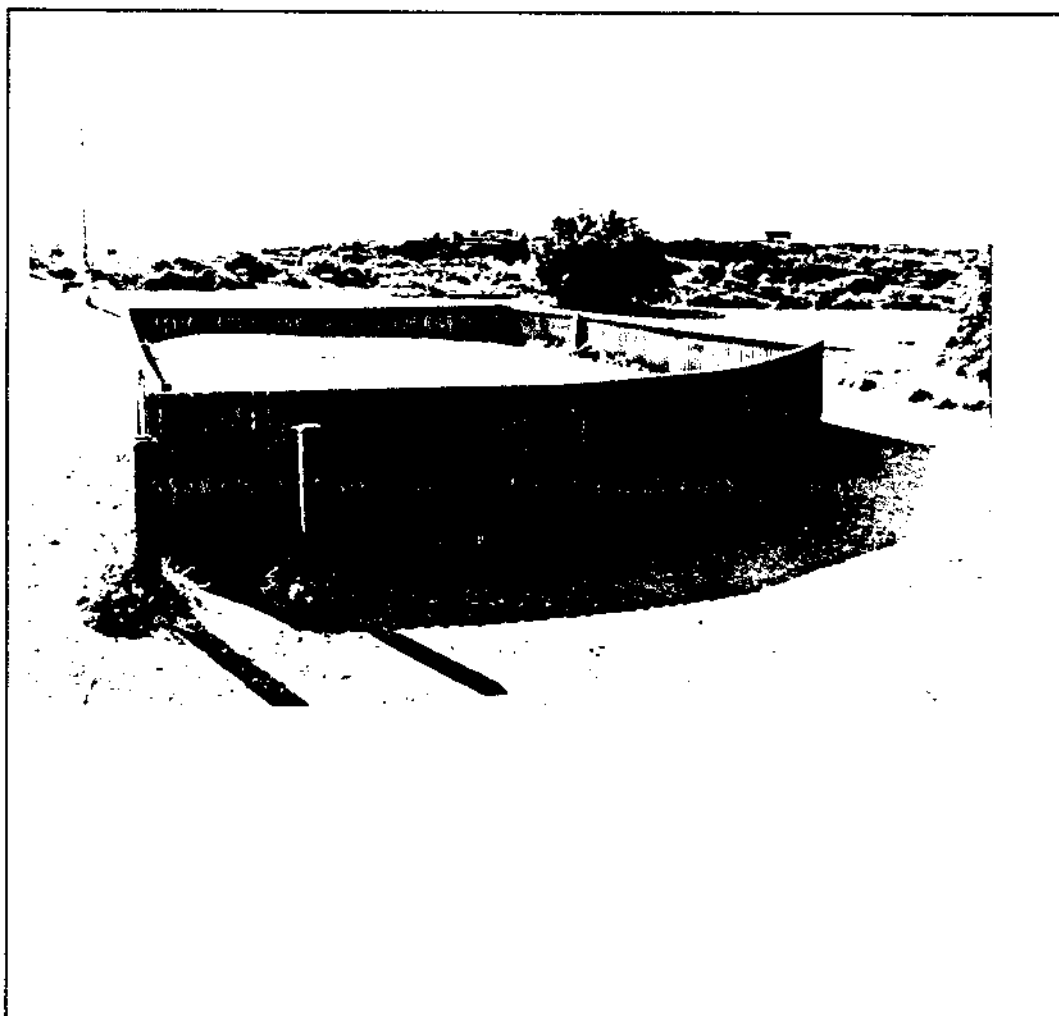
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 6

Page number 1

Place name Snake pit

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 9 - 12

Place description Snake pit. Low timber framed and corrugated iron fence around a raised and grassed area.

Place history The south side of the snake pit is curved, probably to accommodate the former tram terminus loop line. This would date this structure to before 1961, the year of tramway closure.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition intact

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site. Pit used for snake demonstrations.

Inventory of archaeological sites

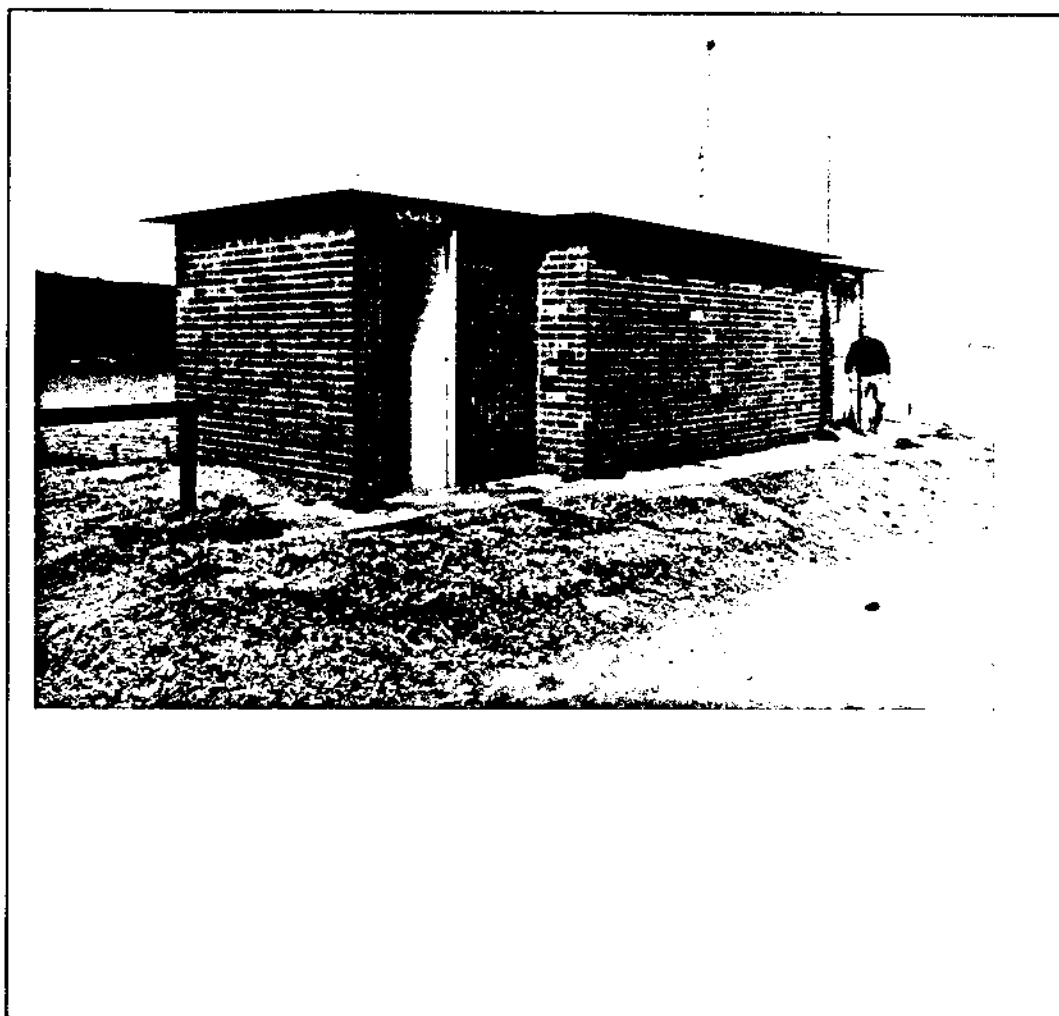
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site.

Inventory number 7

Page number 1

Place name Public conveniences

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 16 - 18

Place description Public conveniences. Dry pressed brick walls, and concrete slab, roof, and footings.

Place history This building probably dates to or after the construction of the loop road around the headland in 1963.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance none. Its prominent position detracts from the significance of the area.

Present condition intact

Threats improved management guidelines

Present use NPWS historic site. Public conveniences.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 8

Page number 1

Place name Stormwater drain outflow

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 19-21

Place description Stormwater drain outflow. Concrete pipe and formed concrete.

Place history Probably contemporary with the construction of the loop road around the headland in 1963.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance none

Present condition partially blocked, causing seepage and a continually damp area.

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site. Drain from roadway

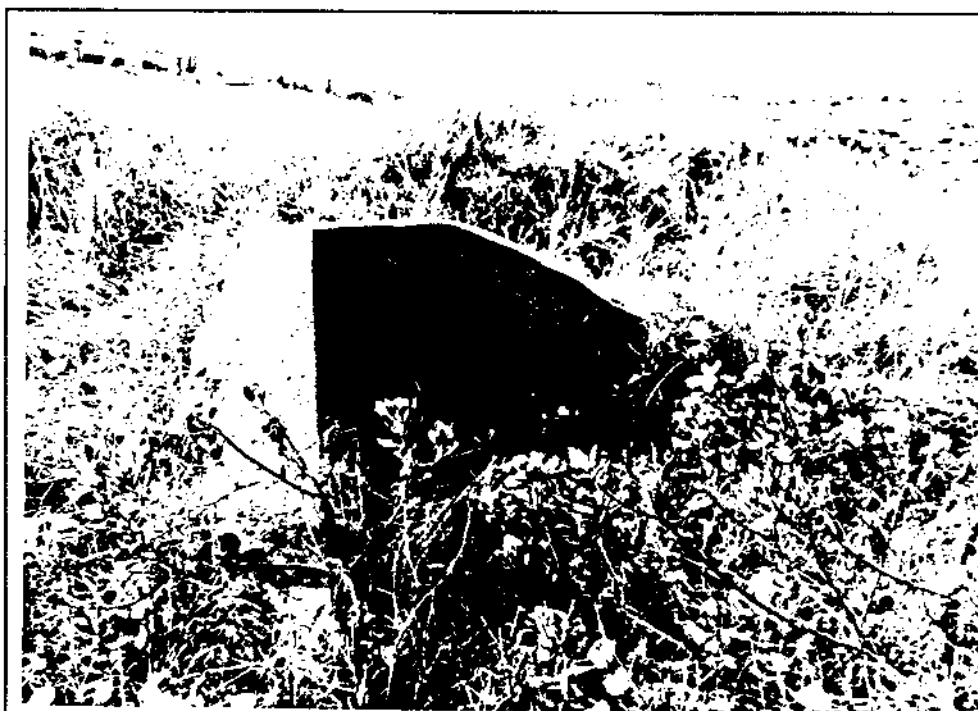
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 9

Page number 1

Place name Stormwater drain outflow

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 22-24

Place description Stormwater drain outflow. Sandstone rubble wall with concrete facing.

Place history Probably contemporary with the construction of the loop road around the headland in 1963.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance none

Present condition intact

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site. Drain from roadway.

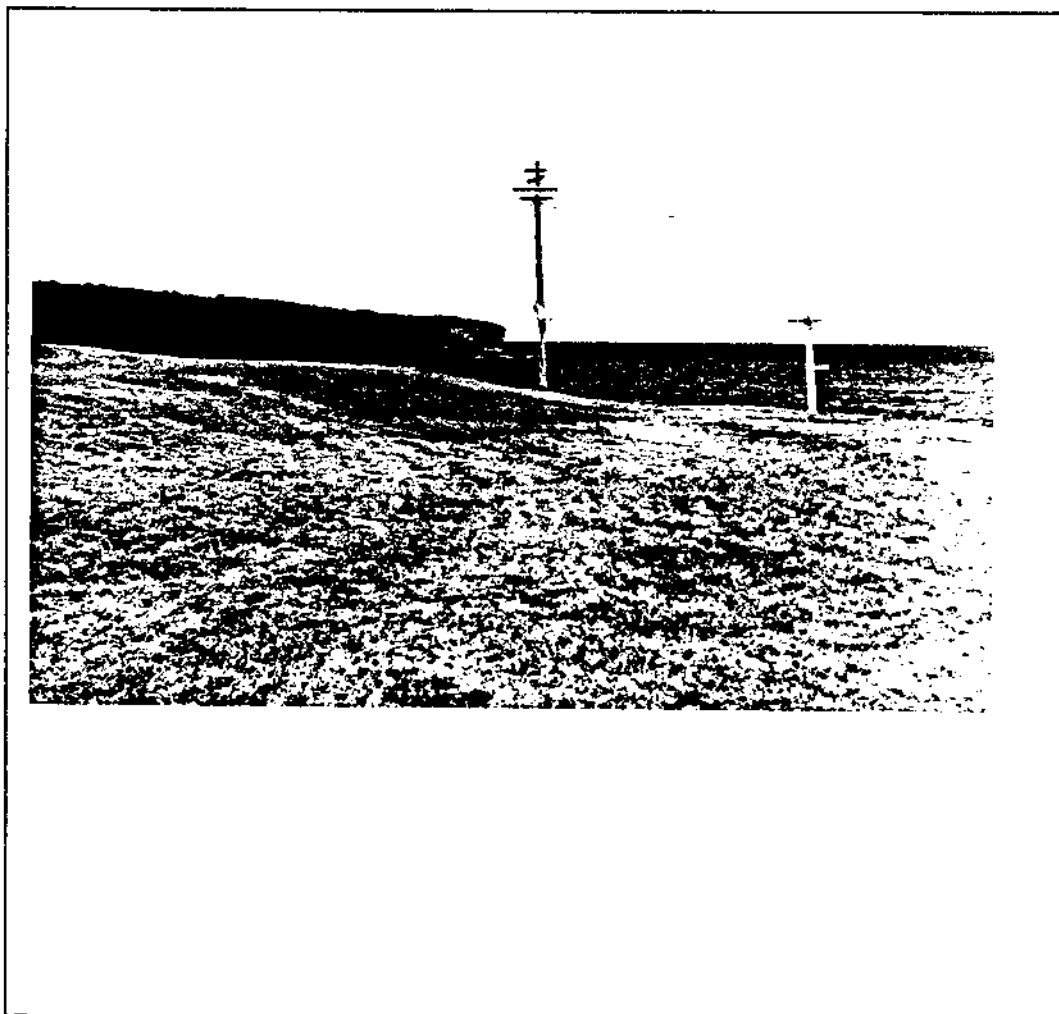
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 10

Page number 1

Place name Terraced areas and traces of disturbance

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 28-30

Place description Various areas over the La Perouse headland show evidence of earthworks disturbing the natural profile. These are the result of human activity for various purposes and at varying dates.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition sub surface archaeological remains only.

Threats pedestrian traffic

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 11

Page number 1

Place name Rock-cut steps

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 14-16

Place description Rock-cut steps to approach road to Bare Island.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition intact but worn

Threats erosion by pedestrians

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 12

Page number 1

Place name Approach road to Bare Island Fort.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 31-33

Place description Approach road to Bare Island Fort. Bitumen surface on embankment or cutting depending on slope. Sandstone revetment wall and wooden railings near causeway.

Place history The roadway would have been constructed at the same time as the Fort, namely c. 1881. The bitumen surface is more recent.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition intact

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site. Access roadway to Bare Island Fort.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 13

Page number 1

Place name Circuit roadway, raised embankment.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 34-36

Place description Circuit road with bitumen surface and concrete kerb. Raised embankment formed using rubble and soil fill, faced with sandstone rubble set in concrete or cement. Graffiti in concrete reads '1963'.

Place history Circuit road completed in 1963.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance none. It detracts from the historic significance of the site.

Present condition intact

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site. Road access to headland.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 14

Page number 1/2

Place name Large partially levelled area.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 37

Place description Large partially levelled area with remains of bitumen, and possibly footings (restricted to a small area). Vehicular access was clearly possible before the construction of the circuit road in 1963.

Place history Area levelled and used for vehicular access before 1963.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition weathering and soil erosion due to pedestrian traffic.

Threats as above

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

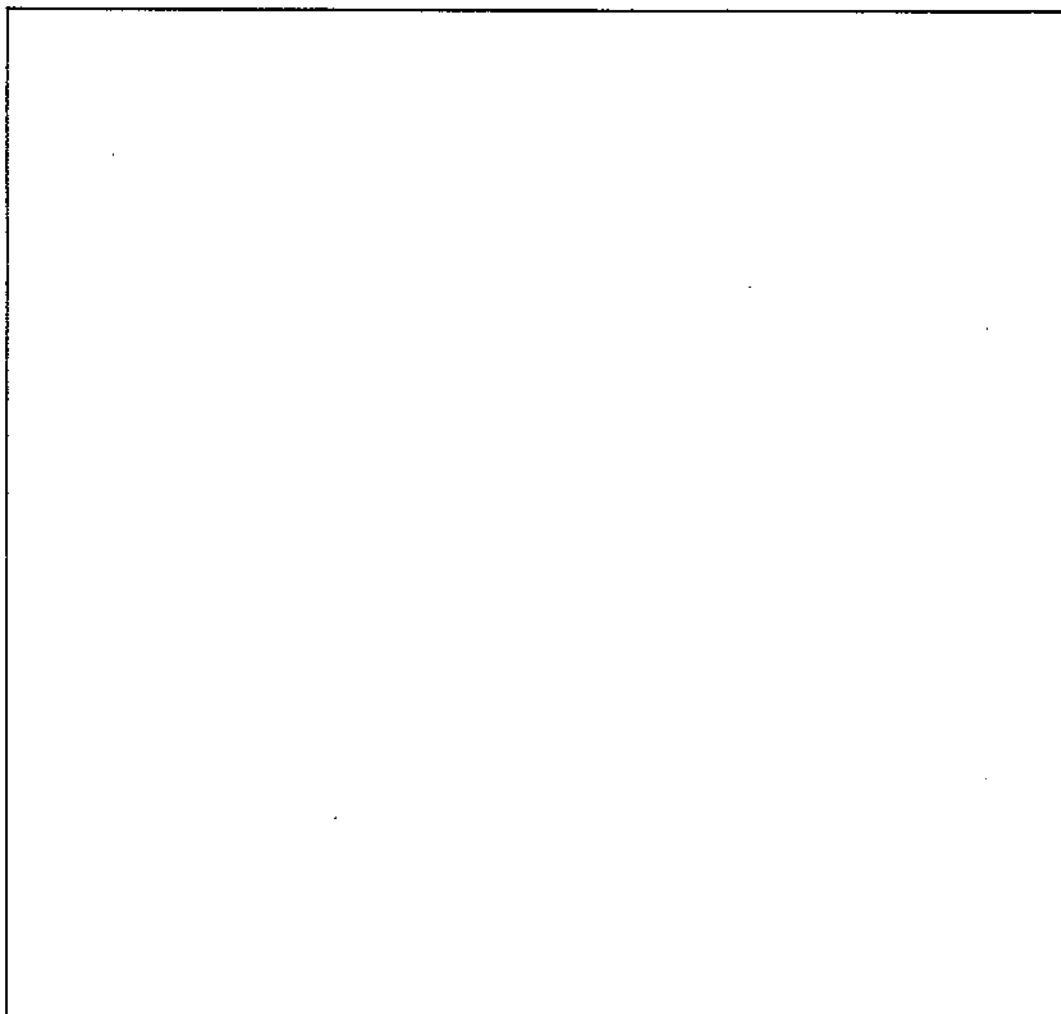
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 14

Page number 2/2

Place name Large partially levelled area.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 3

Frame number 3-5

Place description

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance

Present condition

Threats

Present use NPWS historic site.

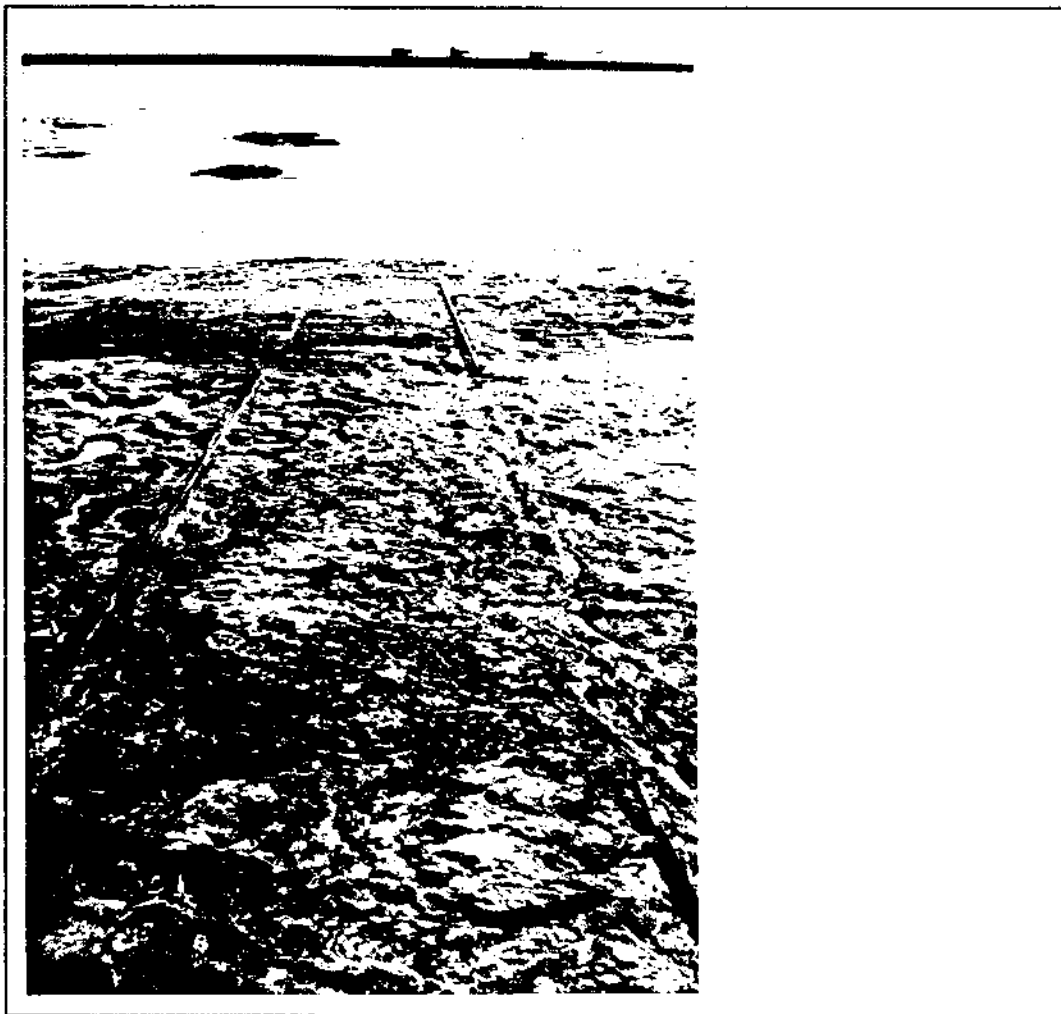
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 15

Page number 1

Place name Remains of slipway

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 3

Frame number 9-11

Place description Remains of slipway. Rusted steel rails, bedded on cement on sandstone bedrock.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition unstable because of weathering by the action of sea water.

Threats as above

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 16

Page number 1/2

Place name Footings of 2 cable tanks

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 3

Frame number 12-14

Place description Footings of cable tank. A near complete circular depression cut into sandstone bedrock forms the footings of one tank. The tank would have been enclosed in a rectangular or square building, marked by a slot cut into the sandstone along the southern side wall, and by rock cut post holes (filled with the stumps of posts set in concrete) on all other sides.

Place history The first cable tank is shown on a map, dated to 1889. The two tanks are shown together on a map, dated to 1894.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance national

Present condition unstable because of weathering by the action of sea water.

Threats as above

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

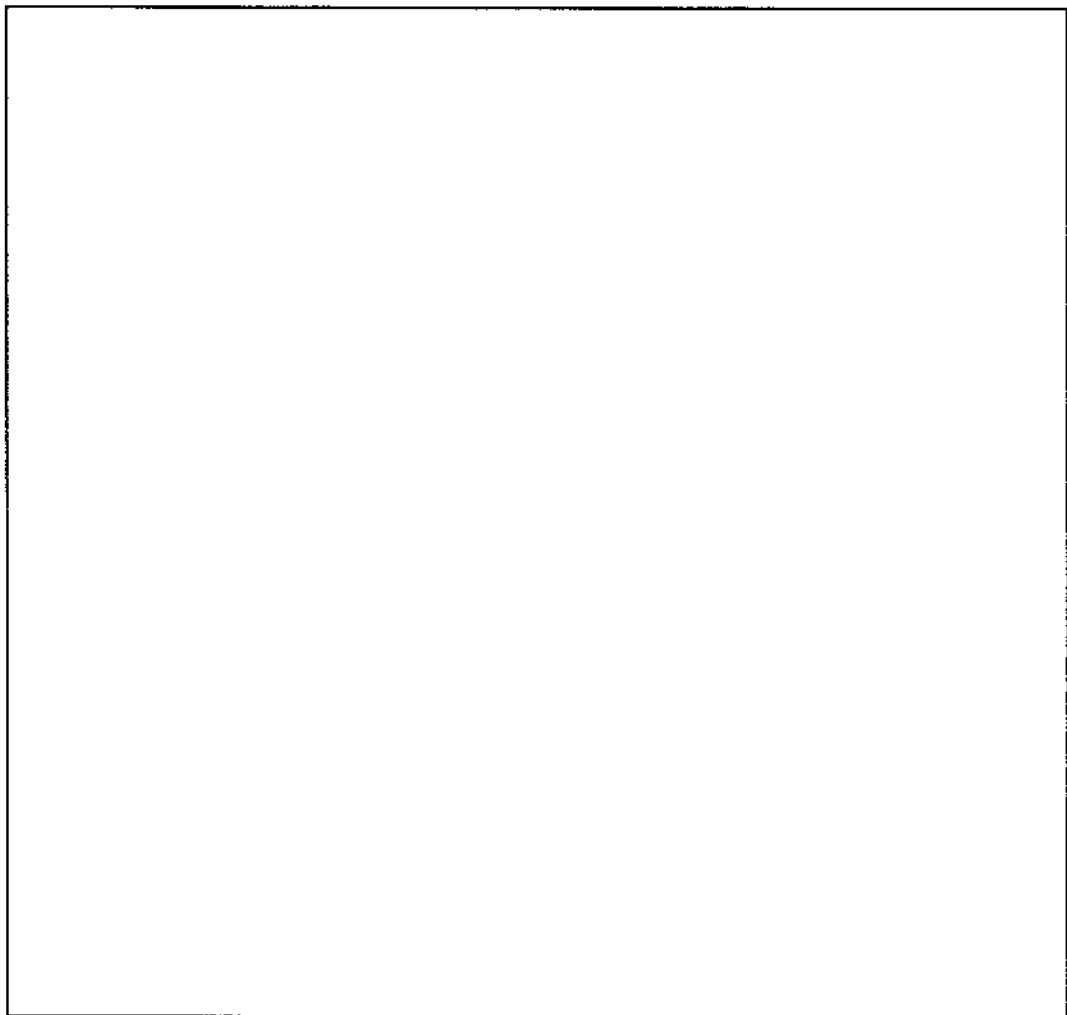
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 16

Page number 2/2

Place name Footings of 2 cable tanks

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number
Frame number

Place description The second cable tank was located on the site now used as a slipway.
It is therefore very poorly preserved

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance

Present condition

Threats The second cable tank is threatened by the continued use of the slip.

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 17

Page number 1

Place name Slipway

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 3

Frame number 15-17

Place description Slipway, still in use. Steel rails, bedded in concrete. Single storey rectangular structure housing winch and electric motor. Dry-pressed brick walls, and corrugated iron roof.

Place history Recent structure, only constructed once the cable tanks had been demolished.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance Local

Present condition intact

Threats vandalism

Present use NPWS historic site. Slipway.

Inventory of archaeological sites

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 18

Page number 1

Place name Stormwater drain outflow.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 5-7

Place description Stormwater drain outflow, concrete.

Place history Probably contemporary with the construction of the loop road around the headland in 1963.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance none

Present condition intact

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 19

Page number 1/2

Place name Wharf and approach road.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 3

Frame number 27-29

Place description Wharf and approach road. The roadway is surfaced with bitumen, while there are indications of sandstone kerbing flush with the surface. The wharf causeway is mostly eroded away, but some concrete and sandstone footings survive. The rubble fill under the roadway is exposed in section. The wharf originally extended over the water on

Place history The jetty was erected by c 1905 for pedestrian traffic to and from Kurnell.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition The road is partly intact, the jetty removed apart from traces described

Threats erosion

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

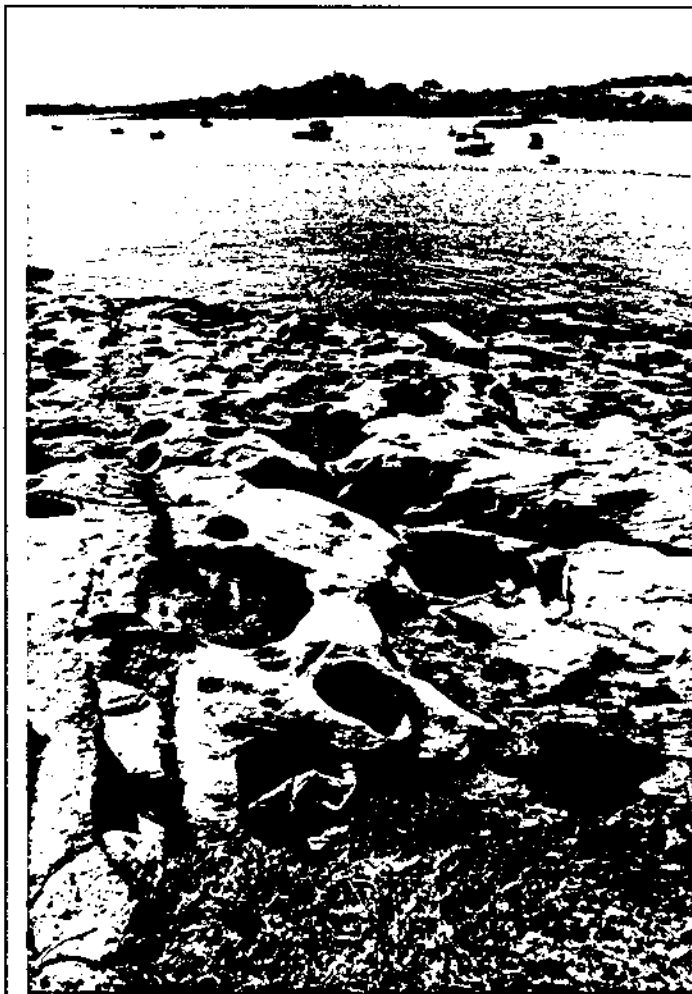
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 19

Page number 2/2

Place name Wharf and approach road.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 3

Frame number 24-26

Place description timber piles, two of which are visible. The wooden piles are cut off, but are bedded in concrete in rock cut post-holes.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance

Present condition

Threats

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 20

Page number 1/2

Place name Remains of wharf buildings

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 3

Frame number 18-20

Place description Remains of wharf buildings. Sandstone walling, concrete footings, and cut-off timber posts set in concrete in rock-cut post-holes.

Place history This building was probably constructed after the jetty was in place. The latter was constructed in c 1905.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition Only the footings survive.

Threats erosion.

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 20

Page number 2/2

Place name Remains of wharf buildings

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 3

Frame number 21-23

Place description

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance

Present condition

Threats

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 21

Page number 1

Place name Rock-cut drainage trench

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 2-4

Place description Rock-cut drainage trench with remains of salt glazed ceramic pipes.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance none

Present condition eroded

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 22

Page number 1

Place name Rock cut steps and other features

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 3

Frame number 33-35

Place description Rock cut steps and other features, possibly part of landscaping and garden structures on the low cliffs.

Place history Probably contemporary with the wharf buildings, inventory number 20. This feature probably forms a group with inventory numbers 22-24.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition Only the stone cut features of these structures remain.

Threats erosion

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 23

Page number 1

Place name Circular sandstone feature

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 3

Frame number 36-37

Place description Circular sandstone feature on the top of the low cliffs. Rough sandstone blocks are arranged as a circular border around a former garden bed.

Place history Probably contemporary with the wharf buildings, inventory number 20. This feature probably forms a group with inventory numbers 22-24.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition partly eroded. No plantings remain.

Threats erosion

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 24

Page number 1

Place name Circular sandstone feature

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 11-13

Place description Circular sandstone feature on the top of the low cliffs. Rough sandstone blocks are arranged as a circular border around a former garden bed.

Place history Probably contemporary with the wharf buildings, inventory number 20. This feature probably forms a group with inventory numbers 22-24.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition partly eroded. No plantings remain.

Threats erosion

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 25

Page number 1

Place name Circuit roadway, raised embankment.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 8-10

Place description Circuit road with bitumen surface and concrete kerb. Raised embankment formed using rubble and soil fill, faced with sandstone rubble set in concrete or cement.

Place history Circuit road completed in 1963. Road access to the wharf was available by 1905.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance none

Present condition intact

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site. Roadway.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 26

Page number 1

Place name Two storey building

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 3

Frame number 30-32

Place description Two storey building, suspended on timber piles. Timber framed with fibro cladding; pitched roof, gable ends; aluminium windows.

Place history Recent

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition intact

Threats possibly erosion.

Present use NPWS historic site. Boat hire and take-away restaurant.

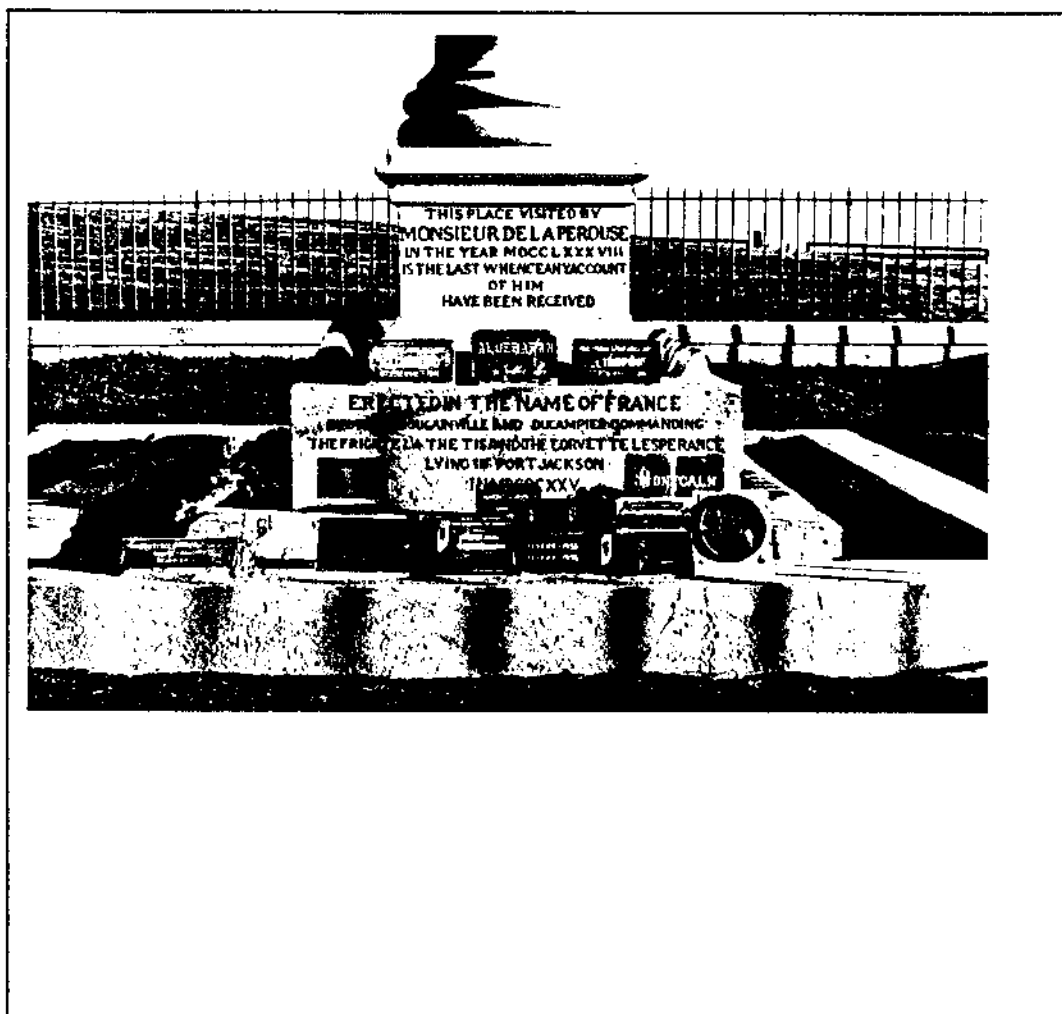
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 27

Page number 1/2

Place name La Perouse Monument

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 6

Frame number 21-23

Place description La Perouse Monument. Sandstone column on square base, set within an enclosure formed by a dwarf wall and iron railings. A copper or bronze globe sits on the top of the column. The inscription is in both French and English. The English version reads: "THIS PLACE VISITED BY / MONSIEUR DE LA PEROUSE / IN THE YEAR MDCCLXXXVIII / IS THE LAST WHEN AN ACCOUNT OF HIM HAVE BEEN RECEIVED".

Place history The monument was erected in 1828-9.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance International

Present condition intact

Threats vandalism

Present use NPWS historic site. Monument

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 27

Page number 2/2

Place name La Perouse monument

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 6

Frame number 24-26

Place description THE LAST WHENCE ANY ACCOUNT / OF HIM / HAVE BEEN RECEIVED." "ERECTED IN THE NAME OF FRANCE / BY MM DE BOURGAINVILLE AND DUCAMPIER COMMANDING / THE FRIGATE LA THETIS AND THE CORVETTE LESPERANCE / LYING IN PORT JACKSON / IN MDCCCXXV."

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance

Present condition

Threats

Present use NPWS historic site.

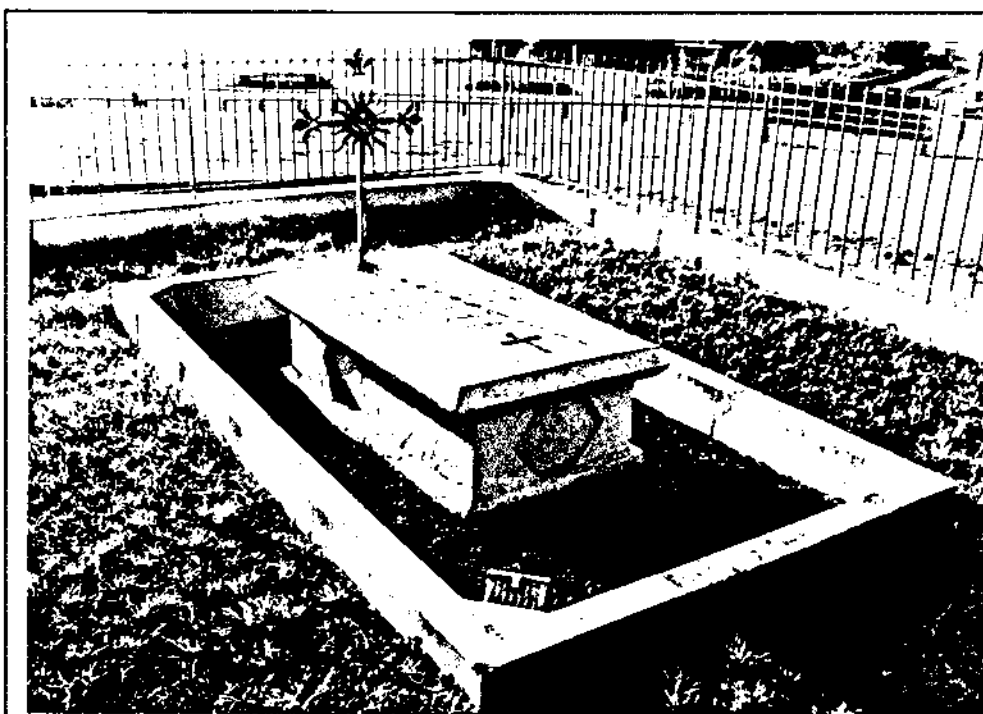
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 28

Page number 1/2

Place name Tomb of Pere Le Receveur

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 6

Frame number 27-29

Place description Tomb of Pere Le Receveur. Masonry structure capped by a sandstone slab, and cross.. The grave is surrounded by a dwarf wall and iron railings. The inscription on the sandstone gravestone reads: "HIC JACET LE RECEVEUR EX F.F. MINORIBUS GALLIAE SACERDOS PHYSICUS IN CIRCUMNAVIGATIONE MUNDI DUCE D. DE LA

Place history The present tomb was probably erected in 1828-9. The tomb was enclosed in 1866-7.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance international

Present condition intact

Threats vandalism

Present use NPWS historic site. Grave.

Inventory of archaeological sites

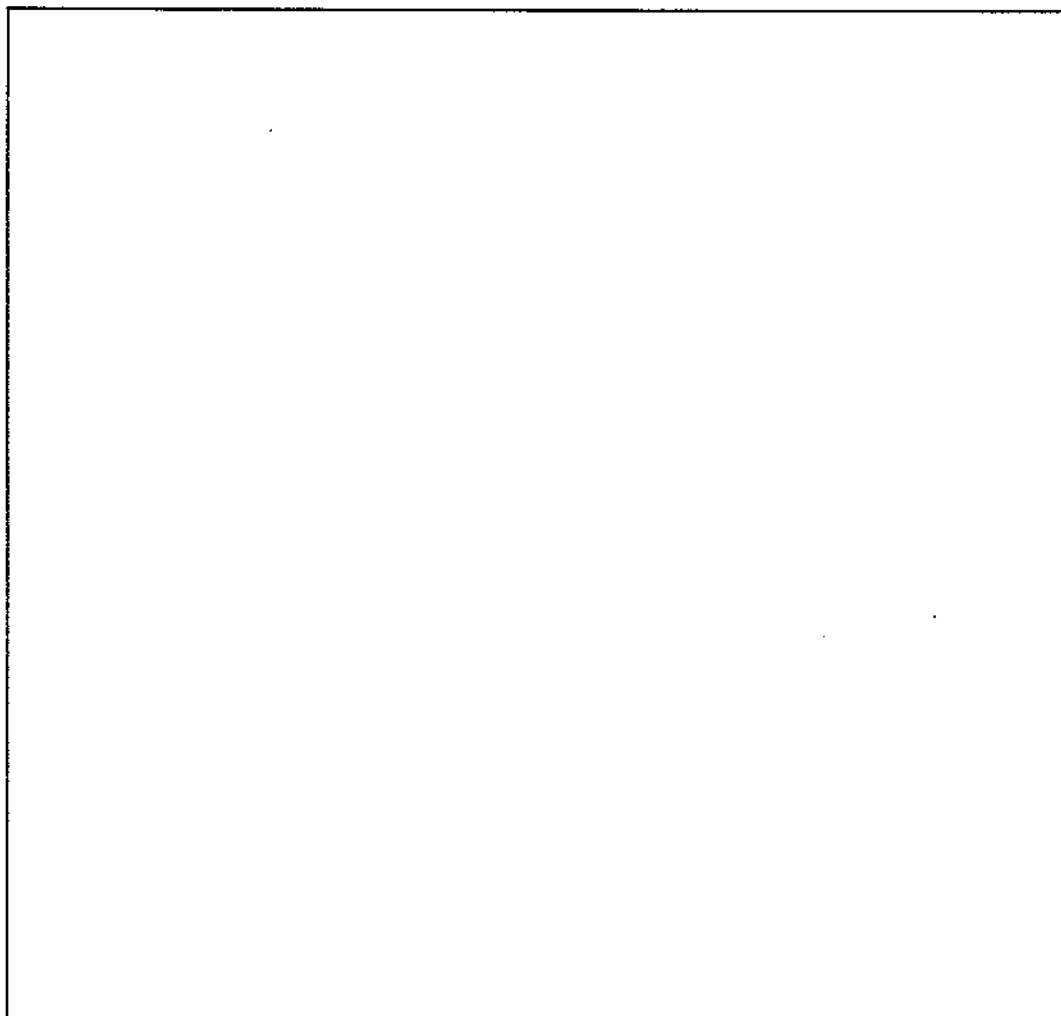
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 28

Page number 2/2

Place name Tomb of Pere Le Receveur

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number
Frame number

Place description PEROUSE OBIT DIE 17TH FEBR ANNO 1788"

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance

Present condition

Threats

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 29

Page number 1

Place name Raised earthen embankment

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 6

Frame number 30-32

Place description Raised earthen embankment, probably marking the boundary of the land belonging to the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company.

Place history The embankment could therefore date from 1876 onwards.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition The embankment is probably only part of the original boundary fence.

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site.

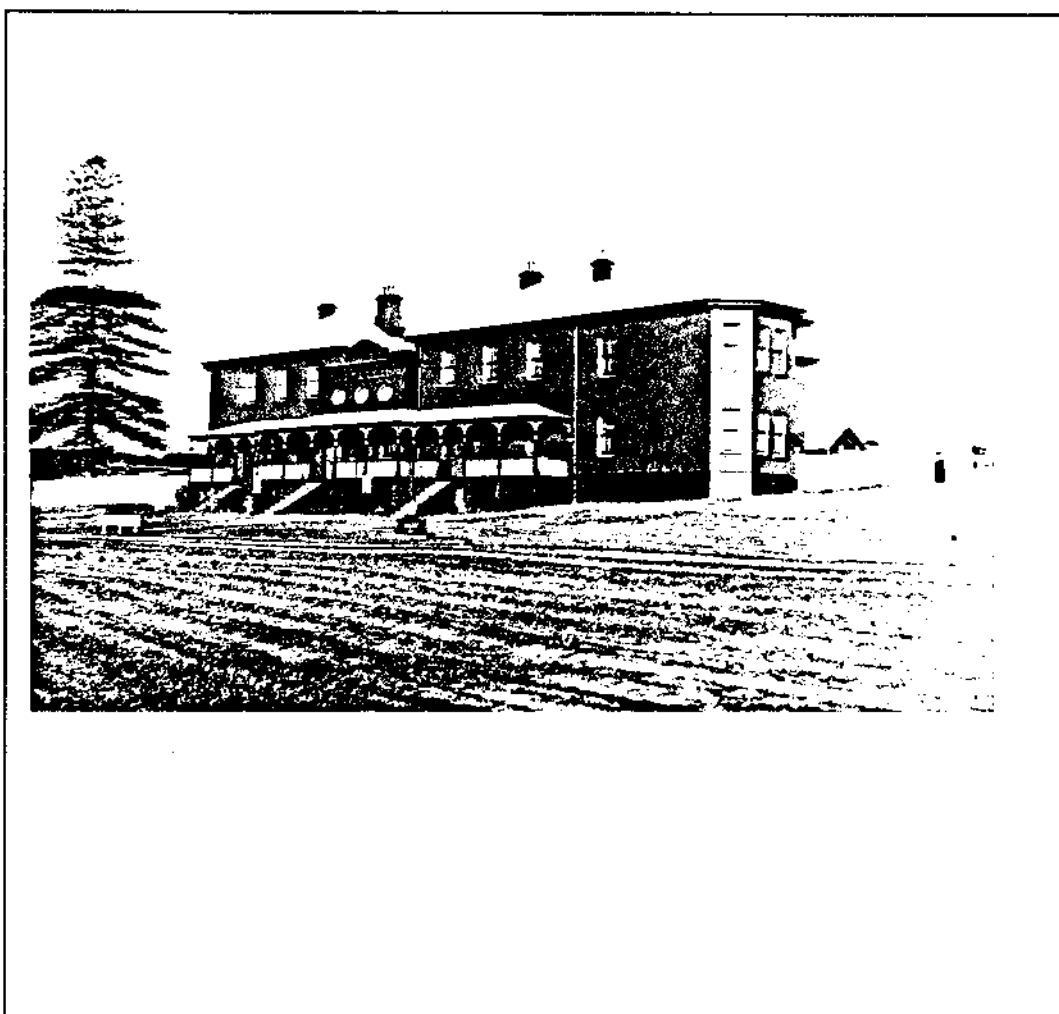
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 30

Page number 1

Place name The Cable Station

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 6

Frame number 18-20

Place description The Cable Station, built in 1881-2, is the second structure used by the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company for the relay of messages via cable. Two storey masonry structure.

Place history The submarine cable to New Zealand was first laid in 1876.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance international

Present condition intact

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site. Formerly the Cable Station, now a museum.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 31

Page number 1

Place name Cable Station out-buildings: Battery Room and store.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 6

Frame number 15-17

Place description Cable Station out-buildings: Battery Room and store. Single storey brick structures, both with corrugated iron roofs.

Place history The Battery Room and store were constructed in 1884-5.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance international

Present condition intact, but the brickwork of the Battery Room is deteriorated.

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site. Formerly part of the Cable Station, now a museum.

Inventory of archaeological sites

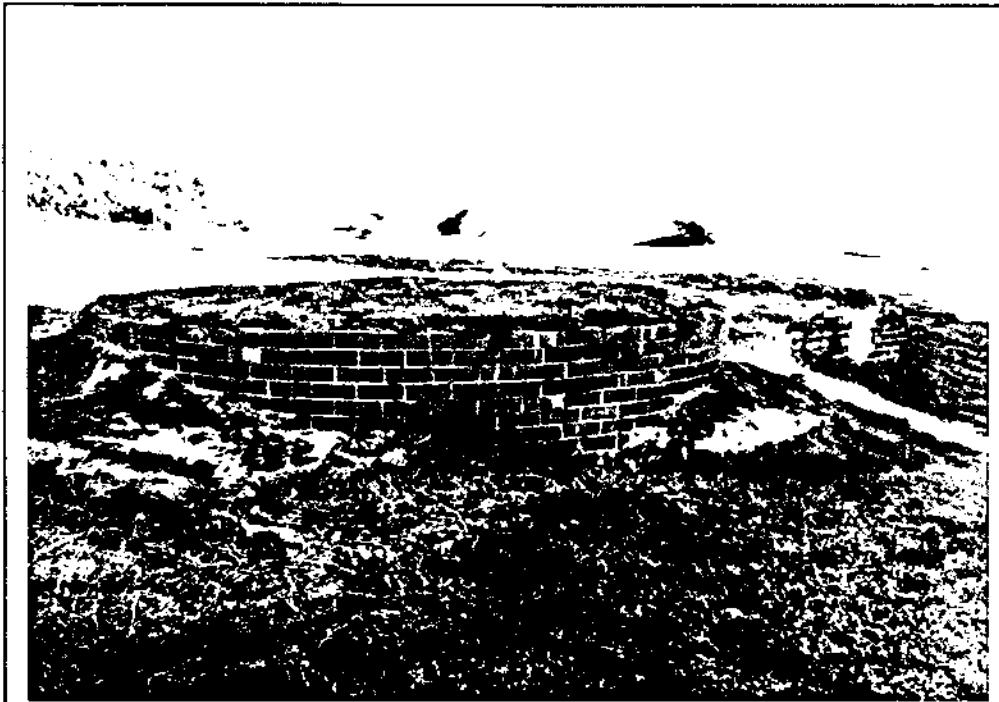
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 32

Page number 1

Place name Cable Station out-buildings: reservoir or tank footings.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 6

Frame number 2-4

Place description Cable Station out-buildings: reservoir or tank footings. Dry pressed brick and concrete footings.

Place history Contemporary with the use of the Cable Station, 1881 to 1917.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition Only the footings survive.

Threats none.

Present use NPWS historic site. Former water storage tank.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 33

Page number 1

Place name Sandstone blocks

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 6

Frame number 12-14

Place description Two sandstone blocks, dressed and chiselled (picked), which may have been randomly placed, but could be the footings of a structure, otherwise now totally removed.

Place history These blocks cannot be identified with any structure shown on historic maps.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance local

Present condition intact, but may be part of a former structure, or randomly placed.

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site.

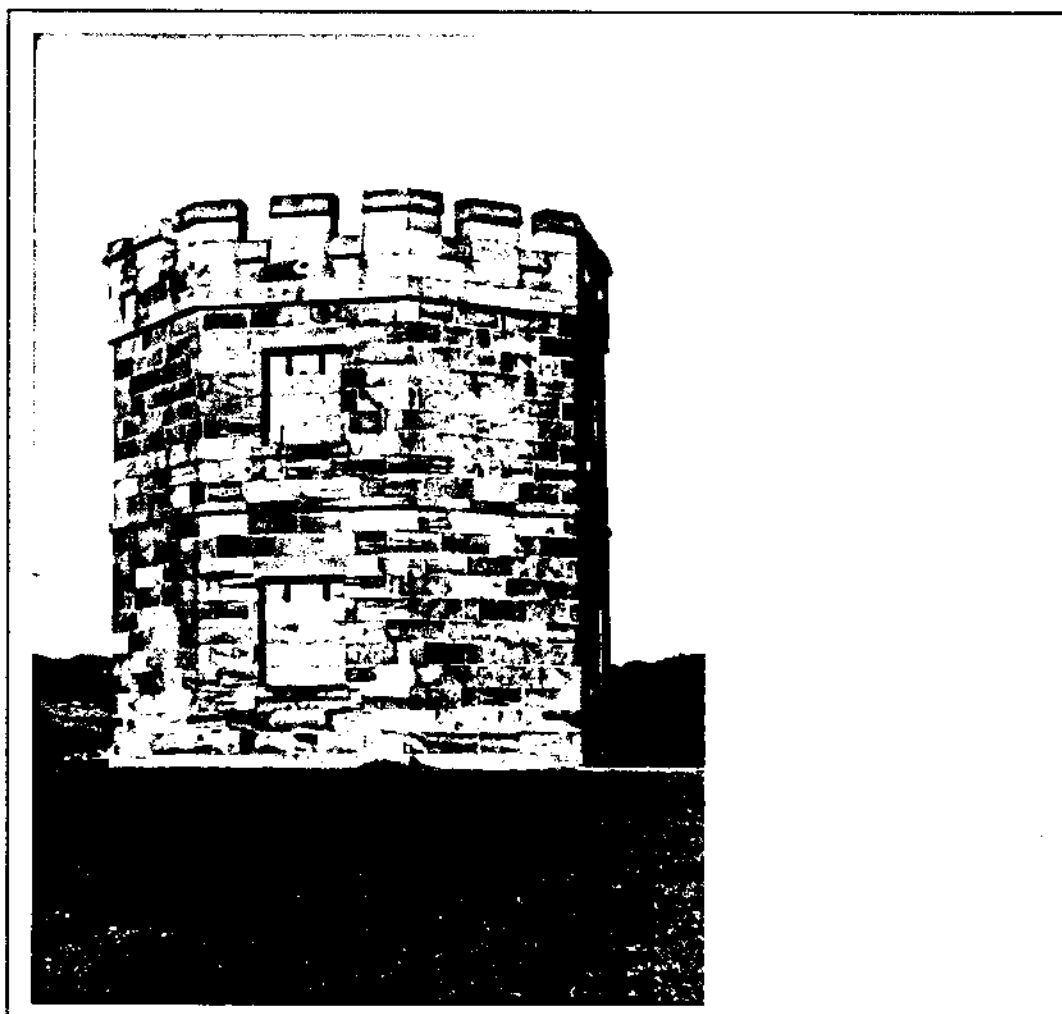
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 34

Page number 1

Place name Tower

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 6

Frame number 5-7

Place description Sandstone tower, two storey, castellated. Previously damaged by fire in 1957, and subsequently sealed to prevent further vandalism.

Place history The tower was built in 1821-2. It served as a military outpost (1822-26), and then principally as a customs station (1831-1904).

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance national

Present condition stable. 1957 fire and later restoration destroyed much historic fabric

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 35

Page number 1

Place name Cistern, or underground water tank

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 6

Frame number 8-10

Place description Cistern, or underground water tank, now mostly infilled.

Place history The cistern (for the storage of rainwater from the roof) was sunk in 1862-3.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance regional

Present condition sub surface remains intact, partially infilled. Capping possibly removed.

Threats none

Present use NPWS historic site.

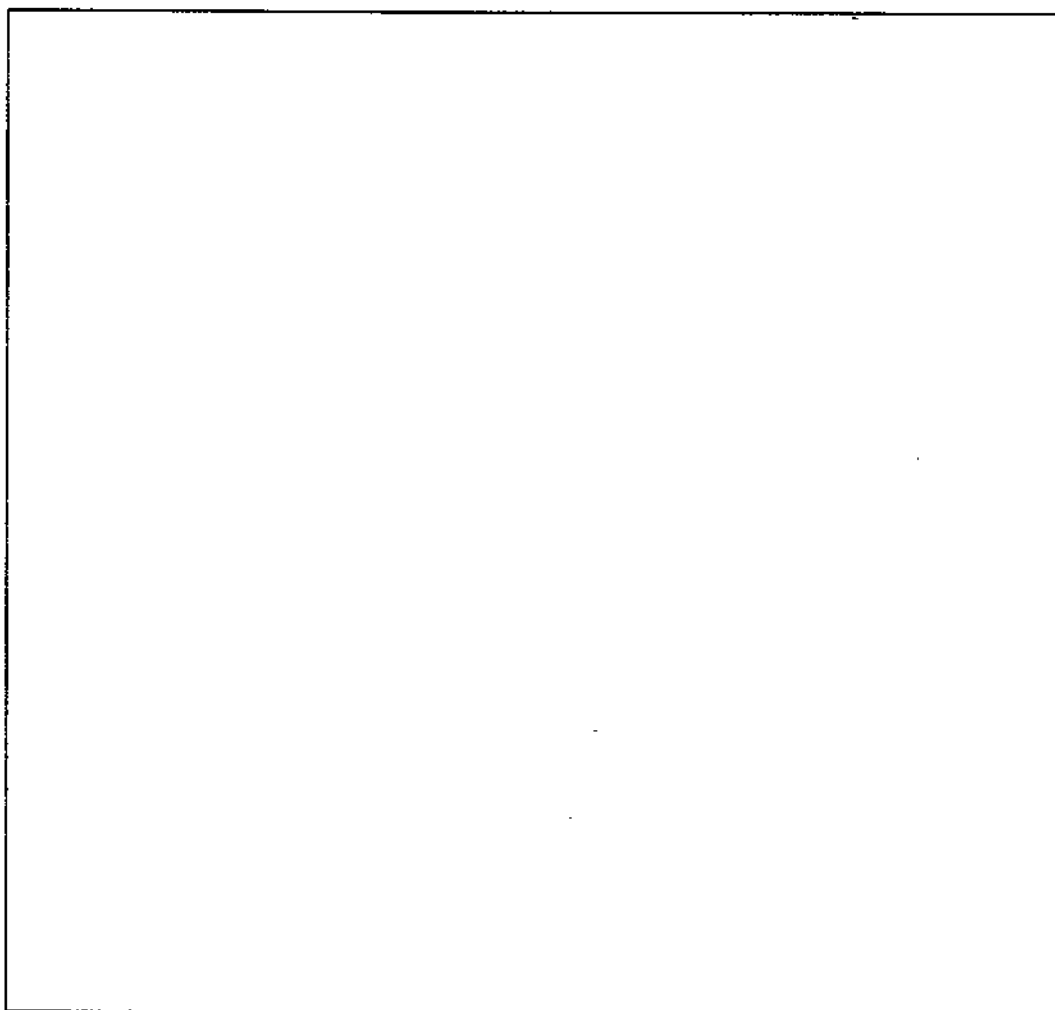
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36

Page number 1/1

Place name Bare Island Fort

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 25-27

Place description Bare Island Fort. Concrete and masonry fortifications, and earthworks, constructed on Bare Island, and connected to the mainland by a wooden causeway.

Place history Constructed in 1881-1889. The Barracks were constructed in 1889. The Hydro-pneumatic gun was installed in 1894. The Fort was taken out of the main defence scheme in 1902. War Veteran Home, 1912-1963.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance national

Present condition intact, but with some fittings removed.

Threats weathering and erosion.

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36

Page number 1/1

Place name Bare Island Fort

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 2

Frame number 25-27

Place description Bare Island Fort. Concrete and masonry fortifications, and earthworks, constructed on Bare Island, and connected to the mainland by a wooden causeway.

Place history Constructed in 1881-1889. The Barracks were constructed in 1889. The Hydro-pneumatic bun was installed in 1894. The Fort was taken out of the main defence scheme in 1902. War Veteran Home, 1912-1963.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance national

Present condition intact, but with some fittings removed.

Threats weathering and erosion.

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36

Page number 2/2

Place name Bare Island Fort

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 3

Frame number 6-8

Place description

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact

Threats erosion

Present use NPWS historic site. Access to Fort

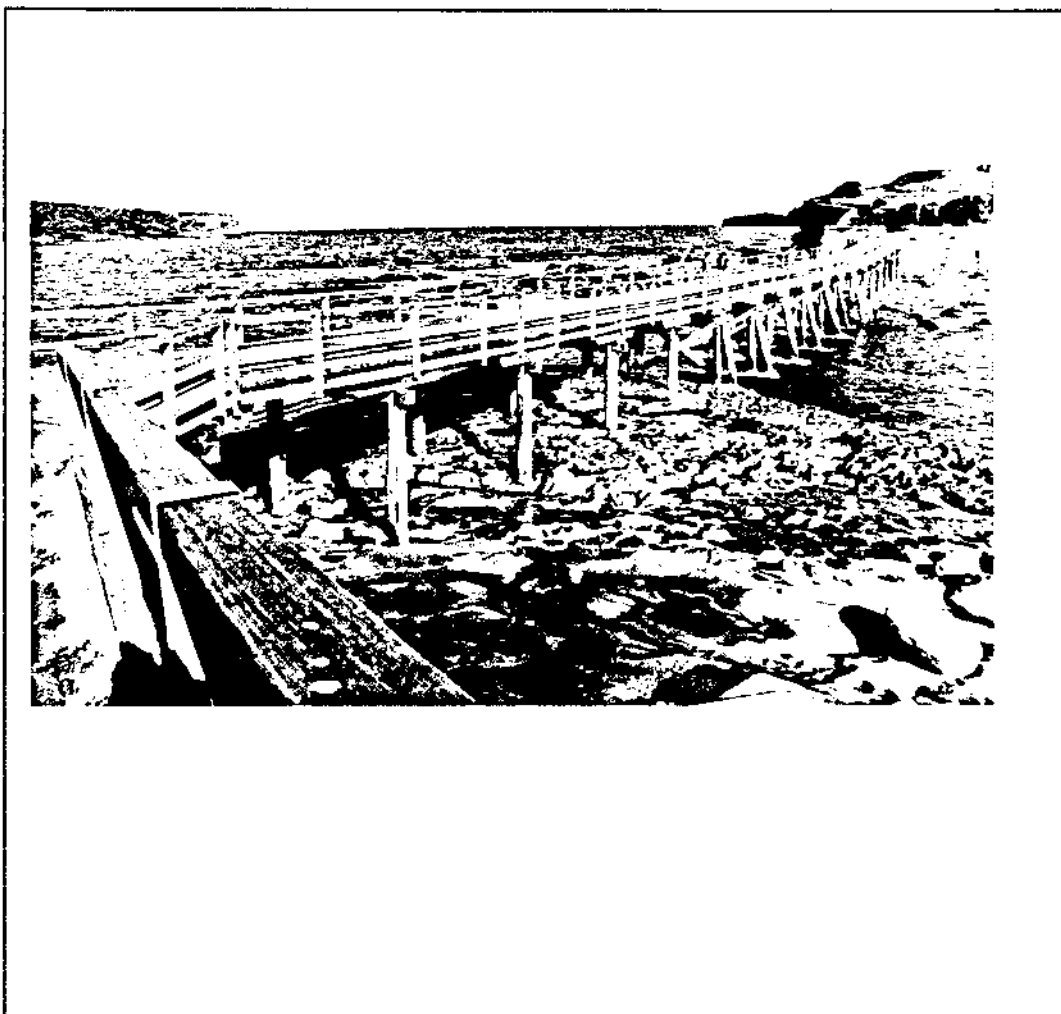
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-1

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: wooden causeway.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 17-19

Place description Bare Island Fort: wooden causeway. Timber piles deck and rails.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition

Threats

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

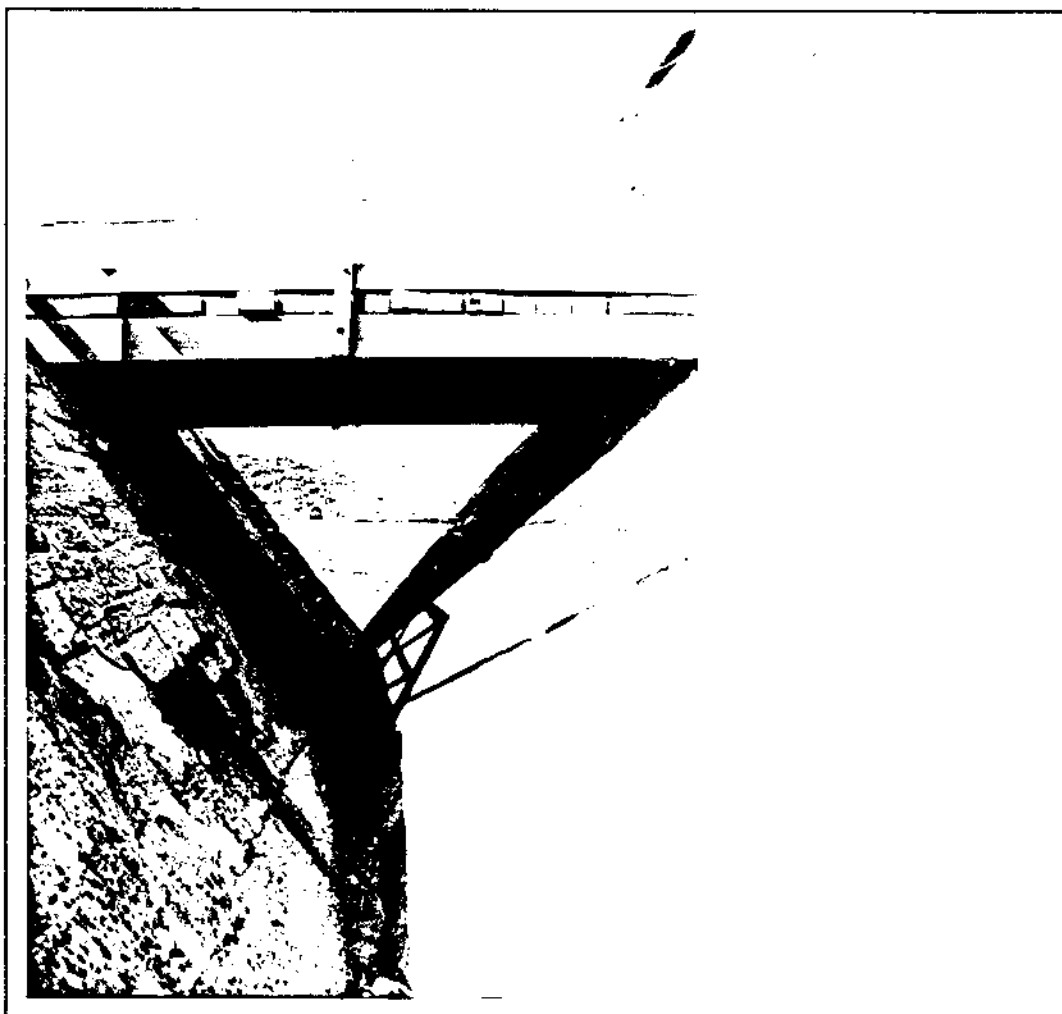
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-2

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: defensive "V" shaped ditch

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 20-22

Place description Bare Island Fort: defensive "V" shaped ditch, partly rock-cut and lined with sandstone. Timber decking over ditch would originally have been removable.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact

Threats erosion and weathering

Present use NPWS historic site.

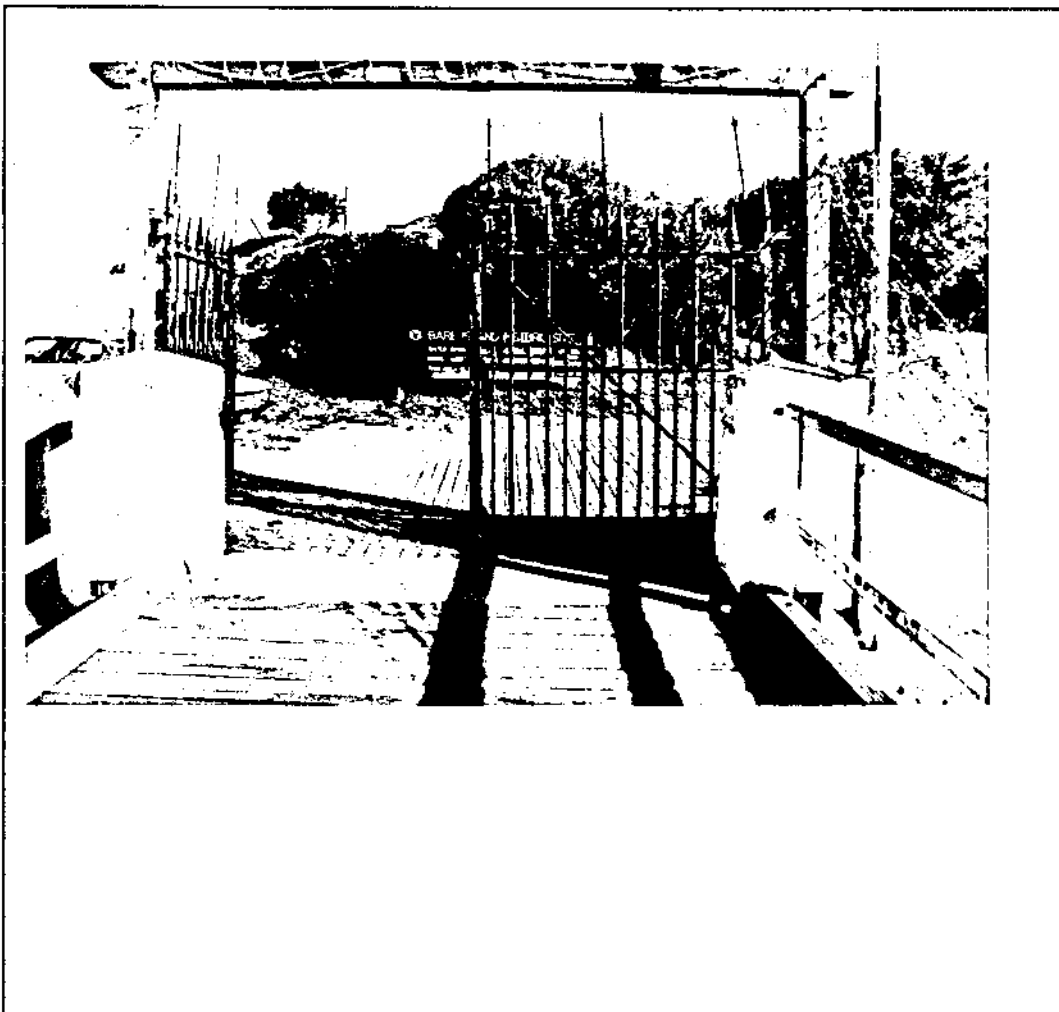
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-3

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: gates

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 23-25

Place description Bare Island Fort: gates, cast iron, hung on a timber frame.

Place history These gates are not original, and were brought from Bennelong Point, probably when the Tram Terminus was demolished for the Opera House, c 1960. The gates are of the Victorian period or earlier.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national, while the gates are of regional significance

Present condition intact

Threats erosion and weathering

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

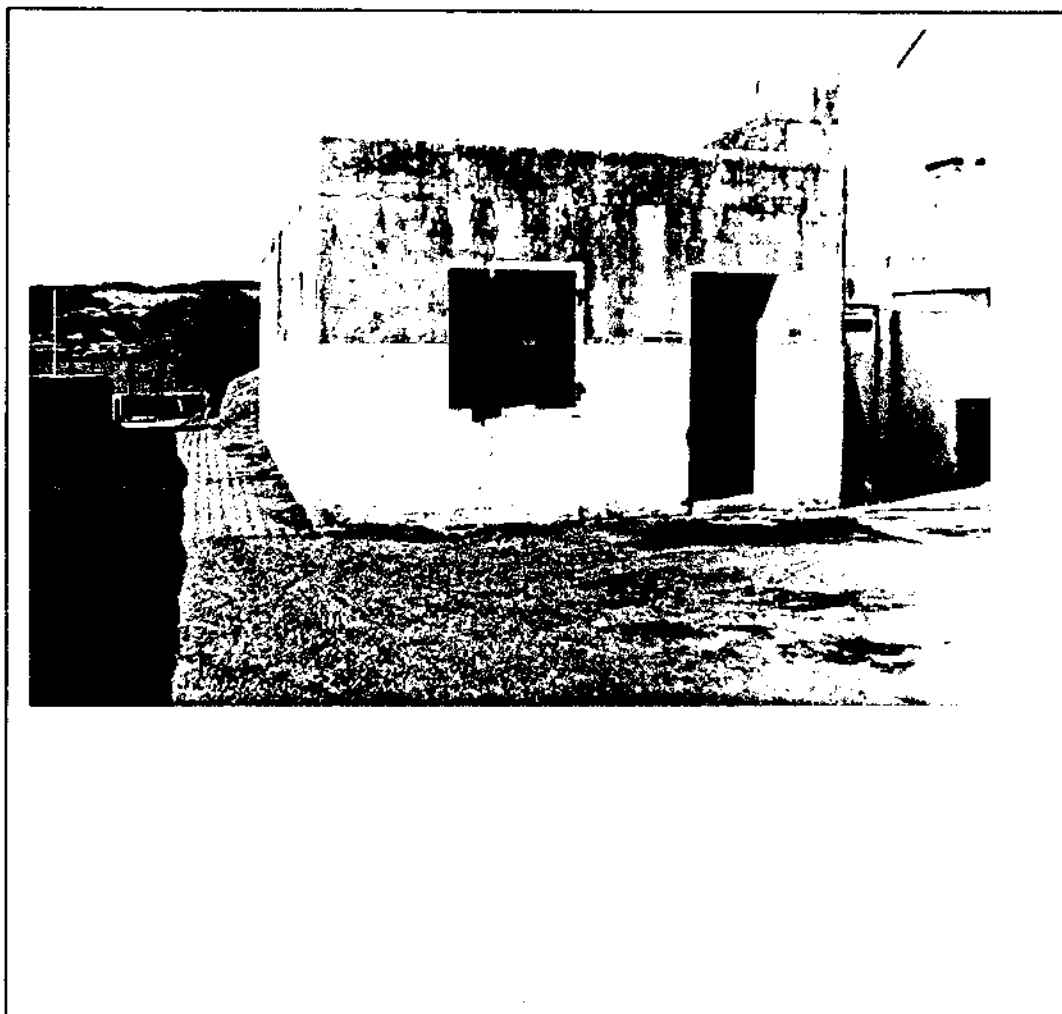
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-4

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: guard house and lock-up

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 26-28

Place description Bare Island Fort: guard-house and lock-up, concrete. Two confinement cells and one guard-room.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-5

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: defensive wall, hoist, and archway

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 29-31

Place description Bare Island Fort: defensive wall, hoist to upper deck, and archway to inner courtyard and barracks. Constructed in concrete, with water reservoirs and rooms below the upper deck. Rifle ports in the defensive wall. The room below the hoist probably served as the gunnery.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-6

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: laboratory

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 37

Place description Bare Island Fort: laboratory, situated under the upper deck and to the west of the main entrance. In the ceiling within the laboratory, the blocked hole for the shell hoist can still be seen.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering

Present use NPWS historic site.

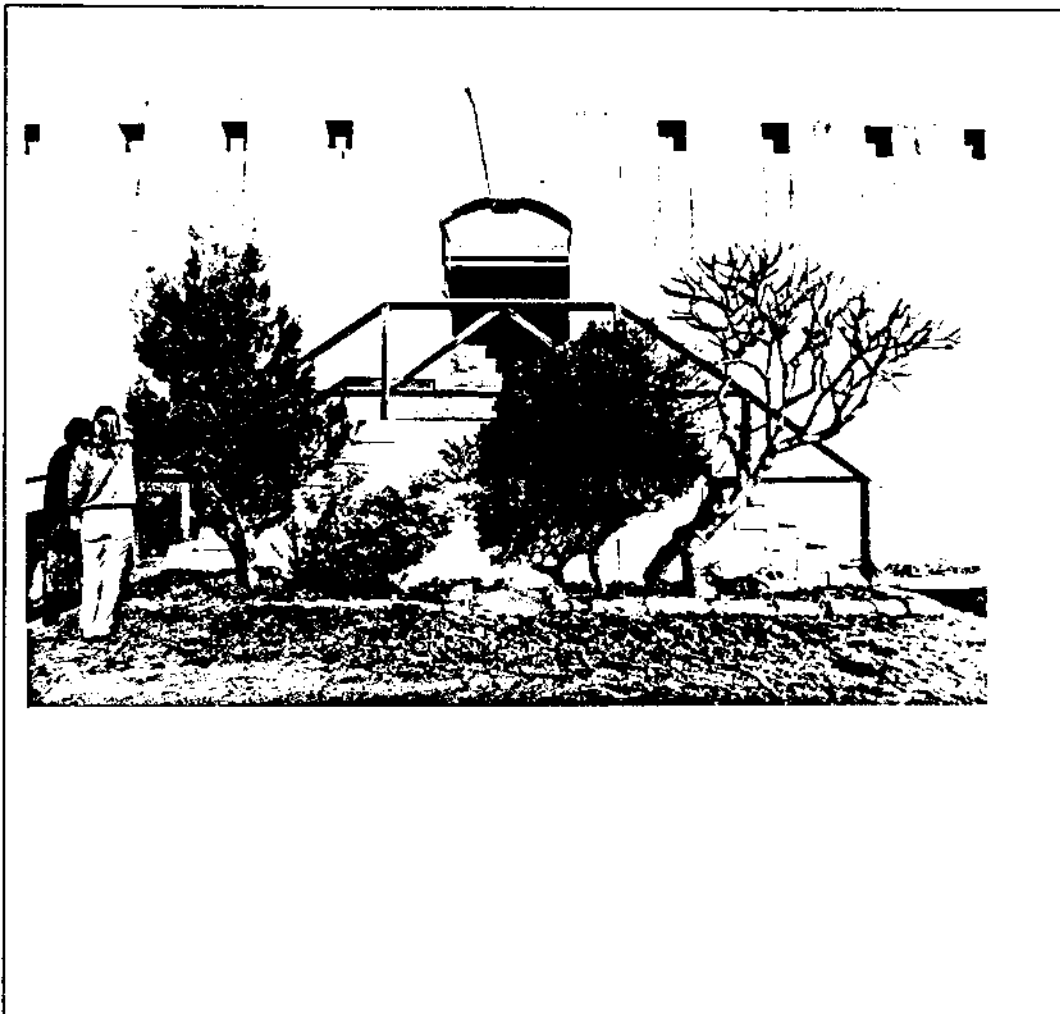
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-7

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: main entrance steps and archway

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 32

Place description Bare Island Fort: main entrance steps and archway. Concrete walls, bluestone steps, lined with sandstone on upper deck. Keystone in concrete with inscription: "VR 1885". Cast iron plates with slots over rifle ports.

Place history Cast iron railings replaced by timber balusters

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact. Cast iron railings removed

Threats erosion and weathering

Present use NPWS historic site.

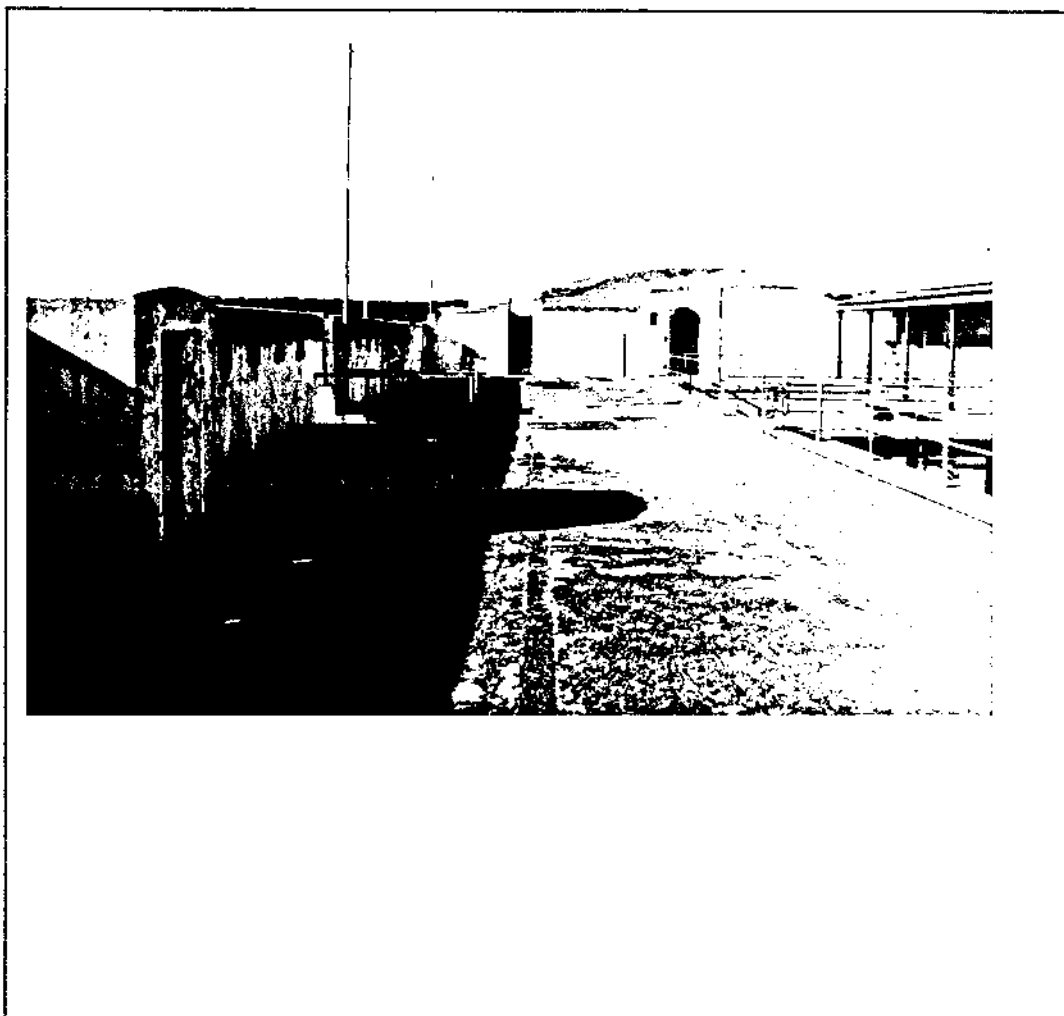
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-8

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: upper deck.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 33-35

Place description Bare Island Fort: upper deck, surfaced with bitumen, with water reservoirs below. Note the concrete casing on the left which was originally the hoist for shells from the laboratory below. Two other reservoirs are located between the Barracks and the Casemate, another under the western end of the forecourt.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering

Present use NPWS historic site.

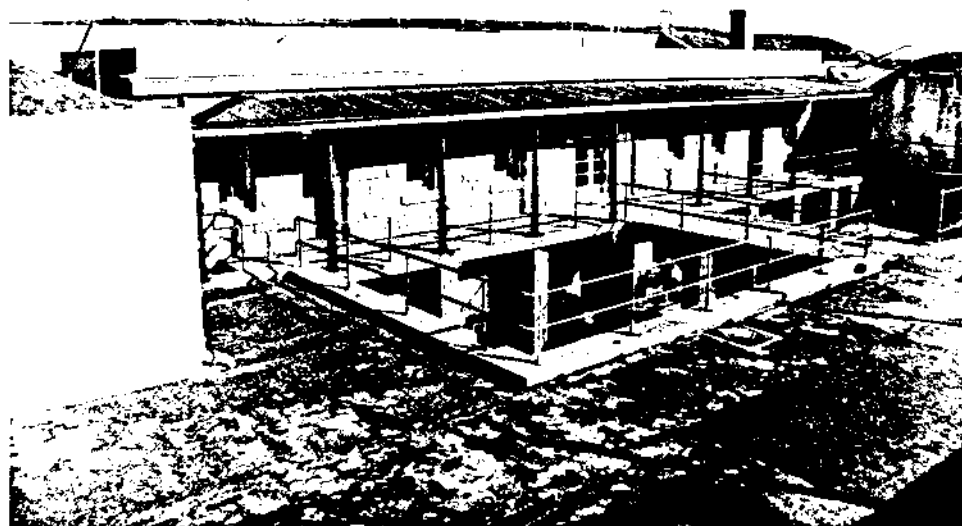
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-9

Page number 1/2

Place name Bare Island Fort: Barracks

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 4

Frame number 36-7

Place description Bare Island Fort: Barracks. Two storey shatter-proof brick building, with sandstone front, and flat roof. Verandah with concrete deck, cast iron pillars and corrugated fibro roof. Four tanks for drinking water were located along the west wall. Another water tank is located over the rooms for ablutions, under the upper deck.. The Barracks courtyard is

Place history Constructed in 1888-9.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

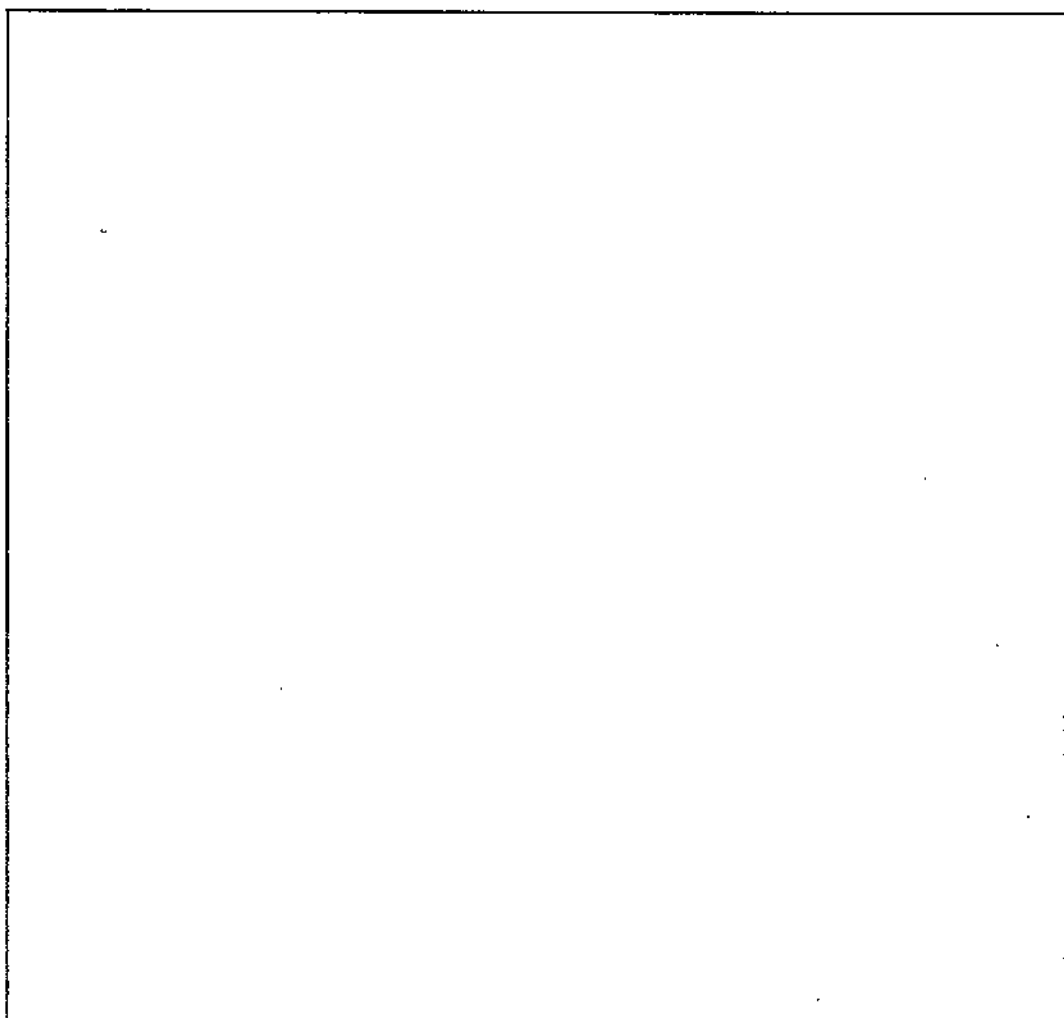
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-9

Page number 2/2

Place name Bare Island Fort: Barracks

Photograph



Film type

Film number

Frame number

Place description lined by rooms: ablution rooms (baths,basins), urinals, WCs, laundry, coal store, and workshop.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance

Present condition

Threats

Present use NPWS historic site.

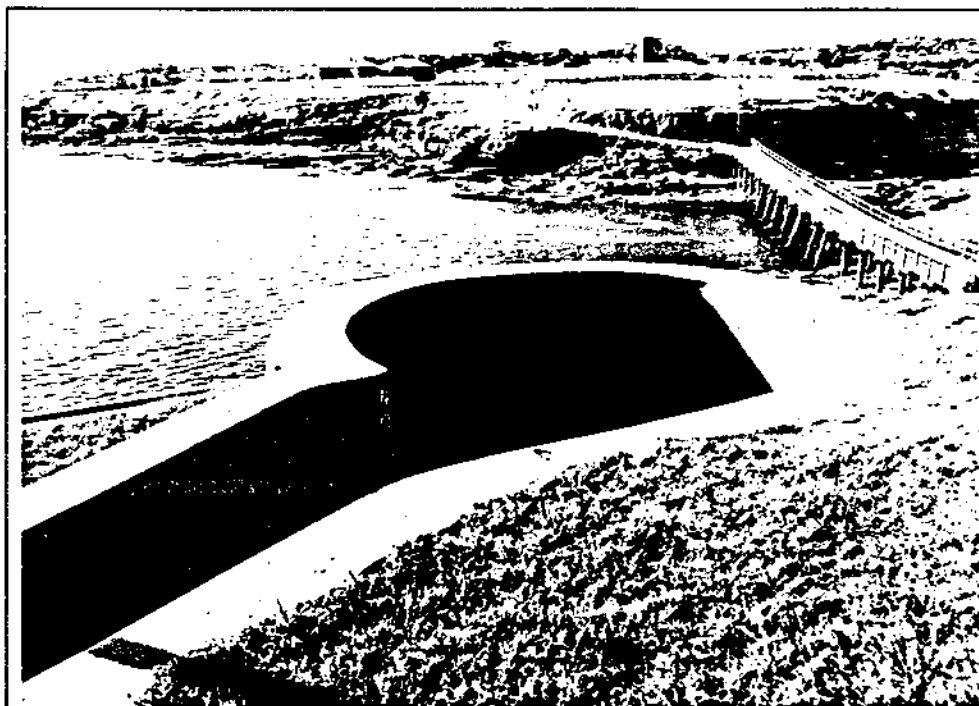
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-10

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: guard-post

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 5-7

Place description Bare Island Fort: guard-post, one of two flanking the upper deck, and covering the main entrance and the causeway approach. Another guard-post is located below the western end of the forecourt

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact

Threats erosion and weathering

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-11

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 8-10

Place description Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement, en barbette, facing NE. Concrete walls, sandstone lining to gun platform. Cast iron pivot, bitumen surface and concrete footings to gun platform. Originally housing an 80 pdr RML gun.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but the gun and some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering

Present use NPWS historic site.

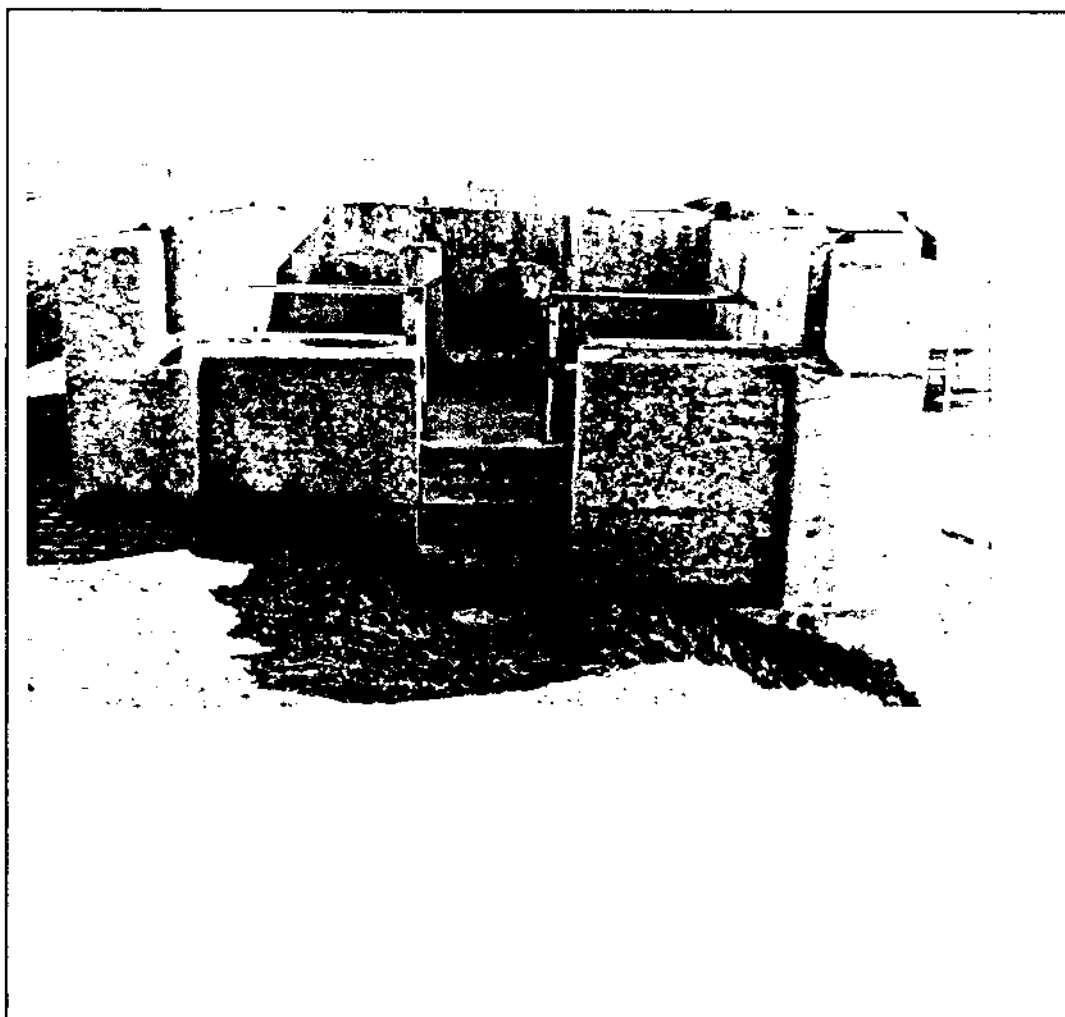
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-12

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: command post

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 11-13

Place description Bare Island Fort: command post, remains. Formed concrete walls, with concrete stand or pillar within, probably for sighting equipment. Roof or steel shielding now missing.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering

Present use NPWS historic site.

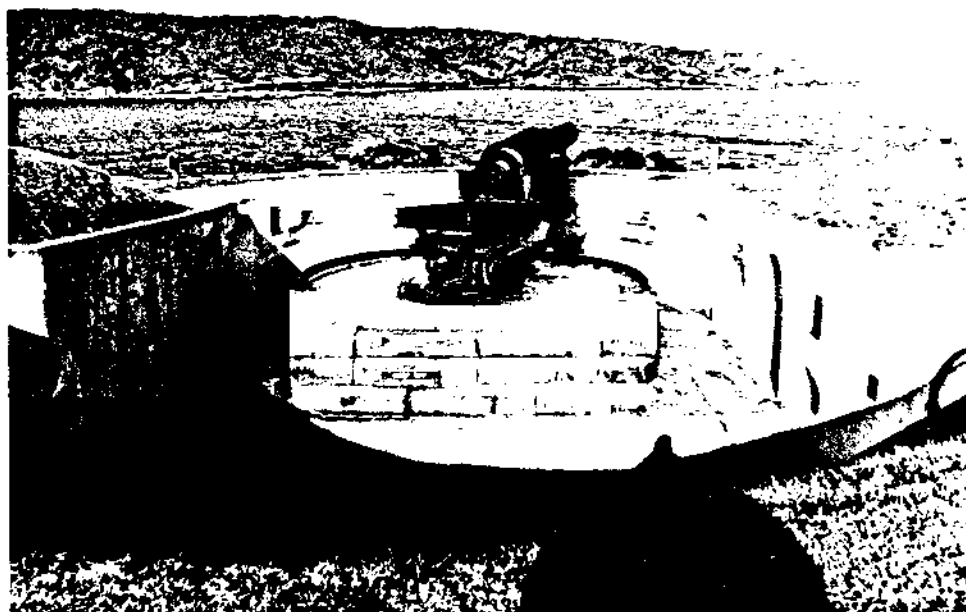
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-13

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 13-15

Place description Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement, en barbette, facing E towards the open sea. Similar construction to the gun emplacement, inventory number 36-11. Housing a 9 inch bore rifled muzzle loading (RML) gun on iron carriage

Place history this carriage is not original, but was made inaccurately by the Army in 1979: the gun lay hidden under the gun room floor until exposed in 1966.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering. Gun and carriage corroding rapidly.

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-14

Page number 1/3

Place name Bare Island Fort: communicating passageways

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 29-30

Place description Bare Island Fort: communicating passageways, between the five gun emplacements and the upper deck. Concrete walls and rock-cut work. The photograph is of the passage between the Casemate and the remaining emplacement for a 9 inch RML. Note the entrances to the magazines and stores. Not all communication passages have

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering.

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-14

Page number 2/3

Place name Bare Island Fort: communicating passageways

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number

Frame number

Place description magazines and stores on each side. Running in a clockwise direction from the upper deck: magazines and stores, between gun emplacements 2 and 3, between 3 and 4, rear of 4 (conversion), between 5 and the upper deck; stores and cupboards for side arms, between 1 and 2, between 4 and 5. Between the upper deck and 1 is a

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering.

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

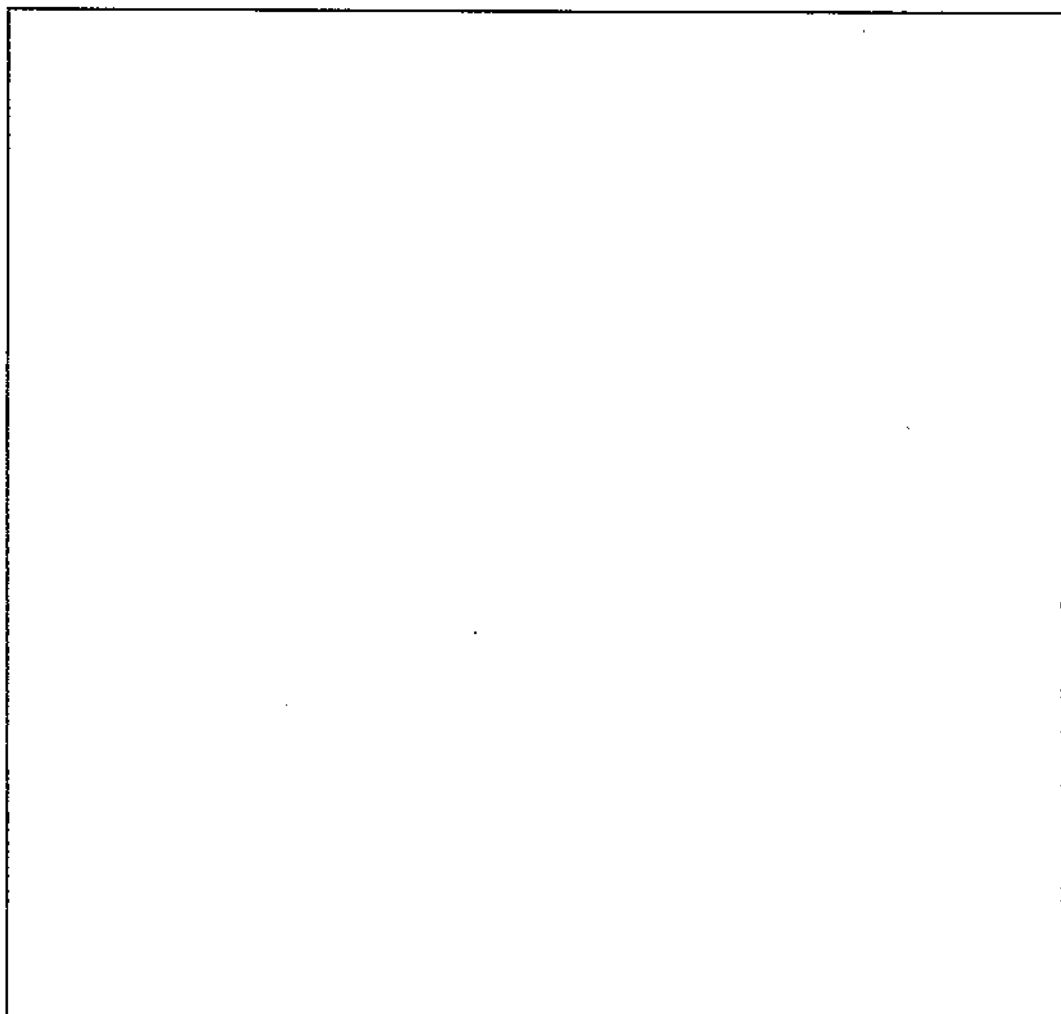
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-14

Page number 3/3

Place name Bare Island Fort: communicating passageways

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number

Frame number

Place description room with a single door and 2 windows.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering.

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-15

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: Field of view for gun emplacement, casemate.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 17-19

Place description Bare Island Fort: Field of view for gun emplacement, casemate. The field of view is rock-cut and concrete lined, with a rock-cut floor, and a steel plate placed across the front of the casemate to the principal gun emplacement, facing SSE.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering.

Present use NPWS historic site.

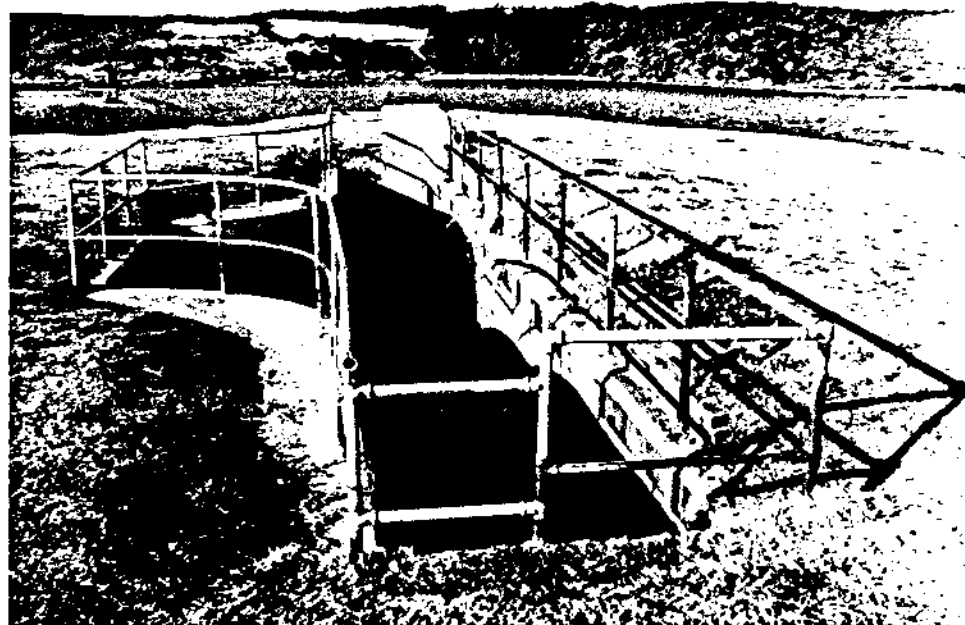
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-16

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: opening above Casemate

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 20-22

Place description Bare Island Fort: opening above Casemate. Partially open roof to principal gun emplacement, casemate, facing SSE. Concrete, bluestone lintel, rock-cut, showing evidence of concrete structure over, and removed roofing below ground surface. Galvanised iron tube railings with ring fittings in concrete for ladders at either end.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering.

Present use NPWS historic site.

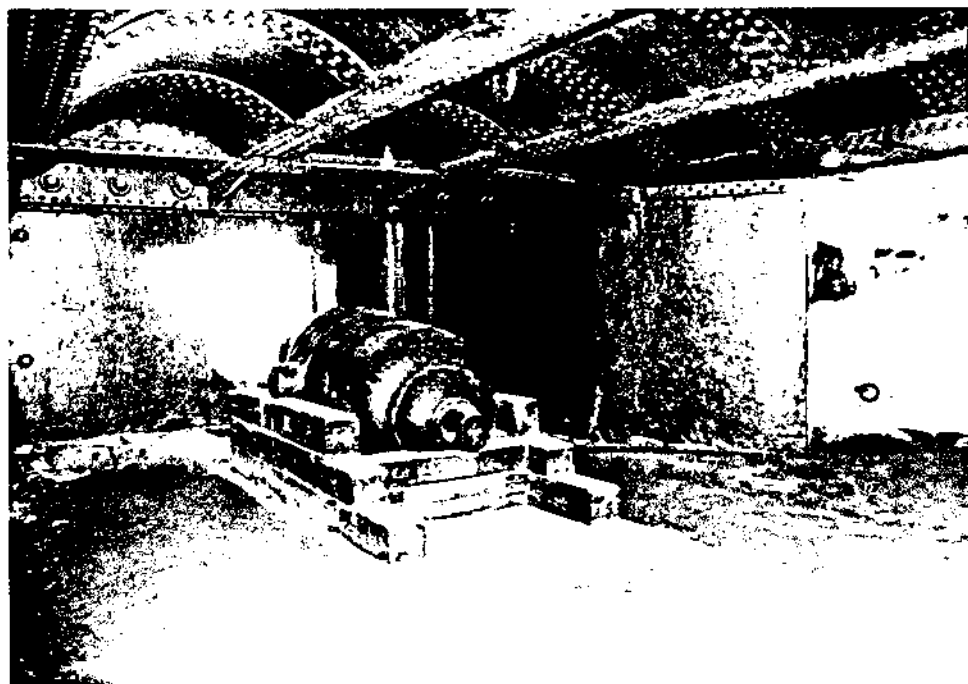
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-17

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: principal gun emplacement, casemate.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 31

Place description Bare Island Fort: principal gun emplacement, casemate, facing SSE. Rock-cut and concrete lined casemate, with rivetted steel girder and plate supported roof. Rivetted steel plates to front of casemate onto field of view. 10 inch RML, placed on timber platform, not original.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering.

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-18

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: communication tunnel

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 32

Place description Bare Island Fort: communication tunnel from the Casemate, through the Barrack Building, first floor, to the upper deck. The tunnel has been blocked up and doors provided. A joist and board floor was inserted for the War Veterans Home.

Place history The tunnel was blocked during the occupation by the War Veterans Home.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering.

Present use NPWS historic site.

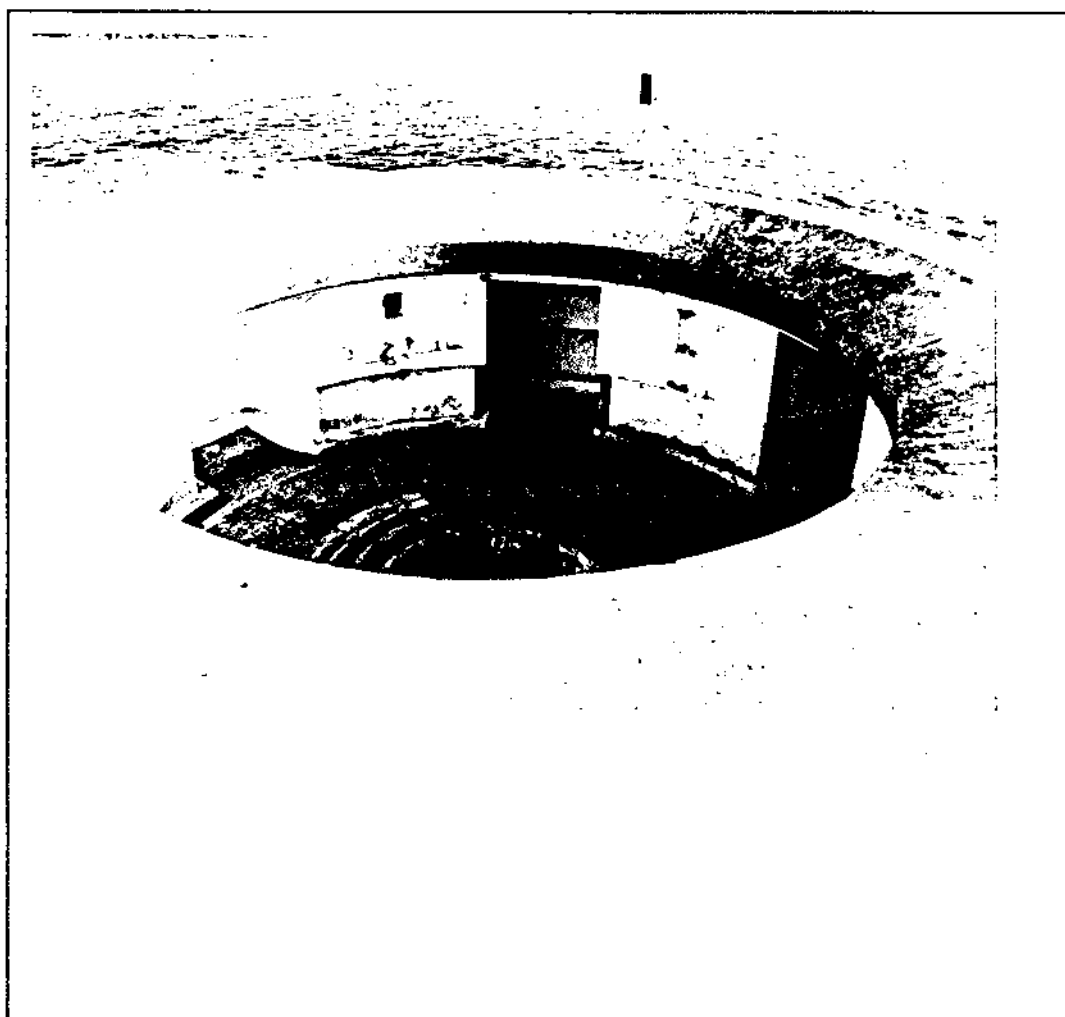
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-19

Page number 1/2

Place name Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 23-25

Place description Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement, en barbette, converted to house a 6 inch BL on HP mountings, by reconstructing the reinforced concrete surround, the roofing over of the communication passages and the formation of a separate magazine and stores. The conversion effectively made it a casemate.

Place history Converted in 1894.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but the gun and some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering.

Present use NPWS historic site.

Inventory of archaeological sites

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-19

Page number 2/2

Place name Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 33-35

Place description Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement, en barbette, converted to house a hydro-pneumatic disappearing gun.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but the gun and some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering.

Present use NPWS historic site.

Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-20

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: magazine and stores, and communication passage.

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 36

Place description Bare Island Fort: magazine and stores, and communication passage for the hydro-pneumatic disappearing gun. Steel and reinforced concrete roof over communication passage. Brick wall to the rear with windows and doors, being the magazine and stores for the gun emplacement, converted for use by the War Veterans Home.

Place history The HP gun was installed in 1894. The magazine was converted for use by the War Veteran Home.

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering.

Present use NPWS historic site.

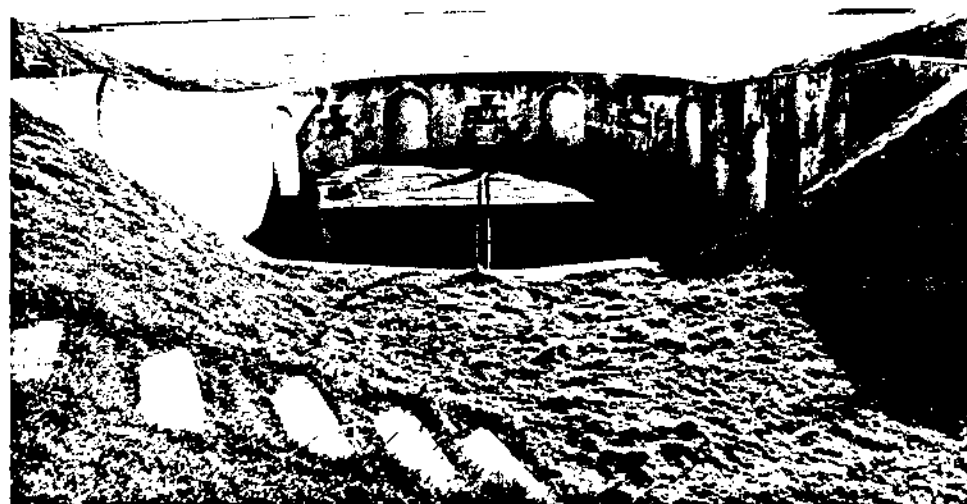
Service area La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site

Inventory number 36-21

Page number 1

Place name Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement

Photograph



Film type BW

Film number 5

Frame number 26-28

Place description Bare Island Fort: gun emplacement, en barbette, facing W. Similar to gun emplacement, inventory number 36-11. Housed an 80 pdr RML.

Place history

Bibliography See La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan.

Cultural significance The Fort is of national significance

Present condition intact, but the gun and some of the original fittings are missing

Threats erosion and weathering.

Present use NPWS historic site.

APPENDIX 2. INVENTORY OF ALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.

This inventory contains a listing of all archaeological sites, in addition to those already listed in appendix 1, that have been identified to date by historical research, including documentary, photographic, and cartographic sources. The list is duplicated, first appearing in order of inventory number, and secondly in alphabetical order of historic theme or group.

This appendix gives some indication of the date of each item by tabulating their occurrence on a series of historic maps. These maps are all included in the historical report, which accompanies the conservation plan.¹

Concordance.

Date of map	Figure number in historical report
<hr/>	
1825	3.21
1828	3.34
1829	3.35
1832	3.36
c1867	3.310
1869	3.311
1876	3.312
1878	3.313
c1884	3.314
1885	3.315
c1886	3.316
1886	3.317
1889	3.318
1894	2.21
1895	3.61
1902	2.22
1905	2.23
1917-1	2.24
1917-2	2.25
1926	2.27

1930	2.28
c1933	2.29

¹Terry Kass, 1989; passim

List of archaeological sites identified from historical documentation

Inventory number										1878	1902			Historical description	Historic theme or group						
1825										c1884	1905										
1828										1885	1917-1										
1829										c1886	1917-2										
1832										1886	1926										
1867										1889	1930										
1869										1894	c1933										
1876										1895											
1										*	*	*	*	1	*	1	Tram terminus	Transport			
2																	Monument and drinking trough	Tourism			
3										*	*	*	*	0	*	0	Tram shelter shed	Transport			
4										*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Cutting	Transport			
5										*	*	*	*	1	*	1	Tram terminus	Transport			
6																0	Snake pit	Tourism			
7																	Public conveniences	Services			
8																	Stormwater drain outflow	Services			
9																	Stormwater drain outflow	Services			
10																	Terraced area	Customs, Military			
11																	Rock-cut steps	Customs, Military			
12																	Road to Bare Island	Military			
13																	Circuit road	Transport			
14																	Levelled area	Transport			
15														1	0	0	Remains of slipway	Transport			
16										1	1	*	*	1	*	1	1	0	0	Cable tank footings	Cable Station
17																				Slipway	Transport
18																				Stormwater drain outflow.	Services
19												1	*	1	1	1	1			Wharf and approach road	Transport
20																				Remains of wharf buildings	Tourism
I present										0 not shown	R replaced	* not included within document area.									
La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site										Conservation Plan											

List of archaeological sites identified from historical documentation

Inventory number																1878				1902				Historical description	Historic theme or group
1825								c1884				1905													
1828								1885				1917-1													
1829								c1886				1917-2													
1832								1886				1926													
1867								1889				1930													
1869								1894				c1933													
1876								1895																	
																Historical description	Historic theme or group								
21																	Rock-cut drainage trench	Services							
22																	Rock-cut steps, other features	Tourism							
23																	Circular sandstone feature	Tourism							
24																	Circular sandstone feature	Tourism							
25																	Circuit road, embankment	Transport							
26																	Two storey building	Tourism							
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	La Perouse Monument	French exploration		
28	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tomb of Pere le Receveur	French exploration		
29								1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	Embankment, boundary	Cable Station	
30									1	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	1	1	*	1	1	1	Cable Station	Cable Station	
31									1	1	0	*	1	0	*	*	0	1	*	1	1	0	Cable Station: Battery Room	Cable Station	
32																	1	*	1	1	0	Cable Station: reservoir	Cable Station		
33																	Sandstone blocks	unidentified							
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	Tower	Customs, Military		
34								1	1	1	0	0	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Cistern or well	Customs	
36									*	0	0	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Bare Island Fort	Military	
37																	Garden	French exploration							
38																	Stockade	French exploration							
39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flagstaff	Military		
40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Footpath	unidentified		

I present 0 not shown R replaced * not included within document area.

List of archaeological sites identified from historical documentation

Inventory number	1878										1902										Historical description	Historic theme or group		
	1825					c1884					1905													
	1828					1885					1917-1													
	1829					c1886					1917-2													
	1832					1886					1926													
	1867					1889					1930													
	1869					1894					c1933													
	1876						1895																	
41			1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Building	Customs		
42			1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Stables	Customs		
43				1	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	Boatman's cottage	Customs		
44				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	0	R	*	R	R	0	Boatmen's cottages, wood	Customs	
45				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Boatman's cottage, wood	Customs	
46				1	1	1	1	1	0	0	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Garden	Customs	
47					1	*	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	Military Road	Military	
48					1	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Enclosure	Customs ?	
49					1	1	1	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	R	*	R	R	R	R	Boat davits	Customs	
50						1	1	1	1	1	*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	*	*	0	Fisherman's boathouse	Tourism, Fishing	
51							1	1	1	1	1	*	1	0	*	*	0	1	0	1	1	0	Telegraph testing house, wood	Cable Station
52							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Stables, wood	Cable Station	
53							1	1	R	R	R	*	R	0	*	*	0	R	*	R	R	R	Dwelling house and offices,wd	Cable Station
54							1	1	R	R	R	*	R	0	*	*	0	R	*	R	R	R	Kitchens, wood	Cable Station
55							1	1	R	R	R	*	R	0	*	*	0	R	*	R	R	R	Garden, out-building	Cable Station, Customs
56							1	1	1	1	1	*	1	0	*	*	0	R	0	R	R	R	Boatman's cottage, wood, gdn.	Customs
57							1	1	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	Garden, out-building	Cable Station, Customs
58							1	1	0	0	1	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	Out-building	Customs
59							1	1	0	0	1	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	Out-building	Customs
60							1	1	0	0	1	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Pond	Customs

1 present 0 not shown R replaced * not included within document area.

Inventory number	Historical description	Historic theme or group
1825		
1828		
1829		
1832		
1867		
1869		
1876		
1878		
c1884		
1885		
c1886		
1886		
1889		
1894		
1895		
1902		
1905		
1917-1		
1917-2		
1926		
1930		
c1933		

I present 0 not shown R replaced * not included within document area.

List of archaeological sites identified from historical documentation

Inventory number										1878	1902										Historical description										Historic theme or group																		
1825										c1884										1905																													
1828										1885										1917-1																													
1829										c1886										1917-2																													
1832										1886										1926																													
1867										1889										1930																													
1869										1894										c1933																													
1876										1895																																							
81																					1	*	1	0	0	Stable	Cable Station																						
82																					1	*	1	1	0	Lavatory	Cable Station																						
83																					1	*	1	0	0	Store room	Cable Station																						
84																					1	*	1	1	0	Cow shed	Cable Station																						
85																					1	*	1	0	0	Out-buildings	Cable Station																						

I present 0 not shown R replaced * not included within document area.

List of archaeological sites identified from historical documentation

Inventory number	1878										1902										Historical description	Historic theme or group	
	1825	1828	1829	1832	1867	1869	1876	c1884	1885	c1886	1886	1889	1894	1895	1905	1917-1	1917-2	1926	1930	c1933			
66							1	1	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	0		Aboriginal Quarters	Aborigines, Tourism	
16											1	1	*	*	1	*	1	1	0	0	Cable tank footings	Cable Station	
29						1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	Embankment, boundary	Cable Station	
30							1	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	1	1	*	1	1	1	Cable Station	Cable Station	
31							1	1	0	*	1	0	*	*	0	1	*	1	1	0	Cable Station: Battery Room	Cable Station	
32																1	*	1	1	0	Cable Station: reservoir	Cable Station	
51						1	1	1	1	1	*	1	0	*	*	0	1	0	1	1	0	Telegraph testing house, wood	Cable Station
52						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Stables, wood	Cable Station
53						1	1	R	R	R	*	R	0	*	*	0	R	*	R	R	R	Dwelling house and offices,wd	Cable Station
54						1	1	R	R	R	*	R	0	*	*	0	R	*	R	R	R	Kitchens, wood	Cable Station
69							1	0	0	*	1	0	*	*	0	1	*	1	0	0		Old weatherboard res., 1917	Cable Station
72								1	*	0	0	*	*	*	0	R	*	R	R	R		Enclosure ?	Cable Station
76																1	1	0	1	0	0	Tennis court	Cable Station
80																	1	*	1	1	0	Top House	Cable Station
81																	1	*	1	0	0	Stable	Cable Station
82																	1	*	1	1	0	Lavatory	Cable Station
83																	1	*	1	0	0	Store room	Cable Station
84																	1	*	1	1	0	Cow shed	Cable Station
85																	1	*	1	0	0	Out-buildings	Cable Station
55						1	1	R	R	R	*	R	0	*	*	0	R	*	R	R	R	Garden, out-building	Cable Station, Customs
I	present	0	not shown					R	replaced		*	not included within document area.											

I present 0 not shown R replaced * not included within document area.

List of archaeological sites identified from historical documentation

Inventory number																1878				1902				Historical description	Historic theme or group
1825						c1884				1905															
1828						1885				1917-1															
1829						c1886				1917-2															
1832						1886				1926															
1867						1889				1930															
1869						1894				c1933															
1876						1895																			
																Historical description				Historic theme or group					
57						1	1	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	Garden, out-building	Cable Station, Customs		
34						1	1	1	0	0	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Cistern or well	Customs		
41			1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Building	Customs			
42			1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Stables	Customs			
43				1	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	Boatman's cottage	Customs		
44				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	0	R	*	R	R	0	Boatmen's cottages, wood	Customs		
45				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Boatman's cottage, wood	Customs			
46				1	1	1	1	1	0	0	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Garden	Customs			
48					1	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Enclosure	Customs ?		
49					1	1	1	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	R	*	R	R	R	R	Boat davits	Customs		
56						1	1	1	1	1	*	1	0	*	*	0	R	0	R	R	R	Boatman's cottage, wood, gdn.	Customs		
58						1	1	0	0	1	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	Out-building	Customs		
59						1	1	0	0	1	*	0	0	*	*	0	0	*	0	0	0	Out-building	Customs		
60						1	1	0	0	1	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Pond	Customs		
61						1	1	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Out-building	Customs		
62						1	1	0	0	1	*	0	*	*	*	*	4	4	4	4	0	Out-building	Customs		
63						1	1	0	0	1	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Garden	Customs		
64						1	1	0	0	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Enclosure	Customs		
70							1	1	0	0	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Building	Customs ?			
10																						Terraced area	Customs, Military		

1 present 0 not shown R replaced * not included within document area.

Inventory number	1878										1902										Historical description	Historic theme or group			
	1825					c1884					1905														
	1828					1885					1917-1														
	1829					c1886					1917-2														
	1832					1886					1926														
	1867					1889					1930														
	1869					1894					c1933														
	1876					1895																			
11																					Rock-cut steps	Customs, Military			
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	Tower	Customs, Military		
73													1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Enclosure ?	Customs, Military ?		
74													1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	Enclosure ?	Customs, Military ?		
71											1	1	1	0	1	1	1	R	R	*	R	R	R	Public school site	Education
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	La Perouse Monument	French exploration
28	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tomb of Pere le Receveur	French exploration
37																								Garden	French exploration
38																								Stockade	French exploration
12																								Road to Bare Island	Military
36							*	0	0	0	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0		Bare Island Fort	Military
39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flagstaff	Military
47					1	*	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1		Military Road	Military
68							1	1	0	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0		Artillery Quarters	Military
7																								Public conveniences	Services
8																								Stormwater drain outflow	Services
9																								Stormwater drain outflow	Services
18																								Stormwater drain outflow.	Services
21																								Rock-cut drainage trench	Services
2																								Monument and drinking trough	Tourism

La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan

List of archaeological sites identified from historical documentation

Inventory number										1878					1902					Historical description	Historic theme or group		
1825					c1884					1905													
1828					1885					1917-1					1917-2								
1829					c1886					1926					1930								
1832					1886					1926					1930								
1867					1889					1926					1930								
1869					1894					1926					1930								
1876					1895					1926					1930								
6																				0	Snake pit	Tourism	
20																					Remains of wharf buildings	Tourism	
22																					Rock-cut steps, other features	Tourism	
23																					Circular sandstone feature	Tourism	
24																					Circular sandstone feature	Tourism	
26																					Two storey building	Tourism	
65																					1 1 1 1 * 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 * * 0	Edward Hemming	Tourism
67																					1 1 0 * 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 * 0 0	Cottage	Tourism ?
75																					1 1 0 * * * * 0	Stables, E Hemming	Tourism
50																					1 1 1 1 1 * 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 * * 0	Fisherman's boathouse	Tourism, Fishing
1																					* * * * 1 * 1	Tram terminus	Transport
3																					* * * * 0 * 0	Tram shelter shed	Transport
4																					* * * * * 0	Cutting	Transport
5																					* * * * 1 * 1	Tram terminus	Transport
13																						Circuit road	Transport
14																						Levelled area	Transport
15																					1 0 0	Remains of slipway	Transport
17																						Slipway	Transport
19																					1 * 1 1 1 1	Wharf and approach road	Transport
25																						Circuit road, embankment	Transport
I present 0 not shown R replaced * not included within document area.																							

I present 0 not shown R replaced * not included within document area.

List of archaeological sites identified from historical documentation

	Inventory number							1878							1902							Historical description	Historic theme or group
	1825							c1884							1905								
	1828							1885							1917-1								
	1829							c1886							1917-2								
	1832							1886							1926								
	1867							1889							1930								
	1869							1894							c1933								
	1876							1895															
77															1	*	1	1	1	1	1	Jetty	Transport
79															1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Road reserve to jetty	Transport
33																						Sandstone blocks	unidentified
40		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Footpath	unidentified
78															1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Buildings	unidentified

I present 0 not shown R replaced * not included within document area.

APPENDIX 3. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.

This appendix contains a listing of all the archaeological sites identified by this study, and summarises their archaeological potential. Reference should be made to the appropriate section of chapter 2 or 3 for more details and for the basis of each assessment. The list is duplicated, first appearing in order of inventory number, and secondly in alphabetical order of historic theme or group.

List of archaeological sites and their archaeological potential

Inventory number	Historical description	Historic theme or group	Present condition	Survival	Archaeological potential
1	Tram terminus	Transport	extant	yes	1
2	Monument and drinking trough	Tourism	extant	yes	1
3	Tram shelter shed	Transport	extant	yes	1
4	Cutting	Transport	extant	yes	1
5	Tram terminus	Transport	extant	yes	1
6	Snake pit	Tourism	extant	yes	1
7	Public conveniences	Services	extant	yes	0
8	Stormwater drain outflow	Services	extant	yes	0
9	Stormwater drain outflow	Services	extant	yes	0
10	Terraced area	Customs, Military	extant	yes	1
11	Rock-cut steps	Customs, Military	extant	yes	1
12	Road to Bare Island	Military	extant	yes	1
13	Circuit road	Transport	extant	yes	0
14	Levelled area	Transport	extant	yes	1
15	Remains of slipway	Transport	extant	yes	1
16	Cable tank footings	Cable Station	extant	yes	1
17	Slipway	Transport	extant	yes	1
18	Stormwater drain outflow.	Services	extant	yes	0
19	Wharf and approach road	Transport	extant	yes	1
20	Remains of wharf buildings	Tourism	extant	yes	1
21	Rock-cut drainage trench	Services	extant	yes	1
22	Rock-cut steps, other features	Tourism	extant	yes	1
23	Circular sandstone feature	Tourism	extant	yes	1
24	Circular sandstone feature	Tourism	extant	yes	1
25	Circuit road, embankment	Transport	extant	yes	0
26	Two storey building	Tourism	extant	yes	0
27	La Perouse Monument	French exploration	extant	yes	1

0 none 1 low 2 medium 3 high

List of archaeological sites and their archaeological potential

Inventory number					
	Historical description	Historic theme or group	Present condition	Survival	Archaeological potential
28	Tomb of Pere le Receveur	French exploration	extant	yes	1
29	Embankment, boundary	Cable Station	extant	yes	1
30	Cable Station	Cable Station	extant	yes	2
31	Cable Station: Battery Room	Cable Station	extant	yes	2
32	Cable Station: reservoir	Cable Station	extant	yes	1
33	Sandstone blocks	unidentified	extant	yes	0
34	Tower	Customs, Military	extant	yes	3
34	Cistern or well	Customs	extant	yes	2
36	Bare Island Fort	Military	extant	yes	3
37	Garden	French exploration	sub-surface	unknown	3
38	Stockade	French exploration	sub-surface	unknown	3
39	Flagstaff	Military	sub-surface	unknown	1
40	Footpath	unidentified	sub-surface	unknown	0
41	Building	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
42	Stables	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
43	Boatman's cottage	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
44	Boatmen's cottages, wood	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
45	Boatman's cottage, wood	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
46	Garden	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
47	Military Road	Military	sub-surface	unknown	1
48	Enclosure	Customs ?	sub-surface	unknown	1
49	Boat davits	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
50	Fisherman's boathouse	Tourism, Fishing	sub-surface	unknown	2
51	Telegraph testing house, wood	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
52	Stables, wood	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
53	Dwelling house and offices, wd	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
54	Kitchens, wood	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1

0 none 1 low 2 medium 3 high

List of archaeological sites and their archaeological potential

Inventory number	Historical description	Historic theme or group	Present condition	Survival	Archaeological potential
55	Garden, out-building	Cable Station, Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
56	Boatman's cottage, wood, gdn.	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
57	Garden, out-building	Cable Station, Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
58	Out-building	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
59	Out-building	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
60	Pond	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
61	Out-building	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
62	Out-building	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
63	Garden	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
64	Enclosure	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
65	Edward Hemming	Tourism	sub-surface	unknown	2
66	Aboriginal Quarters	Aborigines, Tourism	sub-surface	unknown	outside study area
67	Cottage	Tourism ?	sub-surface	unknown	1
68	Artillery Quarters	Military	sub-surface	unknown	2
69	Old weatherboard res., 1917	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
70	Building	Customs ?	sub-surface	unknown	1
71	Public school site	Education	sub-surface	unknown	0
72	Enclosure ?	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
73	Enclosure ?	Customs, Military ?	sub-surface	unknown	0
74	Enclosure ?	Customs, Military ?	sub-surface	unknown	0
75	Stables, E Hemming	Tourism	sub-surface	unknown	2
76	Tennis court	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
77	Jetty	Transport	sub-surface	unknown	0
78	Buildings	unidentified	sub-surface	unknown	0
79	Road reserve to jetty	Transport	sub-surface	unknown	0
80	Top House	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
81	Stable	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1

0 none 1 low 2 medium 3 high

List of archaeological sites and their archaeological potential

Inventory number		Historic theme or group	Present condition	Survival	Archaeological potential
	Historical description				
82	Lavatory	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
83	Store room	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
84	Cow shed	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
85	Out-buildings	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1

0 none 1 low 2 medium 3 high

List of archaeological sites and their archaeological potential

Inventory number					
	Historical description	Historic theme or group	Present condition	Survival	Archaeological potential
66	Aboriginal Quarters	Aborigines, Tourism	sub-surface	unknown	outside study area
16	Cable tank footings	Cable Station	extant	yes	1
29	Embankment, boundary	Cable Station	extant	yes	1
30	Cable Station	Cable Station	extant	yes	2
31	Cable Station: Battery Room	Cable Station	extant	yes	2
32	Cable Station: reservoir	Cable Station	extant	yes	1
51	Telegraph testing house, wood	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
52	Stables, wood	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
53	Dwelling house and offices, wd	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
54	Kitchens, wood	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
69	Old weatherboard res., 1917	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
72	Enclosure ?	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
76	Tennis court	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
80	Top House	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
81	Stable	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
82	Lavatory	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
83	Store room	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
84	Cow shed	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
85	Out-buildings	Cable Station	sub-surface	unknown	1
55	Garden, out-building	Cable Station, Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
57	Garden, out-building	Cable Station, Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
34	Cistern or well	Customs	extant	yes	2
41	Building	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
42	Stables	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
43	Boatman's cottage	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
44	Boatmen's cottages, wood	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
45	Boatman's cottage, wood	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1

0 none 1 low 2 medium 3 high

List of archaeological sites and their archaeological potential

Inventory number					
	Historical description	Historic theme or group	Present condition	Survival	Archaeological potential
46	Garden	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
48	Enclosure	Customs ?	sub-surface	unknown	1
49	Boat davits	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
56	Boatman's cottage, wood, gdn.	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
58	Out-building	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
59	Out-building	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
60	Pond	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
61	Out-building	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
62	Out-building	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
63	Garden	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
64	Enclosure	Customs	sub-surface	unknown	1
70	Building	Customs ?	sub-surface	unknown	1
10	Terraced area	Customs, Military	extant	yes	1
11	Rock-cut steps	Customs, Military	extant	yes	1
34	Tower	Customs, Military	extant	yes	3
73	Enclosure ?	Customs, Military ?	sub-surface	unknown	0
74	Enclosure ?	Customs, Military ?	sub-surface	unknown	0
71	Public school site	Education	sub-surface	unknown	0
27	La Perouse Monument	French exploration	extant	yes	1
28	Tomb of Pere le Receveur	French exploration	extant	yes	1
37	Garden	French exploration	sub-surface	unknown	3
38	Stockade	French exploration	sub-surface	unknown	3
12	Road to Bare Island	Military	extant	yes	1
36	Bare Island Fort	Military	extant	yes	3
39	Flagstaff	Military	sub-surface	unknown	1
47	Military Road	Military	sub-surface	unknown	1
68	Artillery Quarters	Military	sub-surface	unknown	2

0 none 1 low 2 medium 3 high

La Perouse and Bare Island Historic Site Conservation Plan

List of archaeological sites and their archaeological potential

Inventory number	Historical description	Historic theme or group	Present condition	Survival	Archaeological potential
7	Public conveniences	Services	extant	yes	0
8	Stormwater drain outflow	Services	extant	yes	0
9	Stormwater drain outflow	Services	extant	yes	0
18	Stormwater drain outflow.	Services	extant	yes	0
21	Rock-cut drainage trench	Services	extant	yes	1
2	Monument and drinking trough	Tourism	extant	yes	1
6	Snake pit	Tourism	extant	yes	1
20	Remains of wharf buildings	Tourism	extant	yes	1
22	Rock-cut steps, other features	Tourism	extant	yes	1
23	Circular sandstone feature	Tourism	extant	yes	1
24	Circular sandstone feature	Tourism	extant	yes	1
26	Two storey building	Tourism	extant	yes	0
65	Edward Hemming	Tourism	sub-surface	unknown	2
67	Cottage	Tourism ?	sub-surface	unknown	1
75	Stables, E Hemming	Tourism	sub-surface	unknown	2
50	Fisherman's boathouse	Tourism, Fishing	sub-surface	unknown	2
1	Tram terminus	Transport	extant	yes	1
3	Tram shelter shed	Transport	extant	yes	1
4	Cutting	Transport	extant	yes	1
5	Tram terminus	Transport	extant	yes	1
13	Circuit road	Transport	extant	yes	0
14	Levelled area	Transport	extant	yes	1
15	Remains of slipway	Transport	extant	yes	1
17	Slipway	Transport	extant	yes	1
19	Wharf and approach road	Transport	extant	yes	1
25	Circuit road, embankment	Transport	extant	yes	0
77	Jetty	Transport	sub-surface	unknown	0

0 none 1 low 2 medium 3 high

List of archaeological sites and their archaeological potential

Inventory number	Historical description	Historic theme or group	Present condition	Survival	Archaeological potential
79	Road reserve to jetty	Transport	sub-surface	unknown	0
33	Sandstone blocks	unidentified	extant	yes	0
40	Footpath	unidentified	sub-surface	unknown	0
78	Buildings	unidentified	sub-surface	unknown	0

0 none 1 low 2 medium 3 high