



HISTORIC HOUSES TRUST

HYDE PARK BARRACKS, SYDNEY

MANAGEMENT PLAN

February 2010



A New South Wales Contributory Site
Australian Convict Sites World Heritage Nomination

Cover illustration: The Hyde Park Barracks Museum in its setting

Photographer: Patrick Bingham-Hall

The cover of this management plan is badged with a representation of the Great Seal of NSW used between 1790 and 1832. The seal shows on its obverse (front) a design that alludes to the intended redemptive qualities of the convict settlement, and was described in the Royal Warrant granting the seal as follows: *Convicts landed at Botany Bay; their fetters taken off and received by Industry, sitting on a bale of goods with her attributes, the distaff [a spindle for spinning wool or flax], bee-hive, pick axe, and spade, pointing to an oxen ploughing, the rising habitations, and a church on a hill at a distance, with a fort for their defence. Motto: Sic fortis etruscia crevit [So, I think, this is how brave Etruria grew]; with this inscription round the circumference, Sigillum Nov. Camb. Aust. [Seal of New South Wales]*

Image source: State Library of NSW, digital image a1328002

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Executive Summary

The Hyde Park Barracks site, located in the centre of Sydney, was built as a convict barracks in 1819. This function continued until 1848, and was followed by a series of other public functions until the late 1970s when the heritage significance of the site came to be appreciated. The whole site was subject to extensive conservation works 1976-1984, involving both restoration and reconstruction processes. The Barracks opened in 1984 as a branch of Sydney's Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences (MAAS), and was later transferred to the Historic Houses Trust (HHT) and re-opened as a 'museum of itself' in 1990. This remains the function of the site, and there are no plans for any change to this use.

The conservation planning process for the transfer from MAAS to HHT was complex and engaging, using a workshop approach, involved the leading figures in heritage practice of the time. This approach produced a suite of management documents that were at the cutting edge of heritage conservation, and which have stood the test of time to continue as the basis for the conservation management of the site today. Much of the focus of the 1990 planning approaches were upon the main Barracks building, principally because many of the perimeter structures remained at that time under the control of law courts authorities. The courts vacated these structures over the next few years, and in 1996 a further conservation document was prepared specifically for the perimeter structures. This suite of conservation management documents (see s2.5) now provide the foundation for the continuing management of the site as a 'museum of itself'

This MP, therefore, summarises much of the content of these documents, with some necessary updating of information because of new research and/or physical changes to the site, although these are relatively minor in nature. The key conservation policies from the documents have been repeated in this management plan and largely reaffirmed as the guiding conservation policies, usually in an updated format (see s8.0 generally), for the next five years (see s8.2.7). The exceptions to this approach are conservation policies in the 1990 documents that are either minor in nature, or which related to the transitional period as non-museum functions on the site were gradually relocated – the last of these was transferred in 2001.

Conservation management planning is an iterative process, building upon previous experience and developing a depth of understanding about a site over a long period of time. The highly trained and professional staff of the Historic Houses Trust have been applying their collective knowledge and expertise to the management of Hyde Park Barracks for nearly two decades, using the 1990 and 1996 documents as the rock upon which management activities and actions are planned and carried out. The 1990 and 1996 documents are all associated with this management plan in their complete and original forms. This management plan represents, not so much a second generation of conservation planning, but a maturation of the original conservation planning which, coupled with the possible inscription of the Australian Convict Sites on the World Heritage List to which Hyde Park Barracks is a contributory site, provides opportunities to reflect upon the achievements in site management over the past 20 years, and to begin considering the challenges that lie ahead in the next 20.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Background and Objectives

This Management Plan has been prepared in the context of the proposed nomination of a series of Australian Convict Heritage sites, including the Hyde Park Barracks, to the World Heritage List.

The objectives of this plan are to provide information about the Local, State, National and World heritage values of the place, to provide a broad overview history and physical description of the place, outline opportunities and constraints in managing the place, and provide summaries of conservation policies for the place with references to further detailed conservation policy and management documents.

The Plan also provides information relating to the proposed State Environmental Planning Policy (World Heritage), and could provide a basis for a management plan to be accredited by the Commonwealth under the EPBC Act 1999.

2.2 Location and site plans

The site and its setting are located within the City of Sydney, the capital city of the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia, as shown in figure 1. The site is about 850 metres inland from Sydney Cove, on the ridge of Macquarie Street that separates the Sydney CBD to the west from the Royal Botanic Gardens & Domain to the east.

The Hyde Park Barracks site, as defined in the National Heritage listing, comprises Lots 45 to 49 and Part lot 39 of DP 47116 and Lot 1 of DP 48231 in the Parish of St James, County of Cumberland, with an area of 0.5 hectares. The site is located at Queens Square, to the east of Sydney's Central Business District, with its main frontage to Macquarie Street and secondary frontage to Prince Albert Road. A plan of the site showing the National Heritage listing, and proposed World Heritage listing, boundary is included as Figure 2.

A diagram showing the general layout of the site is shown in Figure 3. The layout and principal components of the Hyde Park Barracks site, including the central dormitory building, various ancillary buildings, perimeter walls and yard areas, are shown in Figure 4. Floor plans for the central dormitory building, showing contemporary uses of each level and space, are shown in Figure 5.

An area of historically associated sites surrounds the nominated site and includes adjacent buildings, such as The Mint, St James Church, St Mary's Cathedral and Land Titles Office, as well as the northern part of Hyde Park, the southern part of The Domain and sections of the historic thoroughfares of Macquarie and College Streets. These areas provide a historically and visually significant setting for the Hyde Park Barracks.

2.3 Current heritage listings

The heritage significance of the Hyde Park Barracks is currently recognised on the following statutory and community heritage lists or registers:

Table 1: Heritage listings of the site, in chronological order of listing

List or Register (S) = <i>statutory</i> , (C) = <i>community</i>	Item name	Year inscribed
*Cumberland County Register of Historic Buildings (S)	Hyde Park Barracks, Queens Square	1962
*City of Sydney Strategic Plan	Hyde Park Barracks	1971
National Trust Register, #6459 (C)	Hyde Park Barracks	1974
*Register of the National Estate, #001898, (S)	Hyde Park Barracks	1978
NSW State Heritage Register, #190 (S)	Mint Building and Hyde Park Barracks Group	1981
City of Sydney, Local Environment Plan, Schedule 8 'Heritage Items', item #288/2113 (S)	Hyde Park Barracks	1992
National Heritage List (S)	Hyde Park Barracks	2007

Registers marked (*) are closed and no longer in use. Sections 3, 4 and 5 of this Plan contain further detail of the assessed significance of the place according to these lists and registers.

2.4 Methodology

This Management Plan has been prepared in the context of the requirements of the EPBC Act and *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000* (Cwlth) (EPBC Regulations), as this Act relates to both National Heritage places and World Heritage properties. In this context, the central objectives of the Management Plan are:

to ensure the protection and management of the National and World Heritage values of the property/place through appropriate identification, conservation, interpretation and management; and

avoid actions that will have (or are likely to have) a significant impact on the National or World Heritage values of the property/place.

Within New South Wales, the terms of this Management Plan are given effect through the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW) (EP&A Act), the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) and the *Historic Houses Act 1980* (NSW).

The structure and contents of the Management Plan addresses the 'Heritage Management Principles' for Management Plans identified in the Guidelines to the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth) (EPBC Act), and follows as a model the management plan prepared for the inscription of the Sydney Opera House on the World Heritage List in 2007.

The Plan has been prepared taking into account the *Burra Charter Procedures for Undertaking Studies and Reports* (1999 edition), and the Heritage Council of NSW's *Conservation Management Plan Checklist* (September 2003).

The Plan provides in summary form the key understandings, significance assessments, and conservation policies and approaches that are contained in greater detail in the associated documents identified in section 2.5 below. It provides a bridging document that links these associated documents.

2.5 Management Plan Documents

The Management Plan should be read with the suite of associated detail documents, as itemized below:

- *Royal Mint and Hyde Park Barracks Conservation Guidelines*, Meredith Walker and Robert A Moore Architects (May 1990).
- *Hyde Park Barracks Museum Plan*, Historic Houses Trust of NSW (September 1990);
- *Hyde Park Barracks, Queen's Square, Sydney — Conservation Plan for Perimeter Structures* Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd (November 1996).

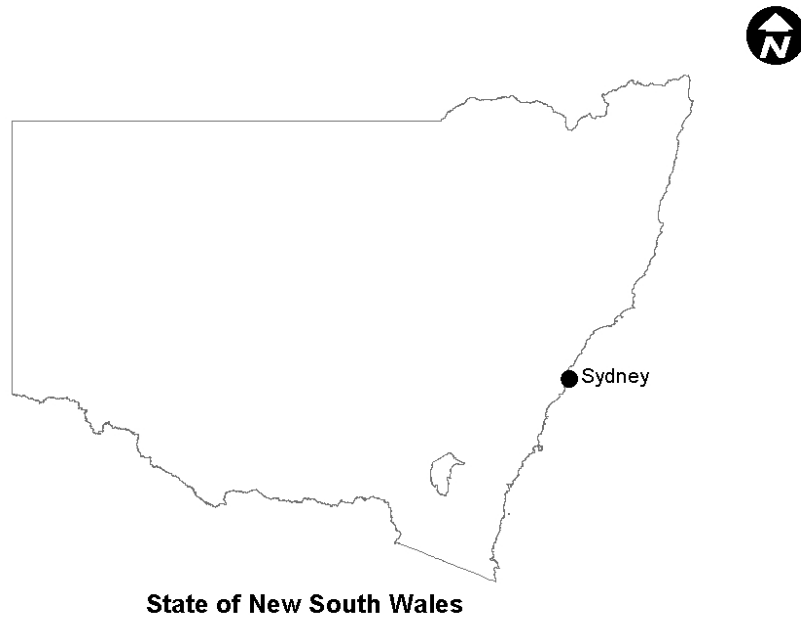
These documents provide the context within which the Local, State, National and World Heritage values of the Hyde Park Barracks are appropriately conserved and managed in a manner that ensures that Australia meets its obligations under the World Heritage Convention, as well as under Local, State and National legislative requirements.

2.6 Authorship and Acknowledgements

This Management Plan is based upon a plan prepared by Jyoti Somerville, Associate, and Sheridan Burke, Director, Godden Mackay Logan Pty Ltd, Heritage Consultants, drawing extensively on existing documentation.

The following individuals and agencies have assisted with the preparation of the report:

- Ms Helen Temple, Ms Sue Hunt, Mr Brad Manera and Mr Mark Viner, Historic Houses Trust of NSW; and
- Ms Susan Macdonald, Mr Bruce Baskerville and Ms Patricia Hale, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning.
- Ms Claire Pettman, Commonwealth Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts.



State of New South Wales



Sydney Metropolitan Area

Figure 1: Maps showing location of Sydney within the State of New South Wales and of the site within the City of Sydney and the Sydney Metropolitan Area

(source: DoP Heritage Branch)

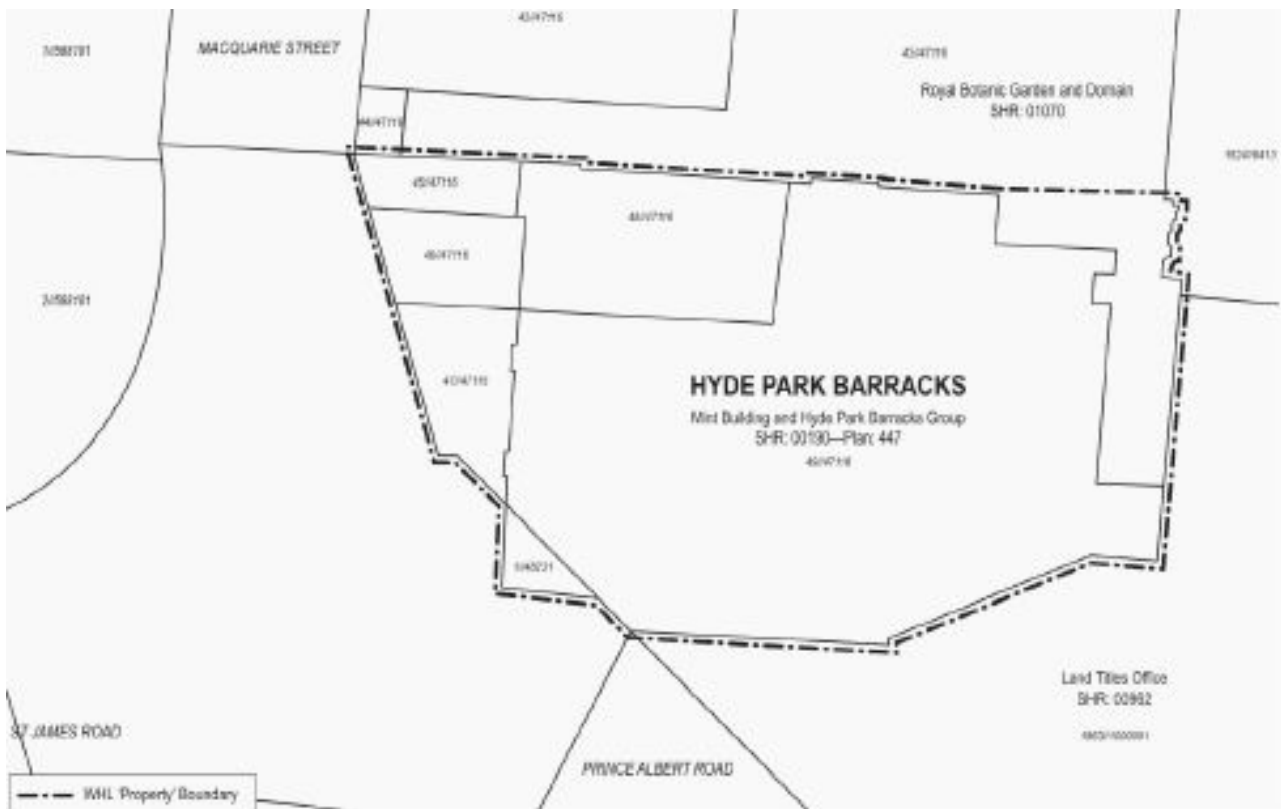


Figure 2: Plan of Hyde Park Barracks showing cadastral detail (land parcels) and the National and proposed World Heritage listing boundary of the property.

(Source: Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning)

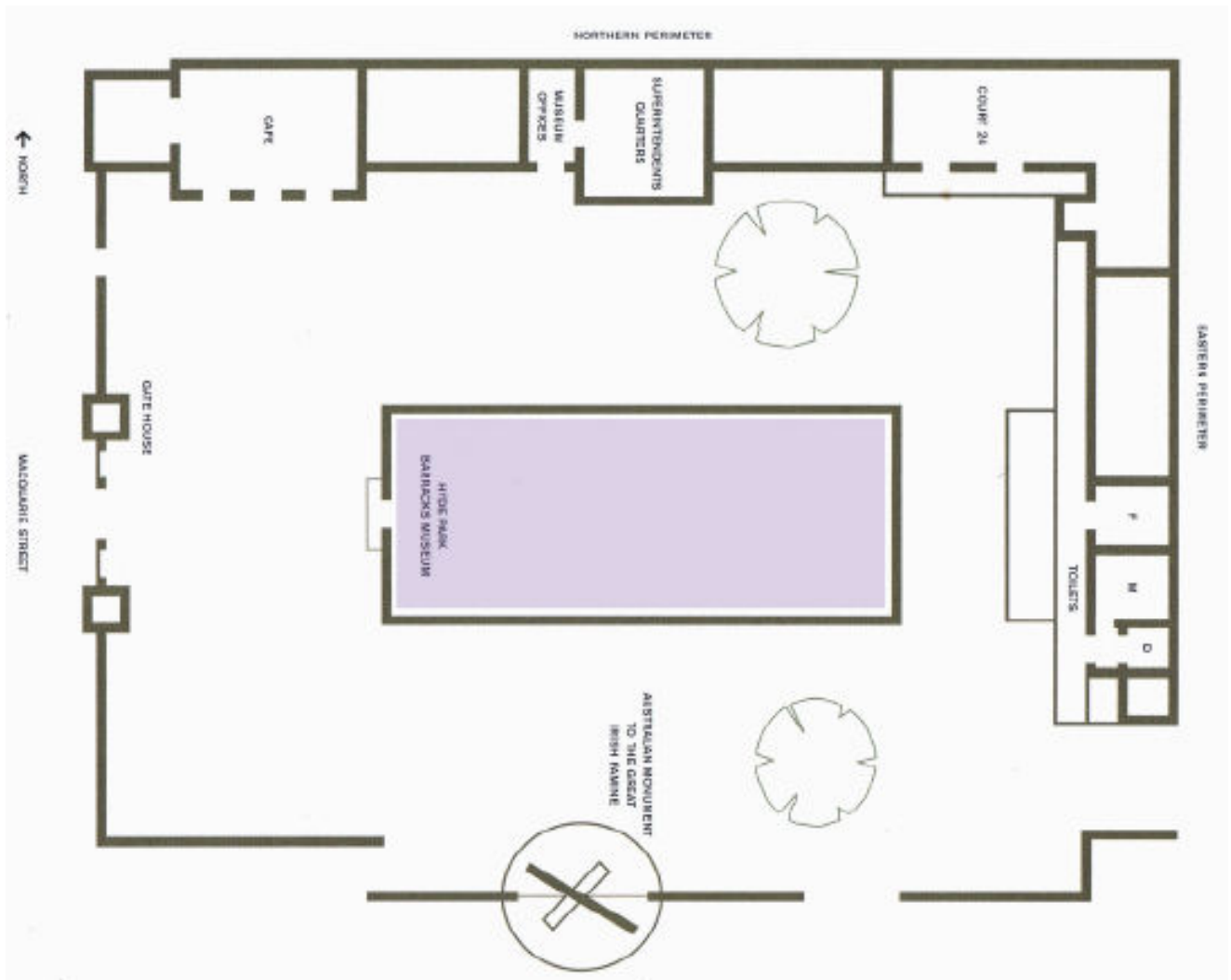


Figure 3 : Diagram showing general layout of the Hyde Park Barracks site, with the central Dormitory Building shaded

Source: *Hyde Park Barracks Museum Guidebook*, Historic Houses Trust, Sydney 2003: 40

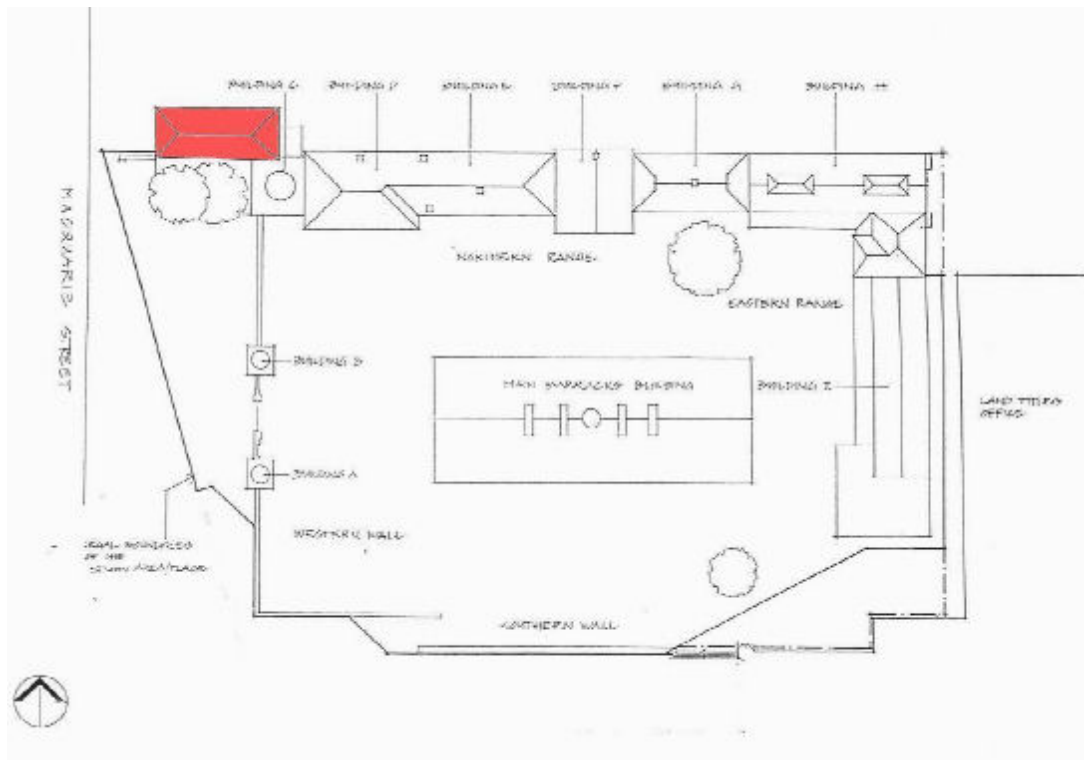


Figure 4: Site plan showing principal components of structures bounding the Barracks compound (Barracks Square).

Key to enumerated structures (showing convict period/current functions)

Northern Range (structures A – H)

- A: Gate Lodge (south)
- B: Gate Lodge (north)
- C: Cell Block/part of café
- D: Storeroom/café
- E: Bakehouse or Bakery/café kitchens
- F: Superintendent of Convicts Quarters/museum office
- G: Dormitory and Flogger’s Quarters/museum storeroom
- H: Reception area for new arrivals/courtroom museum

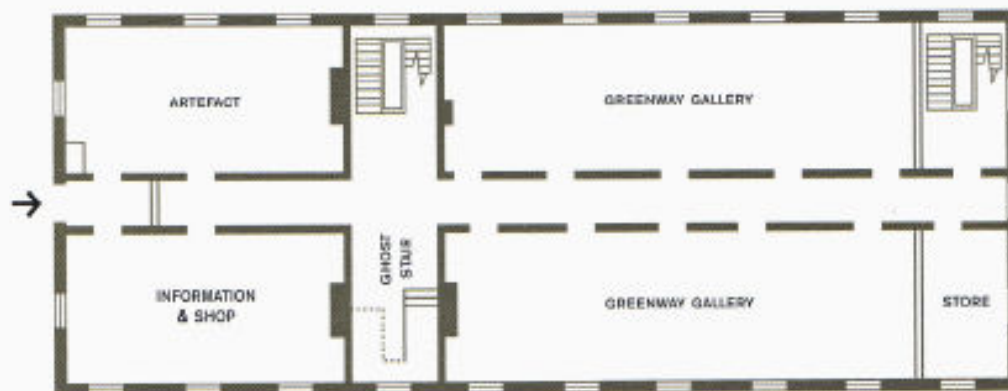
Eastern Range (structure I)

- I: post-convict structure (utilities and toilets building) on site of convict laundry and privies

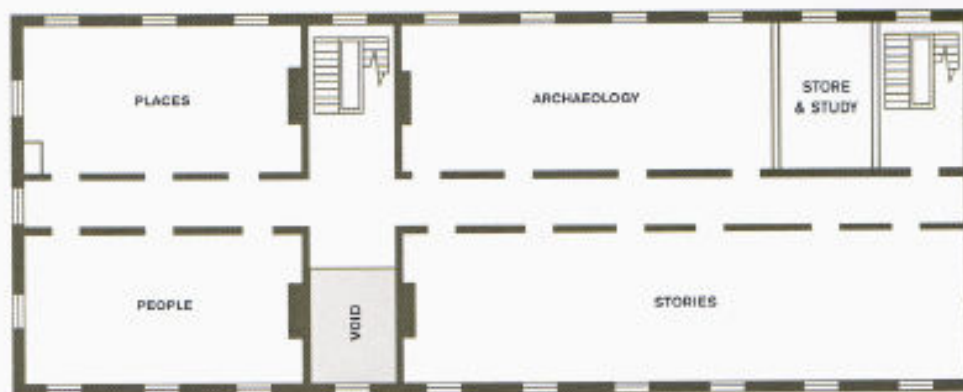
(Source: modified from Figure 1.1, *Hyde Park Barracks Museum Conservation Plan for Perimeter Structures*, Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners, 1996)

Note: The building shown in red (northwest boundary) is not included in Hyde Park Barracks property. The site layout and components shown on this plan remain unchanged today (2007), with the exception the Australian Monument to the Great Irish Famine installed in 1999 in the southern perimeter wall (see figure 3).

Level 1



Level 2



Level 3

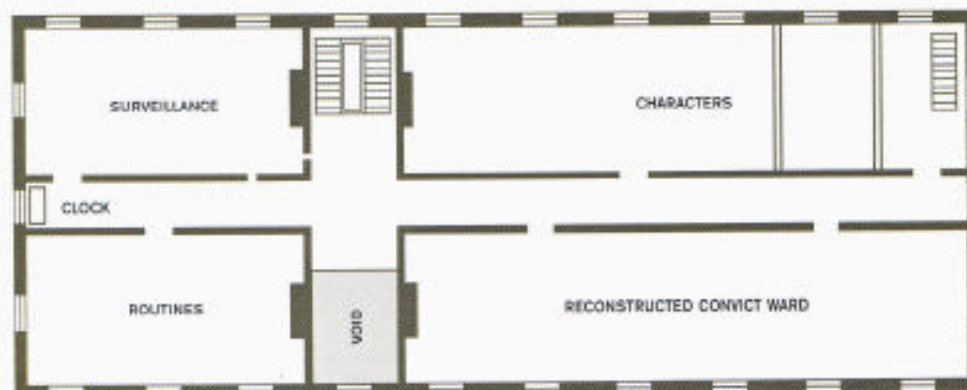


Figure 5: Current floor plans for levels 1, 2 and 3 of the dormitory building, labelled with current museum uses of each level and space. The floor plan reflect the original convict-era floor plan with a central corridor and cross-corridor defining two large dormitories, each design to sleep 60, and two small dormitories, each designed to sleep 30: a total of 180 convicts per floor, or 540 in total.

Source: *Hyde Park Barracks Museum Guidebook*, Historic Houses Trust, Sydney 2003: 2

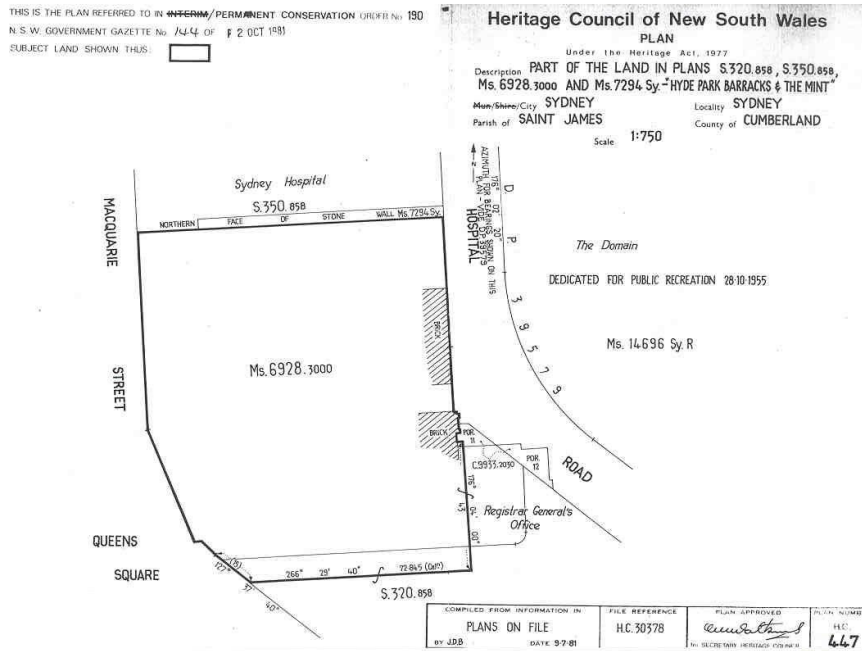


Figure 6: Plan of 'Hyde Park Barracks and The Mint' showing State Heritage Register listing boundary (source: DoP Heritage Branch, Plan Number 447, 1981)

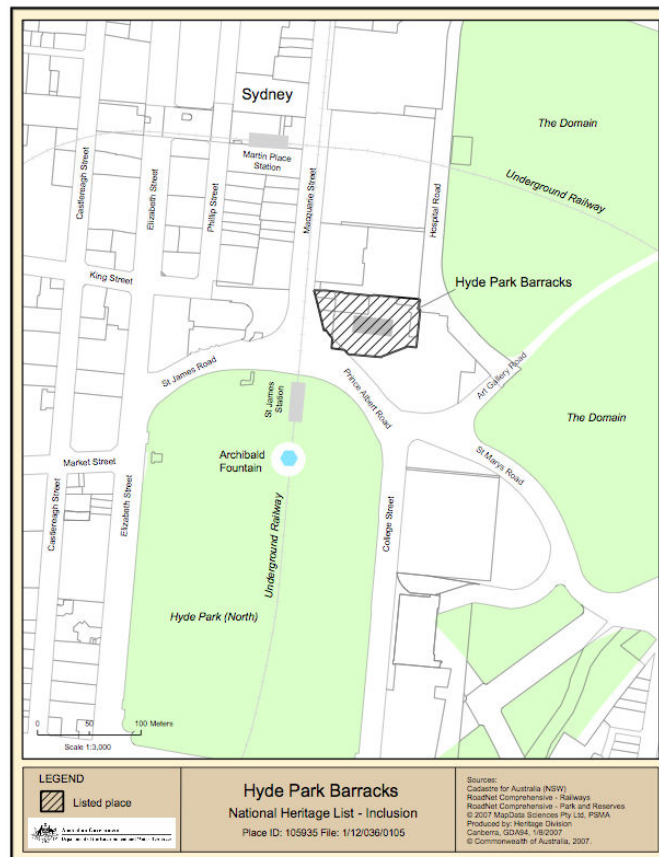


Figure 7: Plan of 'Hyde Park Barracks' site showing National Heritage List boundary Source : Department of Environment and Water Resources, 2007

3.0 The Place: a history

3.1 Summary history

Hyde Park Barracks was built on the instruction of Governor Macquarie between 1817-19. He saw the desirability of some secure night lodging for government assigned male convicts, for surveillance and as a means to control their labour for his ambitious and unauthorised public building program. The site was chosen next to the convict hospital (1811), the Domain and Hyde Park, near the proposed Catholic chapel (St Mary's, 1821) and in direct alignment with the proposed St James Church (1819-22).

Hyde Park Barracks was designed by Macquarie's ex-convict architect, Francis Greenway who also supervised its construction using convict day labour. The Barracks was part of Governor Macquarie's ambitious public works program and vision for Sydney and proved to be one of the finest works of this accomplished architect. Though slow to construct, the Barracks were ready to receive inmates from 1819.

The Hyde Park Barracks was a powerful symbol of change in the colony of New South Wales. It was both a sign of sweeping changes in the management of convicts and a clear statement of permanence and authority by the governor of the colony, Major General Lachlan Macquarie. The building was monumental in scale and exhibited an appreciation for architectural taste.

The Hyde Park Barracks was a dormitory barracks that housed, fed, supplied and managed convicts engaged in public works projects around the growing town of Sydney and the surrounding area. The Barracks also played a vital role as an administrative centre for the management of convicts and many ticket of leave holders around the colony. The courtrooms in the grounds of the Barracks were an essential part of the judicial process within the colony. It affected the lives of both male and female convicts, as well as free settlers.

At the time of construction, the Barracks was designed to accommodate 600 convicts, men and boys. By the early 1840s, Governor Sir George Gipps reported that the Barracks housed 1,200 convicts. Over almost three decades of operation as a convict barracks, many thousands of 'government men' or 'servants of the Crown' marched through the front gates.

With the end of the convict system in 1848, the Barracks was given the new task of providing accommodation for immigrant women. The Barracks provided accommodation and served as a depot from which the women could be hired as domestic servants. From 1862 part of the building served as an asylum for infirm and destitute women.

In 1886 the Barracks began a new career, housing government offices. Initially the outbuildings were occupied by sections of small departments. A year later the main Barracks building was used for a variety of government functions, housing a range of courtrooms and administrative offices until 1979.

Throughout its history, buildings were added to gradually fill the yard space between the Barracks and the perimeter of the precinct. New court and administrative buildings replaced the perimeter wall to the east, while part of the southern wall was removed to make way for new buildings and road widening (see Figure 7).

In 1981, the Barracks and adjacent former Mint site entered a new phase of development with the application of one of the first Permanent Conservation Orders under the Heritage Act. Following this, works were carried out to remove late nineteenth and twentieth century accretions to reveal early/original fabric. A conservation works program was instigated by the state government between 1980 and 1984, and from 1984 to 1990 the property was managed by the NSW Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences (MAAS) for museum purposes. In 1990 the site was transferred to the management of the Historic Houses Trust and further conservation work was carried out to reveal the complex layers of the site's past (see Figures 8 and 9).

3.2 A history of reconstruction and conservation works 1975 - 1983

Physical works undertaken to the site between 1975 and 1990 involved the removal of most of the law courts accretions to reveal the original Greenway designed Barracks and perimeter structures. The work was undertaken by the Public Works Department in preparation for introducing museum uses to the site. This involved removing a series of 1, 2 and 3 storied buildings, mainly on the southern and eastern sides of the compound, and between the Barracks building and the northern perimeter, that had been erected between the 1880s and 1940s. The construction of these Court buildings had earlier involved the demolition of the southern perimeter buildings (kitchens and mess or dining areas) in 1909, and the eastern perimeter wall in 1943.

Following the removal of the Court structures, a significant amount of reconstruction was undertaken to recreate a sense of the original buildings and compound landscape. The southern perimeter wall was built on the alignment of the former wall, as was the south-western corner wall, with sandstone recycled from a demolished building at Gladesville Asylum. By contrast, the northern perimeter buildings survived, but with an additional story added to most structures in the mid-1860s for Court purposes. This upper level has been retained, and now functions as museum storage and administration areas, while the ground levels have been recreated to interpret their uses during the convict period.

These early works were increasingly guided by reference to historical documentary sources to determine the location of surviving pre-1880s fabric. These sources, and archaeological excavations that proceeded during this period, especially in 1980 and 1981, then informed the reconstruction and conservation works.

Some of the more significant outcomes from these works were the closure of all openings into the Barracks that had connected it with the now-demolished Court buildings, a verandah over the front entrance was removed, brickwork and mortar pointing was extensively patched and stone string courses and sills replaced. Timber shingles were reinstalled on the roof, the ceilings to the roof removed to expose the roof structure as it was originally, and door and window joinery was reconstructed. The clock in the façade gable was overhauled and its face repainted. Air conditioning was installed, as was track lighting, and fire escape stairs. Extensive underpinning of the façade wall was undertaken, and an underground plant room was built at the eastern end of the building to house the air conditioning plant. The compound was resurfaced with gravel, and a stone flagged path laid to the front door. Upon their completion in 1983, these works had essentially re-established the form of the dormitory building within its compound, and the form of the original wards within the building, and allowed the building to function as a branch of Sydney's Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences (MAAS) as a Social History Museum for the next seven years.

3.3 A history of conservation and reconstruction works since 1990

In 1990 custodianship of the Barracks building passed to the Historic Houses Trust of New South Wales, which instituted a policy approach of the place being a 'museum of itself'. This meant acknowledging the site's long post-convict history as a female immigration depot, government offices and law courts, with a particular emphasis on its convict origins. The works undertaken to implement this approach are outlined below.

Level 1, the area subject to the greatest change over time, has been adapted as an exhibition space with stark white walls and polished timber floors. Exhibitions are developed, and constantly changed, in this area which also introduces visitors to the museum and especially its convict history in the Greenway Gallery (the two large dormitories). Level 2, by contrast, has been reconstructed with paint schemes based upon paint scrapes to resemble the building as it was during its use by the courts. The spaces on this level are occupied by semi-permanent exhibition structures, including large scale-models of the site showing different stages in its history, built around themes of 'stories'. Level 3, the relatively least altered part of the building, has been reconstructed as closely as possible to the period of convict habitation: the walls and floors are bare, and the roof structure is exposed; a dormitory of hammocks has been reconstructed.

Within the compound, the 1983 stone path has been removed, and the perimeter buildings have been gradually vacated by the courts and transferred to the Trust. Conservation works have been similar in character to those described for the dormitory building, The most obvious work since 1990 has been the installation of the Australian Monument to the Great Irish Famine entitled An Gorta Mor (The Great Hunger). It symbolises the experiences of young Irish women fleeing the Great Irish Famine of 1845 to 1848. The first stone was laid by the President of Ireland, Mary McAleese, during her state visit to Australia in September 1998. The monument was launched on 28 August 1999 by the then Governor-General of Australia, Sir William Deane. The iron and glass monument is located within the southern perimeter wall

The present Hyde Park Barracks displays fragmentary evidence of the thousands of men and women who lived and worked there over 190 years, with particular concentration on, and importance given to, the convict period. A rich and colourful history is revealed through pictures, sound, models, documents artefacts and the fabric of the building itself.

This history is an abbreviated version of the more detailed histories and chronologies of the place contained within the Hyde Park Barracks Museum Plan (1990 - section 3), the Hyde Park Barracks, Queen's Square, Sydney—Conservation Plan for Perimeter Structures (1996 - section 2) and the Royal Mint and Hyde Park Barracks Conservation Guidelines, (1990, Volume II, section 2). The Hyde Park Barracks Museum Guidebook (2003) also contains a concise history of the place. An extensive and detailed bibliography of publications about the site up to 1990 is included as an annexure in Royal Mint and Hyde Park Barracks Conservation Guidelines, (1990), Appendix A; with a further detailed research bibliography contained in the Hyde Park Barracks, Queen's Square, Sydney—Conservation Plan for Perimeter Structures , Appendix 2.



Figure 8: View of Hyde Park Barracks, looking eastwards across Hyde Park North from Elizabeth Street, watercolour by John Rae, c1842. The two-storied building on the left is the southern wing of the General, or Rum, Hospital.

Source: State Library of NSW, DG SV*/Sp Coll/Rae/16 (Picman [a928373](#))



Figure 9: View of Hyde Park Barracks from Queens Square in 1954, with convict structures obscured by Court buildings constructed in the compound in the early 20th century.

Source: State Library of NSW, GPO 2 – 04193



Figure 10: View of Hyde Park Barracks during first phase of works to remove Court structures and convert to a museum use in 1976. Source:

State Library of NSW, GPO 2 - 47522

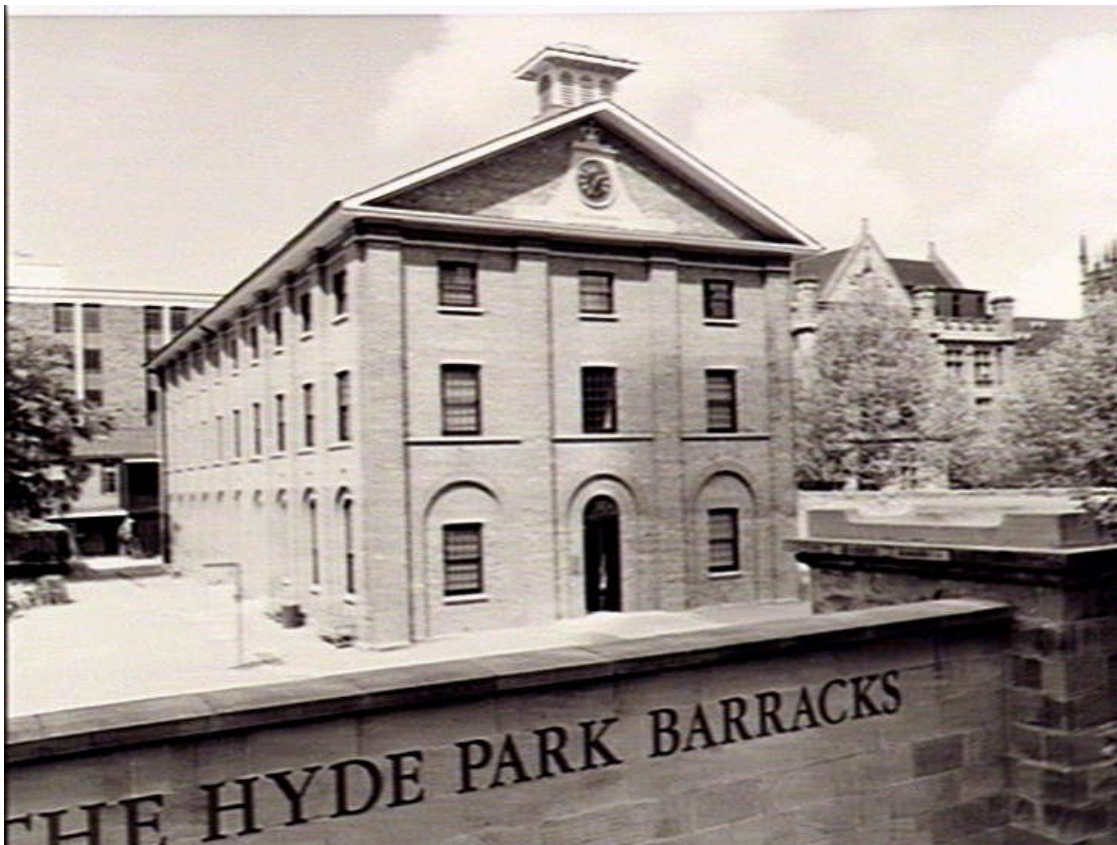


Figure 11 : View of Hyde Park Barracks from Queens Square following completion of the removal of Court buildings and conservation as a branch of the Museum of Applied Arts & Sciences, 1985

Source: State Library of NSW, GPO 4 - 34971

4.0 The Place: physical description and current uses

4.1 Summary description and uses

Greenway's design for the Hyde Park Barracks created a central three-storey dormitory block, set in a compound surrounded by a perimeter wall which incorporated four corner pavilions, two detailed as cells, and with guard houses either side of the wooden gates. Against the northern wall's inner face was a range of buildings including a centrally placed block containing apartments for the Superintendent and his assistants and, to its west, quarters for new convict arrivals prior to their assignment to the Barracks and other sites. The kitchen and mess rooms were set against the southern wall, with privies to the eastern wall (see Figure 11).

The main Barracks building is constructed of face-brickwork with a timber shingle-clad, gabled roof. The front pediment features decoration that incorporates a clock and inscription commemorating Governor Macquarie's role in its construction (see cover illustration). The symmetrical arrangement of windows and pilasters gives the building an elegant simplicity. The Barracks block has a simple internal design, with a central corridor and cross corridor breaking up the spaces into a series of large rooms, used for the accommodation of male convicts (see Figure 4).

The surrounding courtyard is open and has been gravelled in accordance with descriptions of the yard during its use as a convict barracks. The stone perimeter wall of the yard survives on two sides and one pavilion also survives (see Figure 10). The stone perimeter wall on the southern side was constructed in 1963 on the approximate alignment of the original southern perimeter wall. In 1999 the contemporary public sculpture, entitled *An Gorta Mor* ('The Great Hunger' in Irish Gaelic) was constructed as the Australian Monument to the Great Irish famine. This has been the only notable alteration to the fabric of the place since 1990.

The Hyde Park Barracks is now a museum of convict history and has been managed by the Historic Houses Trust of NSW for this purpose since 1990. The northern range buildings house the café offices and collection storage area. In the eastern range there are a number of ancillary spaces which support the operations of the museum, including conservation, educational areas, plant rooms and public toilets. Following the completion of restoration and conservation works in 1990, there have been no major changes to the fabric of the site, apart from the sculpture installation referred to above. All of the built fabric is regularly monitored and any necessary maintenance works undertaken as required, and its current condition is good to very good.

The principal change since 1990 has taken place in the ongoing curatorial management of the collections housed in the main Barracks building. This has involved the installation and removal of exhibition materials, managed in such a way as to have no impact upon the built or landscape fabric of the place. There are also public events held in the compound yard, mostly associated with the Festival of Sydney in the summer months. These events are managed to ensure that there is no impact upon the significant fabric of the place. The curatorial and events management at the place since 1990 has ensured that there has been no requirement for reactive conservation works on the site, or for reconstruction or new building works to be undertaken.

This description is an abbreviated version of the more detailed descriptions of the fabric and uses of the place contained within the *Hyde Park Barracks Museum Plan* (1990 - section 3), the *Hyde Park Barracks, Queen's Square, Sydney—Conservation Plan for Perimeter Structures* (1996 - section 3) and the *Royal Mint and Hyde Park Barracks Conservation Guidelines*, (1990, Volume II, sections 2.3 and 2.4). *The Hyde Park Barracks Museum Guidebook* (2003) also provides a good understanding of the current uses of the place as a museum, and a wide range of illustrations of the internal and external fabric of the Barracks building.



Figure 12: Some of the key components of the site and its setting are shown in this historical sketch from 1835 by Robert Russell: the central dormitory building to the left, and the north-east pavilion or cell in the centre. The southern end of the General, or Rum, Hospital is on the right, and the distant spire of St James' is in the centre. The sketch is probably drawn looking westwards from the Domain, with the vegetable gardens and flogging yard hidden by shrubbery in the foreground.

Source: State Library of NSW, call no: DL PX 4, digital order no: a1258007

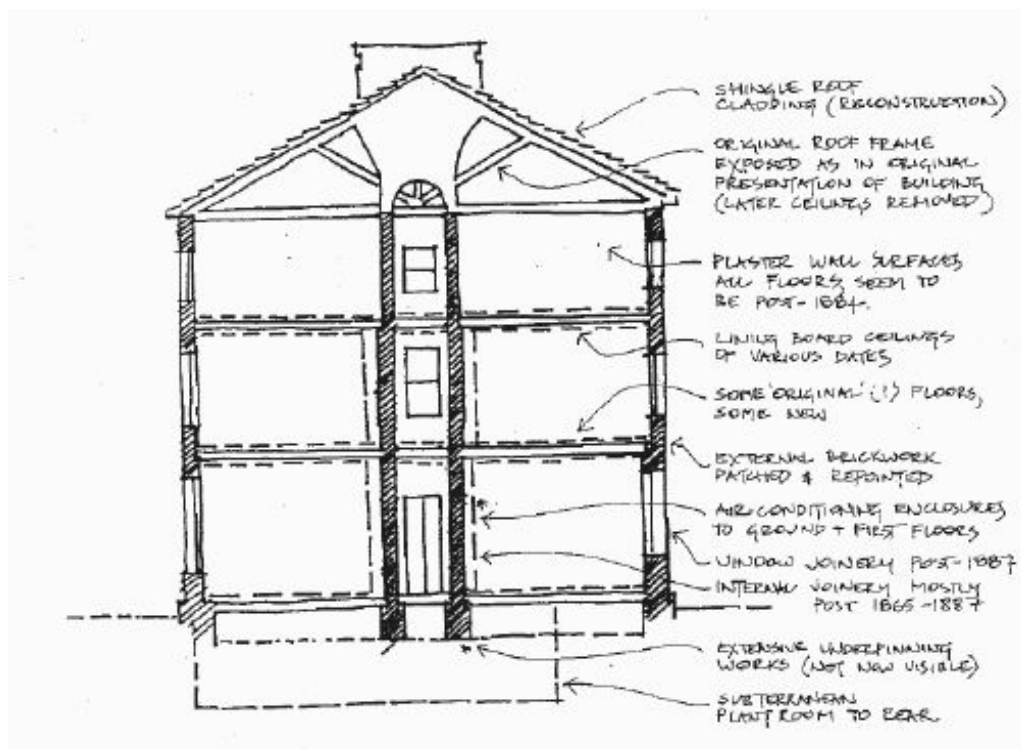


Figure 13: Notional cross-section of the Barracks building. This illustration was prepared in 1990 to record the nature of the fabric, and of the conservation and restoration works carried out to the building between 1976-1983.

Source: Royal Mint and Hyde Park Barracks Conservation Guidelines, Meredith Walker and Robert A Moore Architects (May 1990), Part 3, Hyde Park Barracks, figure 9, p40.

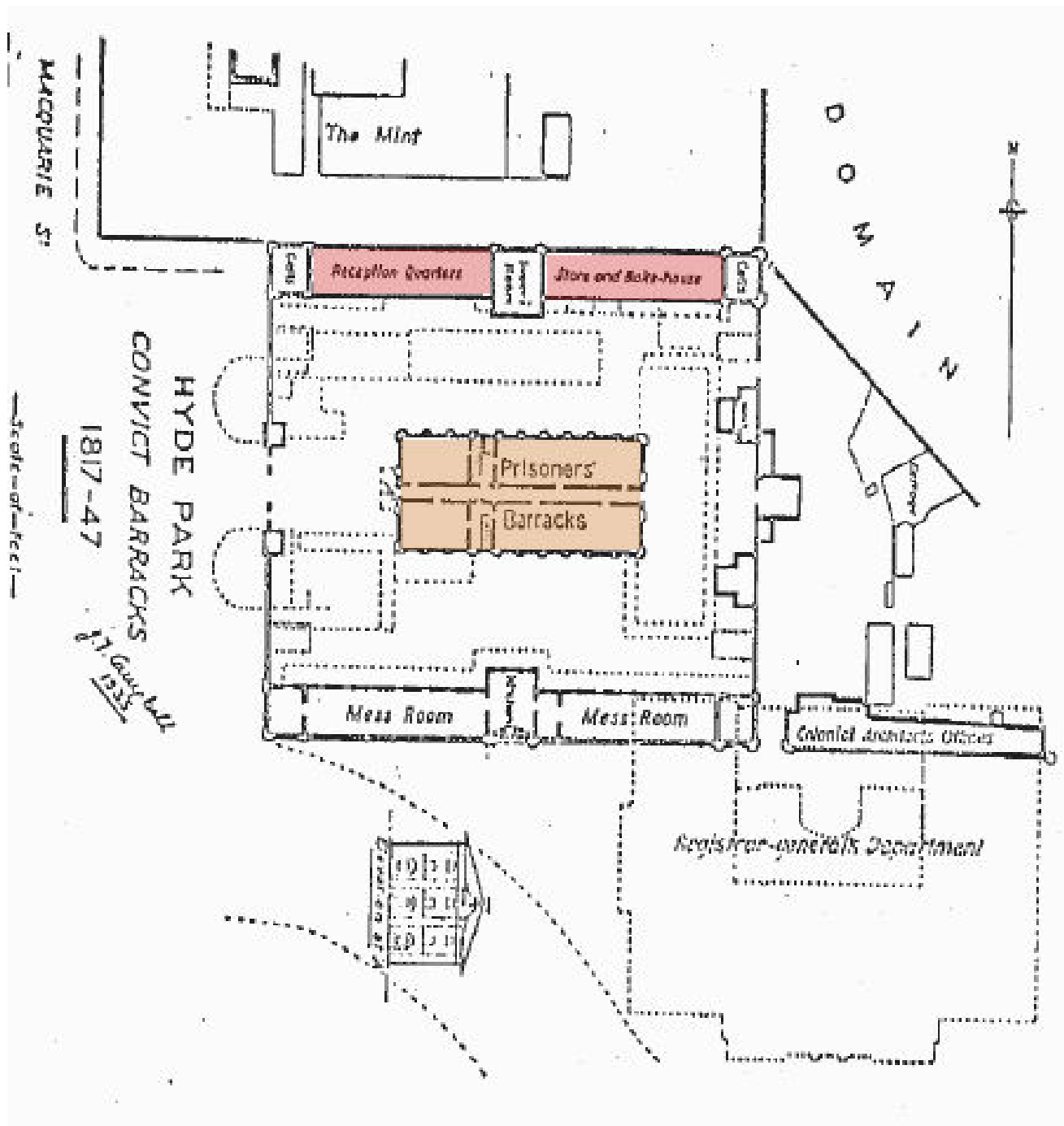


Figure 14: 'Reconstruction sketch' of Hyde Park Barracks during its convict phase, showing structures, layout of compound, including area adjoining eastern perimeter wall used as gardens and flogging area in 1830s. Dotted lines indicate post-convict phase structures extant in 1933 (see Figure 7). These later structures within the World Heritage Area were demolished between 1979 and 1983.

Note that the labeling of structures on the northern perimeter as 'Reception Quarters' and 'Store and Bakehouse' (tinted red) now known to be incorrect, and should be the other way around. This is indicative of the way in which many years of research has cumulatively shaped the current understandings of the development of the fabric and uses of the site over time.

Source: Campbell, J.F., 'Hyde Park Convict Barracks, Descriptive Notes', *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, Vol. 22, 1933, reproduced in *Royal Mint and Hyde Park Barracks Conservation Guidelines*, Meredith Walker and Robert A Moore Architects (May 1990), Part 3, Hyde Park Barracks, figure 26.

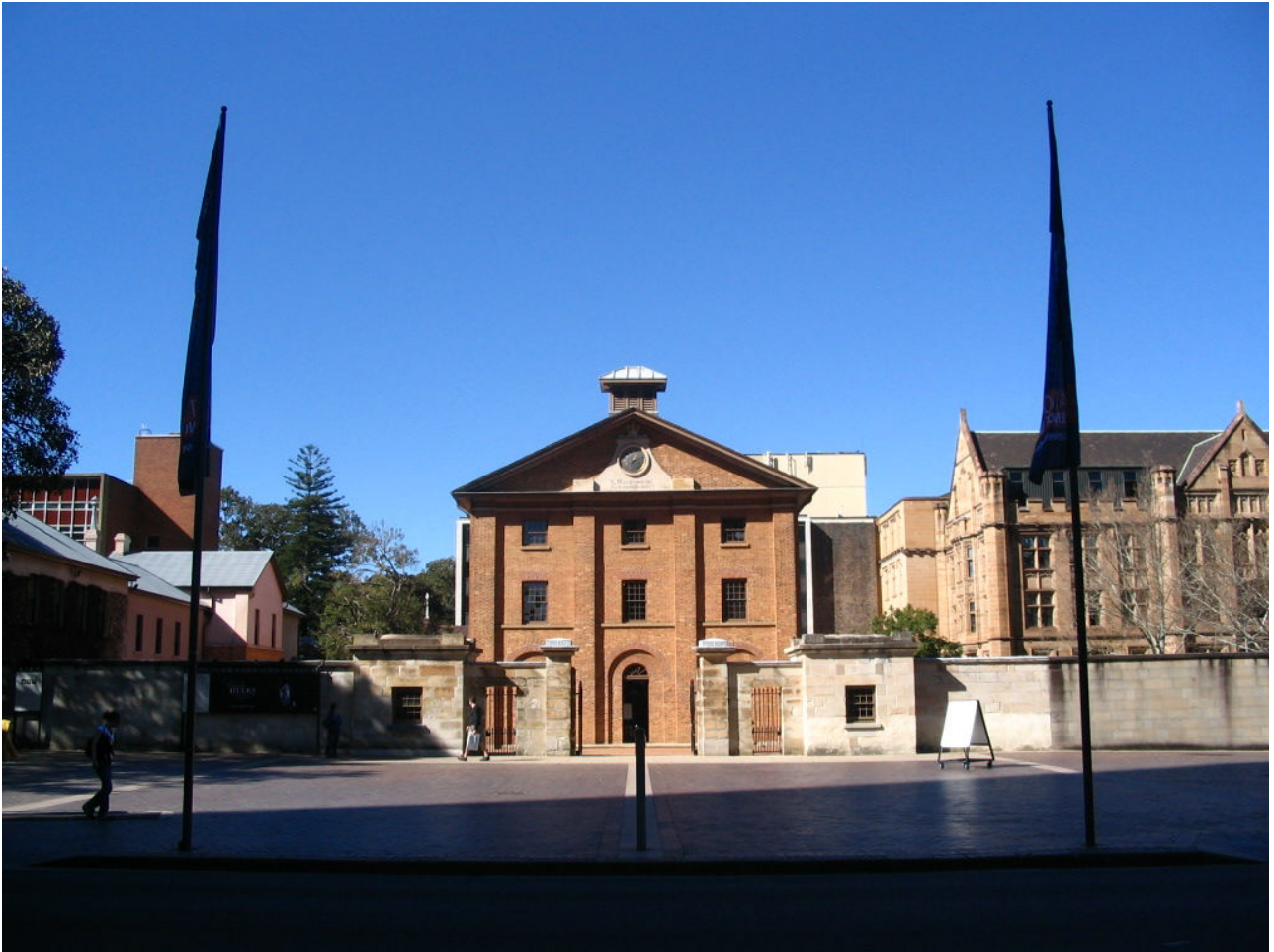


Figure 15: current condition of the site – Façade of the brick central Barracks building, with stone gateway and western perimeter wall, and brick northern range of buildings on left, all in good to very good condition.

Photograph: NSW Heritage Office, 11 August 2007



Figure 16: Current condition of the site – detail of façade of brick northern range of buildings showing state of conservation of exposed brick facades with stone footings (ground level) and rendered brick (upper level), window treatments and graveled surface of courtyard, all in good to very good condition.

Photo: NSW Heritage Office, 11 August 2007



Figure 17: Current condition of the site – detail of façade of and north-facing wall of brick central Barracks building showing state of conservation of exposed brick facades with stone footings (ground level), window treatments and graveled surface of courtyard, all in good to very good condition.

Photo: NSW Heritage Office, 11 August 2007

5.0 Assessments of Heritage Significance and Values

5.1 Local and State Heritage Significance

Statements of significance have been developed for the place, and subject to regular review over 25 years, that address its Local and State heritage significance. Later statements of significance have been developed that address the National heritage values (see s.5.2) and World heritage values (see s.5.3) of the place. The evolution of understandings of the Local and State significance of the place is illustrated in the succession of statements of significance set out below in chronological order. Key characteristics of significance have remained constant across the period: evidencing the management of convicts, the architecture of convict architect Francis Greenway, and Governor Macquarie's vision for Sydney.

Because of the proximity of the Hyde Park Barracks and former Mint (originally the convict-built General or Rum, Hospital immediately to the north), and their long history of joint state government ownership and related uses (up to the present day management of both sites by the Historic Houses Trust), the New South Wales State Heritage Register (SHR) has always jointly listed the sites. It is only the Hyde Park Barracks property, however, that is proposed for inclusion in the Australian Convict Sites World Heritage list.

1981: NSW State Heritage Register

The primary significance of Hyde Park Barracks is its unique evidence of the convict period of Australian history, particularly in its demonstration of the accommodation and living conditions of male convicts in NSW 1819-1848. They also provide evidence of the conditions experienced by immigrant groups between 1848 and 1887.

The barracks is one of the finest surviving works by Francis Greenway, the essence of his design persisting through various adaptations. They provide major evidence of Governor Macquarie's vision for Sydney and the relationship with the Domain, the Mint, St James' Church and Hyde Park demonstrate patterns of early 19th century planning in NSW.

Source: State Heritage Register, item #190, listed 1981.

1990: Conservation Management Plan

The primary significance of Hyde Park Barracks is its unique evidence of the convict period of Australian history, particularly its demonstration of the accommodation and living conditions of male convicts in New South Wales 1819-48.

Hyde Park Barracks provides rare evidence of the standards and skills of building practice, architectural design and urban planning in early nineteenth century Sydney—in particular, the transference of building forms and stylistic devices established in late eighteenth century England, as applied to functional buildings in New South Wales, and the quality of workmanship, methods and materials.

Hyde Park Barracks demonstrates one of the finest works of the accomplished colonial architect Francis Greenway. The essence of his design has persisted through adaptations by government architects up to the present time.

Hyde Park Barracks provides major evidence of Governor Macquarie's vision for Sydney. Its important relationship with St James Church, The Mint, Hyde Park and The Domain demonstrate patterns of early nineteenth century urban planning which signalled the transition of New South Wales from penal settlement to independent colony. Hyde Park Barracks remains a significant landmark within this historic precinct of Macquarie Street and Queen's Square.

Hyde Park Barracks provides evidence of conditions experienced by immigrant and institutionalised groups in the period 1848-87, such as single women, Irish orphans, the aged and infirm.

Patterns of use in Hyde Park Barracks since the 1880s occupation by courts and government offices (1887–1975) demonstrate aspects of changing attitudes and functions of government, legal and public life. This is apparent in some remnants of building fabric but better documented in other sources.

The value of Hyde Park Barracks as an icon of early nineteenth century Sydney stems from its late twentieth century association with community involvement and concern for historic building in New South Wales. In particular, as the first major government sponsored archaeological investigation in New South Wales, it is the source of a significant archaeological collection of artefacts and documentation, and a focus for debate about the aims and methods of historical archaeology in Australia. As the subject of one of the first Permanent Conservation Orders in New South Wales and a major historical conservation project by the Public Works Department (1975–1984), it is a focus for debate on building conservation theory and practice. As the subject of extensive adaptation for museum purposes by the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences (1984–1990), it is the focus for debate on museological policy, practice and interpretation. As a significant historical site in the CBD of Sydney, it is a focus for great interest and involvement by government, tourism and cultural agencies.

Further detailed investigation of the place is likely to yield significant information about aspects of New South Wales history not available from other sources. It has significance as a resource and focus for demonstration and debate about conservation methodology, comparative social studies and a multi-disciplinary approach to historic interpretation.

Source: Hyde Park Barracks Museum Plan, Historic Houses Trust of NSW (September 1990): 5-6

2005: Sydney LEP Heritage Schedule

Hyde Park Barracks is a place of outstanding cultural significance to the state and nation being arguably the most important secular building surviving from Australia's colonial past. As the first convict barrack (1819-1848) in the colony it marked a major change in the living and working conditions of male convicts in NSW. It is also a critical part of Governor Macquarie's grand vision for Sydney and one of the finest works of the accomplished colonial architect, Francis Greenway who was himself a convict. The remaining early fabric provides evidence of building practice, architectural design and urban planning in early 19th century Sydney. It has survived, despite many uses and changes, to retain its status as a landmark within the historic precinct of Macquarie Street and Queen's Square.

Remnants of building fabric and archaeological deposits particularly from the periods of its use as accommodation for female immigrants (1848-1886), district courts and legal offices (1887-1975 in Barracks; to 2000 elsewhere) and adapted museum (1984 - present) provide evidence of the changing attitudes and functions of government, community opinion and historical and conservation practice.

Source: City of Sydney Local Environment Plan 2005, Schedule 8, Heritage Items, item #288/2113, originally listed 1996

5.2 National Heritage Values

The National Heritage List assessment of the Hyde Park Barracks site was finalized, and the following statement of national values, quoted from the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No S141, Wednesday 1 August 2007, identifies the significance of the place under the National criteria.

Criterion A

The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history

Values

Hyde Park Barracks represents a turning point in the management of British convicts in Australia. The construction of the Barracks in 1819 enabled the more systematic control of government assigned male convicts and the work they undertook. Convicts were subject to greater surveillance and their freedom was restricted. As such, the Barracks demonstrated the penal philosophy that transportation was a punishment and that convicts should be subject to hard labour and strict control.

Hyde Park Barracks is one of the first buildings of substantial design and construction to be built in a colony which until then had consisted of mainly makeshift constructions. The values of the place are reflected in the Old Colonial Georgian simplicity of design, the scale of the complex, its prominent siting and setting, the quality of the brick and stonework and interior timber construction.

Hyde Park Barracks is also important because it demonstrates Governor Lachlan Macquarie's vision for Sydney and the growing colony as a permanent settlement. On initially surveying the colony Governor Macquarie became convinced that infrastructure needed to be developed. The construction of Hyde Park Barracks as an architecturally designed and substantial structure reflects this permanency while its function as a convict barracks provided the centralised workforce necessary to sustain large scale infrastructure projects.

Criterion B

The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of Australia's natural or cultural history;

Values

Hyde Park Barracks is the only remaining barracks building and complex from the Macquarie era of convict administration, and as such, represents a rare aspect of Australia's cultural history.

The place retains its integrity as a barracks complex with its intact barracks building, its external expression of its structural elements, the simplicity of its exterior and interior with its large unadorned spaces, its perimeter walls, parts of the two gate lodges, the former pavilion, the walled enclosure and the unadorned spaces of its curtilage.

The values of the place are also reflected in the Old Colonial Georgian simplicity of the Barracks' design.

Criterion H

The place has outstanding heritage value to the nation because of the place's special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in Australia's natural or cultural history.

Values

Hyde Park Barracks is the only remaining place which represents the intersection between Governor Macquarie's architectural and social aspirations for the colony. Macquarie's governorship saw a significant change in the administration of the colony, as it developed from a penal colony towards a more fully fledged colonial society.

Francis Greenway, as the first official Government Architect, is regarded by many as Australia's first architect. Hyde Park Barracks building and complex is regarded as one of his best works, and he was granted an Absolute Pardon at its opening in recognition of his contribution to the colony.

The Hyde Park Barracks site was listed in the former Register of the National Estate, now maintained by the Australian Heritage Council as a reference database. The site is entered as No. 001898, 1/12/036/015/01, and was originally entered on the Register in 1978.

5.3 World Heritage Values

The Hyde Park Barracks contributes to the Australian Convict Sites group nominated for serial inscription on the World Heritage List. The group as a whole has the potential to meet the following World Heritage criteria:

Criteria IV) *It is an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history.*

Criteria VI) *It is directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic or literary works of outstanding universal significance.*

Tables 2a and 2b below show the assessed ability of each site in the serial group to meet a particular aspect of the two criteria.

In Table 2a, Hyde Park Barracks contributes to the serial group through its capacity to meet Criterion IV by demonstrating in its fabric and setting the reformation of convicts through the provision of orderly accommodation and control over the use and allocation of convict labour.

Tables 2a and 2b: World Heritage Values: the contribution of each site to World Heritage serial group

Table 2a: Contribution of each site measured against **Criterion IV**

CRITERION (IV) THEMATIC ELEMENTS → SITE ↓	Geo-political spheres of influence	Punishment and deterrence	Reformation of convicts
Kingston & Arthur's Vale	✓	✓	✓
Old Government House and Domain			✓
Hyde Park Barracks			✓
Old Great North Road	✓	✓	
Cockatoo Island	✓		
Brickendon-Woolmers	✓		✓
Darlington Probation Station			✓
Cascades Female Factory	✓	✓	✓
Port Arthur	✓	✓	✓
Coal Mines	✓	✓	
Fremantle Prison	✓		✓

In Table 2b, Hyde Park Barracks contributes to the serial group through its capacity to meet Criterion VI as a tangible association with the ideas and beliefs that supported the use transportation as the dominant method of dealing with convicted criminals in the late 18th and early-mid 19th centuries.

Table 2b: Contribution of each site measured against **Criterion VI**

CRITERION (VI) THEMATIC ELEMENTS →	Penal transportation as dominant model	Penal transportation in Age of Enlightenment, shift in punishment of crime in modern era from punishing the body to psychological punishment	Influence on emergence of national penitentiary system
SITE ↓			
Kingston & Arthur's Vale		✓ 'separate system'	
Old Government House and Domain	✓		
Hyde Park Barracks	✓		
Brickendon-Woolmers		✓ assignment system	
Darlington Probation Station		✓ probation system	
Old Great North Road	✓		
Cascades Female Factory		✓ female factory system	
Port Arthur Historic Site		✓ 'open air panopticon', 'separate system' and segregated boys prison	
Coal Mines Historic Site			✓
Cockatoo Island Convict Site			✓
Fremantle Prison		✓ panopticon design prison	✓

Source: Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts, Heritage Division, 2009.

The Tables show the way in which each site contributes to the outstanding universal values of the serial group of eleven sites. The contribution of Hyde Park Barracks is its ability to illustrate, in its built form and the overall architectural ensemble of the whole site, the reformation of criminals through providing secure accommodation and managing the use of their labour. It is directly associated with the ideas and beliefs that lead to the development of systems of transportation, the way those systems operated, and the eventual demise of transportation. These representations of the site are illustrated with greater nuance and detail in the Local, State and National assessments of the significance of the place within each of those contexts (see sections 5.1 and 5.2 above).

Should the Australian Convict Sites be inscribed on the World Heritage List, the Statement of Outstanding Universal Values for the serial group will be inserted into the management plan.

6.0 Statement of Significance

Hyde Park Barracks is of Local, State and National heritage significance for its unique evidence of the convict period in the history of Sydney, New South Wales and Australia, particularly its demonstration of the accommodation and living conditions of male convicts in New South Wales between 1819 and 1848.

Hyde Park Barracks is also highly significant for its contribution to the serial inscription of eleven Australian Convict Sites on the World Heritage List, illustrating in its built form and the overall architectural ensemble of the whole site as a cultural landscape, ideas and beliefs in the reformation of men convicted of criminal offences and transported to the other side of the world where they helped found a new society.

Its construction as an architecturally designed and substantial structure reflects its function as a convict barracks that provided the centralised workforce necessary to sustain large scale infrastructure projects. It is the only remaining intact barracks building and complex from the Macquarie era and retains its integrity through the external expression of its structural elements, the simplicity of its exterior and interior with its large unadorned spaces, its perimeter walls, parts of the two gate lodges, the former pavilion, the walled enclosure and the unadorned spaces of its curtilage.

Hyde Park Barracks provides rare evidence of the standards and skills of building practice, architectural design and urban planning in early nineteenth century Sydney—in particular, the transference of building forms and stylistic devices established in late eighteenth century England, as applied to functional buildings in New South Wales, and the quality of workmanship, methods and materials.

It is one of the finest works of the accomplished colonial architect Francis Greenway. The essence of his design has persisted through adaptations by government architects up to the present time. It is the only remaining place which represents the intersection between Governor Macquarie's architectural and social aspirations for the colony. Francis Greenway, was granted an Absolute Pardon at its opening in recognition of his contribution to the colony, and appointed the first official Colonial Architect in New South Wales.

Hyde Park Barracks provides major evidence of Governor Macquarie's vision for Sydney. Its important relationship with St James Anglican Church, The Mint, Hyde Park, The Domain, Queens Square and Macquarie Street demonstrate patterns of early nineteenth century urban planning which signalled the transition of New South Wales from penal settlement to settler colony to original state of the Commonwealth. Hyde Park Barracks remains a significant landmark within this historic precinct of Macquarie Street and Queen's Square.

Hyde Park Barracks provides evidence of conditions experienced by immigrant and institutionalised groups in the period 1848–87, such as single women, Irish orphans, the aged and infirm.

Patterns of use in Hyde Park Barracks since the 1880s occupation by courts and government offices (1887–1975) demonstrate aspects of changing attitudes and functions of government, legal and public life. This is apparent in some remnants of building fabric but better documented in other sources.

The value of Hyde Park Barracks as an icon of early nineteenth century Sydney stems from its late twentieth century association with community involvement and concern for historic building in New South Wales. In particular, as the first major government sponsored archaeological investigation in New South Wales, it is the source of a significant archaeological collection of artefacts and documentation, and a focus for debate about the aims and methods of historical archaeology in Australia. As the subject of one of the first Permanent Conservation Orders in New South Wales and a major historical conservation project by the Public Works Department (1975–1984), it is a focus for debate on building conservation theory and practice. As the subject of extensive adaptation for museum purposes by the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences (1984–1990), it is the focus for debate on museological policy, practice and interpretation. As a significant historical

site in the CBD of Sydney, it is a focus for great interest and involvement by government, tourism and cultural agencies.

Further detailed investigation of the place is likely to yield significant information about aspects of New South Wales history not available from other sources. It has significance as a resource and focus for demonstration and debate about conservation methodology, comparative social studies and a multi-disciplinary approach to historic interpretation.



Figure 18: sketch of ornamental surround to the clock in the pediment of the Barracks building, encapsulating some of the significant characteristics of the site: the management of convicts, especially through controlling the allocation and use of their time, the neo-classical Georgian detailing employed by convict architect Francis Greenway, and the vision for Sydney and New South Wales of an orderly, planned and civilized society by the King's representative and chief executive in the colony, Governor Lachlan Macquarie.

Source: Baker, H., *Historic Buildings: Central Area of Sydney*, Cumberland County Council, Sydney 1961: 5

7.0 Statutory Management: requirements

7.1 Statutory frameworks

The constitutional division of powers in Australia means that the principal, and oldest, statutory framework for the conservation management of the site operates under the laws of the State of New South Wales. This framework consists of a general planning law, the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*, which provides the plan making functions of the NSW Government and of Sydney City Council (see sections 7.2.1, 7.2.1.1 and 7.2.1.2 below), and also the planning policy functions of the Minister for Planning, among other things. The State also has a general heritage law, the *Heritage Act 1977* (see s7.2.2 below), and a specific law for the management body at the site, the *Historic Houses Act 1980* (see s7.2.3 below). The statutory framework at a national level is more recent, and provided under the laws of the Commonwealth of Australia through the *Environment Protection & Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (see s7.1.1 below).

7.1.1 Commonwealth (National and World) framework

7.1.1.1 *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and Regulations 2000

Through its inclusion on the National Heritage List, Hyde Park Barracks site is subject to the EPBC Act and EPBC Regulations.

7.1.1.2 Approvals by the Commonwealth Minister

Central to the control of identified National and World Heritage values under the EPBC Act is the need for Ministerial approval of an activity or 'action that has, will have or is likely to have a significant impact on certain aspects of the environment'—that is, the National or World Heritage values of identified places/properties—and his/her determination as to whether the action 'should proceed' (Chapter 2, Part 2, Section 11). This Management Plan provides a framework for identifying and managing situations where activities with a significant impact or likely to have a significant impact on 'a declared World Heritage property' or 'a National Heritage place' may be proposed, requiring approval from the Minister or a decision by the Minister that approval is not needed (Sections 11–15). In these situations, the Management Plan also assists by setting out the essential preliminary information for the Minister to assess 'the relevant impacts of an action' (Sections 85–86).

7.1.1.3 Bilaterally Accredited Management Plans

Bilateral Agreements made under the EPBC Act provide for the Commonwealth to accredit State management processes for sites listed on the World and National heritage lists. There is currently no bilateral agreement between the Commonwealth and the State regarding Hyde Park Barracks.

7.2 New South Wales (Local and State) Framework

7.2.1 *Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979*

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) requires proposed development to comply with relevant planning controls according to their nature, scale, location and potential impacts on the physical and social environment. The Act provides for making State Environmental Planning Policies (SEPPs) and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs) which set out the planning provisions and rules for local areas and/or across the whole state.

7.2.1.1 City of Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2005

The *Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2005* (LEP) sets out the relevant planning and heritage controls on the site under the EP&A Act. The heritage values of the Barracks site are subject to the following provisions of Sydney LEP 2005:

The 'Heritage' provisions of Part 6 apply to the site through its status as a heritage item identified in Schedule 8 of the LEP (Item 288), its role as a contributory component within the Macquarie Street streetscape and its proximity to other identified items of heritage significance.

The 'Special Areas' provisions of Part 7 apply to the site because of its location within the Macquarie Street 'Special Area' identified in the Central Sydney Special Areas Map (Area 8).

The provisions of these parts of the LEP require development consent for all works that would 'materially affect' the heritage significance of the item or the heritage streetscape or 'Special Area' of which it is part. In assessing any proposed development on or in the vicinity of the item (which is not otherwise exempted), Sydney City Council must have regard to its impacts on the heritage significance of the item, including Local, State, National and proposed World Heritage values.

The Council may also require a conservation management plan and/or plan of management relevant to the site (such as this document) be provided as part of any application for development on or in the vicinity of the Hyde Park Barracks site. The Council can also refer any application for change that may affect the Hyde Park Barracks site to the Heritage Council for its advice and agreement before granting or refusing consent to such an application.

7.2.1.2 State Environmental Planning Policy (World Heritage)

NSW will enact a regulatory mechanism to protect the World Heritage values of Hyde Park Barracks. A State policy (State Environmental Planning Policy) for World Heritage, prepared under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, will require the World Heritage values of the property to be taken into consideration when undertaking land use planning on or near the property.

The State policy will identify matters to be taken into account in the consideration of any development proposals to be carried out on the World Heritage property and within the buffer zones. This is in addition to the provisions in this Management Plan that ensures the property is managed with regard to World Heritage values.

Should the inscription of the Australian Convict Sites on the World Heritage list occur, these sites will be included in the State policy.

The Hyde Park Barracks World Heritage Property and its buffer zone is shown in Figure 19 below;

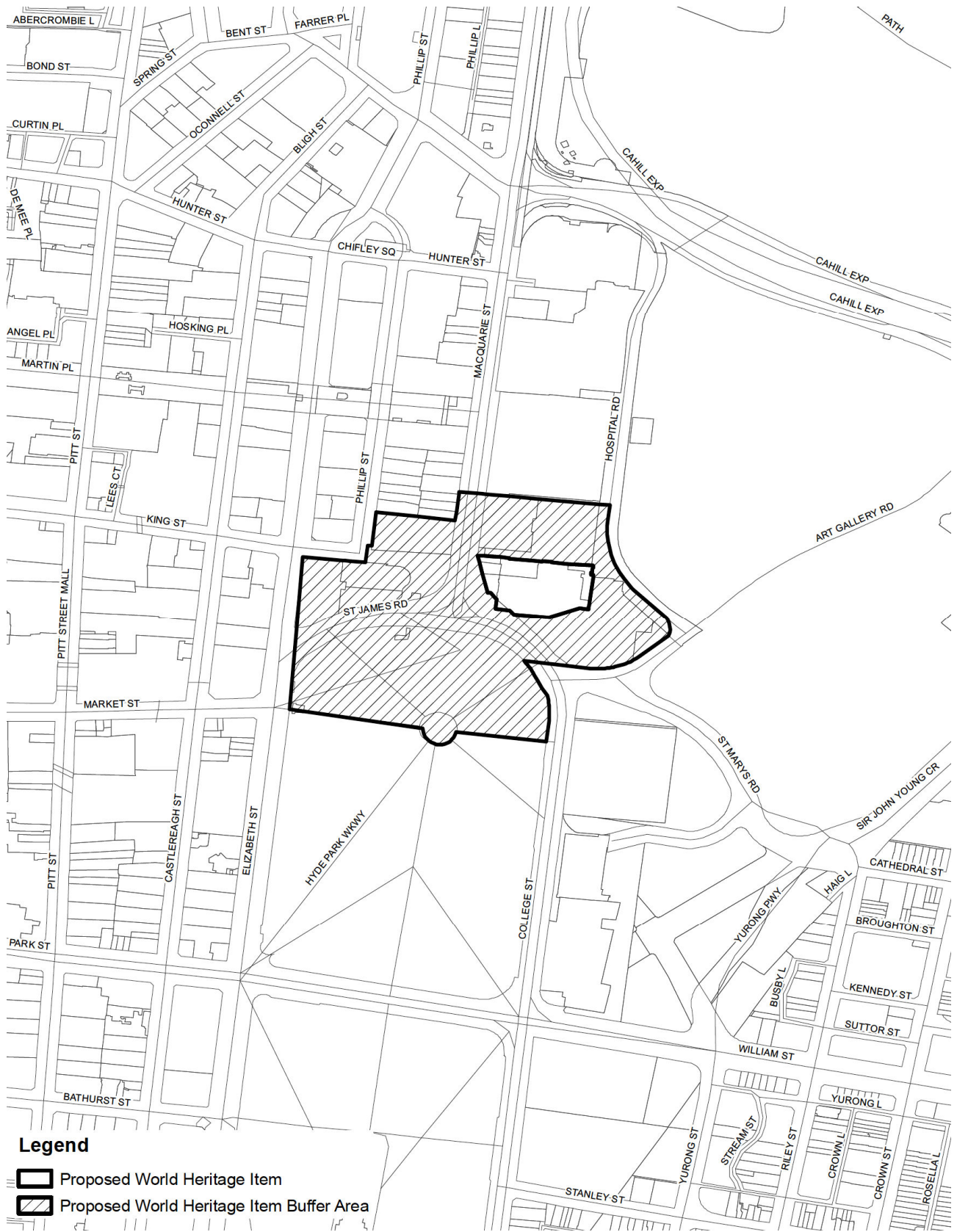


Figure 19: Proposed World Heritage Property Buffer Area
 Source: Department of Planning, 2010.

Note: A buffer area referred to in this management plan has the same meaning as a buffer zone referred to in paragraphs 103-107 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (January 2008).

7.2.2 Heritage Act 1977

The site is listed on the New South Wales State Heritage Register (SHR) and is thus subject to the relevant provisions of the Heritage Act relating to SHR items. The Heritage Council is the approvals body for works to places listed on the SHR. The Heritage Act provides for the Heritage Council to provide exemptions from its approval requirements under certain conditions. All SHR sites are subject to specified minimum standards of security, maintenance and repair works to ensure the long term conservation of significant features and fabric, which must be reported upon annually.

Hyde Park Barracks site, together with other Historic Houses Trust properties, is exempt from the provisions of Section 57(1) of the Heritage Act. The effect of the exemption is to allow the Historic Houses Trust to manage its own approvals processes and through the City of Sydney. The City Council may refer any matter to the Heritage Council for its advice or agreement before reaching a decision. This exemption recognizes the expertise of the Historic Houses Trust in managing historic places, and responds to the principal objectives of the Historic Houses Trust.

Current management procedures by the Historic Houses Trust that plan for, fund and oversee the implementation of conservation works on the Hyde Park Barracks site ensure that the 'minimum standards' requirements of the Heritage Act (section 118) for conservation and reporting are fully complied with.

The Heritage Council is prohibited from approving the demolition of the site, and can prosecute anyone who damages or despoils any part of the site. The heritage significance of the site is the critical guiding principle in any approval given by the Heritage Council.

7.2.3. Historic Houses Act 1980

The Historic Houses Trust was established under the Historic Houses Act 1980 as a statutory authority of the State of New South Wales to manage, conserve and interpret the properties vested in it for the education and enjoyment of the public. The Trust has the control and management of the Hyde Park Barracks site (Section 8 (2)).

Under the Act, the 'principal objects' for the Historic Houses Trust in their management of properties such as the Hyde Park Barracks are clearly identified as relating to the care, management and interpretation of their significant heritage values. The principal objects include:

- *to control, manage, maintain and conserve historic buildings or places, having regard to the historic, social and architectural interest and significance of those buildings and places;*
- *to collect, manage, maintain and conserve objects and materials associated with, and of significance to, those buildings and places;*
- *to research and interpret the significance of those buildings, places, objects and materials, having regard to their historic, social and architectural interest and value; and*
- *to provide educational, cultural and professional services (including by way of research, publications, information, public programs and activities) in respect of those buildings, places, objects and materials that, in the opinion of the Historic Houses Trust, will increase public knowledge and enjoyment of, and access to, those buildings, places, objects and materials, and promote their place in the heritage of the state.*

Subsequent sections of the Historic Houses Act relevant to this Management Plan include provisions for and controls on:

- maintenance of property (8 (1)): the Trust is required to maintain its properties in accordance with its Objects
- alterations to historic buildings or places (10 (1) and (2)): the Trust may approve works to its buildings, but only in accordance with a conservation plan
- conservation plans to guide 'alterations and improvements' (10 (2), (3) and (4)); the Trust is required to prepare such plans before approving any works to a building, with such plans requiring the approval of the Minister administering the Historic Houses Act
- disposal of certain property (s.11 and s.12): provided that the property is not required to meet the Objects of the Trust (see 7.2.1.3.2 above), and the disposal (in the case of real property) has the approval of the Governor of New South Wales, or where the property (not being real property) was acquired without being subject to a condition, with the approval of the Minister

7.3 Opportunities and Constraints

Protection and management of the Local, State, National and World Heritage values of heritage sites is provided through statutory regimes by each level of governance within Australia's federal system. Statements of significance contained within management documents prepared under these regimes then establish basic principles and guidance for managing the heritage values of each site, including the carrying out of development and conservation works that have been approved under the relevant statutory regime.

The associated management documents (see section 2.5) identify various opportunities for the management of the site, and constraints upon development of the site, that arise from these statutory regimes and the statements of significance developed in the documents. Typically, they also take account of constraints and opportunities arising from managing the site in accordance with the Burra Charter, the site-specific requirements of the site manager, physical condition of the site, maintenance and security requirements, and opportunities that may arise from community heritage listings such as the National Trust Register.

8.0 Conservation Management: framework

8.1 Generally

8.1.1 Oversight by Historic Houses Trust

Overall management of the Historic Houses Trust properties, including the Hyde Park Barracks, is the responsibility of a board of Trustees appointed by the Governor of New South Wales, on the recommendation of the Minister administering the *Historic Houses Act 1980*. The Trustees represent a diversity of expertise and experience including business, law, architecture, social history, conservation, curatorship, education and management. The day-to-day business of the organisation and responsibility for implementing the policies of the government and the Historic Houses Trust is the responsibility of the Director, assisted by a four-member Executive.

A variety of standing committees also help make decisions on both policy and management, with the Trustees and Director forming ad hoc committees from time to time to meet specific requirements such as exhibitions, security and public programs.

The 2006 Corporate Plan for the Historic Houses Trust, includes a range of goals and strategies relevant to the objectives of this Management Plan, relating to:

- conservation, management and interpretation of core properties and collections and continuing to deliver associated programs;
- increasing public access to and appreciation of properties, expertise and collections;
- development of staff expertise;
- major capital works projects; and
- management of finances and public resources.

8.1.2 Management Approach and Objectives

The Historic Houses Trust has developed a philosophical approach to the conservation and presentation of its properties that derives from a careful analysis of their history to arrive at a well-rounded and considered understanding of their significance. It is the articulation of this Statement of Significance that drives the conservation, management and interpretive policies at each property. This results in totally different approaches being taken at each property'. In addition the Historic Houses Trust draws on the rich stories at each property to develop specific programs that explore different aspects of each place'. (Total Asset Management Strategy Report, August 2006, p4)

The Hyde Park Barracks property—and in particular, the central dormitory—is conserved and interpreted as ‘a museum that uses the fabric of the building, its rich archaeology collection, documents and spaces to tell the many stories about its occupants and uses over the past 187 years’ (Annual Report 05-05, p 42). Whilst all periods are respected as part of its story, the Historic Houses Trust has determined that the primary significance is its unique evidence of use as a convict barracks and female immigration depot and asylum. Both conservation and interpretation works concentrate on the fabric of this period. It is also the policy of the Historic Houses Trust to reduce the physical intervention of modern works into the building and to differentiate historic fabric from museum/service installations.

This 'stewardship approach' to property conservation and maintenance that values the physical fabric of the buildings and grounds of the Barracks site as museum artefacts in their own right, arises from the 'collective expertise and experience of the Historic Houses Trust curators, property managers and their staff responsible for the conservation, care and maintenance of each site, and of the consultants and contractors who are used on a regular basis for specialist advice and workmanship' (Total Asset Management Strategy Report, August 2006, p 5).

8.1.3 Management Procedures

A number of conservation and management planning documents and programs for the Hyde Park Barracks have been developed and implemented since the property was put under the care of the Historic Houses Trust in 1990. Each of these documents has built on the background material and policies of its predecessors while taking into account new opportunities and constraints. Of central importance to each document is identification of 'what is culturally significant about each site, which in turn determines how each place will be conserved and interpreted'. These documents also define 'the conservation philosophy and policy framework for the site, leading to an interpretation approach and ongoing management and maintenance principles' (Total Asset Management Strategy Report, August 2006).

Day-to-day decisions about management and ongoing care for the property are made by a team that includes the Curator of the Barracks, members of his/her staff and specialist consultants, where required, under the oversight of one of the Trust's two General Managers. Planning frameworks range from longer-term capital works programs (over three or more years), through to annual inspection and maintenance works schedules and short-term remedial and repair works. Annual Historic Houses Trust Property Action Plans which detail the care and conservation work required by the buildings and collections of the Barracks site, as well as interpretative programs, are 'interactively developed' between the Historic Houses Trust Executive and all Property and Unit Management teams and inform the Historic Houses Trust's strategic Asset Management Plans which are developed for the forward 10 years.

In accordance with relevant asset management plans, maintenance work is carried out as much as possible on an as needs basis, avoiding the appearance of 'newness'. This work is also minimalist when it comes to intervention to historic fabric, following the principle of 'as much as is necessary, but as little as possible.

8.1.4 Current Conservation Status

The Barracks is managed for its heritage values and for public display. While substantial parts of the original surrounding perimeter walls and related buildings have been removed over time, sufficient remains on the northern and western sides to provide an understanding of the original design.

The main building has been conserved in its original form by the use of traditional techniques and workmanship, and the unobtrusive introduction of modern stabilisation techniques, where necessary, for the long term protection of the structure. Some of the rooms in the northern perimeter wall section have been converted for administrative and catering purposes, having been extensively modified by previous adaptations of the building.

There is an ongoing annual maintenance program for conservation works in place.

The condition of all structures is currently assessed as good to very good, as illustrated by figures 15, 16 and 17.

8.1.5 Factors Affecting the Property

Hyde Park Barracks is not currently subject to major environmental or development pressures. The management of adjacent properties is a continuing issue, but liaison with property owners and the planning controls existing under state and local government systems greatly reduce the possibility of unforeseen encroachment or inappropriate development in the vicinity of the Barracks. The Historic Houses Trust has assumed control of an historic building on the northern boundary of the site, which will ensure compatible management.

The Historic Houses Trust has developed a risk management program, including a Disaster Management Plan, for the property (which is discussed further in Section 7.0). The Disaster Plan contains an Action Plan for the human evacuation, and for the priority order removal of collections, and means of doing this. A Disaster Management Plan identifies in more detail the procedures for dealing with disaster and post-disaster situations, including flooding, fire, natural disaster, explosion, chemical spills and earthquake, as well as with power failure, vandalism, theft, hostage situations. All staff are thoroughly trained in the implementation of these plans.

With visitor numbers to the Barracks building itself in 2006 totalling 70,897, and an estimated 200,000 users passing through the courtyard annually, procedures have been put in place by the Historic Houses Trust to monitor and evaluate visitor/tourism pressures on the property. Given the Barracks operates as a museum and public education venue, with a variety of education programs, interpretative displays and research facilities, as well as its shop, café and meeting room facilities (the latter two being located in the perimeter buildings around the Barracks building), the growth of visitor numbers is an important component of the role of the place. At this stage, the Historic Houses Trust have identified that some increase in visitation numbers could occur without adverse effects, but a careful wear and tear monitoring program has been put in place to protect the fabric of the building as well as human surveillance via the presence of staff guides.

Overnight stays in the Barracks are available for education groups, and the site accommodates commercial functions providing a venue stream. The Barracks courtyard grounds are a thoroughfare for people attending the court buildings at the rear of the site, the adjacent Land Titles Building and the barracks café. There is no permanent overnight accommodation at the Barracks, nor at any of the adjacent properties in the surrounding area. Small numbers of visitors are, from time to time, accommodated overnight within the Barracks as part of the interpretative program. The site is in the centre of a busy part of Sydney and the daytime public use of the area is high.

8.2 Management Plans and Policies

This management plan, and the associated planning documents identified in section 2.5, guide the conservation and management of the Hyde Park Barracks so as to protect, interpret and enhance its identified heritage significance, including Local, State, National and World Heritage values.

The sequence, focus and contents of the documents reflect the evolutionary development of the site's present use, management and conservation/presentation objectives by the Historic Houses Trust. Examining the documents in chronological order would allow identification of their contribution to the Historic Houses Trust's conservation and management objectives and procedures for the site as a whole. To this end, the original documents are associated with this Plan to enable such an understanding.

However, for the purposes of this Plan a more succinct approach is taken to identify the key conservation policies across the documents, summarize and annotate them with further commentary on implementation and current status (where useful) and reaffirm such policies as current policy. Whenever the wording of any policy appears to diverge from an original policy, the original should be used to interpret the current policy

unless explicitly stated otherwise. The associated documents also contain a number of conservation policies of a relatively minor nature, which are not reconsidered below but are reaffirmed by this Plan as current conservation policies.

The original conservation policies are repeated below under the relevant sub-sectional headings, and then followed by a numbered conservation policy that reiterates in an updated or revised form the original or varied policy statement.

8.2.1 Fabric and setting

That the fabric of the place be conserved at the highest standards of conservation practice in accordance with Burra Charter principles. That work be undertaken only to:

- *Interpret the place (in accordance with the policy for interpretation)*
- *Provide improved museum facilities which do not involve any substantial intervention in the fabric, and which will have a long term, benefit (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.5).*

Policy

8.2.1.1 The physical fabric of Hyde Park Barracks site will continue to be conserved in accordance with Burra Charter principles.

8.2.1.2 Work involving the physical fabric of the site will only be undertaken for interpretive or functional purposes without materially affecting the significance of the site.

To make the significance of the fabric of the place more apparent and in particular:

- *To make the architectural composition more apparent*
- *To make the building form and layout more apparent*
- *To create a more accurate impression of the climate conditions of the building and of the building as an operational structure*
- *To create a more accurate presentation of the construction of the building and of (select) rooms/spaces as they might have been at convict period*
- *To make changes to the fabric, post convict occupation more readily apparent through displays, tours, etc (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.5).*

Policy

8.2.1.3 Continue to make the significance of the fabric of the site more apparent

To conserve the archaeological resources of the site, namely:

- *The finds from the excavations so far,*
- *The building materials removed during building works, and*
- *The in situ archaeological resources; and*

To interpret these resources where appropriate (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.6)

Policy

8.2.1.4 The archaeological collections associated with the site will continue to be conserved and available for exhibition and research purposes.

That the installation of exhibits in the Barracks be consequent to, and compatible with, the policies for interpretation and care of the fabric and significance of the Barracks (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.7).

Policy

8.2.1.5 The impacts upon the fabric and spaces of the Barracks by proposed exhibitions will continue to be assessed before any works are undertaken.

Define the extent of the significant fabric as:

- *The landform of the place*
- *All of the landscape, buildings and site features*
- *The subsurface remains (if any) of former landscape, buildings and site features*
- *The occupational deposits (archaeology) beneath and above the ground.*

Conserve the following fabric:

- *All fabric recorded as previous reconstructions*
- *All fabric reconstructed (in the future) in accordance with these guidelines (Perimeter Structures CMP 1996, 8.2.3, 8.2.4)*

Policy:

8.2.1.6 Continue to define the significant fabric of the site as including the landform, buildings, site features, in situ archaeological deposits, reconstructions and future reconstructions.

Preferably remove the following fabric [see Figure 4 for key to buildings]:

- *Building I - the building could either be heavily adapted or removed and rebuilt given appropriate new design guidelines*
- *Building D – the courtyard facing doors are historically inappropriate and a distracting element. If the use of this building is changed, or a more effective interpretation is sought, then these should be considered for removal (Perimeter Structures CMP 1996, 8.2.9).*

Policy

8.2.1.7. Continue to remove fabric of limited or no significance as opportunities arise.

Conserve the following views to and from the place:

- *Views from Macquarie Street, Queens Square, Elizabeth Street, Hyde Park, College Street, King Street to the western and southern perimeter walls*
- *Views from the Domain to the north-eastern corner pavilion*
- *Views from the Mint Museum complex to the northern perimeter wall*
- *All views from the courtyard to all courtyard facing built fabric removal (Perimeter Structures CMP 1996, 8.2.10).*

Policy

8.2.1.8 Conserve significant views to the site from within the buffer area, and from within the compound (Barracks Square) to other areas within the compound (see also policy 8.2.5.1).

Organise the use of the place so as to minimize damage to significant fabric caused by the replacement or installation of new services removal (Perimeter Structures CMP 1996, 8.4.6).

Policy

8.2.1.9 continue to manage the installation or upgrading of services infrastructure in a way that avoids or minimizes impacts upon significant fabric.

8.2.2 Uses

The building is to be used for interpretation of the history and significance of the Hyde Park Barracks site and associated themes, particularly convict history and material culture, the history of immigration, and the site's context in Macquarie Street and central Sydney (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.3)

Policy

8.2.2.1 Hyde Park Barracks will continue to be used for interpreting convict and migration history and material culture and its Macquarie Street location

The [Barracks square offices] be used for interpretation of the history and significance of the HPB site, particularly the former superintendent's room, and for museum support facilities. Shops and restaurant use may be allowed, but only after other needs have been accommodated (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.3).

Policy

8.2.2.2. The current uses of the structures around the compound (Barracks Square) should continue provided they contribute to the significance of the site and functioning of the museum uses.

That any use for a shop to be supplementary to the display and not dominate the entrance to the site. No shop be allowed within the main museum building (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.9).

Policy

8.2.2.3 Commercial outlets will continue to only be placed in existing structures along the northern perimeter wall.

That any café or restaurant on the site be operated to suit the needs of museum patrons, and also be open to other patrons, and that such use should not dominate the Barracks courtyard, and that no planting boxes or other moveable or permanent plantings be allowed in the courtyard area (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.9).

Policy

8.2.2.4 Continue to maintain any café use in the present café location, and maintain its contribution to the site interpretation,

That functions associated with the museum itself be encouraged, particularly in conjunction with interpretation programs.

That functions, other than those associated with the museum, be allowed in the Barracks courtyard but that equipment associated with such use be concealed or stored between functions, so that it is not a feature of the courtyard space (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.9).

Policy

8.2.2.5 Non-museum uses be allowed to continue in the compound (Barracks Square) on a limited basis provided that impacts upon the fabric and space of the compound are temporary and the use allows visitors to engage with the significance of the site.

8.2.3 Interpretation

The building should properly be regarded as a museum of itself, directly related to its historic uses, rather than as a venue for other museum exhibits. The Barracks is the ideal location for a serious and scholarly treatment of convict history and colonial immigration (MMP 1990)

Policy

8.2.3.1 Hyde Park Barracks will continue to be managed as ‘museum of itself’ with associated research programs

To bring a fresh approach to convict history as an area of primary significance to the place and to Australians’ perceptions of their own history and identity (MMP 1990, 8.1-3).

Policy

8.2.3.2 Hyde Park Barracks will continue to have a focus on innovative interpretation of convict history

To develop creative and innovative approaches to museum practice, exhibition design and conservation processes in an adapted historic building (MMP 1990, 8.1-5)

Policy

8.2.3.3 Hyde Park Barracks will continue to strive for creativity and innovation in the design and presentation of exhibitions and conservation processes within the museum.

Variety of interpretative materials, sources and experiences and their interconnectedness will reflect the cavalcade of HPB uses, while display methods will be simple and minimal, reflecting the clarity of the primary significance of the early building (MMP 1990, 8.1-6)

Policy

8.2.3.4 the history of Hyde Park Barracks will continue to inform the selection of exhibition themes and presentation methods.

All interpretative displays (except the temporary exhibition area) will, wherever possible, be directly related to the physical experience of the visitor at that place. Moreover the spatial relationships characteristic of the place and precinct are not only integral to its interpretation but provide keys to the major themes significant to the building (MMP 1990, 8.1-7).

Policy

8.2.3.5 The spatial and thematic characteristics of the Hyde Park Barracks site will continue to inform and guide the development of the site's interpretation and presentation.

To make the history and significance of the Hyde Park Barracks site more readily apparent through displays and other interpretation programs, including guided tours and other events, and through publications (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.4).

Policy

8.2.3.6 A broad mix of media and approaches to interpreting and presenting the site's history and significance will continue to be employed.

Generally continue to interpret the place to the public and to specialists utilizing a combination of:

- *Introduced interpretive devices (pamphlets, displays, signs, etc.)*
- *Restoration and reconstruction works to the fabric*
- *Allowing access to the public and specialists*

Interpret the place as:

- *A group of structures which collectively illustrate most periods of the history of the Hyde Park Barracks complex from late-Georgian era to modern times, viz. from the era of cell blocks, through to judicial courts and present-day museum (Perimeter Structures CMP 1996, 8.3.1, 8.3.2).*

Policy

8.2.3.7 continue to include the perimeter structures in the development and presentation of holistic interpretive approaches to the Hyde Park Barracks site.

8.2.4 Management

To manage the site and buildings in accordance with the principles and processes set out in the Burra Charter and the Guidelines to the Charter (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.12).

Policy

8.2.4.1 site management will continue to be guided by Burra Charter principles and guidelines

that documentary records of the site, images, plans etc be catalogued and entered on a computer data base, such data base being capable of adaptation for use by visitors to the museum as well as museum practitioners (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.12-3)

policy:

8.2.4.2. Hyde Park Barracks will continue to manage its archival resources and make them available to visitors and researchers according to professional standards.

Nearby cultural institutions are to be advised of special events and major new exhibitions, so that such matters can be co-ordinated, where appropriate. Co-ordination with the Historic Houses Trust both in the management and interpretation of the sites is a high priority, and also in the planning for the use of spaces used by the District Courts, after they move to new premises (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.12-4)

Policy

8.2.4.3. Hyde Park Barracks will continue to engage with other places with a shared history or heritage that will assist in understanding the significance of the site at all levels.

8.2.4.4. The Historic Houses Trust will continue to manage the site.

8.2.4.5 The site will continue to be managed in a holistic manner.

8.2.5 Future development

That any new building at the rear of the Mint should be designed to respect the heritage significance of the Hyde Park Barracks, so that the impact of any structure on the buildings and courtyard is minimized (Conservation Guidelines 1990, V3, 4.11).

Policy

8.2.5.1. The Historic Houses Trust will continue to make representations where appropriate concerning proposals for changes within the buffer area that may have potential to affect the World Heritage values of the Hyde Park Barracks site (see also policy 8.2.1.8).

The location for the development of new or continuing uses should be considered for [an] Archaeological Resource Centre, new building at location of Building I: installation of a resource centre would require a controlled environment. The servicing required for it would preclude converting an existing significant building. Building I might be adapted or demolished to achieve this purpose (Perimeter Structures CMP 1996, 8.4.1).

Policy

8.2.5.2 the location of Building I will continue to be the primary focus in planning for any new development within the compound required to provide services not capable of being accommodated in any existing significant structures.

8.2.6 Community involvement

Allow access to the public to buildings A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I [and the Barracks] on a regular daily basis, and by specialists to all areas by arrangement and in relation to the importance of their study (Perimeter Structures CMP 1996, 8.3.10).

Policy

8.2.6.1 continue to facilitate public access to all parts of site on a regular, daily basis in a manner that does not compromise security, storage or other administrative requirements.

Make copies of the [Perimeter Structures CMP] available in public libraries, to be freely available to the public for inspection (Perimeter Structures CMP 1996, 8.6.5).

Policy:

8.2.6.2 The Historic Houses Trust will continue to make its site management plans and documents available to the community in a manner that does not compromise security and other relevant considerations

8.2.7 Management Plan Endorsement and Review

On completion, this Management Plan for the Hyde Park Barracks will be submitted to the following agencies for endorsement or adoption:

- The Heritage Council of New South Wales; and
- the Commonwealth Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and Arts.

The Management Plan will be monitored on an ongoing basis by the Historic Houses Trust and will be reviewed at intervals of not more than five years, as required under s324W of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, as stated in policy 8.6.4 of the *Perimeter Structures CMP 1996*, and in accordance with best-practice guidelines in the *Burra Charter 1999*

Policy

8.2.7.1 This Management Plan will be reviewed every five years.

8.2.7.2 Community and Expert comment will be invited on the Management Plan at each five-yearly review

8.2.7.3 The Historic Houses Trust will continue to consult widely when proposing changes to the site

9.0 Conservation Management: implementation

9.1 Risk Management

In line with state government directives and to ensure that potential future risks to the National and potential World Heritage values of the Hyde Park Barracks property are appropriately anticipated and dealt with, the Historic Houses Trust has put in place a series of risk management policies and procedures to:

- identify and minimise potential risks resulting from accident, neglect, theft and/or loss;
- identify personnel, procedures and responsibilities for implementing risk reduction;
- identify priorities and procedures for intervention and recovery in situations of risk;
- provide 'counter-disaster planning' for more significant damage/loss from major incidents; and
- identify procedures for regular review and upgrading of risk/disaster management planning.

9.1.1 Implementation procedures

Specific measures, systems and structures that have been introduced in order to minimize risks to staff, visitors, the buildings and collections of the Barracks site include the following:

- Preventive and recovery procedures are documented in the 'Counter Disaster Manual', copies of which are distributed to each member of the Executive Committee, each Property Manager and Curator, and Collection Management staff. The manual is intended to facilitate quick reference to the information needed if the collections were under threat and includes procedures and policies related to protection, recovery and salvage of all types of objects.
- Hierarchical telephone trees have been documented for each property, to be updated by the Collections Management Unit every three months.
- All building contractors are required to conform to specific conditions when working on site, including 'hot work'.
- Specific requirements have been established for staff training and responsibilities, information dissemination, security, risk reduction, and ongoing review of counter-disaster plans.

9.2 Expert Advice, Consultation and Policy Implementation

The Historic Houses Trust has, since its establishment in 1980, developed a high degree of skill in the continuing conservation and development of a portfolio of historic sites, each with its own identify and character. The use of expert advice from both in-house specialists and external consultants is an important component of the Historic Houses Trust's skill base and approach to conservation and management of the Hyde Park Barracks property.

When specialist architectural and/or engineering advice is required, specialist external consultants are engaged. Previous engagements have included Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners, conservation architects and Hughes Trueman, consultant engineers.

9.2.1 Implementation Procedures

- Expert advice from and consultation with specialists in a number of fields, including history, conservation architecture, archaeology, materials conservation, museum curatorship and interpretation, has informed the initial assessments of the property and its heritage significance, including National and potential World Heritage values.
- Wider consultation has also been carried out in specific areas requiring greater sharing of input and expertise, such as comparative assessments and/or social regard. The relationship of the Hyde Park Barracks to the other convict sites included in the proposed World Heritage nomination is also an area where consultation between the various sites and experts will benefit each property.
- The conservation guidelines, museum plan and conservation and management plan documents prepared for the Barracks include policy requirements and recommendations for appropriate expert advice in a range of situations, including assessment and repair of structures, archaeological investigation and recording, care of collections, interpretation etc.
- Specific conservation and management goals are identified in current TAMS report procedures and supported by appropriate technical advice and funding to achieve outcomes. This process will be assisted by the implementation of HAMS reporting, currently being prepared by the Historic Houses Trust.
- Current asset management procedures include an annual review of and advice on the physical condition and repair needs of building features and fabric by qualified heritage consultants. Conservation works to significant features and fabric are required to be carried out by specialist trades-people with appropriate expertise in conservation practice and techniques.
- Expert advice is also used to guide and assist conservation of collections and movable heritage items that contribute to the significant values of the place.
- Expert advice in their particular areas of policy and management expertise is provided by the Historic Houses Trust's standing committees and/or by Historic Houses Trust board members with specialist skills (as discussed in Section 6.1).

9.3 Public and Community Consultation

9.3.1 On the Management Plan

This Management Plan was exhibited for public comment for a period of four weeks in June/July 2007. The invitation to comment on the plan was advertised on the websites of the Historic Houses Trust and the Heritage Office, Department of Planning.

The Management Plan has been available for public information, and a number of revisions and adjustments were made to the Plan as a result of feedback during these consultation periods.

9.3.2 On proposed Development and Change

Public consultation on issues relevant to the conservation and management of the Hyde Park Barracks site is provided by the following measures:

- All applications for development work on the property, or sites in the vicinity which have the potential to adversely impact on its identified heritage significance, including National and potential World Heritage values, that are required to be submitted to the City of Sydney Council (under the EP&A Act

and Sydney LEP 2005) are advertised for public comment under the requirements of the relevant statutory controls.

- Public comment will be invited during exhibition of the proposed State Environmental Planning Policy (World Heritage Item) currently being prepared for the Hyde Park Barracks property.
- Applications to the Heritage Council of NSW for works not covered by existing exemptions may be advertised and public comment invited.
- Activities involving community participation and feedback are regularly instigated by the Historic Houses Trust for its properties, including the Hyde Park Barracks on a variety of issues.
- The range of backgrounds and expertise of board members of the Historic Houses Trust provides a means of engaging with a variety of community interests and expectations.

9.4 Compliance, Offences and Penalties

Each of the Acts discussed in Sections 5 and 7 include mechanisms to ensure that their objectives, controls, assessment and approval requirements are enforced.

In the context of this management plan for the Hyde Park Barracks, these Acts:

- include specific compliance requirements for maintaining and conserving the identified heritage values and fabric of the place;
- identify situations where actions leading to adverse impacts on the heritage significance of the property, including Local, State, National and potential World Heritage values, constitute (or have the potential to constitute) offences under one or more statutory provisions;
- identify situations where ministerial involvement and/or action may occur to prevent significant adverse impacts on the identified heritage values of the place; and
- provide for penalties for identified actions/activities that adversely impact on the identified heritage values of the property.

10.0 Appendices

10.1 Description of the proposed buffer

A description of the proposed buffer area, defined according to the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (January 2008), paragraph 104.

The Hyde Park Barracks proposed buffer area covers an area of 5.7 hectares, and encompasses the immediate setting of the World Heritage property, views to the property and important historical-function attributes of the property as described below:

the immediate setting

Hyde Park Barracks is located in a highly urbanised landscape with a CBD skyscraper forming a visual edge to the north-west and tall buildings forming a 'wall' of varying heights and depths from the north-east around to the south-east. Immediately north of the Hyde Park Barracks the similarly-scaled Mint building forms most of the northern boundary. There is a more expansive setting in a south-westerly arc taking in Hyde Park north, the Old Supreme Court complex and St James Church. The buffer encompasses all of these elements in the landscape, and establishes a coherent setting for the property.

important views

There are several important views to and from the property. At ground level the property is a visually significant element in the streetscapes of Macquarie and College streets, and from Hyde Park north. It is also prominent in views from the middle and upper levels of the skyscraper on the western side of Macquarie Street and from the higher buildings to the south east. The vista from the Barracks directly across to St James Church is particularly important as a visual, aesthetic and functional axis; as are broader views from the upper levels of the building over the perimeter walls to the streetscape of Queens Square and Hyde Park north. The buffer area encapsulates all of these views and vistas.

functional-historical attributes

The historical function of Hyde Park Barracks in providing a way of controlling the reformation of convicts and the distribution of their labour is reflected in other convict built infrastructure in the buffer area. These are: southern Macquarie Street (1811), built with convict labour; The General or Rum Hospital (1816, now the Mint building, Historic Houses Trust headquarters), which provided health care for convicts; St James Anglican Church (1824), where attendance was compulsory for convicts to assist in their moral reformation by the established Church of England; the Old Supreme Court buildings (1827) where many trials of convicts were held, and which served as a constant reminder of the rule of law, and Hyde Park north (c. 1810) which was reserved for the recreation of Sydneysiders and the beautification of their town. Convict labour was used in the construction of all these elements. Several subsidiary functions of the Barracks, notably growing vegetables for the Barracks' kitchens, and (for a time) the area where floggings were administered, were hidden away behind the Barracks' eastern perimeter wall. These sites are located to the east and south-east of the property, on the site of the Land and Property Management Authority building and a small portion of The Domain to the south-west of Hospital Road. Any such evidence is likely to be archaeological, and the buffer generally provides further protection to any other archaeological remains that may extend from the property. The Barracks, St James and the Supreme Court buildings were all designed by convict architect Francis Greenway under the direction of Governor Macquarie, and the buffer area provides a coherent and functional example of Macquarie's philosophies relating to civic improvement and the capacity for convicts to reform and rejoin civilised society.

10.2 Associated management documents

- *Royal Mint and Hyde Park Barracks Conservation Guidelines*, Meredith Walker and Robert A Moore Architects (May 1990).
- *Hyde Park Barracks Museum Plan*, Historic Houses Trust of NSW (September 1990);
- *Hyde Park Barracks, Queen's Square, Sydney - Conservation Plan for Perimeter Structures* Clive Lucas, Stapleton and Partners Pty Ltd (November 1996).