



Pathways Cremorne, Seniors Housing Historical Archaeological Assessment

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for Morrison Design Partnership Architects

14 December 2023

Biosis offices

NEW SOUTH WALES

Albury

Phone: (02) 6069 9200
Email: albury@biosis.com.au

Newcastle

Phone: (02) 4911 4040
Email: newcastle@biosis.com.au

Sydney

Phone: (02) 9101 8700
Email: sydney@biosis.com.au

Western Sydney

Phone: (02) 9101 8700
Email: sydney@biosis.com.au

Wollongong

Phone: (02) 4201 1090
Email: wollongong@biosis.com.au

VICTORIA

Ballarat

Phone: (03) 5304 4250
Email: ballarat@biosis.com.au

Melbourne

Phone: (03) 8686 4800
Email: melbourne@biosis.com.au

Wangaratta

Phone: (03) 5718 6900
Email: wangaratta@biosis.com.au

Document information

Report to: Morrison Design Partnership Architects

Prepared by: Madeleine Lucas

Biosis project no.: 38545

File name: 38545.Pathways.Cremorne.HAA.FIN01.20231214

Citation: Biosis 2023. Pathways Cremorne Seniors Housing Historical Archaeological Assessment. Report for Morrison Design Partnership Architects. Lucas, M. Biosis Pty Ltd. Sydney, NSW. Project no. 38545.

Document control

Version	Internal reviewer	Date issued
Draft version 01	Maggie Butcher	09/11/2023
Final version 01	N/A – no client comments	14/12/2023

Acknowledgements

Biosis acknowledges the contribution of the following people and organisations in undertaking this study:

- Markam Ralph: Morrison Design Partnership Architects.
- Rachel Story: Morrison Design Partnership Architects.

Biosis staff involved in this project were:

- Ashley Bridge (archaeological survey).
- Astrid Mackegard (GIS mapping).

© Biosis Pty Ltd

This document is and shall remain the property of Biosis Pty Ltd. The document may only be used for the purposes for which it was commissioned and in accordance with the Terms of the Engagement for the commission. Unauthorised use of this document in any form whatsoever is prohibited.

Disclaimer:

Biosis Pty Ltd has completed this assessment in accordance with the relevant federal, state and local legislation and current industry best practice. The company accepts no liability for any damages or loss incurred as a result of reliance placed upon the report content or for any purpose other than that for which it was intended.

Glossary

AHC	Australian Heritage Council
Biosis	Biosis Pty Ltd
CBD	Central Business District
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DA	Development Application
DCCEEW	Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
DCP	Development Control Plan
DP	Deposited Plan
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
Heritage NSW	Heritage NSW, Department of Planning and Environment
Heritage Act	<i>Heritage Act 1977</i>
HAA	Historical Archaeological Assessment
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement
HLRV	Historical Land Records Viewer
IHO	Interim Heritage Order
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
MDPA	Morrison Design Partnership Architects
MLEP	Mossman Local Environmental Plan
NHL	National Heritage List
NSDCP	North Sydney Development Control Plan 2013
NSLEP	North Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2013
NSW	New South Wales
REF	Review of Environmental Factors
SEARS	Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SHR	State Heritage Register
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impacts
Study area	50–88 Parraween Street (Lot 30 DP4785; Lot A, Lot B and Lot C DP366345; Lot A and Lot B

	DP419832; Lot A and Lot B DP412718; Lot 1 and Lot 2 DP1001062; Lot X and Lot Y DP442664; Lot A and Lot B DP438187; Lot 1 and Lot 2 DP441402; and Lot A, Lot B, Lot C and Lot 4 DP19887) and 59-67 Gerard Street (Lot A and Lot B DP442573, Lot 78 DP4785, Lot 79 DP1052385 and Lot 81 DP978497), Cremorne
SSD	State Significant Development

Executive summary

Biosis Pty Ltd (Biosis) was commissioned by Morrison Design Partnership Architects (MDPA), on behalf of Pathways Residences, to undertake an Historical Archaeological Assessment (HAA) of a proposed development located at 50–88 Parraween Street (Lot 30 DP4785; Lot A, Lot B and Lot C DP366345; Lot A and Lot B DP419832; Lot A and Lot B DP412718; Lot 1 and Lot 2 DP1001062; Lot X and Lot Y DP442664; Lot A and Lot B DP438187; Lot 1 and Lot 2 DP441402; and Lot A, Lot B, Lot C and Lot 4 DP19887) and 59–67 Gerard Street (Lot A and Lot B DP442573, Lot 78 DP4785, Lot 79 DP1052385 and Lot 81 DP978497), Cremorne, New South Wales (NSW) (the study area). The study area is located a suburban area approximately 4 kilometres north-east of the Sydney central business district (CBD).

The project is to be assessed as a State Significant Development (SSD) application under Part 4.36 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act). An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is currently being prepared to satisfy the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs) for the project. This HAA has been conducted to satisfy Requirement 20 (Archaeological Assessment) of the SEARs.

A search of heritage databases was conducted to identify any heritage listings within the study area specific to archaeological remains or potential. This included a search of the State Heritage Register (SHR), Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL), Interim Heritage Order (IHO) list, National Heritage List (NHL), Section 170 heritage registers, *North Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2013* (LEP) and World Heritage Sites. These searches identified that there are no known heritage items or listed archaeological areas of potential within the study area. However, North Sydney Council have placed the following buildings and land located within the study area under an IHO:

- 82, 84, 86 and 88 Parraween Street, Cremorne Lots 1–4 DP 19887 (IHO No. 4/2022). These buildings are located within the study area (NSW Government Gazette, Number 534-Planning and Heritage, Thursday 17 November 2022).
- 50, 52, 54, 56, 70, 72, 78 and 80 Parraween Street, Cremorne (IHO No 3/2022). These buildings are located within the study area (NSW Government Gazette, Number 531-Planning and Heritage, Friday 11 November 2022).

The study area formed a part of an initial land grant of 700 acres to Alfred Thrupp in 1830. It was later subdivided into the Parraween Estate in 1883. Following this, residential redevelopment occurred within the study area from the late 1800s throughout to the early 1900s. A number of original structures that were constructed within the study area have been demolished, however a majority remain today.

As part of the HAA, background research and a physical inspection was undertaken on 18 May and 1 June 2023, to identify the previous land use of the study area and to determine whether potential archaeological resources are likely to be impacted by the proposed works. The potential archaeological remains in the study area are associated with towns, suburbs and villages, land tenure and domestic life themes. Archaeological remains associated with these themes such as remnants of structures, associated infrastructure and occupational deposits have been assessed to contain moderate and high archaeological potential to remain within the study area.

Areas of high archaeological potential were identified within the south-east, central and eastern portion of the study area associated with outhouses and water tanks that date to the 1880s. Limited and superficial disturbances have occurred within these areas, including the construction of sheds, concreted areas landscaping and gardening, allowing for intact archaeological deposits to remain. Moderate archaeological potential has been identified within the northern portion of the study area associated with potential

remnants of weatherboard residential structures dating to the 1880s and brick residences dating to the 1910s. A number of phases of development have occurred with ranging impact that has likely affected the retention of subsurface deposits within the area. Archaeological resources associated with these early structures and phases of occupation have been identified to contain archaeological research potential that is significant at a local level. This was due to the potential of these resources to contribute to the knowledge of status and occupation within the early colonial period of North Sydney.

Low archaeological potential has been identified within the remaining portions of the study area. The original residences constructed in the 1900s remain within this area. Various modern alterations, extensions and installation of infrastructure and services have caused significant ground disturbance reducing the potential for subsurface deposits to remain.

Recommendations

The following recommendations have been formulated to respond to client requirements and the significance of the site. They are guided by the *Australia ICOMOS charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance* (the Burra Charter) with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.¹

Recommendation 1 Development of an Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology

As areas of moderate and high potential have been identified within the study area, an Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology (ARD&EM) should be developed to establish how to properly manage the potential archaeological remains which may include testing, monitoring and/or salvage. The ARD&EM should outline specific research questions to guide the excavations.

Recommendation 2 Heritage induction

Due to the potential for unexpected archaeological finds of potentially local heritage significance, all site workers must undertake a heritage induction as part of a Construction Heritage Management Plan to ensure that they are aware of the heritage significance of items and potential archaeological resources within the study, their statutory obligations under the Heritage Act and the penalties for breaching the provisions of the Heritage Act. The heritage induction will also provide information to site workers on potential archaeological items that they may encounter during works, and the steps to take should they be encountered.

Recommendation 3 Discovery of unanticipated historical relics

Relics are historical archaeological resources of local or State significance and are protected in NSW under the Heritage Act. Should unanticipated historical archaeology be discovered during the course of the project, an unexpected finds process should be followed. Works in the vicinity should cease and an archaeologist contacted to make a preliminary assessment of the find.

¹ Australia ICOMOS 2013

Contents

Glossary	ii
Executive summary	iv
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 Location of the study area	1
1.3 Proposed development.....	1
1.4 Scope of assessment.....	1
1.5 Limitations.....	2
2 Statutory framework	6
2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.....	6
2.2 NSW Heritage Act 1977	7
2.2.1 State Heritage Register	7
2.2.2 Archaeological relics	7
2.2.3 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers	8
2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.....	8
2.3.1 North Sydney Local Environmental Plan.....	8
2.3.2 North Sydney Development Control Plan	8
2.4 Summary of heritage listings.....	9
3 Historical context	11
3.1 Aboriginal past	11
3.2 Chronology of the study area.....	13
3.3 Research themes	20
4 Physical analysis	21
4.2 Historical archaeological potential	27
4.2.1 Archaeological resource.....	28
4.2.2 Integrity of sub-surface deposits.....	29
4.2.3 Research potential	35
5 Significance assessment	39
5.1 The basis of a heritage significance assessment in NSW	39
5.2 NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and relics	40
5.2.1 Archaeological research potential (Criterion E).....	40
5.2.1 Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D).....	40
5.2.2 Aesthetic or technical significance (Criterion C).....	41
5.2.3 Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criteria A, C, F & G).....	41
5.3 Summary statement of significance.....	41

6	Conclusions and recommendations	42
6.1	Recommendations	42
	References.....	43
	Appendix 1 Detailed history	46
	Cremorne—historical development.....	46
	Exploration (1788–1880).....	46
	Early development (1880–1900).....	51
	Residential growth and development (1900–1940).....	60
	Modern development (1940–present).....	67

Tables

Table 1	Summary of heritage listings within the study area	9
Table 2	Chronological development of the study area	18
Table 3	Identified historical themes for the study area	20
Table 4	Archaeological resources of structures associated with Phase 1	28
Table 5	Archaeological resources of structures associated with Phase 2	29
Table 6	Structure timeline per lot and occupational phases within the study areas.....	31
Table 7	Assessment of archaeological potential	36

Figures

Figure 1	Location of the study area.....	3
Figure 2	Study area detail	4
Figure 3	Proposed works	5
Figure 4	Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area	10
Figure 5	Phases of development.....	32
Figure 6	Assessment of archaeological potential	38

Photos

Photo 1	Plan of North Sydney from the Sydney Water Archives dated to 1891, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, PWDS1544-S1020).....	13
Photo 2	Blackwattle plan of Parraween Estate n.d., with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, BLKWTL654).....	14
Photo 3	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1943, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	14
Photo 4	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1955, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	15
Photo 5	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1971, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	15

Photo 6	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1986, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	16
Photo 7	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1991, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	16
Photo 8	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 2005, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	17
Photo 9	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 2005, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	17
Photo 10	The original pre 1890 brick residence [1] at 50 Parraween Street.....	21
Photo 11	The original pre 1890 brick residences [3] and [5] constructed at 52 to 56 Parraween Street	22
Photo 12	Garden at the rear of 54 Parraween Street.....	22
Photo 13	Shed located at the rear of 50 Parraween Street	22
Photo 14	Concrete driveway at 50 Parraween Street and brick structure at rear of 52 Parraween Street	23
Photo 15	Residential property at 88 Parraween Street [10] located within the study area.....	23
Photo 16	Modern alterations to buildings at 86 Parraween Street [10] including carport and concreted driveway	24
Photo 17	Modern extensions at the rear of 74 and 76 Parraween Street [26].....	24
Photo 18	Brick residence [14] constructed c.1910 at 65 Gerard Street.....	25
Photo 19	Grass area and garden at the rear of 67 Gerard Street	25
Photo 20	Modern units and concreted carpark [20] located at 59–61 Gerard Street.....	26
Photo 21	Footpaths, modern fencing and gardens located along property boundaries.....	26
Photo 22	Landscaping and resurfacing at the rear of property at 80 Parraween Street	27
Photo 23	Decking and shed at rear of 72 Parraween Street	27
Photo 24	Map of the North Shore dated to 1827-1855, showing Thrupp’s land with the study area outlined in orange (NLA, Illustrations from Progress in Public Works & Roads in NSW, 1827-1855 / Sir Thomas Mitchell).....	47
Photo 25	A photograph of Thrupp’s cottage located in Neutral Bay dated to 1880 (Source: SLNSW)	48
Photo 26	A photograph of Neutral Bay dated to 1880 showing Thrupps cottage to the right, Craignathan residence in the centre, and Boyd’s store to the left (Source: SLNSW).....	48
Photo 27	Map of the Municipality of St. Leonards in the Parish of Willoughby, dated to 1859, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: SLNSW, Appendix A, Z/M2 811.141/1859/2).....	49
Photo 28	Map of the Parish of Willoughby, County of Cumberland dated to 1864, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: SLNSW M2 811.141/1846/1).....	50
Photo 29	Map of Willoughby dated to 1880, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: SLNSW Z/M3 811.141/1880/1)	51
Photo 30	Map of Mossmans Ferry dated to 1881, with the estimated location of the study area indicated with an orange arrow (Source: SLNSW M2 811.15/1881/1A)	52
Photo 31	Crown Plan of resurvey of Thrupp’s Grant at North Shore, Prish of Willoughby, County of Cumberland, dated to 1883, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown Plan 50.440).....	53
Photo 32	Plan showing unsold portions of various estates, Mosman’s Bay and vicinity dated to 1889, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: SLNSW Z/M3.811.141/1889/1)	54

Photo 33	Thrupp’s grant subdivision, n.d. (Source: SLNSW 065 - Z/SP/N4/63).....	55
Photo 34	Crown Plan showing the Parraween Estate dated to 1888, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown Plan S37.1990).....	56
Photo 35	A subdivision plan of Parraween, North shore n.d., with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NLA, MAP LFSP 2004, Folder 127)	57
Photo 36	Plan of North Sydney from the Sydney Water Archives dated to 1891, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, PWDS1544-S1020).....	58
Photo 37	Sydney Water Field Book plan of Lots 28, 29 and 30 Parraween Street dated to 1892, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, PWDFB2133 p. 22)	59
Photo 38	Sydney Water Field Book plan of Lots 77, 79 and 81 Gerard Street dated to 1892, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, PWDFB2133 p. 23)	59
Photo 39	Crown Plan of Application 12129, Borough of North Sydney dated to 1902 (Source: NSW Land registry services, Crown Plan 2601.3000).....	60
Photo 40	Blackwattle plan of Parraween Estate, n.d., with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, BLKWT654).....	61
Photo 41	Section of the Sands Directory listing residences on Parraween and Gerard Street dated to 1910 (Source: City of Sydney Archives and History Resources, Sands Postal Directory 1910).....	62
Photo 42	Second release subdivision plan of Parraween Estate dated to 1912, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: SLNSW Cremorne Subdivision Plans)	63
Photo 43	Second release subdivision plan of Parraween Estate n.d. (c.1912), with the study area outlined in orange (Source: SLNSW, Cremorne Subdivision Plans)	63
Photo 44	Photograph of the north side of Parraween Street looking towards Macpherson Street dated to 1918 (Source: North Sydney Heritage Centre, LH REF PF217)	65
Photo 45	Photograph of Parraween Street North Side, East of Paling Steet dated to 1918 (Source: North Sydney Heritage Centre, LH REF PF202).....	66
Photo 46	Parish map of Willoughby dated to 1917, with the location of the study area shown by an arrow (Source: SLNSW Parish of Willoughby, County of Cumberland).....	67
Photo 47	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1943, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	68
Photo 48	Certificate of title plan recording the subdivision of Lot 16 to 20 dated to 1951 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 6190 Folio 97)	69
Photo 49	Certificate of title showing the subdivision of Lot 28 and Part Lot 29 dated to 1950 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services Volume 6237 Folio 157	70
Photo 50	Certificate of Tile plan showing the subdivision of Lot 21, 22 and 23 dated to 1955. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 6970 Folio 99)	71
Photo 51	Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board detail sheet of North Sydney dated to 1950, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, DS654).....	72
Photo 52	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1955, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	73
Photo 53	Certificate of Title plan showing the subdivision of Lot 2 D285140 dated to 1956 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title, Volume 7226 Folio 191)	74
Photo 54	Certificate of Title plan showing the subdivision of Lot 21 dated to 1967 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 7777 Folio 181).....	75

Photo 55	Certificate of Title plan showing the subdivision of Lot 79 and 80 dated to 1959 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 2534 Folio 221)	76
Photo 56	Certificate of Title plan showing the subdivision of Lot 27 dated to 1961 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of title Volume 8223 Folio 231)	77
Photo 57	Certificate of Title plan showing the subdivision of Lot 26 dated to 1961 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 8317 Folio 22).....	78
Photo 58	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1965, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	79
Photo 59	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1971, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	80
Photo 60	MWS&DB detail sheet dated to 1983, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water SRS654)	81
Photo 61	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1986, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	82
Photo 62	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1991, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	83
Photo 63	Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 2005, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023).....	84
Photo 64	Current aerial photograph of the study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)	85

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

Biosis was commissioned by MDPA, on behalf of Pathways Residences, to undertake an ACHA of the proposed development located at 50–88 Parraween Street (Lot 30 DP4785; Lot A, Lot B and Lot C DP366345; Lot A and Lot B DP419832; Lot A and Lot B DP412718; Lot 1 and Lot 2 DP1001062; Lot X and Lot Y DP442664; Lot A and Lot B DP438187; Lot 1 and Lot 2 DP441402; and Lot A, Lot B, Lot C and Lot 4 DP19887) and 59–67 Gerard Street (Lot A and Lot B DP442573, Lot 78 DP4785, Lot 79 DP1052385 and Lot 81 DP978497), Cremorne NSW (the study area) (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The proposed development involves the establishment of a Seniors Living Village and will be assessed against Part 4.36 of the EP&A Act as an SSD application (SSD-49472213) (Figure 3). The study area constitutes approximately 0.75 hectares of residential land currently designated as R4—High Density Residential.

1.2 Location of the study area

The study area is located within the North Sydney Local Government Area (LGA), Parish of Willoughby, County of Cumberland (Figure 1). The study area spans 50–88 Parraween and 59–67 Gerard Street, Cremorne (Figure 2). It is bounded by Parraween Street to the south, residential property to the east and west, and Gerard Street to the north.

1.3 Proposed development

The proposed development involves the development the proposed Seniors Living Village. The development will include the construction of:

- 58 independent living units.
- A residential care facility.
- Driveways and landscaped areas.
- Lounge and dining area, media room, gym, indoor pool and spa.

The proposed works will also involve:

- Installation of utility services including but not limited to water, electricity, and sewerage.
- Earthworks, with potential benching and battering.
- Heavy vehicle movement along Gerard Street and Parraween Street.

The proposed works are presented in Figure 3.

1.4 Scope of assessment

This assessment is being completed to meet the Condition 20 (Archaeological Assessment) of the SEARs as requested by MDPA. A Statement of Heritage Impact has not been completed as part of this assessment.

This report was prepared in accordance with current heritage guidelines including *Assessing Heritage Significance*, *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* and the *Burra Charter*.² This report provides an archaeological assessment to identify if any relics exist within the study area which may be impacted by the development. The heritage significance of the potential archaeological remains has been investigated to determine the most appropriate management strategy.

The following is a summary of the major objectives of the assessment:

- Identify archaeological sites and features within the study area which are already recognised for their heritage value through statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- Determine the potential for historical archaeology within the study area.
- Identify and assess the heritage values associated with the potential archaeological resource within the study area.
- Recommend next steps or measures to avoid or mitigate any negative impacts on the archaeology within the study area (if required).

1.5 Limitations

This report is based on historical research and an archaeological inspection. It is possible that further historical research or the emergence of new historical sources may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report. The archaeological inspection was limited due to access and safety concerns.

The background research was limited by the availability of early plans and documentation which provided a limited understanding of the layout of early land use of the study area.

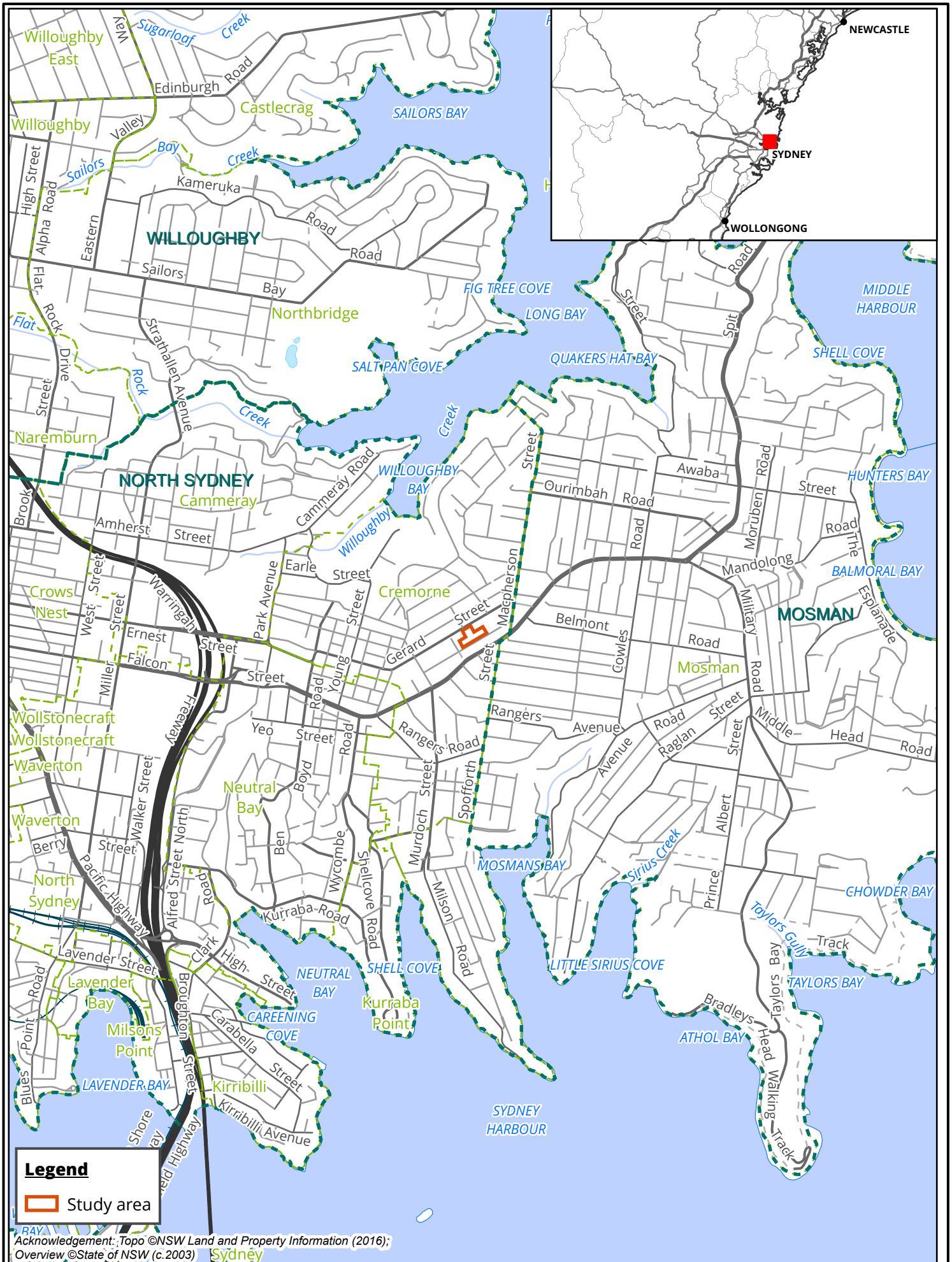
Although this report was undertaken to best archaeological practice and its conclusions are based on professional opinion, it does not warrant that there is no possibility that additional archaeological material will be identified in subsequent works on the site. This is because limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict what is under the ground.

The significance assessment made in this report is a combination of both facts and interpretation of those facts in accordance with a standard set of assessment criteria. It is possible that another professional may interpret the historical facts and physical evidence in a different way.

Aboriginal heritage was not assessed as part of the preparation of this report.

This report does not include a Statement of Heritage Impact.

² Heritage Office 2001, Australia ICOMOS 2013



2 Statutory framework

This assessment will support a planning proposal to be assessed under Part 4.36 of the EP&A Act. In NSW cultural heritage is managed in a three-tiered system: National, state, and local. Certain sites and items may require management under all three systems or only under one or two. The following discussion aims to outline the various levels of protection and approvals required to make changes to cultural heritage in the state.

2.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (EPBC Act) is the national Act protecting the natural and cultural environment. The EPBC Act is administered by the Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW). The EPBC Act establishes two heritage lists for the management of the natural and cultural environment:

- The NHL contains items that have been assessed to be of outstanding significance and define ‘critical moments in our development as a nation’.³
- The CHL contains items that are natural and cultural heritage places on Commonwealth land, in Commonwealth waters or are owned or managed by the Commonwealth. A place or item on the CHL has been assessed as possessing ‘significant’ heritage value.⁴

A search of the CHL did not yield any results within or adjacent to the study area.

A search of the NHL identified that the study area is located within:

- Sydney Cultural Crescent Rock Art (NSW).

The Sydney Cultural Crescent Rock Art is an area currently under assessment, listed on the Australian Heritage Councils Finalised Priority Assessment List for the NHL for 2022-21. It is described as:

“Sydney Cultural Rock Art site is one of the best and most comprehensive representation of rock art in Australia.” (The City’s Growth, 1917)

It is included for priority assessment:

“Based on the information considered by the Australian Heritage Council, the place may meet one or more of the National Heritage criteria. This place may have outstanding heritage value to the nation due the place’s significant density of rock art over area of approximately 2 million hectares of eastern NSW. Rock art is described by Indigenous elders as their history books, with the largest sites being libraries and provides a tangible record of the Aboriginal peoples’ traditions, presence, cultural practices and knowledge systems.” (Australian Heritage Council 2021)

The assessment completion date is 30 June 2025.

³ ‘About National Heritage’ <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/national/index.html>

⁴ ‘Commonwealth Heritage List Criteria’

<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/about/commonwealth/criteria.html>

2.2 NSW Heritage Act 1977

Heritage in NSW is principally protected by the Heritage Act (as amended) which was passed for the purpose of conserving items of environmental heritage of NSW. Environmental heritage is broadly defined under Section 4 of the Heritage Act as consisting of the following items:

'those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or Local heritage significance'

The Act is administered by the Heritage Council, under delegation by the Heritage Division, Heritage NSW. The Heritage Act is designed to protect both known heritage items (such as standing structures) and items that may not be immediately obvious (such as potential archaeological remains or 'relics'). Different parts of the Heritage Act deal with different situations and types of heritage and the Act provides several mechanisms by which items and places of heritage significance may be protected.

2.2.1 State Heritage Register

Protection of items of State significance is by nomination and listing on the SHR created under Part 3A of the Heritage Act. The Register came into effect on 2 April 1999. The Register was established under the *Heritage Amendment Act 1998*. There are no items or conservation areas listed on the SHR within or adjacent to the study area.

2.2.2 Archaeological relics

Section 139 of the Heritage Act protects archaeological 'relics' from being 'exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed' by the disturbance or excavation of land. This protection extends to the situation where a person has 'reasonable cause to suspect' that archaeological remains may be affected by the disturbance or excavation of the land. This section applies to all land in NSW that is not included on the SHR.

Amendments to the Heritage Act made in 2009 changed the definition of an archaeological 'relic' under the Act. A 'relic' is defined by the Heritage Act as:

'Any deposit, object or material evidence:

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

(b) Which is of State or Local significance'.

It should be noted that not all remains that would be considered archaeological are relics under the NSW Heritage Act. Advice given in the Archaeological Significance Assessment Guidelines is that a 'relic' would be viewed as a chattel and it is stated that,

'In practice, an important historical archaeological site will be likely to contain a range of different elements as vestiges and remnants of the past. Such sites will include 'relics' of significance in the form of deposits, artefacts, objects and usually also other material evidence from demolished buildings, works or former structures which provide evidence of prior occupations but may not be "relics".⁵

If a relic, including shipwrecks in NSW waters (that is rivers, harbours, lakes, and enclosed bays) is located, the discoverer is required to notify the NSW Heritage Council.

Section 139 of the Heritage Act requires any person who knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that their proposed works will expose or disturb a 'relic' to first obtain an Excavation Permit from the Heritage Council of NSW (pursuant to Section 140 of the Act) unless there is an applicable exception (pursuant to Section

⁵ NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009, p.7

139(4)). Excavation permits are issued by the Heritage Council of NSW in accordance with Sections 60 or 140 of the Heritage Act.

Exceptions under Section 139(4) to the standard Section 140 process exist for applications that meet the appropriate criterion. The Section 139(4) self-assessment provides an argument for an exception from the requirement to obtain a Section 140 permit and reflects the nature of the impact and the significance of the relics or potential relics being impacted upon.

If it has been determined an exception is appropriate and, during the development, substantial intact archaeological relics of state or local significance, not identified in the archaeological assessment or statement required by this exception, are unexpectedly discovered during excavation, work must cease in the affected area and the Heritage Office must be notified in writing in accordance with Section 146 of the Heritage Act. Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and, possibly, an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area.

2.2.3 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers

Section 170 of the Heritage Act requires that culturally significant items or places managed or owned by Government agencies are listed on departmental Heritage and Conservation Register. Information on these registers has been prepared in accordance with Heritage Division guidelines.

A search of available registers did not yield any results for items within or adjacent to the study area.

2.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

2.3.1 North Sydney Local Environmental Plan

The North Sydney LEP contains schedules of heritage items that are managed by the controls in the instrument. There are no registered archaeological sites within the study area, however North Sydney Council have placed the following buildings and land under an IHO:

- 82, 84, 86 and 88 Parraween Street, Cremorne Lots 1–4 DP 19887 (IHO No. 4/2022). These buildings are located within the study area (NSW Government Gazette, Number 534-Planning and Heritage, Thursday 17 November 2022).
- 50, 52, 54, 56, 70, 72, 78 and 80 Parraween Street, Cremorne (IHO No 3/2022). These buildings are located within the study area (NSW Government Gazette, Number 531-Planning and Heritage, Friday 11 November 2022).

The IHO is a temporary measure that prevents the demolition of the building on the subject land and enables Council to undertake a detailed heritage assessment of the property and determine if it should be listed as a Heritage Item under North Sydney LEP. This interim order is in accordance with Section 25 of the Heritage Act and subject to meeting the Conditions of Schedule 2 of the Order (North Sydney Council 2022).

2.3.2 North Sydney Development Control Plan

The heritage concepts from a DCP allows local city councils to offer guidelines and restrictions for new developments to identify, conserve, preserve, and protect areas and items of local heritage value.

Section 3.3.2 of the *North Sydney Development Control Plan 2013* has several conditions which relate to heritage items, properties within the vicinity of a heritage item or land within a conservation area. However no archaeological specific controls are included within this section of the DCP.

Section 13.4 outlines that development within the vicinity of heritage items is required to consider the potential for new work to impact on the heritage item's setting. While also targeted at built heritage items, it

does have the caveat that states a Heritage Impact Statement may be required with the following provision in relation to archaeology:

- Protect and allow interpretation of archaeological features (as appropriate and relevant).

2.4 Summary of heritage listings

A summary of heritage listings within and in the vicinity of the study area is presented in Table 1 and Figure 4. None of the listed heritage items are archaeological. It should also be noted that only determined heritage items are shown in Figure 4.

Table 1 Summary of heritage listings within the study area

Site number	Site name	Address / Property description	Location from study area	Listings: Individual item	Significance	Located within the study area (Y/N)
N/A	Sydney Cultural Crescent Rock Art (NSW)	N/A	Inclusive of the study area	NHL Finalised Priority Assessment List	National	Y
IHO No. 4/2022	82, 84, 86 and 88 Parraween Street, Cremorne	82, 84, 86 and 88 Parraween Street, Cremorne Lots 1-4 DP 19887	Located within the study area	Government Gazette	TBD	Y
IHO No 3/2022	50, 52, 54, 56, 70, 72, 78 and 80 Parraween Street, Cremorne	50, 52, 54, 56, 70, 72, 78 and 80 Parraween Street, Cremorne	Located within the study area	Government Gazette	TBD	Y

3 Historical context

Historical research has been undertaken to identify the land use history of the study area, to isolate key phases in its history and to identify the location of any built heritage or archaeological resources which may be associated with the study area. The historical research places the history of the study area into the broader context of North Sydney.

3.1 Aboriginal past

The study area is within Cammeraygal country. The coastal Aboriginal people of Sydney held strong relationships with other coastal groups north and south of Sydney, with less involvement with the inland Aboriginal peoples of the greater Sydney area.⁶ This area has been termed the Affiliated Coastal Zone by Irish,⁷ and which spans from around Port Stephens in the north to Shoalhaven in the south and extending into the Southern Highlands. Clan members intermarried (for example, Barangaroo, a Cammeraygaleon woman, and Woollarawarre Bennelong, a Wangal man), with the children of these marriages having connections, rights, and responsibilities to their parent's clan estates, and potentially even those of their grandparents and other ancestors. However, individuals also held access rights beyond their familial relationships.⁸ It is estimated that the Aboriginal population around Sydney was between 1,500 and 3,000 people, with the Cammeraygal people numbering as many as 50 or 60.⁹

Ethnographic sources in the vicinity of the study area have mostly focused on the activities of the Ku-ring-gai people, who occupied an area stretching from the north shore of Sydney Harbour to Broken Bay. Two groups of Aboriginal people occupied the north shore and made a part of the larger Ku-ring-gai people: the Cammeraygal; and the Wallumedegal.¹⁰ Governor Arthur Phillip reported on the Cammeraygal people in 1790:

...About the north-west part of this harbour there is the tribe which is mentioned as being very powerful, either from their numbers or abilities of their chief. The district is called Cammerra, the head of the tribe is named Cammerragal, by which the name the men of that tribe are distinguished... the opposite shore is called Wallumetta, and the tribe, Wallumedegal...¹¹

Most early European colonial observations focused on the larger Kuring-gai peoples fishing practices, noting that the majority of their diet consisted of fish.¹² Watkin Tench noted his opinion that the Cammeraygal people held the best fishing areas within Port Jackson. He recorded that women made and used fishing lines (kurrajong cabbage tree bark, flax, animal fur or grasses) and turban shell hooks (burra), catching fish from canoes (nowie), while men made spears, wooden tools and wooden weapons, spearing fish from the shore. It has been noted that women were seen fishing from their nowie in the harbour until at least the 1820s, also when they stop appearing in artworks. A party of Russian visitors in 1820 recorded that a group of north shore Aboriginal people visited their camp at Kirribilli, possibly the Cammeraygal or the neighbouring Borogegal; subsequently, the women went to fish and the men made fishing implements. Sometimes, to

⁶ Irish 2017, pp. 17–9, Karskens 2009, p. 42, Attenbrow 2010, p. 28

⁷ Irish 2017

⁸ Irish 2017, pp. 17–9, 24–5, Attenbrow 2010, p. 22

⁹ Attenbrow 2002, pp. 17–23, 29

¹⁰ North Sydney Council n.d., Hoskins 2019, p. 3, Attenbrow 2010, p. 22

¹¹ *Historical Records of NSW*, Volume 1, p. 309

¹² Conyers 1990, p. 13

attract fish to their location, food, shellfish and sea urchins were thrown into the water.¹³ In particular, Tench observed that 'the fish hooks are chopped with stone out a particular shell, and afterwards rubbed until they become smooth...considering the quickness with which they are finished the excellence of the work, if it be inspected, is admirable'.¹⁴ Collins also noted that women sang together as they fished, keeping time with the paddles as they rowed.¹⁵ A 19th century engraving, most likely a copy of artwork made during an 1802 visit by the French to Sydney Harbour, shows a man holding a four-pronged fishing spear and a shield, and also has white clay body markings and a head cloth; Hoskins states that the spear is typical of those spears used by Harbour peoples, while the body markings, head cloth, decoration and shape of the shield are also characteristic of coastal peoples.¹⁶ Some of the species caught include leatherjacket, snapper and bream, as well as rock oysters, clams, cockles and mussels. Evidence of these meals are seen in the shell middens which dot the North Sydney foreshore.¹⁷

The colonial government began granting land portions on the north shore to European people from 1795. The first consisted of 30 acres (12 hectares) at Kirribilli, with another 90 acres (36 hectares) granted in 1800 within the same area. In 1814, a 700 acres (283 hectares) grant extending from Neutral Bay to Middle Harbour was made, followed by a grant of 80 acres (32 hectares) at Warungareeyuh (Blues Point). In the next five years, 524 acres (212 hectares) was granted, part of which contained Monte Campus and today encompasses Wollstonecraft, Waverton and parts of Crows Nest. It has been estimated that these grants amounted to half of the Cammeraygal lands on the northern shore of the harbour.¹⁸

¹³ Hoskins 2019, pp. 12, 19, Irish 2017, p. 12, Karskens 2009, pp. 40, 352, 437, 439

¹⁴ Tench 1979, p. 284

¹⁵ Karskens 2009, p. 404

¹⁶ Hoskins 2019, p. 13

¹⁷ Hoskins 2019, p. 12

¹⁸ Hoskins 2019, pp. 18–9

3.2 Chronology of the study area

For a detailed history please see Appendix 1 The maps showing structures appearing for the first time are presented in this section, additional plans and photographs are detailed in Appendix 1 Based upon the historical research presented it is possible to summarise the chronology of the structures within the study area, presented in Table 2. It should be noted that structures that are labelled date demolished N/A are still standing within the study area.

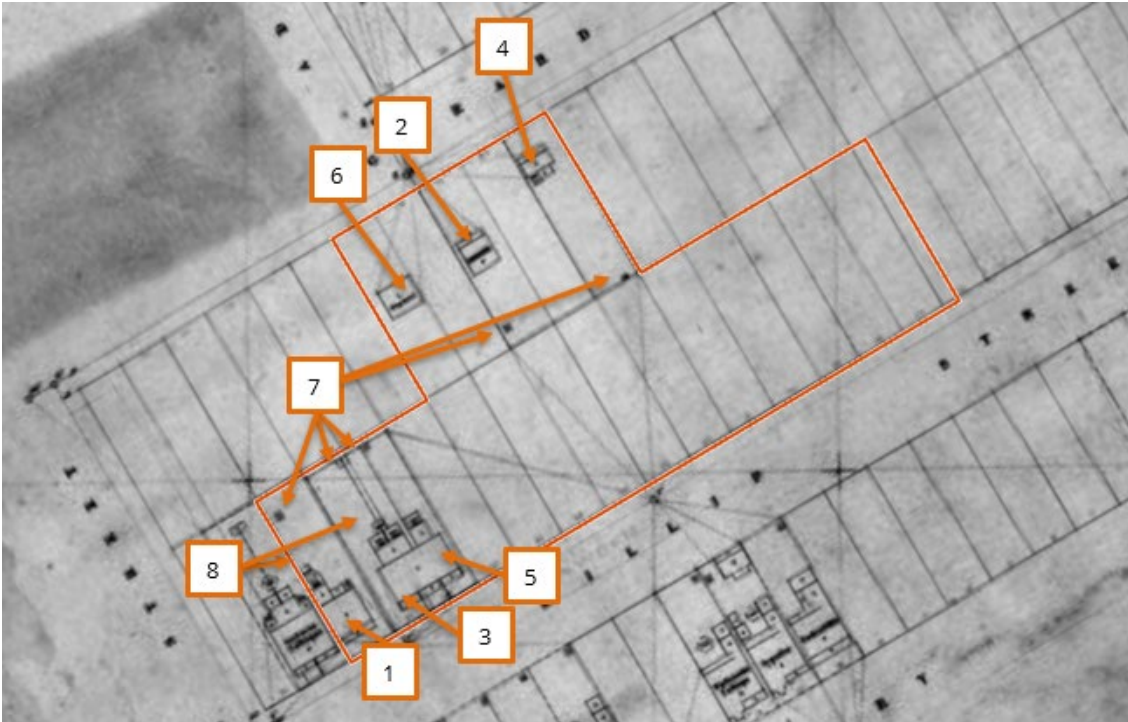


Photo 1 Plan of North Sydney from the Sydney Water Archives dated to 1891, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, PWDS1544-S1020)



Photo 2 Blackwattle plan of Parraween Estate n.d., with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, BLKWTL654)



Photo 3 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1943, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)



Photo 4 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1955, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)



Photo 5 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1971, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)



Photo 6 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1986, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)



Photo 7 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1991, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)



Photo 8 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 2005, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)



Photo 9 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 2005, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)

Table 2 Chronological development of the study area

No.	Lot	Street address	Structure	Date constructed	Date demolished (if known)	Photo (first appears)
1	Lot 30	50 Parraween Street	Fisher brick house with front and back veranda, brick kitchen, open shed and water tank	Pre-1880	N/A	Photo 1
2	Lot 79 and 80	59–57 Gerard Street	'Louisville', Cosgrove weatherboard house with front veranda and sandstone front	Pre-1880	Pre-1955	Photo 1
3	Lot 29	52 Parraween Street	Connor brick house with front and back veranda, open sheds and water tank to rear. Attached to [5]	Pre-1880	N/A	Photo 1
4	Lot 81	67 Gerard Street	Oliver weatherboard house with front and back veranda	Pre-1880	Pre-1910–1920	Photo 1
5	Lot 28 and 29	54–56 Parraween Street	Brick house with front and back veranda, open shed to rear	c. 1888	N/A	Photo 1
6	Lot 77	59–61 Gerard Street	'Dilapidated' brick ruins	Pre-1880	Pre-1900	Photo 1
7	Lot 30, 29, 28, 77, 79 and 81	50–56 Parraween Street and 59 to 67 Gerard Street	Brick and weatherboard outhouses	Pre-1891	Pre-1900–1955	Photo 1
8	Lot 30 and 29	50 and 52 Parraween Street	Water tanks	Pre-1891	Early 1900s	Photo 1
9	Lot 23–27	58–78 Parraween Street	Blackman brick cottages with front veranda	1906	N/A	Photo 2
10	Lot 17–20	84–88 Parraween Street	Harbutt Brothers brick cottages with front veranda	1907	N/A	Photo 2
11	Lot 20–22	80 and 82 Parraween Street	Later Blackman brick cottage with front veranda	1909	N/A	Photo 40
12	Lot 77 and 78	59–61 Gerard Street	Brick residence with front veranda	Pre-1910	Pre-1971	Photo 2
13	Lot 79	5–61 Gerard Street	Brick residence with front veranda	Pre-1910	Pre-1971	Photo 2

No.	Lot	Street address	Structure	Date constructed	Date demolished (if known)	Photo (first appears)
14	Lot 80	63 and 65 Gerard Street	Brick residence with front veranda	Pre-1910	N/A	Photo 2
15	Lot 81	67 Gerard Street	Brick residence with front veranda	Pre-1910	N/A	Photo 2
16	All lots	-	Water pipes	Pre-1910	N/A	-
17	Lot 29	52 Parraween Street	Shed at rear of Lot 29	Pre-1943	N/A	Photo 3
18	Lot 77	59-61 Gerards Street	Shed at rear of Lot 77	Pre-1943	N/A	Photo 4
19	Lot 26	66 Parraween Street	Sewerage Easement	Pre-1961	N/A	-
20	Lots 77, 78 and 79	59-61 Gerard Street	Modern apartment block in north-west	Pre-1971	N/A	Photo 6
21	Lot 21	78 and 80 Parraween Street	Water pipe	1983	N/A	Photo 5
22	Lots 17-27	58-88 Parraween Street	Blackman and Harbutt Brothers various modern extensions	Pre-1991	N/A	Photo 6
23	Lot 30	50 Parraween Street	Residential extension and shed at the rear of 50 Parraween Street	Pre-1991	N/A	Photo 6
24	Lot 17	88 Parraween Street	Shed at back of 88 Parraween Street	Pre-1986	N/A	Photo 7
25	Lot 29	52 Parraween Stret	Residential extension and shed at the rear of 52 Parraween Street	Pre-1991	N/A	Photo 7
26	Lot 20 and 22	82 and 74 Parraween Stret	Residential extensions—82 and 74 Parraween Street	Pre-2005	N/A	Photo 8
27	Lot 29	52 Parraween Street	Residential extension at the rear of 52 Parraween Street	Pre-2005	N/A	Photo 9
28	Lot 23 and Lot 28	72 and 56 Parraween Street	Residential extensions—72 and 56 Parraween Street	Pre-2023	N/A	Photo 9

3.3 Research themes

Contextual analysis is undertaken to place the history of a particular site within relevant historical contexts to gauge how typical or unique the history of a particular site is. This is usually ascertained by gaining an understanding of the history of a site in relation to the broad historical themes characterising Australia at the time. Such themes have been established by the Australian Heritage Council and the Heritage Office and are outlined in synoptic form in Historical Themes.¹⁹

There are 38 State historical themes which have been developed for NSW,²⁰ as well as six National historical themes. These broader themes are usually referred to when developing sub-themes for a local area to ensure they complement the overall thematic framework for the broader region.

A review of the contextual history in conjunction with the local historical thematic history²¹ has identified two main national historical themes which relates to the occupational history of the study area, spanning eight state themes and a range of local themes. This is summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 Identified historical themes for the study area

Australian theme	NSW theme	Local theme
Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
	Land tenure	Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal
Developing Australia's cultural life	Domestic life	Activities associated with creating, maintaining, living in and working around houses and institutions.

¹⁹ Australian Heritage Council 2022

²⁰ NSW Heritage Council 2001

²¹ Kass 2005

4 Physical analysis

This section discusses the nature and extent of potential historical archaeological resources within the study area through an analysis of the historical information (Section 3, Appendix 1), the development and use of the study area and an inspection of the current conditions of the site. Both observed and documented evidence are utilised to gain an understanding of any disturbance that could impact on the integrity of the archaeological profiles.

4.1 Archaeological inspection

An archaeological inspection of the study area was undertaken on 18 May 2023 and 1 June 2023 by Ashley Bridge (Senior Heritage Consultant). The principal aims of the survey were to identify any archaeological values associated with the study area and assess whether there is potential for subsurface evidence of historical structures to remain intact. Built heritage did not form a part of the scope of this assessment.

Many of the buildings originally constructed within the study area currently remain. This includes structures [1] [3] [5] that were constructed pre-1890 at 50 to 56 Parraween Street (Photo 10, Photo 11). The survey also confirmed that disturbances at the rear of these properties are likely superficial (Photo 12, Photo 13, Photo 14). These disturbances include concrete and paved areas, sheds, landscaping and gardening. These disturbances are likely to have had minimal impact on the potential remains and associated deposits of outhouses [7] and water tanks [8] that were originally associated with the pre-1890 residences.



Photo 10 The original pre 1890 brick residence [1] at 50 Parraween Street



Photo 11 The original pre 1890 brick residences [3] and [5] constructed at 52 to 56 Parraween Street



Photo 12 Garden at the rear of 54 Parraween Street



Photo 13 Shed located at the rear of 50 Parraween Street



Photo 14 Concrete driveway at 50 Parraween Street and brick structure at rear of 52 Parraween Street

The original c.1900 brick residential structures [9] [11] [10] that were constructed located along 58 to 88 Parraween Street (Photo 15) also remain. The survey confirmed and identified various modern extensions and additions that have been constructed at both the front and rear of these properties (Photo 16 and Photo 17).



Photo 15 Residential property at 88 Parraween Street [10] located within the study area



Photo 16 Modern alterations to buildings at 86 Parraween Street [10] including carport and concreted driveway



Photo 17 Modern extensions at the rear of 74 and 76 Parraween Street [26]

The brick residences constructed in c.1910 [14] [15] remain within 63 to 67 Gerard Street (Photo 18). The construction of these buildings would have likely caused disturbance to remains and subsurface deposits associated with the pre 1890 structures [2] and [4] that were once located there. The survey confirmed that limited disturbance is visible at the rear of these properties, providing the potential for subsurface remains and deposits of the pre 1890 outhouses [7] to be retained (Photo 19).



Photo 18 Brick residence [14] constructed c.1910 at 65 Gerard Street



Photo 19 Grass area and garden at the rear of 67 Gerard Street

There have been multiple phases of development associated with residential infrastructure, with much of the modern development resulting in disturbance to earlier historical structures that were once present within the study area. This is particularly the case along Gerard Street where modern units [20] have been constructed at 59-61 Gerard Street (Photo 20). The construction of this building and associated infrastructure would have likely cause significant subsurface disturbance. The land surrounding the unit complex has been concreted. This has likely caused only superficial impacts and allowed for the potential retention of historical structures [2] [6] [7] [12] [13] and deposits beneath.



Photo 20 Modern units and concreted carpark [20] located at 59-61 Gerard Street

The presence of general disturbances including sub-surface services, footpaths, paved and concreted areas, gardens, sheds, and driveways was also located throughout the study area (Photo 21, Photo 22 and Photo 23).



Photo 21 Footpaths, modern fencing and gardens located along property boundaries



Photo 22 Landscaping and resurfacing at the rear of property at 80 Parraween Street



Photo 23 Decking and shed at rear of 72 Parraween Street

4.2 Historical archaeological potential

Archaeological potential is defined as the likelihood that an area may contain physical evidence related to earlier phases of occupation, activity and/or development. Physical evidence is often identified in the form of structural remains and footings, occupation deposits, artefacts and/or features. These archaeological remains are irreplaceable and have the potential to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of early history using information not otherwise available.

This section discusses the archaeological resource within the study area. The purpose of the analysis is to outline what archaeological deposits, features, relics or works are likely to be present within the study area. The assessment of archaeological potential has been divided into three categories:

- **High archaeological potential**—based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this report there is a high degree of certainty that archaeologically significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.

- **Moderate archaeological potential**—based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is probable that archaeological significant remains relating to this period, theme or event could be present within the study area.
- **Low archaeological potential**—based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is unlikely that archaeological significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.

4.2.1 Archaeological resource

This section discusses the archaeological resource within the study area. The purpose of the analysis is to outline what archaeological deposits or structures are likely to be present within the study area and how these relate to the history of land use associated with the study area.

The historical context presented in this report indicates that the study area has been used for domestic/residential purposes since it was initially granted to Alfred Thrupp in 1830.

4.2.1.1 Phase 1—Early development (1880–1900)

The historical context presented in Section 3 and Appendix 1 Detailed history indicates that development occurred within the study area as early as the 1880s. The original structures located at 50 to 56 Parraween Street [1] [3] [5] remain within the study area and as such have no archaeological potential.

However, the original residences along Gerard Street [2] [4] and [6] were demolished by the mid-1900s for modern developments. Archaeological resources associated with Phase 1 of the study area's use are outlined in Table 4. These all relate to domestic life and land use.

Table 4 Archaeological resources of structures associated with Phase 1

No.	Building or event	Potential archaeological resources	Date constructed	Date demolished
2	Cosgrove fence and building	Building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, structural post holes, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces, underfloor occupation deposits from verandah, fencing postholes.	Pre-1880	Pre-1955
4	Oliver house and fence	Building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, structural post holes, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces, underfloor occupation deposits from verandah, fencing postholes.	Pre-1880	Pre-1910–1920
6	Brick ruins	Building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces.	Pre-1880	Pre-1900
7	Outhouses	Brick or stone structural remains, rubbish deposits.	Pre-1891	Pre-1900–1955
8	Water tanks	Structural remains of the tank, rubbish deposits	Pre-1891	Early 1900s
N/A	N/A	Compacted yard surface deposits, rubbish pits in the yard, levelling cuts and fill deposits.	Pre-1880	Unknown

4.2.1.2 Phase 2—Residential development (1900–1950)

The majority of structures remaining within the study area were constructed in the early 1900s by Mary Blackman [9] [11] and the Harbutt Brothers [10]. Several brick residences constructed along Gerard Street also remain [14] [15] along with several services and sheds constructed at the rear of properties [16–19]. As such these do not have potential archaeological remains. Potential archaeological remains from this phase are associated with the brick residences built pre-1910, [12] and [13] outlined in Table 5. The archaeological remains would relate to domestic life and land use.

Table 5 Archaeological resources of structures associated with Phase 2

No.	Building or event	Probable features	Date constructed	Date demolished
12	Brick residence	Building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, structural post holes, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces, underfloor occupation deposits from verandah, fencing postholes.	Pre-1910	Pre-1971
13	Brick residence	Building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, structural post holes, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces, underfloor occupation deposits from verandah, fencing postholes.	Pre-1910	Pre-1971
N/A	N/A	Compacted yard surface deposits, rubbish pits in the yard, levelling cuts and fill deposits.	Pre-1910	Unknown

4.2.1.3 Phase 3—Modern development (1950–current)

Significant development has occurred within the study area during Phase 3 of its use. This includes the demolition of original structures [2] [4] and [6] and the construction of modern buildings, sheds and services [19–22] which still remain. Many of these new buildings are constructed of brick (possibly with timber frame and on concrete slabs). This phase also includes various extensions and smaller yard structures such as sheds [23–29] for a number of houses constructed during Phase 2 [9] [10] and [11] of the study area’s use underwent development through extensions, all of which remain within the study area.

4.2.2 Integrity of sub-surface deposits

There have been various phases of development within the study area which has the potential to disturb previous phases of archaeological resources. The development of the various phases can be seen in Table 6 and Figure 5.

4.2.2.1 Phase 1—Early development (1880–1900)

The initial houses [2] [4] [6] and [8] were demolished during Phase 2 occupation of the study area and replaced by brick houses [12] [13] [14] and [15]. Subsequently, [12] and [13] were demolished and replaced with the apartment block [20]. This means there have been two structures built on top of [2] and [6], and one structure on top of [4]. This would reduce the integrity of any archaeological remains of the original structures, it is assumed the [2] and [6] would be more heavily impacted than [4] due to the number of disturbances and depth of the foundations of the new buildings. The outhouses [7] have also been shown to have been removed, however limited disturbance area apparent in these areas which included garden landscaping. As outhouses [7] are typically over 1.5 metres deep and, due to there being no substantial

impacts in these areas, the integrity of the below ground remains such as brick or stone structural remains and rubbish deposits is likely to be good.

Disturbances within the rear of 50 to 56 Parraween Street are associated with Phase 3 development include concreted areas, the construction of a sheds, landscaping and gardening. These disturbances are likely superficial, allowing for intact archaeological deposits to remain subsurface of the outhouse [7] and watertank [8] to remain.

4.2.2.2 Phase 2—Residential development (1900–1950)

The construction of the modern units [20] are likely to have caused disturbance to the potential archaeological resources associated with the pre 1910 brick houses [12] and [13]. These houses are however only partially within the footprint of the modern units [20]. Surrounding the modern units, the land has been concreted for a carpark. This has likely caused superficial disturbance and allowed for archaeological deposits to remain intact beneath this concreting.

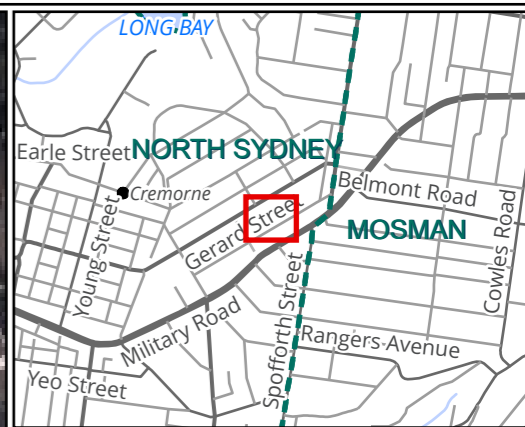
The remaining portions of the study area contain low archaeological potential. While structures constructed within Phase 2 of the study areas use remain [9–19], archaeological deposits associated with this phase would have also been demolished through the installation of services and modern extensions associated with Phase 3 of the study area.

4.2.2.3 Phase 3—Modern development (1950–current)

All structures are still standing from this phase of development.

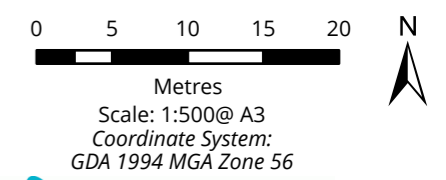
Table 6 Structure timeline per lot and occupational phases within the study areas

Phases	Phase 1						Phase 2								Phase 3			
	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	Present				
Lot 30	[1] [7] [8]												[1] [23]					
Lot 29	[3] [7] [8]						[3] [7] [8] [17]						[3] [24]		[3] [27]			
Lot 28	[5] [7] [8]												[5] [28]					
Lot 27	-	[9]												[9] [22]				
Lot 26	-	[9]						[9] [19]						[9] [19] [22]				
Lot 25	-	[9]												[9] [22]				
Lot 24	-	[9]												[9] [22]				
Lot 23	-	[9]												[9] [22]				
Lot 22	-	[9]														[9] [26]		
Lot 21	-	[11]												[11] [22]				
Lot 20	-	[10]														[10] [26]		
Lot 19	-	[10]												[10] [22]				
Lot 18	-	[10]												[10] [22]				
Lot 17	-	[10]												[10] [24]		[10] [22] [24]		
Lot 77	[6]		[12]				[12] [18]		[20]									
Lot 78	-	-					[12]											
Lot 79	[2] [7]		[13]															
Lot 80			[14]															
Lot 81	[4] [7]		[15]															

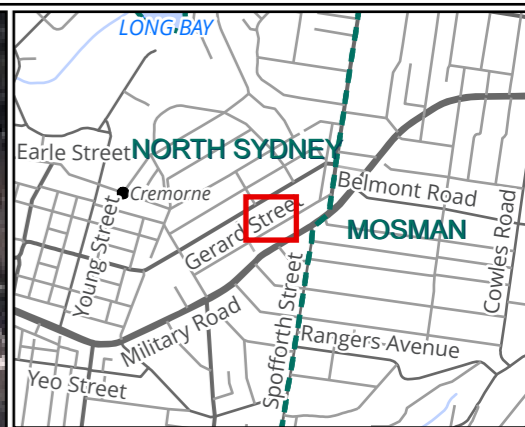


- Legend**
- Study area
 - Historical structures**
 - Phase 1

Figure 5.1 Historical structures
Phase 1

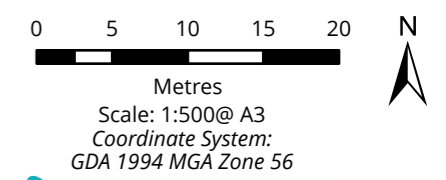


Matter: 38545, Date: 10 November 2023,
Drawn by: AM, Checked by: CG, Last edited by: amackegard
Location: P:\38500s\38545\Mapping\
38545_SeniorsLivingVillage, Layout: 38545_HHA_F5_HistoricalStructures

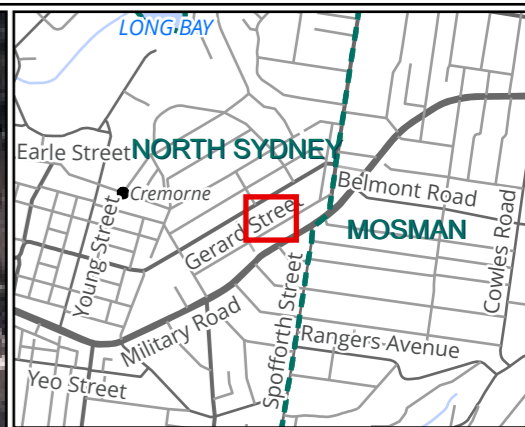


- Legend**
- Study area
 - Historical structures**
 - Phase 2

Figure 5.2 Historical structures
Phase 2

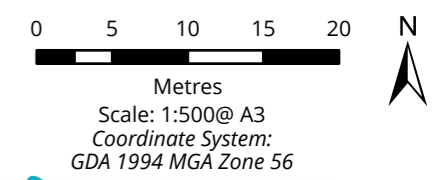


Matter: 38545, Date: 10 November 2023,
Drawn by: AM, Checked by: CG, Last edited by: amackegard
Location: P:\38500s\38545\Mapping\
38545_SeniorsLivingVillage, Layout: 38545_HHA_F5_HistoricalStructures



- Legend**
- Study area
 - Historical structures**
 - Phase 1
 - Phase 2

Figure 5.3 Historical structures Phase 1 and 2



Matter: 38545, Date: 10 November 2023,
 Drawn by: AM, Checked by: CG, Last edited by: amackegard
 Location: P:\38500s\38545\Mapping\
 38545_SeniorsLivingVillage, Layout: 38545_HHA_F5_HistoricalStructures

4.2.3 Research potential

Archaeological research potential refers to the ability of archaeological evidence to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source, and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site. Archaeological research potential differs from archaeological potential in that the presence of an archaeological resource (i.e., archaeological potential) does not mean that it can provide any additional information that increases our understanding of a site or the past (i.e., archaeological research potential).

The research potential of a site is also affected by the integrity of the archaeological resource within a study area. If a site is disturbed, then vital contextual information that links material evidence to a stratigraphic sequence may be missing and it may be impossible to relate material evidence to activities on a site. This is generally held to reduce the ability of an archaeological site to answer research questions.

Assessment of the research potential of a site also relates to the level of existing documentation of a site and of the nature of the research done so far (the research framework), to produce a 'knowledge' pool to which research into archaeological remains can add.

Building settlements, towns, and cities—Towns, suburbs, and villages

The study area makes up part of one of the early land subdivisions within North Sydney and the original subdivision of the Parraween Estate. A number of residential properties were constructed as a part of the initial subdivision of the land, associated with residences [1] [3] and [5] along Parraween Street, and [2] [4] and [6] along Gerard Street, which are documented on early maps and plans of the Parraween Estate. The original residences [1] [3] and [5] also remain along Parraween Street.

The study area may contain limited archaeological resources associated with these structures as [2] and [6] have been heavily impacted by two different buildings. However, the house [4] outhouses [7] and water tanks [8] have the potential to have partially survived in a partially disturbed context. The potential archaeological resource including various types of deposits which may contain artefacts may provide information about their inhabitants. If present, archaeological resources could include building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, structural post holes, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces, underfloor occupation deposits from verandah, fencing postholes, structural remains of the tank or outhouse and rubbish deposits. These resources could provide new information regarding the construction of the buildings and the lives, socioeconomic status and identities of the individuals who occupied the properties.

There is also the potential of remains from several houses from Phase 2, [12] and [13]. However, these were built in a later period where life in Australia was well documented, and therefore have limited resource potential as information can be found elsewhere.

Building settlements, towns, and cities—Land tenure

As noted above, the study area makes up part of one of the early land subdivisions within North Sydney and the original subdivision of the Parraween Estate. Early property boundaries from the first subdivision of land within study area are well documented within early maps and plans and have the potential to remain. Archaeological resources associated with this historical theme, if present, would likely consist of fence lines and post holes marking lot boundaries.

Developing Australia's cultural life—Domestic life

The primary use of the land within the study area has been residential occupation. A wide range of individuals and families have resided within the numerous properties that have been constructed and still exist within the study area. Should archaeological resources such as rubbish pits, underfloor occupation deposits,

outhouse (cesspit) or water tank deposits associated with these groups be present in the study area, they may contain artefacts which could allow for analysis of the domestic lives of the different groups of people who resided within the study area up until the late-19th century. Domestic items can often reveal information about consumption habits and practices (food and drink, goods and services), occupations and activities, as well as status, aspiration and identity. This information could contribute to collective knowledge of the North Sydney region residents of varying status and occupation during the early colonial period and mid- to late-19th century. This could then be compared with other sites, both similar and different, within Sydney and other parts of NSW.

4.2.4 Summary of archaeological potential

Through an analysis of the above factors, a number of assumptions have been made relating to the archaeological potential of the study area, these are presented in Table 7 and Figure 6.

The assessment of archaeological potential has been divided into three categories:

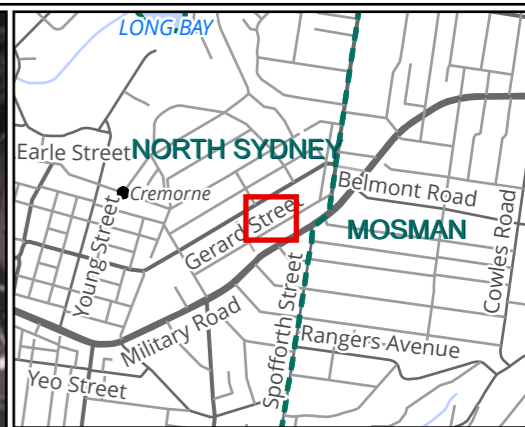
- **High archaeological potential**—based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this report there is a high degree of certainty that archaeologically significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.
- **Moderate archaeological potential**—based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is probable that archaeological significant remains relating to this period, theme or event could be present within the study area.
- **Low archaeological potential**—based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is unlikely that archaeological significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.

Please note that Table 7 only contains an assessment of demolished structures identified within the background research, as well as other general archaeological resources which may be present throughout the study area. Extant structures are not discussed.

Table 7 Assessment of archaeological potential

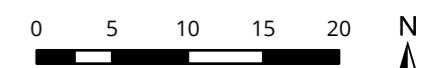
No.	Building or event	Probable features	Date constructed	Date demolished (if known)	Archaeological potential
2	Cosgrove fence and building	Building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, structural post holes, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces, underfloor occupation deposits from verandah, fencing postholes.	Pre-1880	Pre-1955	Low
4	Oliver house and fence	Building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, structural post holes, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces, underfloor occupation deposits from verandah, fencing postholes.	Pre-1880	Pre-1910–1920	Moderate
6	Brick ruins	Building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces	Pre-1880	Pre-1910–1920	Low

No.	Building or event	Probable features	Date constructed	Date demolished (if known)	Archaeological potential
7	Outhouses	Brick or stone structural remains, rubbish deposits.	Pre-1891	c.1900 to 1950	High
8	Water tanks	Structural remains of the tank, rubbish deposits	Pre-1891	c.1900	High
12	Brick residence	Building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, structural post holes, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces, underfloor occupation deposits from verandah, fencing postholes.	Pre-1910	Pre-1971	Moderate
13	Brick residence	Building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, structural post holes, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces, underfloor occupation deposits from verandah, fencing postholes.	~Pre-1910	Pre-1971	Moderate
N/A	N/A	Compacted yard surface deposits, rubbish pits in the yard, levelling cuts and fill deposits.	Pre-1880	Unknown	Low
N/A	N/A	Compacted yard surface deposits, rubbish pits in the yard, levelling cuts and fill deposits.	Pre-1910	Unknown	Low



- Legend**
- Study area
- Archaeological potential**
- High
 - Moderate
 - Low

Figure 6 Assessment of archaeological potential



Metres
 Scale: 1:500@ A3
 Coordinate System:
 GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56



Matter: 38545, Date: 07 November 2023,
 Drawn by: AM, Checked by: CG, Last edited by: amackegard
 Location: P:\38500s\38545\Mapping\
 38545_SeniorsLivingVillage, Layout: 38545_HHA_F6_Potential

5 Significance assessment

An assessment of significance is undertaken to explain why a place is important and to enable appropriate site management to be determined.

The Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013 (the Burra Charter) defines cultural significance as meaning 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations' (Article 1.2). The Burra Charter was written to explain the basic principles and procedures that should be followed when managing important places. Cultural significance is defined as being present in the 'fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. The fabric of a place refers to its physical material and can include built elements, sub surface remains and natural material.²²

The significance of Aboriginal cultural heritage within the study area has not been undertaken as part of this report. This has been developed separately as part of the Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment.

5.1 The basis of a heritage significance assessment in NSW

The NSW Heritage Manual (1996) published by the then NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, outlines the process for conducting assessments of heritage significance. The manual provides a set of specific criteria and guidelines for assessing the significance of an item.

The Heritage Council of NSW recognises four levels of significance for heritage in NSW: Local, State, National and World. An item has local heritage significance when it is important to the local area. An item has state heritage significance when it is important to the development and culture of NSW. The seven criteria used by the NSW Heritage Council as an assessment format within NSW are outlined below:

- Criterion (a) - an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (b) - an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (c) - an item is important in demonstrating the aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
- Criterion (d) - an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Criterion (e) - an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (f) - an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
- Criterion (g) - an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments; or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments.

²² Australia ICOMOS 2013a

5.2 NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and relics

Archaeological significance has traditionally been described as a measure by which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources, to current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines.²³ Archaeological significance has traditionally been linked to archaeological research potential in that 'a site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions...that is scientific significance is defined as research potential.'²⁴

In 2009 the Heritage Council of NSW endorsed the Heritage Branch Department for Planning (now Heritage NSW) guideline 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics' which considers a broader approach to archaeological significance rather than a focus on the research potential of an archaeological site only. It is noted that this archaeological significance assessment assesses the potential historical non-Aboriginal and the potential contact period archaeological potential for the study area.

The following significance assessment is based upon the broader questions detailed in the 2009 endorsed guidelines.

5.2.1 Archaeological research potential (Criterion E)

It is anticipated that the site may yield information that relates to historical (i.e., the occupation history of the site), archaeological (i.e., function and location of buildings and structures) and research-based contexts (i.e., artefactual material which can be analysed).

The study area is likely to contain archaeological material and deposits associated with the early occupation of the site dating to the 1880s. While the residential development of North Sydney is well documented in the historic record and where historical information is available on use of the study area, there are large gaps in information regarding the individuals and daily lives of those who occupied the land. The documentary record often fails to capture the detailed and specific nature of occupation, physical changes over time and everyday activity of sites and individuals which may not be considered traditionally historically noteworthy. The potential archaeological resources located within the study area could provide new information regarding the construction of the buildings and the lives, socioeconomic status and identities of the individuals who occupied the properties. This information could contribute to collective knowledge of the North Sydney region residents of varying status and occupation during the early colonial period and mid- to late-19th century. This could then be compared with other sites, both similar and different, within North Sydney and other parts of NSW. Therefore, the potential archaeological remains satisfies this criterion at a local level.

The potential archaeological remains do not satisfy this criterion at a state level.

5.2.1 Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D)

Archaeological remains that may be present include building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, structural post holes, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces, underfloor occupation deposits, compacted floor or yard surface deposits, rubbish pits, privy, cesspit or water tank rubbish deposits, levelling cuts and fill deposits, fencing postholes, clay pipes and demolished remains of the structures.

While archaeological remains such as these can provide information on the pattern of NSW's cultural history, the history of the site does not indicate a specific association with an individual, event or group of historical importance. Therefore, the potential archaeological remains do not satisfy this criterion at a local or state level.

²³ Bickford & Sullivan 1984, pp.19–26

²⁴ Bickford & Sullivan 1984, pp.23–24

While no community consultation has been undertaken for this report, background research has not indicated that the potential archaeological remains or current structures would have an association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW or the local area.

5.2.2 Aesthetic or technical significance (Criterion C)

Archaeological remains such as those expected to be within the study area are unlikely to demonstrate aesthetic characteristics of a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW or the local area. The potential archaeological remains do not satisfy this criterion at a local or state level.

5.2.3 Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criteria A, C, F & G)

Archaeological remains that may be present within the study area are not uncommon for a site which has been used for residential purposes. These archaeological remains are not uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area's cultural or natural history, and therefore do not demonstrate the past through archaeological remains that cannot be gathered. The potential archaeological remains do not satisfy this criterion at a local or state level.

The historical research and inspection have not indicated that the types of archaeological remains potentially present across the study area within the study area would be important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural places or environments.

The potential archaeological remains do not satisfy this criterion at a local or state level.

5.3 Summary statement of significance

Archaeological remains that may be present within the study area have been identified to contain research potential that may contribute to the understanding of the early individuals who occupied the land within the study area, in addition to the collective knowledge of the occupation of North Sydney during the later colonial period and mid- to late-19th and early 20th century. These archaeological remains are likely to include building foundations and/or footings in stone and/or brick, structural post holes, features or deposits such as paved floor surfaces, underfloor occupation deposits, compacted floor or yard surface deposits, rubbish pits, privy, cesspit or water tank rubbish deposits, levelling cuts and fill deposits, fencing postholes, clay pipes and demolished remains of the structures. Therefore the study area has been assessed to meet Criterion E at a local level.

This assessment has not revealed any evidence of activities, or events occurring within the study area which are historically significant, either to the local area or NSW. The potential archaeological resources are not associated with a significant figure or community group within the local area and possesses low aesthetic value. Therefore the study area does not meet Criteria A, B, C, D, F or G at a state or local level.

6 Conclusions and recommendations

These recommendations have been formulated to respond to client requirements and the significance of the site. They are guided by the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.²⁵

The HAA has identified areas of moderate archaeological potential associated with Phase 1 residential structures [4], Phase 2 residential structures [12] and [13] and areas of high archaeological potential associated with Phase 1 outhouses [7] and water tanks [8] within the study area. Archaeological resources associated with these structures and phases of occupation have been identified to meet Criterion E at a local level. This was due to their potential to contribute to the knowledge of status and occupation within the early colonial period of North Sydney.

6.1 Recommendations

These recommendations have been formulated to respond to client requirements and the significance of the site. They are guided by the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* with the aim of doing as much as necessary to care for the place and make it useable and as little as possible to retain its cultural significance.²⁶

Recommendation 1 Development of an Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology

As areas of moderate and high potential have been identified within the study area, an Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Methodology (ARD&EM) should be developed to establish how to properly manage the potential archaeological remains, which may include testing, monitoring and/or salvage. The ARD&EM should outline specific research questions to guide the excavations.

Recommendation 2 Heritage induction

Due to the potential for unexpected archaeological finds of potentially local heritage significance, all site workers must undertake a heritage induction as part of a Construction Heritage Management Plan to ensure that they are aware of the heritage significance of items and potential archaeological resources within the study, their statutory obligations under the Heritage Act and the penalties for breaching the provisions of the Heritage Act. The heritage induction will also provide information to site workers on potential archaeological items that they may encounter during works, and the steps to take should they be encountered.

Recommendation 3 Discovery of unanticipated historical relics

Relics are historical archaeological resources of local or State significance and are protected in NSW under the Heritage Act. Should unanticipated historical archaeology be discovered during the course of the project, an unexpected finds process should be followed. Works in the vicinity should cease and an archaeologist contacted to make a preliminary assessment of the find.

²⁵ Australia ICOMOS 2013

²⁶ Australia ICOMOS 2013

References

- 'Advertising', 1907., *The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 - 1954)*, accessed 15 October 2023, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/14904393>.
- Architectural Projects 2023. 2086 – 50-88 PARRAWEEN ST & 59-67 GERARD ST, CREMORNE, SENIOR LIVING PRECINCT – HERITAGE IMPACT STATEMENT,.
- Atlas of Living Australia 2021. 7 Heath Road, Leppington NSW 2179, Australia. *All Species List, Atlas of Living Australia*, accessed 5 November 2021, https://biocache.ala.org.au/explore/your-area#-33.9761|150.8079|12|ALL_SPECIES.
- Attenbrow V 2002. *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the archaeological and historical records*, University of New South Wales Press Ltd, Sydney.
- Attenbrow V 2010. *Sydney's Aboriginal Past: Investigating the Archaeological and Historical Records*, 2nd edn, University of New South Wales Press Ltd, Sydney NSW.
- Australia ICOMOS 2013a. *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, Australia ICOMOS, Burwood, VIC.
- Australia ICOMOS 2013b. *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, Australia ICOMOS, Burwood, VIC.
- Australia ICOMOS 2013c. 'The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance', <https://australia.icomos.org/publications/charters/>.
- Australian Heritage Council 2021. *Finalised Priority Assessment List for the National Heritage List for 2020-21*, chrome-extension://efaidnbmninnibpcjpcglclefindmkaj/<https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/env/pages/8ac00639-6069-454e-a191-e6b8a3eed9a2/files/fpal-nhl-2020-21.pdf>.
- Australian Heritage Council 2022. *National Thematic Framework*, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/parks-heritage/heritage/organisations/australian-heritage-council/publications/ahc-thematic-framework>.
- Barnard M 2006. *John Piper (1774 - 1851)*, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, accessed 10 September 2023, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/piper-john-2552>.
- Bickford A & Sullivan S 1984. in Sullivan S, Bowdler S (eds.), *Site Surveys and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology*, Springwood Conference on Australian Prehistory, Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, the Australian National University, Canberra, 23-4.
- Byrne D & Nugent M 2004. *Mapping Attachment: A spatial approach to Aboriginal post-contact heritage*, Department of Environment and Conservation (NSW), Hurstville NSW.
- Chapman G, Murphy C, Tille P, Atkinson G, & Morse RJ 1989. *Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100,000 Sheet map*, Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, Sydney.
- Collins D 1975. *An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales (1802)*, AH and AW Reed, Sydney.

- Conyers B 1990. *Survey for Aboriginal Archaeological Sites: Lane Cove River State Recreation Area*,.
- Davidson JW 1966. *Daniel Cooper (c.1785-1853)*, *Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University*, accessed 10 October 2023, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/cooper-daniel-1919>.
- 'Death of Mr Gerard Phillips', 1892., *Freeman's Journal (Sydney, NSW: 1850-1932)*, accessed 10 October 2023, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/111324649?searchTerm=%22Gerard%20Phillips%22>.
- Godden Mackay Pty Ltd 1993. *North Sydney Heritage Study Review, Final Report*, Report Prepared for North Sydney Council.
- Heritage Office 2001. 'Assessing Heritage Significance', accessed 31 January 2018, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/-/media/OEH/Corporate-Site/Documents/Heritage/assessing-heritage-significance.pdf>.
- Hoskins I 2019. *Aboriginal North Sydney*, North Sydney Council, North Sydney, accessed 5 February 2020, https://www.northsydney.nsw.gov.au/Library_Databases/Heritage_Centre/Leaflets_Walks_Publications/Aboriginal_North_Sydney.
- Irish P 2017. *Hidden in Plain View: The Aboriginal People of Coastal Sydney*, NewSouth Publishing, Sydney.
- JMCHM 2000. *Archaeological Survey for Aboriginal Sites: Proposed Light Industrial Subdivision, 'Austral Site', Mamre Road, Erskine Park, NSW*, Report prepared for Gunninah Environmental Consultants for Austral Brick Company. Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd.
- JMCHM 2008. *Austral Land Mamre Road , Erskine Park Archaeological Salvage Excavations*, Report prepared for Macquarie Goodman. Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management Pty Ltd.
- Karskens G 2009. *The Colony: A History of Early Sydney*, Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest.
- Kass T 2005. *Western Sydney Thematic History. State Heritage Register Project*,.
- Latona Masterman and Associates 1981. *North Sydney Heritage Study*, NSW Heritage Library.
- 'LAW REPORT', 1878., *The Argus (Melbourne, Vic. : 1848 - 1957)*, accessed 13 October 2023, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5946587?searchTerm=%22Caroline%20Faram%22>.
- Macquarie L 1814. 'Points to talk to the Natives upon on at the Meeting on 28 Decr 1814 (SLNSW MSS ADD340)',.
- McCarthy F 1966. 'Bungaree (?-1830)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University*, 1, accessed 5 February 2020, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bungaree-1848>.
- NBRS+Partners 2012a. *Statement of Heritage Impact: Proposed arts + creativity common Monte Sant' Angelo College 188 Mill Street North Sydney NSW 2060*,.
- NBRS+Partners 2012b. *Statement of Heritage Impact, Monte Sant Angelo Mercy College Adaptive Re-use For College Use, 21-23 McLaren Street North Sydney NSW 2060*,.
- 'Neutral Bay', 1905., *Mosman, Neutral and Middle Harbort Resident (NSW: 1904, 1916-1919)*, accessed 31 October 2023,

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/252191455?searchTerm=%22cottages%22%20AND%20%22Parraween%22#>.

North Sydney Council 2022. *Interim Heritage Order - Parraween St, Cremorne, North Sydney Council*, <https://www.northsydney.nsw.gov.au/news/article/63/interim-heritage-order-parraween-st-cremorne>.

North Sydney Council n.d., https://www.northsydney.nsw.gov.au/Council_Meetings/Policies_Plans/Plans_of_Management/Aboriginal_Heritage.

NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009. 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and "Relics"', <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/ArchSignificance.pdf>.

NSW Heritage Council 2001. 'New South Wales Historical Themes', <https://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/assets/Uploads/a-z-publications/g-i/Historical-Themes.pdf>.

Rate Book 1890, 2011., *City of Sydney Archives & History Resources*, accessed 15 October 2023, <https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/search?keywords=Rate%20Book&type=all&viewtype=grid>.

Smith KV 2005. 'Gooseberry, Cora (1777-1852)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University*, Supplementary, accessed 5 February 2020, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/gooseberry-cora-12942>.

State Library NSW 2021. *Thrupp's Estate, Dictionary of Sydney*, accessed 10 September 2023, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/place/thrupps_estate#ref-uuid=53885282-fbff-8407-b3b6-e820b7830180.

Sydney Morning Herald 1936. 'Kurraba Point', *The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW: 1842 - 1954)*: 14.

Tench W 1979. *Sydney's first four years*, Library of Australia, Sydney.

'The City's Growth', 1917., accessed 10 October 2023, <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/121239295?searchTerm=%22Alfred%20Thrupp%22>.

Thorp W 1999. *Archaeological Assessment North Sydney Olympic Pool Milsons Point*, For Brian McDonald and Associates on behalf of Hassell Pty Ltd Architects, http://nswaol.library.usyd.edu.au/view?docId=pdfs/13563_ID_Thorp1999NorthSydneyOlympicPoolMilsonsPtArchAssess.pdf;query=St%20Leonards;brand=default.

Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited 2016. *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage and Archaeological Assessment. Haerses Road Quarry*, Prepared for Dixon Sand.

Appendix 1 Detailed history

Cremorne—historical development

Exploration (1788–1880)

Europeans arrived in Australia in January 1788 and made first landing at Botany Bay, establishing a settlement within Sydney Cove in the same year. The area now known as North Sydney was first identified on a map by Captain John Hunter in 1791.²⁷ Public farms were established by Governor Arthur Phillip using convict labour, followed by the allocation of 30 acre lots for settled convict farmers along Sydney Cove, and later extending to Parramatta and Toongabbie.²⁸ Prior to the allocation of land grants in the area of North Sydney, the land was thought to be valueless and only used for cutting timber and collecting shells, most likely from Aboriginal middens, for making lime.²⁹

One of the first Crown grants on the northern shore was made to Robert Ryan in 1800, consisting of 120 acres located at Milsons point.³⁰ This land then transferred to James Milson in 1806, who used the land to herd dairy cows, providing milk and beef to properties along Milsons Point and Castle Hill.³¹ He was known as the “first pioneer” of North Sydney.³² His cottage, Milk House, still stands near the Sydney Harbour Bridge. This land was then acquired to Robert Campbell in 1828, who had subdivided the area by 1836.³³

The town, formally named St Leonards, was gazetted in 1838. This was quickly overturned by Alderman Clark, who proposed the name North Sydney suspecting the name would attract more prestige.³⁴ However, many sources still refer to the area as St Leonards into the late-19th century. Over the next 30 years the town would attract numerous commercial and skilled people, who constructed houses and businesses along major streets such as Miller, Mount and Walker.³⁵ Several Crown land sales within the area occurred in the 1840s, particularly to the north and north-east of St Leonards reserve.³⁶

The study area is located within the original land grant of 700 acres to Alfred Thrupp and can be seen in an early map of the North Shore made by Sir Thomas Mitchel dated to the early 1800s. Early town plans in the North Shore are also sketched onto this map. No structures are shown to be recorded at this point in time (Photo 24). This land grant was received by Thrupp from his father-in-law John Piper on 22 July 1830 as a wedding gift.³⁷ Piper was a Naval Officer, Magistrate and close friend of Governor Macquarie.³⁸ Although Thrupp spent the majority of his time in Tasmania, he set up a sandstone quarry at Kurraba Point which was quarried from 1860 to 1862 and used to build Martello tower of Fort Denison, Neutral Bay. A cottage was constructed on the land known as Thrupps Cottage and was located along the waterfront of Neutral Bay,

²⁷ Latona Masterman and Associates 1981

²⁸ Karskens 2009

²⁹ Godden Mackay Pty Ltd 1993

³⁰ Thorp 1999, p.8, NSW Land Registry Services, North Sydney Parish Map n.d.

³¹ Thorp 1999, p.8

³² Latona Masterman and Associates 1981

³³ Thorp 1999, p.8

³⁴ NBRSPartners 2012a, p.9

³⁵ NBRSPartners 2012a, p.10

³⁶ NBRSPartners 2012b

³⁷ ‘Kurraba Point’, 1936

³⁸ *John Piper (1774 - 1851)*, 2006

approximately 1.6 kilometres south west, next to the Craignathan Residence and Ben Boyd's Store who were also early settlers of North Sydney (Photo 25 and Photo 26).³⁹

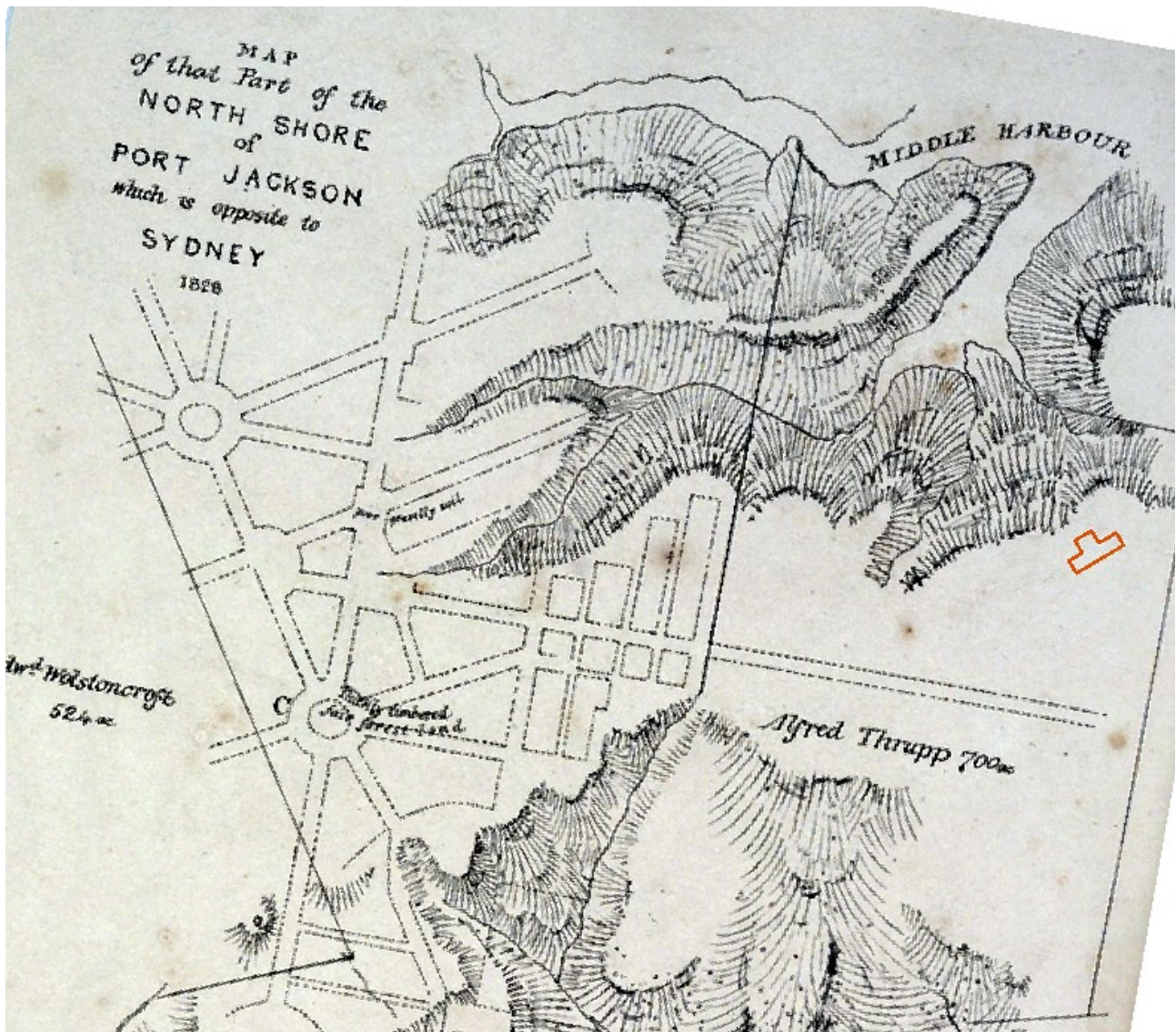


Photo 24 Map of the North Shore dated to 1827-1855, showing Thrupp's land with the study area outlined in orange (NLA, Illustrations from Progress in Public Works & Roads in NSW, 1827-1855 / Sir Thomas Mitchell)

³⁹ Thrupp's Estate, 2021



Photo 25 A photograph of Thrupp's cottage located in Neutral Bay dated to 1880 (Source: SLNSW)



Photo 26 A photograph of Neutral Bay dated to 1880 showing Thrupp's cottage to the right, Craignathan residence in the centre, and Boyd's store to the left (Source: SLNSW)

In 1826, Piper became bankrupt and sold his land, including Thrupp's Estate, to Daniel Cooper in 1827.⁴⁰ Daniel Cooper was a merchant and investor who arrived in Sydney in 1816 after being convicted of stealing and was sentenced to transportation for life.⁴¹ He received a conditional pardon in 1818 and absolute pardon in 1821. He ran a general store and public bar on George Street, and later established the Australian Brewery. He was also co-owner of the Cooper & Levey firm that saw significant economic success. He returned to England in 1831 and managed his business and estates from London.⁴² From 1854 his nephew John Cooper managed his North Sydney estate.⁴³

A map of the Municipality of St Leonards dated to 1859 shows the land granted to Thrupp, now owned by Cooper (Photo 27). Limited development is shown within the study area with a path marked crossing the land from Portion 23 of St Leonards to the eastern adjoining land grant. It is noted on the map to be a "foot path along the range to Middle Harbour." This path may have run through the central portion of the study area, however limited landmarks for georeferencing and dubious accuracy of these early maps make georeferencing difficult.

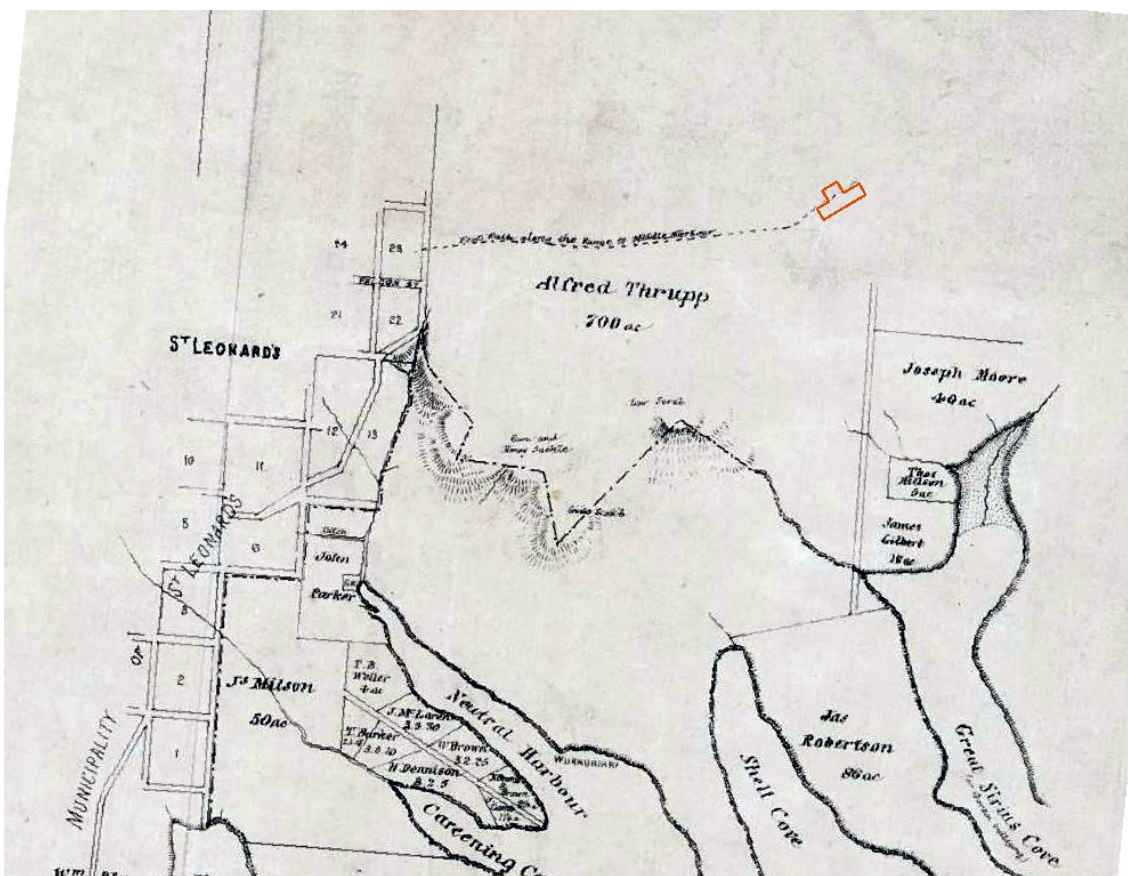


Photo 27 Map of the Municipality of St. Leonards in the Parish of Willoughby, dated to 1859, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: SLNSW, Appendix A, Z/M2 811.141/1859/2)

A map of the Parish of Willoughby dated to 1864 shows an established road crossing Thrupp's grant. This map also does not display any substantial development to be present within or surrounding the study area (Photo 28).

⁴⁰ *Thrupp's Estate*, 2021, NSW Land Registry Services Primary Application Number 6385

⁴¹ Davidson 1966

⁴² Davidson 1966

⁴³ *Thrupp's Estate*, 2021



Photo 28 Map of the Parish of Willoughby, County of Cumberland dated to 1864, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: SLNSW M2 811.141/1846/1)

A map of Willoughby dated to 1880 provides a more detailed plan of development and infrastructure in the area at that time. The map shows three pathways from St Leonards to Middle Harbour. This includes the footpath marked on the 1859 map (to the north of the study area), a roadway marked from Portion 23 of St Leonards to an established road that extends along the eastern portion of Thrupp's grant (to the south of the study area), and an early plan of Military Road (immediately south of the study area) (Photo 29). None of these pathways are shown to cross the study area, however they do indicate that there was likely traffic within the area at the time.



Photo 29 Map of Willoughby dated to 1880, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: SLNSW Z/M3 811.141/1880/1)

Early development (1880–1900)

In 1881, the land within the study area was transferred from Cooper to William Henry Paling and Andrew Hardie McCulloch.⁴⁴ A cartographic map of Mossmans Ferry dated to 1881 shows various roads in the area and records Military Road from St Leonards (Photo 30). The land within Thrupp’s grant, now owned by Paling and McCulloch, is also recorded on the map to be “for lease in allotments.” No structures are recorded to be within the study area. Paling and McCulloch subdivided their land and sold the allotments as underleases to assist in paying yearly rent to the Cooper estate. This included the Parraween Estate which was released in 1883.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ NSW Land Registry Services Primary Application Number 6385

⁴⁵ NSW Land Registry Services, Crown Plan 50.440

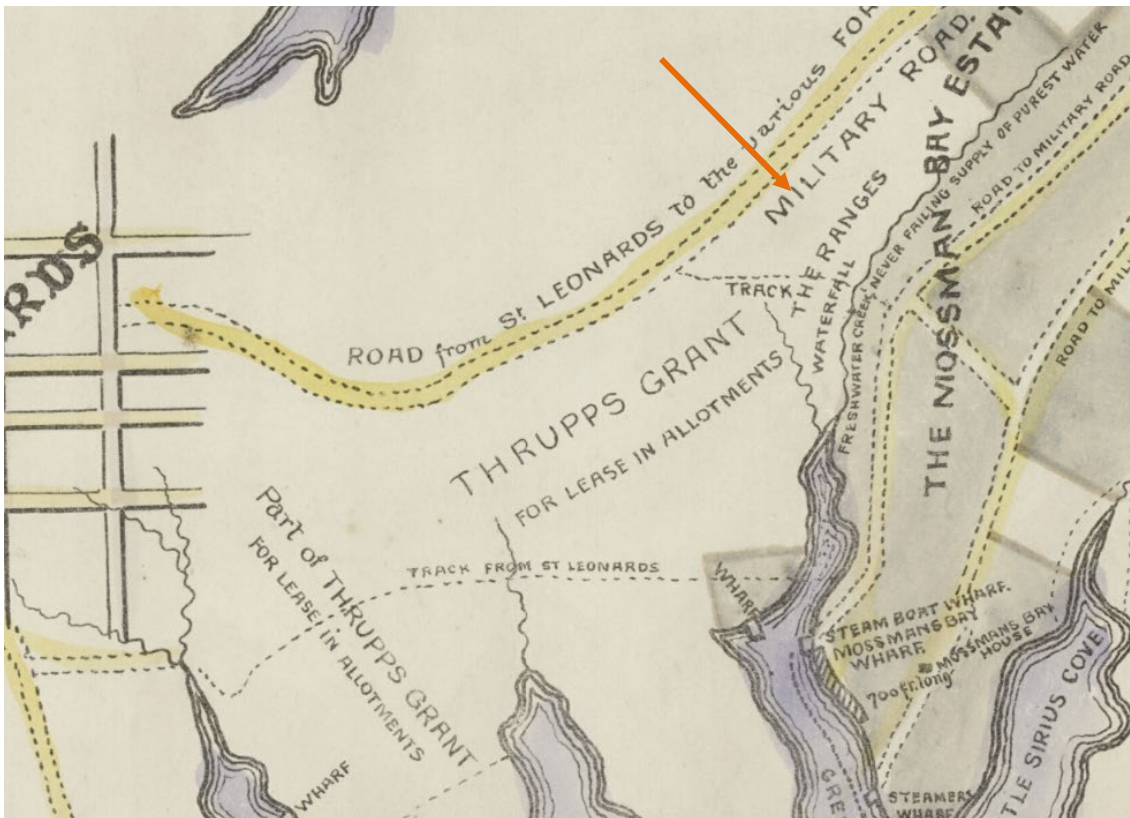


Photo 30 Map of Mossmans Ferry dated to 1881, with the estimated location of the study area indicated with an orange arrow (Source: SLNSW M2 811.15/1881/1A)

A Crown Plan of the resurvey of Thrupp's Grant dated to 1883 records Military Road to the south of the study area (Photo 31). No structures are shown to be located within or surrounding the study area at this date. The subdivision of the Parraween Estate is also not recorded on the Crown Plan.



Photo 32 Plan showing unsold portions of various estates, Mosman's Bay and vicinity dated to 1889, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: SLNSW Z/M3.811.141/1889/1)

Much of this development and subdivision of land was enabled by the construction of Military Road leading to Middle Head in the 1870s. Following this construction Neutral Bay was subdivided in c.1880 and Cremorne in c.1890.⁴⁶ In 1890, three municipalities of East St Leonards, St Leonards and Victoria were merged into what is now North Sydney. During the amalgamation a combined total of 3247 houses were recorded between each municipality, with an estimated population of 18,350.⁴⁷

An undated plan of Thrupp's Grant subdivision shows the original street plan of Parraween Estate (Photo 33). Gerard Road, Waters Road, Winnie Street, Grassmere Road, Young Street and Tramway Road are marked; however, Parraween Street is not included on this plan. No structures are recorded to be located within or nearby the study area. It is likely that the streets are named after Gerard Phillips, who's Redlands Estate was located on the corner of Winnie and Military Roads. He was the Mayor of North Sydney at the time, in addition to the administrator and agent for the Cooper Estates since 1854.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ GML 1993 as referenced in Architectural Projects 2023

⁴⁷ 'The City's Growth', 1917

⁴⁸ 'Death of Mr Gerard Phillips', 1892

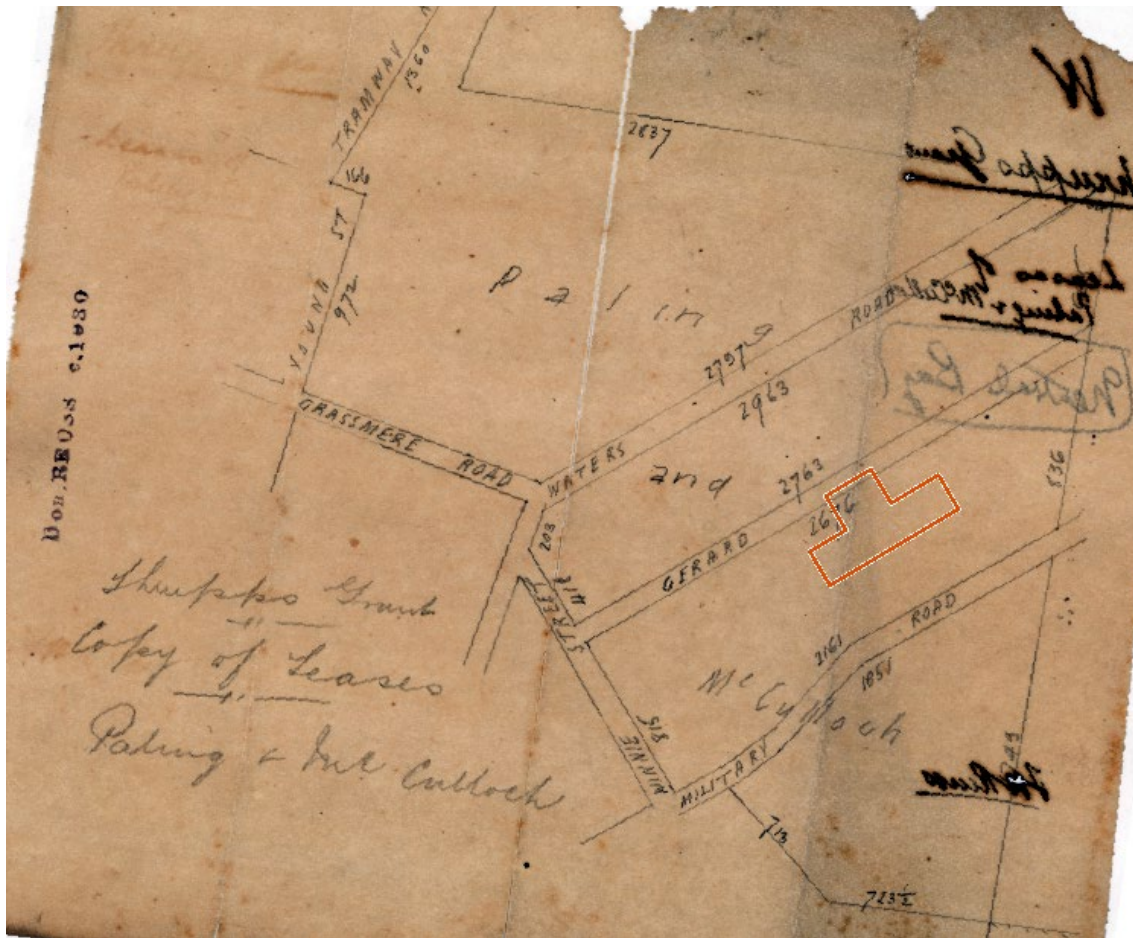


Photo 33 Thrupp's grant subdivision, n.d. (Source: SLNSW 065 - Z/SP/N4/63)

A Crown Plan dated to 1880 also shows the subdivision plan of Parraween Estate, with the study area located within Section 2 of the estate (Photo 34). Phillip Street (now Parraween Street) and Short Street (now Paling Street) are recorded on this plan. The plan also records sold portions of land within Parraween Estate. Sold lots located within the study area at this time include Lot 29 owned and occupied by a J O'Connor, Lot 30 owned by H Fisher, Lot 79 and 80 are recorded as one property owned by Cosgrove and occupied by A McMaster and Lot 81 owned and occupied by Mrs T Oliver. The boundaries of the purchased land are shown; however, no structures are recorded within the study area on the plan. Despite this, residential structures have likely been constructed within these properties as they are recorded to be occupied.



Photo 34 Crown Plan showing the Parraween Estate dated to 1888, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown Plan S37.1990)

Although the plan records Cosgrove and McMaster in associated with Lot 79 and 80, the Primary Application document records John Robinson Sheppard to have obtained Lot 79 and 80 in 1883.⁴⁹ Further details regarding the transfer of ownership of this land were unable to be sourced. The Primary Application also records Herman Fisher to have obtained Lot 30 in 1881,⁵⁰ and Thomas Oliver to have obtained Lot 81 in 1886,⁵¹

A John Connor is recorded to have leased Lots 28, 29, and 30 in 1886.⁵² The name O'Connor is likely a mistake recorded on the plan instead of Connor. The 1888–1889 North Sydney Rate Book records Connor as the occupant of a brick house on Lot 30 (50 Parraween Street), and the 1889–1890 Rate Book records three brick houses on Lots 29 and 28 (52–56 Parraween Street).⁵³

Caroline C Faram is recorded to have leased Lot 77 in 1886.⁵⁴ Faram was a teacher who ran a school under the Board of Education. A newspaper article reports that she used £50 of her own money and £40 from her fathers will, to purchase and sell property, equating to £852 by 1878.⁵⁵

An undated subdivision plan of the Parraween Estate shows the land that had been sold within the estate in red (Photo 35). Sold portions located within the study area include Lots 29, 28, and 30 Phillip (50–56 Parraween) Street, and Lots 77 to 81 Gerard Road (59–67 Gerard Street). Although no structures are recorded

⁴⁹ APPN 18545, Book 292-930

⁵⁰ Book 339-996, APPN 18545

⁵¹ APPN 13129

⁵² Book 346-388, APPN 18545

⁵³ *Rate Book 1890*, 2011

⁵⁴ APPN 13129

⁵⁵ 'LAW REPORT', 1878

to be located within the study area on this plan, subdivision plans such as this rarely record present structures.

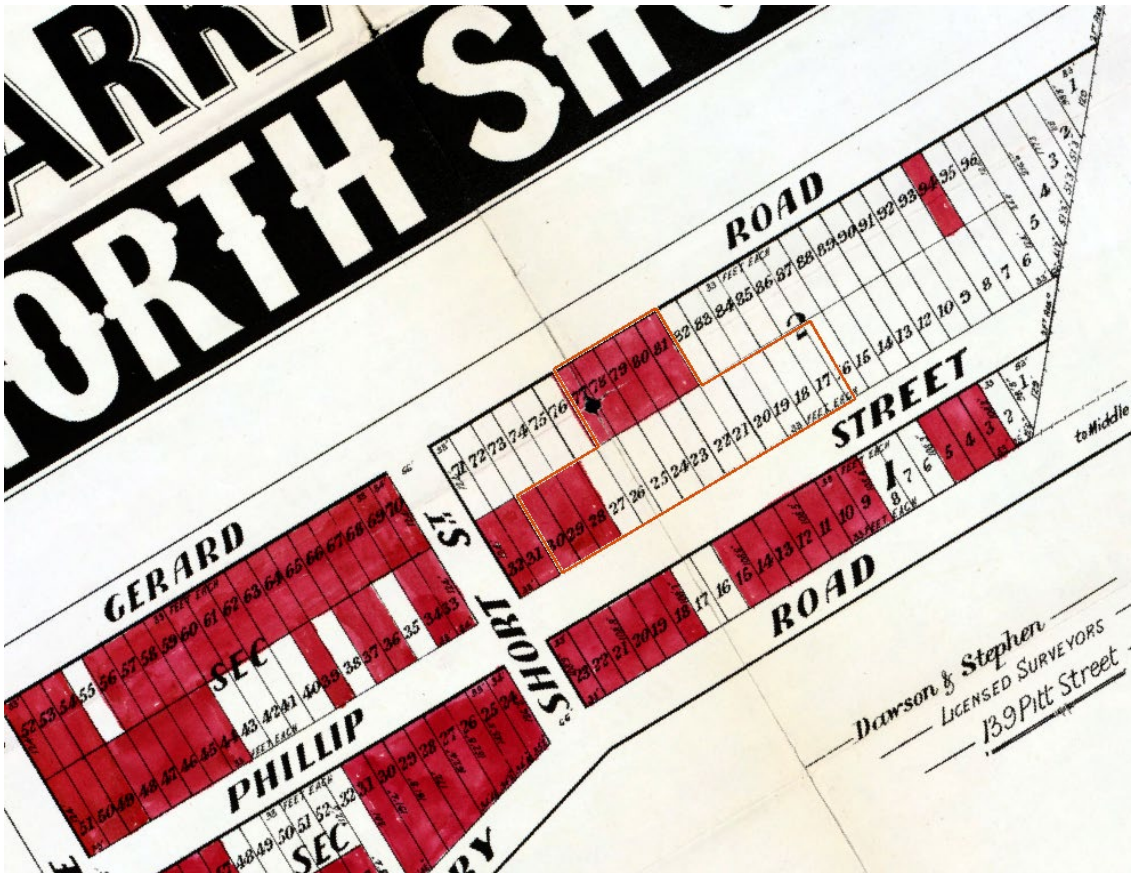


Photo 35 A subdivision plan of Parraween, North shore n.d., with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NLA, MAP LFSP 2004, Folder 127)

A plan of North Sydney which records the Parraween Estate from the Sydney Water Archives dated to 1891 details the structures that were present on the land at the time (Photo 36). This includes structures located within Lots 30 [1], 29, and 28 [3] [5] along Parraween Street (50 to 56 Parraween Street) and Lots 77, 79 and 81 along Gerard Street (59–61 and 67 Gerard Street).

Lot 30 (50 Parraween Street) records a brick house [1] with a front veranda set back from Parraween Street. Along the back of the building a brick extension is present, most likely a kitchen, next to a veranda and weatherboard sub-structure. An open shed is connected to the brick extension and a tank [8] is also recorded to the north of this. A fence line surrounds the property boundary. A small brick structure is recorded in the north-western portion of the lot, likely being the outhouse [7].

Lots 28 and 29 (52–56 Parraween Street) record a large brick house with two fence lines to the rear and front, indicating it has been split into three separate residences. This is furthered by the presence of three separate verandas at the front of the building, and three open sheds to the rear of the two brick extensions, likely kitchens, at the rear of the building. A tank [8] and brick structure, likely being the outhouses [7] to the rear of the lots appear to be shared by two of these residences in Lot 29. An additional brick outhouse [7] is in Lot 28.

Within Lot 77 (59–61 Gerard Street) a brick structure [6] is recorded set back in the middle of the lot. It is noted on the plan to be dilapidated.

Lot 79 (59–61 Gerard Street) is recorded to contain a weatherboard [2] building with a veranda set back from the street. The property is labelled ‘Louisville’ on the plan. A weatherboard outhouse is recorded in the southwest of the lot. A fence line is present surrounding Lots 79 and 80 indicating that this was one property.

A weatherboard structure is also recorded within Lot 81 (67 Gerard Street) [4]. A veranda is shown to be present in the front and rear of the building, with a weatherboard extension, likely the kitchen, also at the rear. A weatherboard outhouse [7] is also present in the south-east of the property. A fence line outlines the boundary of the lot.

No other lots within the study area are shown to contain structures.



Photo 36 Plan of North Sydney from the Sydney Water Archives dated to 1891, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, PWDS1544-S1020)

A field book from the Sydney Water Archives dated to 1892 also records these properties with greater detail (Photo 37 and Photo 38). The buildings appear to be in the same layout and construction as recorded on the previous 1891 map, additional detail reveals:

- Lot 79 (59–61 Gerard Street) a sandstone structure is present at the front of the Louisville property [2].
- Lot 81 (67 Gerard Street) the weatherboard extension at the rear of the wooden house [4] is divided from the main building by a brick structure. The veranda on the front of this property is also noted to be unfinished.

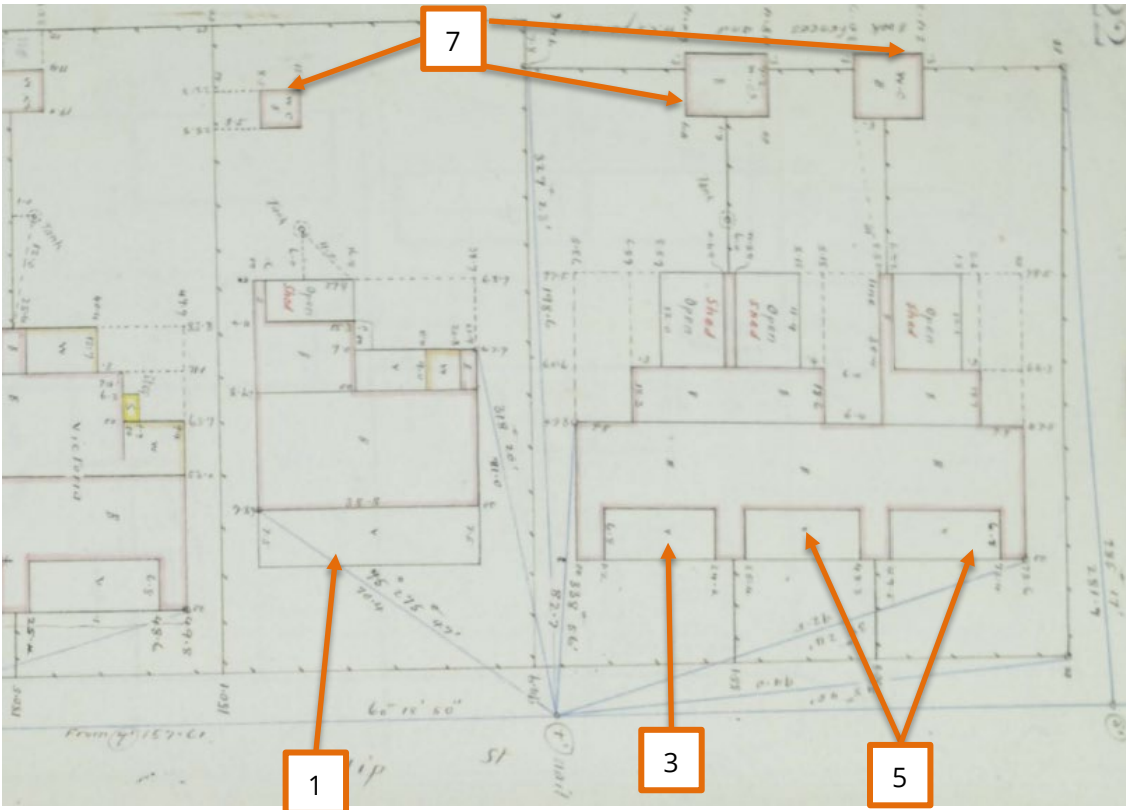


Photo 37 Sydney Water Field Book plan of Lots 28, 29 and 30 Parraween Street dated to 1892, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, PWDFB2133 p. 22)

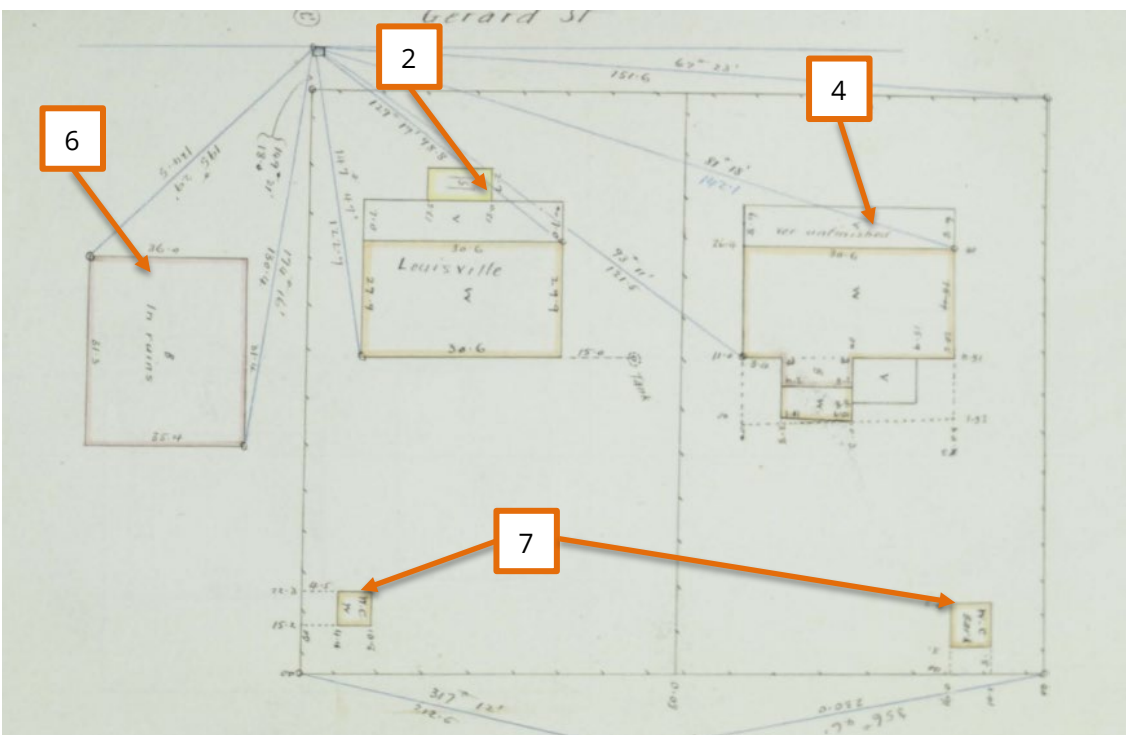


Photo 38 Sydney Water Field Book plan of Lots 77, 79 and 81 Gerard Street dated to 1892, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, PWDFB2133 p. 23)

Residential growth and development (1900–1940)

North Sydney continued to grow in the early 1900s, with subdivisions and residential development occurring throughout the municipality. A newspaper article from 1905 reports on a “building boom” occurring within the Parraween Estate at the time, including the construction of several cottages along Gerard Street, in addition to shops within the estate.⁵⁶

A Crown Plan dated to 1903 shows the transfer of land within the Parraween Estate under Primary Application Number 13129, which includes the study area (Photo 39). No structures are recorded to be located within the study area on this plan, however it is likely that the existing structures [1–7] have not been recorded on the plan rather than being removed from the land. The land shown on the plan outlined in red was transferred to Perpetual Trustee Company Limited.

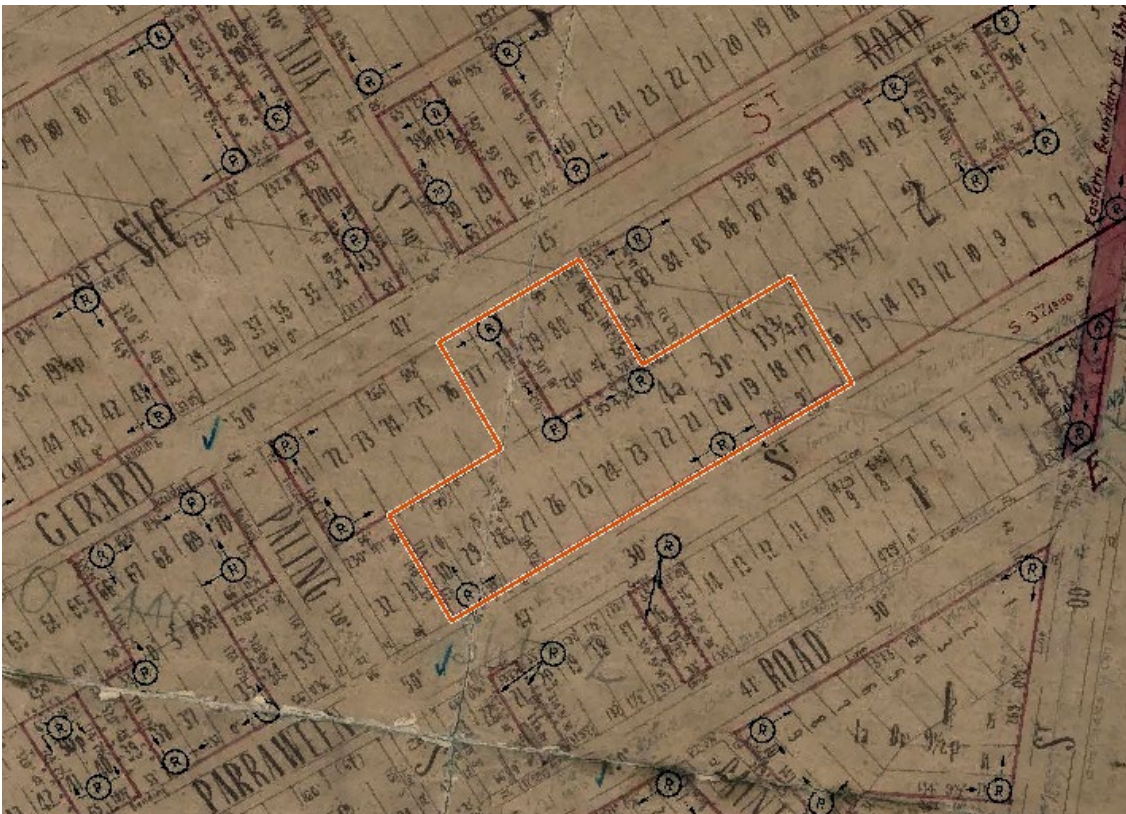


Photo 39 Crown Plan of Application 12129, Borough of North Sydney dated to 1902 (Source: NSW Land registry services, Crown Plan 2601.3000)

The 1906 Certificate of Title for this exchange notes Mary Blackman as the owner of the leasehold for Lot 20 to 27 (58–80 Parraween Street)⁵⁷ which were previously undeveloped in the 1892 Sydney Water survey. A newspaper article reports that Blackman built workman’s cottages [9] at Parraween Estate, Neutral Bay and are likely those constructed within her leasehold land located within the study area.⁵⁸ These single-story cottages are currently remaining within the land previously known as Lot 20 to 27 (58–80 Parraween Street and were likely built at this date. They appear on historical plans dating to the early 1900s (Photo 40) and currently contain the same original structural footprint, with the exception of later modern extensions at the rear of the residences (Photo 64).

⁵⁶ ‘Neutral Bay’, 1905

⁵⁷ NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 1683 Folio 211

⁵⁸ Mossman Mail, 1906 as referenced in Architectural Projects 2023

Helier and Percy Harbutt are recorded to be the owners of the leasehold Lot 17 to part Lot 20 in 1906.⁵⁹ The Harbutt Brothers were property developers known for their work in the North Sydney area including within the Parraween Estate. This includes the cottages located on Parraween Street within the southeastern portion of the study area associated with Lots 17 to 20 [10].⁶⁰ These structures also remain within the study area today and contain the same original structural footprint (Photo 40), with the exception of later modern extensions at the rear of the residences (Photo 64).

A Blackwattle plan of the Parraween Estate from the Sydney Water Archives records all portions within the study area to contain residential properties. The plan is undated, however was likely produced in the early 1900s based on the structures present (Photo 40). The brick residences previously recorded in the Sydney Water field book (Photo 37) in Lot 30 (50 Parraween Street) [1], 29 (52 Parraween Street) [3] and 28 (54 and 56 Parraween Street) [5] remain, including the outhouses [7].

Lots 20 to 27 (58–80 Parraween Street) contain brick structures with rear extensions and front verandas [9] [11] likely constructed by Blackman. Lot 17 to 20 (82–88 Parraween Street) contain brick cottages likely constructed by the Harbutt Brothers [10]. These cottages have a veranda at the front of the buildings. Within Lots 77, 79 and 81 (59–67 Gerard Street) along Gerard Street, all structures previously recorded have been removed [2] [4] [6] [7] and five new brick buildings have been constructed [12] [13] [14] [15].

This plan also records the water pipes servicing each property [16]. It should also be noted that the scale of the plan is incorrect, and some structures are shown to be located outside of the study area, however, are known to have been located within.



Photo 40 Blackwattle plan of Parraween Estate, n.d., with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, BLKWTL654)

⁵⁹ NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 1683 Folio 211

⁶⁰ 'Advertising', 1907

The 1910 Sands directory confirms an increase in the residential occupation of Parraween Estate and lists 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 on the north side of Parraween Street as being occupied and Gerard Street lists 87, 85, 83, 81 as being occupied (Photo 41).

<p>Parraween Street—South side <i>Off Winnie street</i> 1 Goldrick Humphrey 5 Alfonso A. E., "Tathra" Cray Mrs. Margaret <i>Pulling street</i> Downs William North side 2 Weigand Adam 4 Mashford Albert, plumber 6 Carter Walter 10 Watson John 12 Forsyth Bl and H. 14 Britten Arthur 16 Pearson Thomas 18 Gilliver Edward 20 Pickworth Ernest 22 Young Robert 24 McKenzie A. H. 26 Pheils Mrs. Ethel 28 Boggis Edward 30 Wyatt John 32 Swan Alexander 34 Cheal William, carpenter 36 Cray Clarence H. 38 Calkin Pierre A. 40 Kneebone John 42 Green Mrs. Agnes</p>	<p>Gerard Street (Neutral Bay) South side <i>From Macpherson to Waters road</i> 87 Hillyar Henry U. 85 Herich John T. 83 Shienpfung W. 81 Thorne Thomas W. 79 Ledger A. Gray Ernest 77 King Arthur 75 Morris Percival V. 73 Johnson Edward O. 71 Wright Harold 69 Adams George 67 Jackson Joseph 65 Holdridge Fred. 63 Henry Horace 61 Kenyon Mrs. Emma 59 Hayes Henry 57 Steuning A. V. 51 Maguire William 49 Campbell William D. 47 Hume Herick V. 45 Bennett William 43 Eldridge John 39 Garde Henry T. <i>Pulling street</i></p>
--	--

Photo 41 Section of the Sands Directory listing residences on Parraween and Gerard Street dated to 1910 (Source: City of Sydney Archives and History Resources, Sands Postal Directory 1910)

In 1912 the second subdivision of Parraween Estate was released for sale as 94-year leases. Two plans of the subdivision release show the expansion of Parraween Estate to the north (Photo 42 and Photo 43). Section 2 of the Estate, which includes the study area is shown on the plans, however no lots are shown for sale.

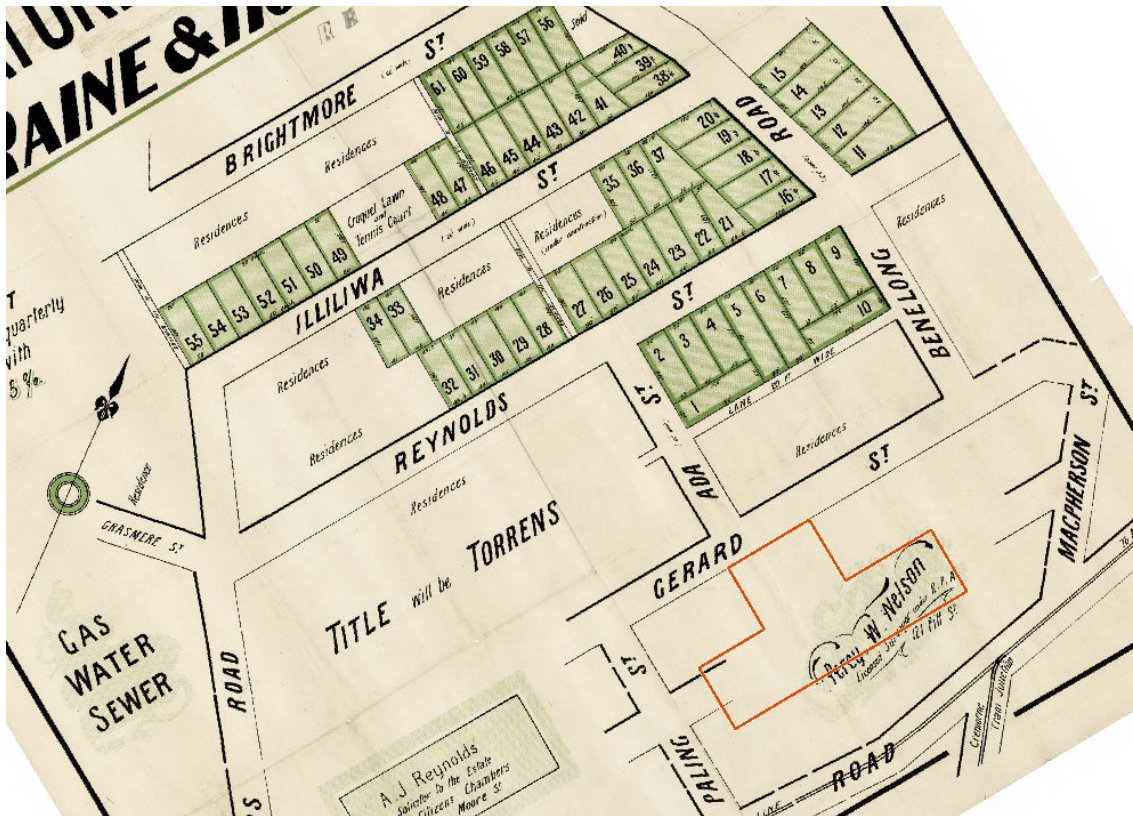


Photo 42 Second release subdivision plan of Parraween Estate dated to 1912, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: SLNSW Cremorne Subdivision Plans)

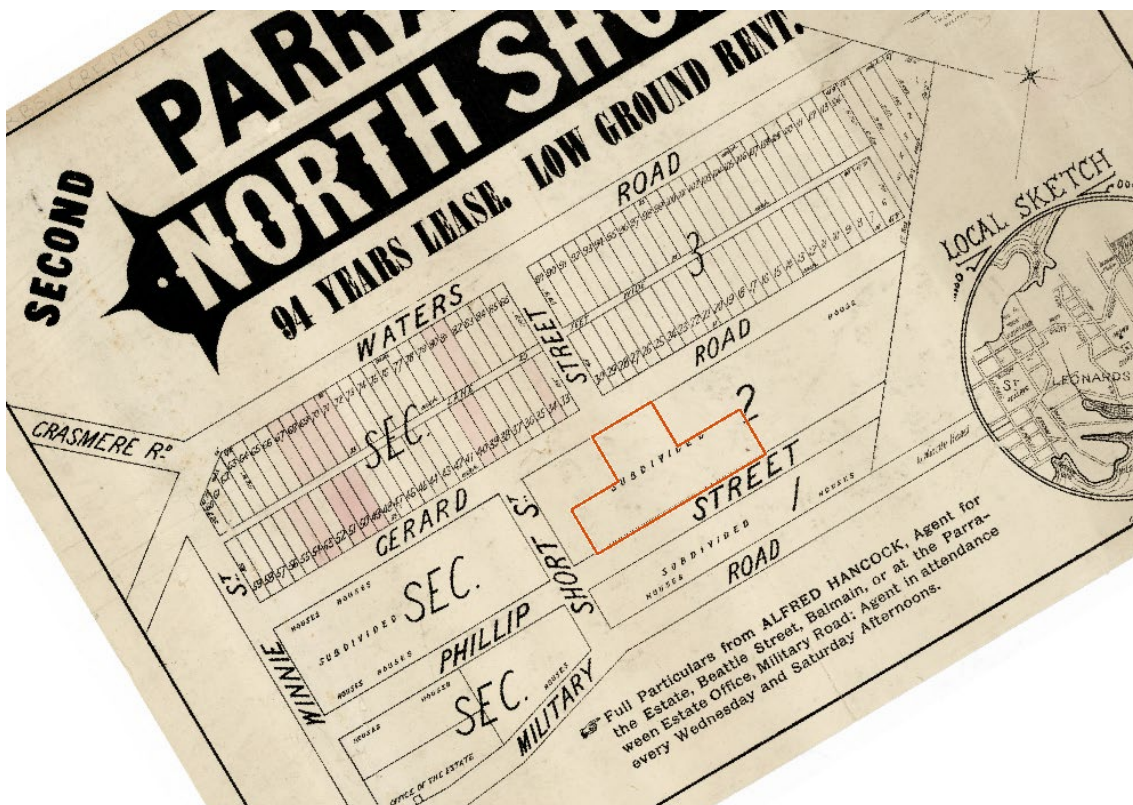


Photo 43 Second release subdivision plan of Parraween Estate n.d. (c.1912), with the study area outlined in orange (Source: SLNSW, Cremorne Subdivision Plans)

In 1914, Tom Raine and Claude Gerard Phillips obtained Lots 79, 80 and 81 (63–67 Gerard Street) and transferred the property to Vincent Vivian Ledger, builder the same year. Ledger likely constructed the property located on the land [14].⁶¹

The Certificate of Title shows that Lots 77 and 81 (59–61 and 67 Gerard Street) were owned by Warringah Property Limited at the time⁶² and in 1916 additional Lots 28, 29 and 30 (50–56 Parraween Street) were transferred to Warringah Property Company Limited.⁶³ These lots were then obtained by Arthur Joseph Perkins Goulburn Reynolds in 1917.⁶⁴ The same year Reynolds transferred Lot 28 and part 29 (52, 54, 56 Parraween Street) to Mary Beddie, a spinster from Sydney.⁶⁵ He retained Lot 30 and part of Lot 29 (50 Parraween Street).⁶⁶ The land has continued to be used as a residential property transferring through various owners since.⁶⁷

An historical photograph of Parraween Street taken in 1918 shows the northern side of the street, capturing the residential properties that extend along the street (Photo 45). These properties have picket fences fronting the street which is lined with trees. A gas streetlight can also be seen in the left-hand side of the photograph, providing an indication of the amenities available at the time. Based on the presence of the tree line shown in the photograph also being present in future aerial photographs, this photo likely captures the buildings located within the south-eastern portion of the study area built by the Harbutt Brothers [10].

⁶¹ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 2471 Folio 51

⁶² NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 2471 Folio 51

⁶³ NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 2707 Folio 64

⁶⁴ NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 2767 Folios 5 and 6

⁶⁵ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 2767 Folios 5

⁶⁶ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 2767 Folios 6.

⁶⁷ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 2858 Folio 227

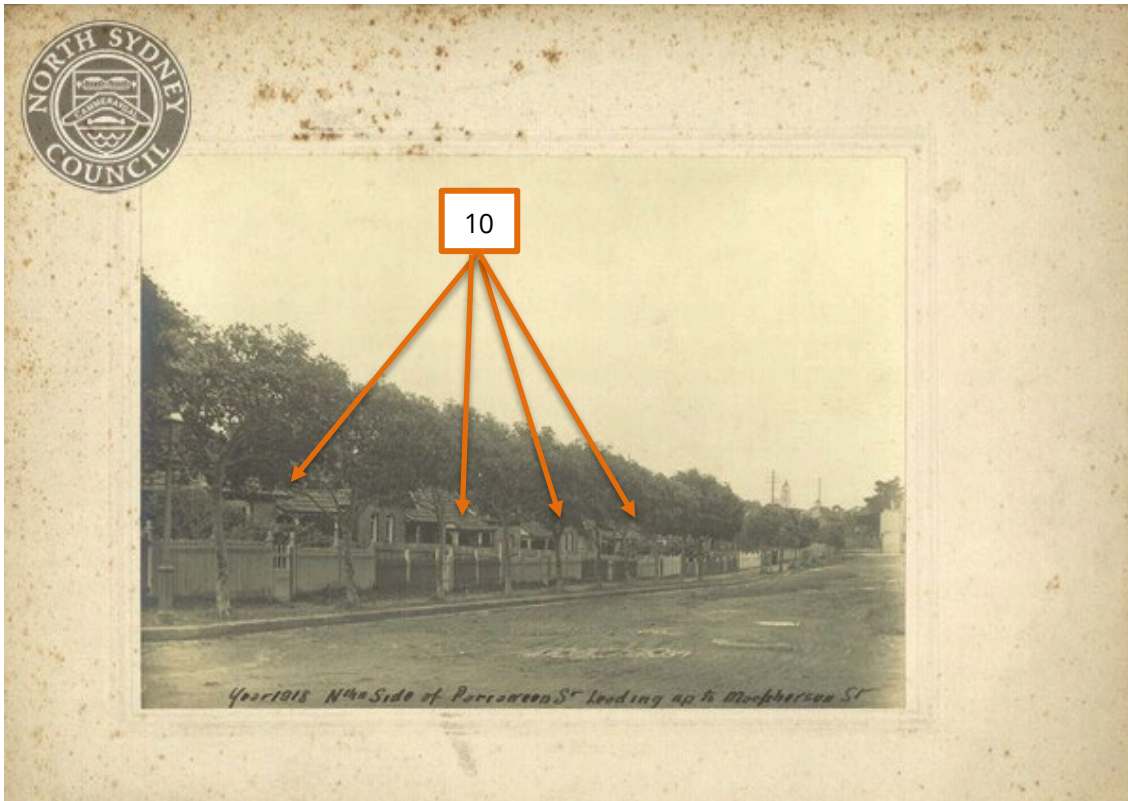


Photo 44 Photograph of the north side of Parraween Street looking towards Macpherson Street dated to 1918 (Source: North Sydney Heritage Centre, LH REF PF217)

A second historical photograph of Parraween Street from 1918 captures the north side of the street, to the east of Paling Street (Photo 45). Based on this location, the photograph likely covers the properties that had been constructed within the south-western portion of the study area at the time. The properties along this portion of the street also have picket fences [1] [3] [5] [9]. A telegraph pole can be seen in the right-hand side of the photograph indicating that electricity was available to the properties.

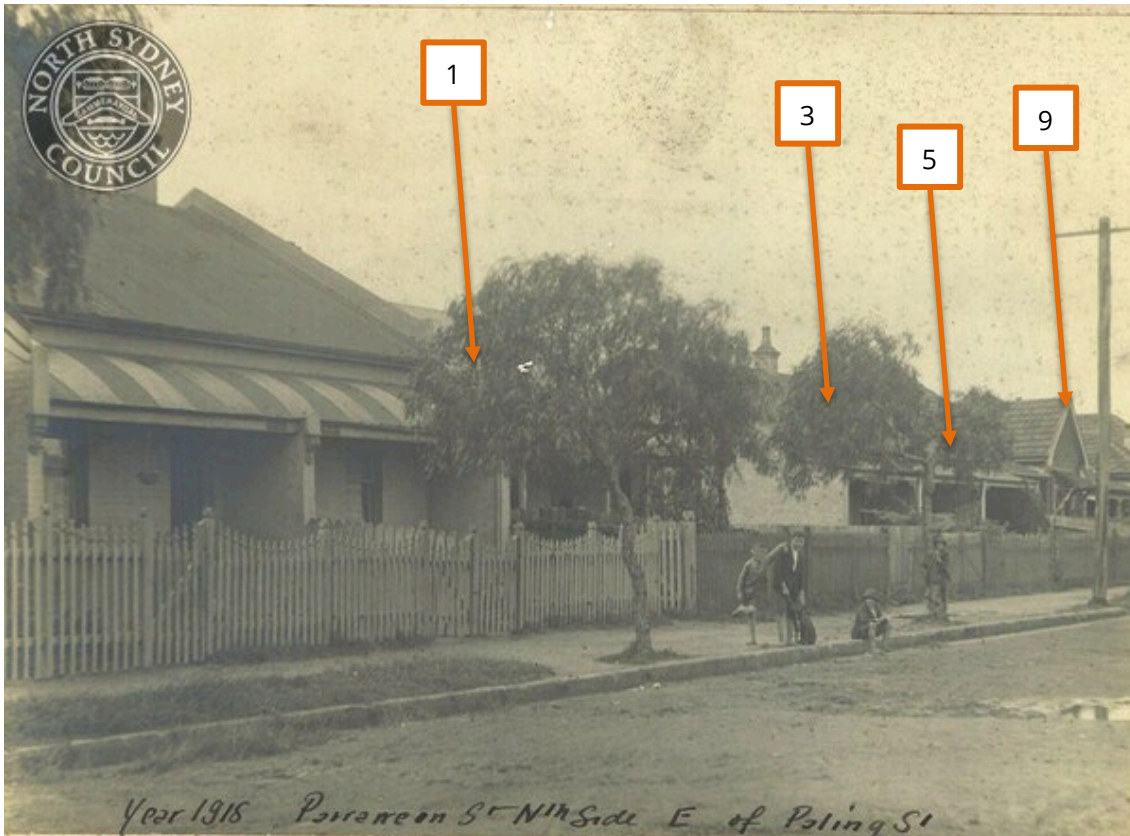


Photo 45 Photograph of Parraween Street North Side, East of Paling Steet dated to 1918 (Source: North Sydney Heritage Centre, LH REF PF202)

By 1917, 8699 houses were recorded to be in north Sydney, with an estimated population 40,930.⁶⁸ A Parish map of Willoughby dated to 1917 shows the residential expansion and development reflective of this housing and population expansion (Photo 46). The plan shows that Alfred Thrupp's original land grant contains development throughout. No structures are recorded to be located within the study area on the plan. The population density continued to rise in North Sydney, reaching 52,000 people in 1925.⁶⁹

⁶⁸ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 6269 Folio 30

⁶⁹ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 6190 Folio 97



Photo 46 Parish map of Willoughby dated to 1917, with the location of the study area shown by an arrow (Source: SLNSW Parish of Willoughby, County of Cumberland)

Modern development (1940–present)

By 1943 the land within the study area and surrounds had been completely developed by residential subdivisions (Photo 47). An aerial photograph dated to 1943 confirms that residential properties had been constructed within the study area [1] [3] [5] [7] [9–14]. An additional structure at the rear of 50 Parraween Street is also visible, likely being a shed for the residential property [17].



Photo 47 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1943, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)

During this time several subdivisions occurred within the original land allotments of Parraween Estate. In 1944, Charlotte Perry subdivided Lots 26, 25 and part Lot 24 (62–68 Parraween Street), which she obtained in 1937. The land was subdivided into two.

The Harbutt Brothers subdivided and sold part of Lot 16, 17, 18, 19 and part of Lot 20 as Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 DP 19887 (82–88 Parraween Street) in 1944 to Roy Bowman Holliday.⁷⁰ These properties subsequently transferred through various owners. A Certificate of Title of the transfer of Lot 4 (88 Parraween Street) to Robert Huggins in 1951 records the subdivided lots and the buildings [10] located within them (Photo 48).⁷¹ No additional structures are recorded on the plan.

⁷⁰ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 6269 Folio 30

⁷¹ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 6190 Folio 97,

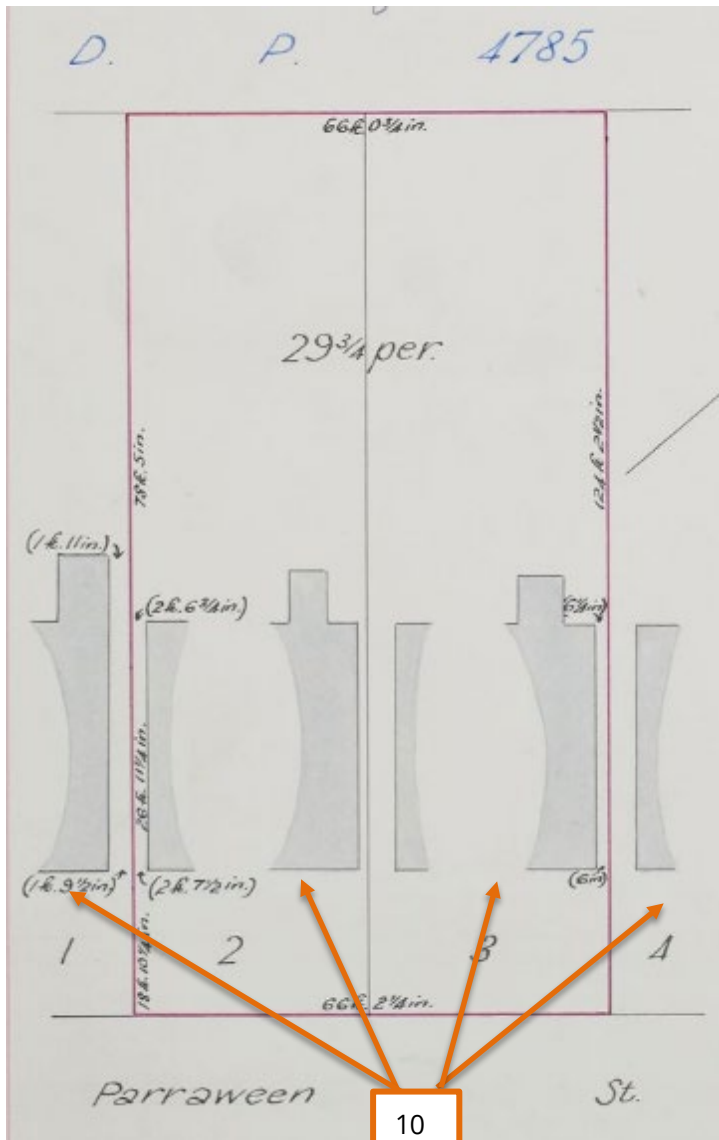
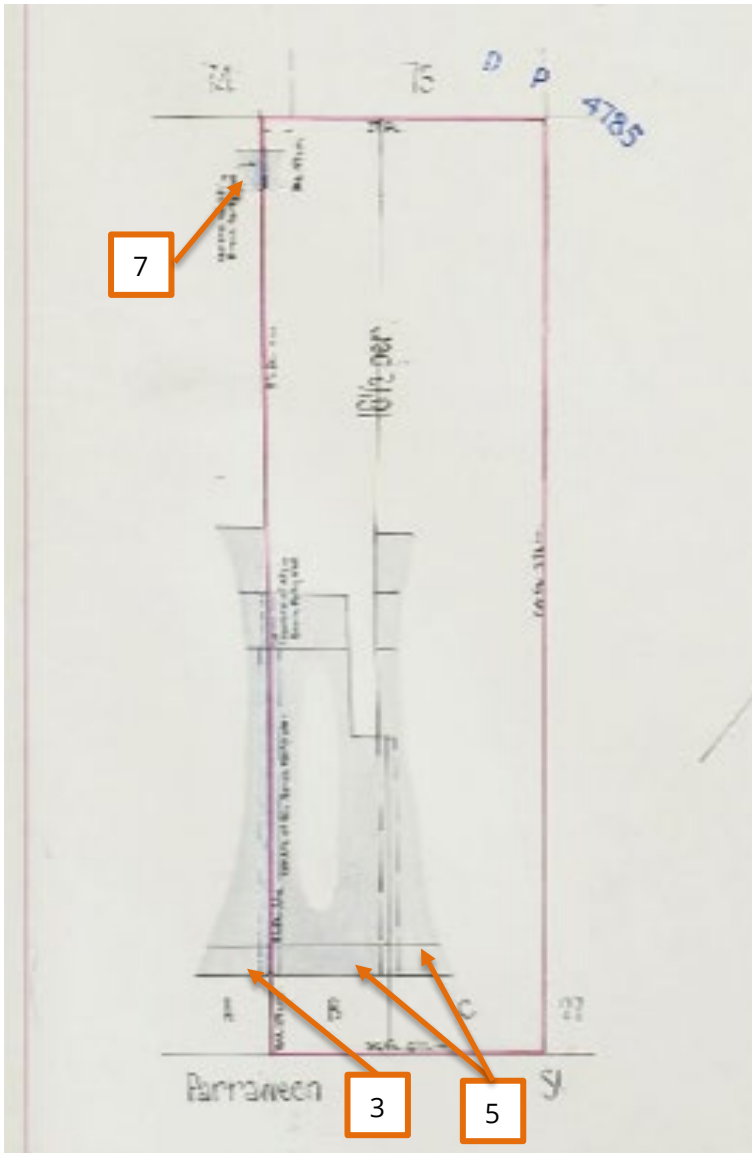


Photo 48 Certificate of title plan recording the subdivision of Lot 16 to 20 dated to 1951 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 6190 Folio 97)

Lot 28 and part Lot 29 (52, 54 and 56 Parraween Street) transferred through various owners until it was obtained by Dorothy Barwick in 1944. In 1950, Barwick subdivided the two lots into Lots A, B and C DP366345 now known as 53, 54 and 56 Parraween Street. A plan of the lots shows joined townhouses located on the three properties with an adjoining shed at the rear of Lots A and B, likely being the original outhouse [7] (Photo 49).⁷² The lots have continued to transfer through various owners as residential property since.

⁷² Vol6237-157



**Photo 49 Certificate of title showing the subdivision of Lot 28 and Part Lot 29 dated to 1950
(Source: NSW Land Registry Services Volume 6237 Folio 157)**

In 1954 Leonard Geoffrey Riley, a Fire Officer, purchased Lot 23, Lot 22 and part Lot 21. He subdivided the land into Lot A and B Transfer No. G41270, now known as 74 and 76 Parraween Street. A plan within the Certificate of Title shows the brick structures located on the land (Photo 50). A brick wall easement is also recorded dividing the two lots.⁷³ The land transferred through various owners since then.

⁷³ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 6970 Folio 99

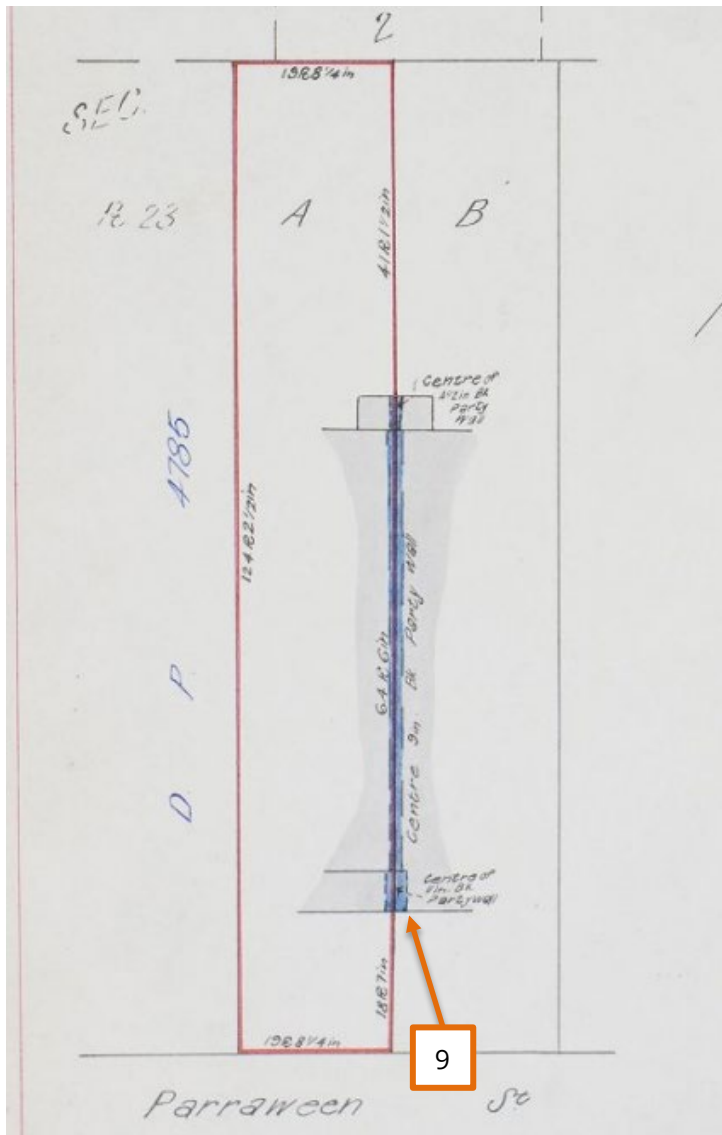


Photo 50 Certificate of Tile plan showing the subdivision of Lot 21, 22 and 23 dated to 1955. (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 6970 Folio 99)

A Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board (MWS&DB) detail sheet of North Sydney dated to 1950 records the details of the properties located within the study area (Photo 51). The brick residences previously recorded in Lot 30, 29 and 28 along Parraween Street (50 to 56 Parraween Street) remain, including the outhouses [1] [3] [5] and [7]. The brick cottages built by Blackman and the Harbutt Brothers along Parraween Street also remain [9] [10] and [11]. The subdivisions of these properties are also shown with boundaries outlining the division of the original lots. The four brick residences are also shown along Gerard Road [12] [13] [14] and [15]. An additional structure is shown at the rear of Lot 77 (59–61 Gerard Street) [18], likely being a shed for the property located between Lot 77 and 78 [12]. No further alterations or additional structures are visible within the study area.

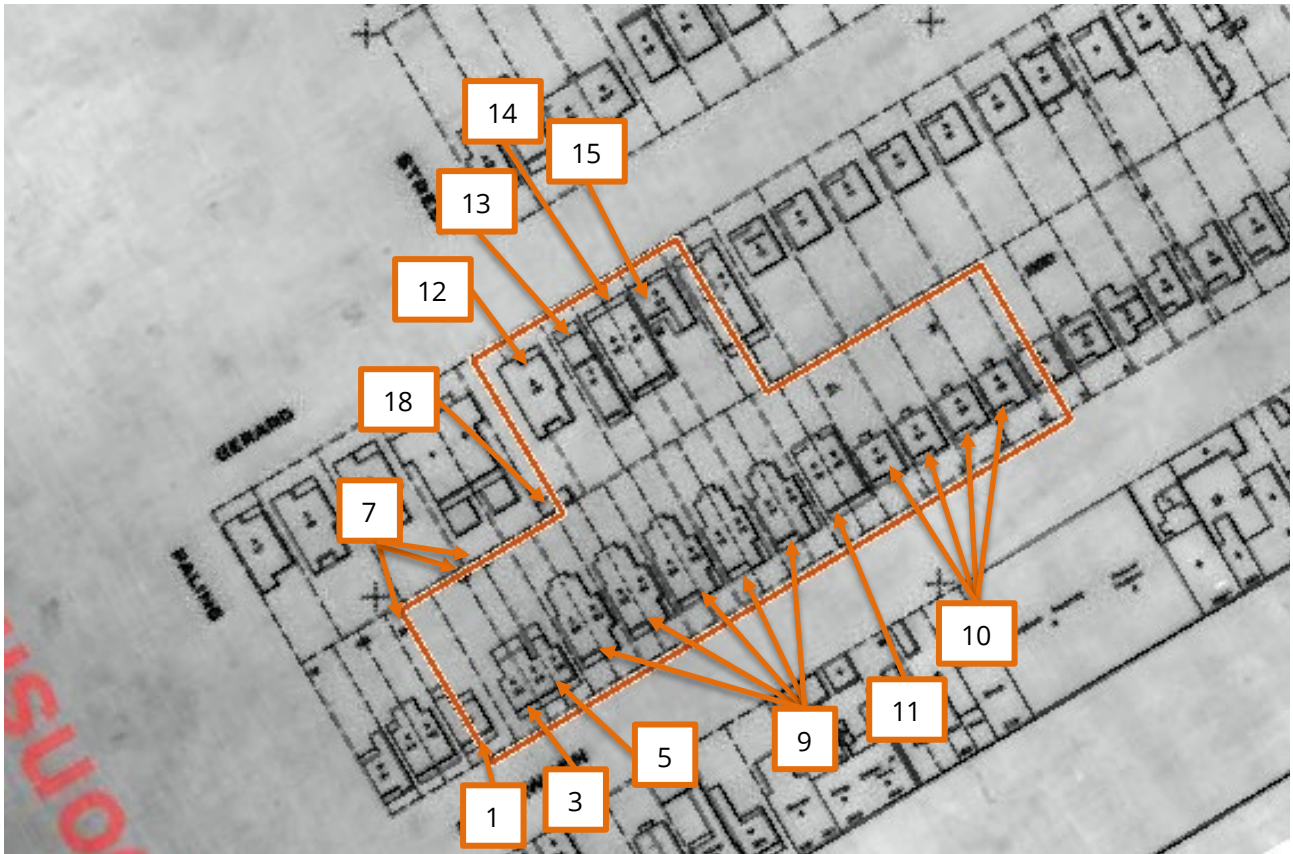


Photo 51 Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board detail sheet of North Sydney dated to 1950, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water Archives, DS654)

These structures remain in 1955 showing limited visible change has occurred (Photo 52). The photograph has been warped and the residences located within Lots 30, 29 and 28 (50–56 Parraween Street) [1] [3] [5] and [7], in the south-western corner of the study area cannot be seen. Their estimated location has been provided. All other residential properties can be seen and remain. Vegetation growth within the yards of the properties located in the central portion and fronting the street in the south-east of the study area. Due to the age and quality of the photograph the image is warped and georeferencing is slightly misaligned, however the general location of the study area can be seen.

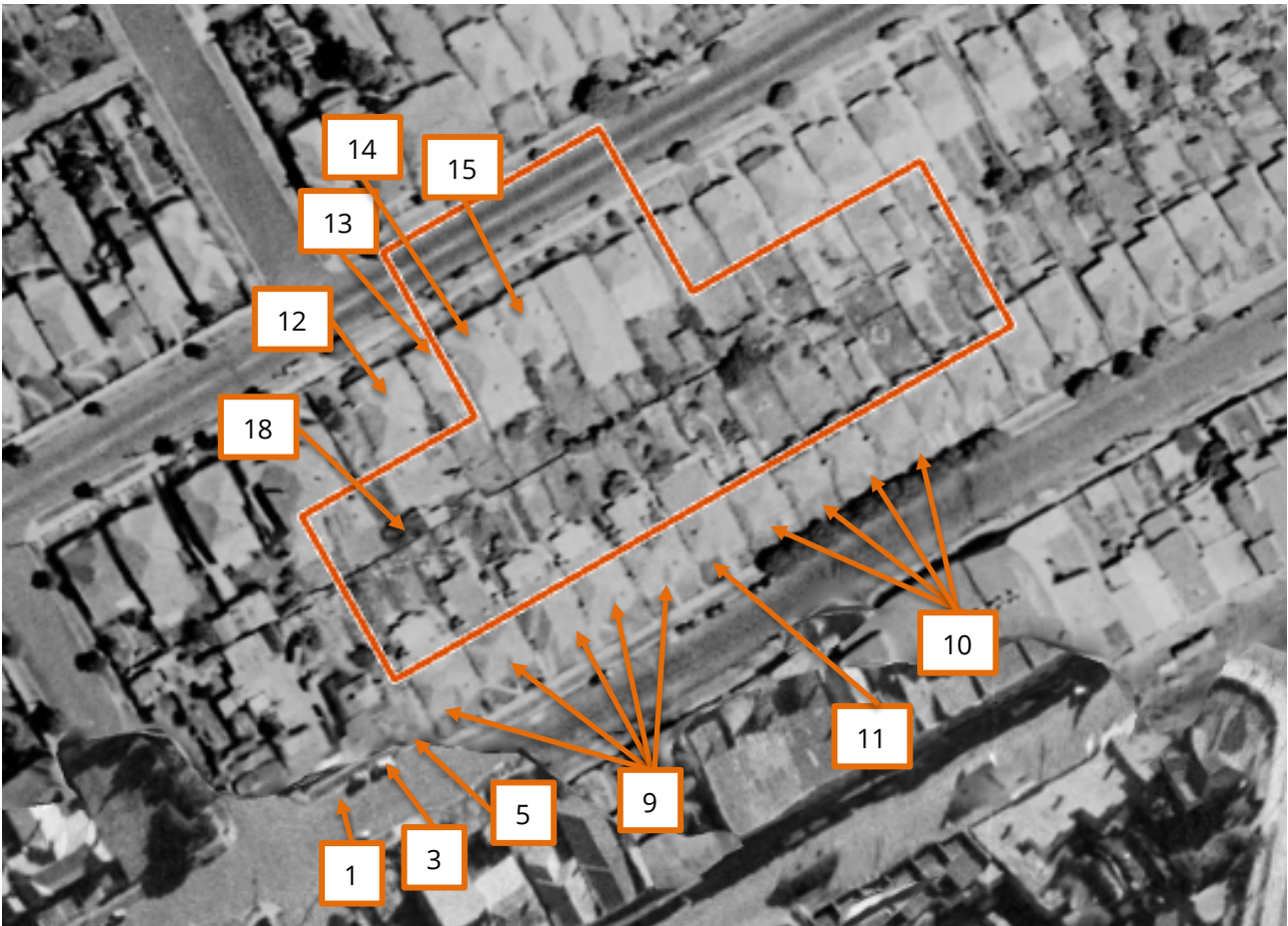


Photo 52 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1955, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)

By 1956 Cyril Ernist Mortomore and Beatrice May Mortomore became joint tenants of Lot 2 D285140 (66–68 Parraween Street), who subdivided the land into Lot A and B DP 440696.⁷⁴ A plan of the land provided in the Certificate of Title for the subdivision shows the brick residence [9] that is divided by the new lot boundaries (Photo 53). A brick wall easement is recorded along the boundary of the two lots. Both properties have been transferred through various owners since.

⁷⁴ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 7226 Folio 191

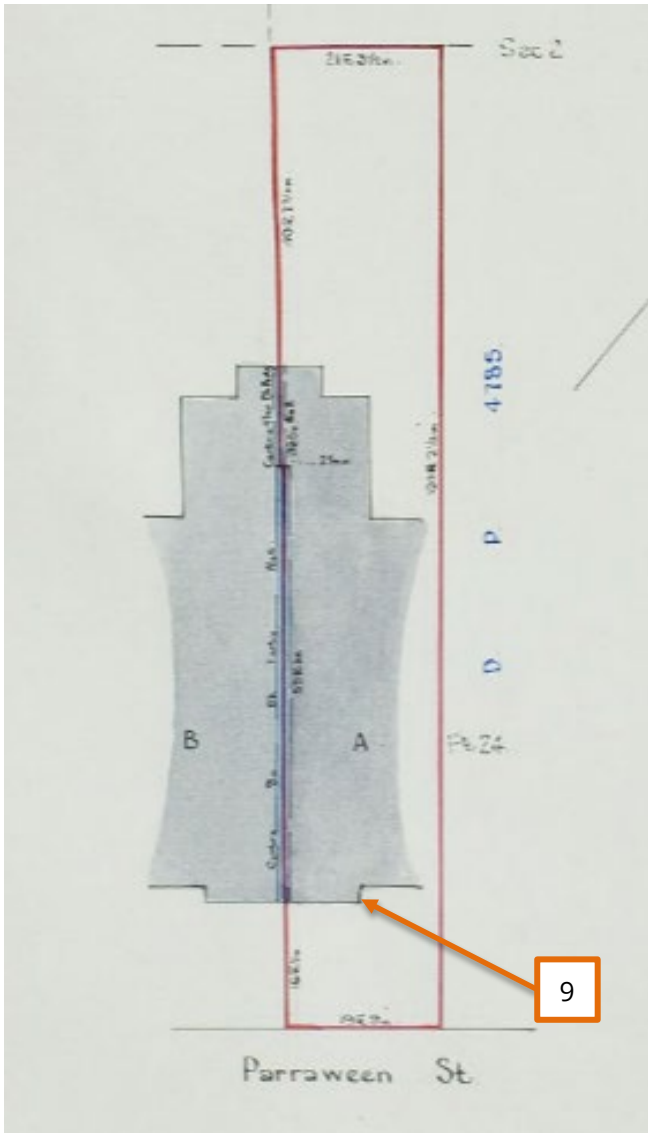


Photo 53 Certificate of Title plan showing the subdivision of Lot 2 D285140 dated to 1956 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title, Volume 7226 Folio 191)

Carl Francis Tulip had obtained Lot 20 and 21 (78–80 Parraween Street) by 1953. He subdivided the land into Lot 1 and Lot 2 Transfer Number G595519. Lot 1 was transferred to Maude May Collins and Beryl Jean Collins as joint tenants in 1957 and Lot 2 was transferred to Zena Eda Hallam in 1958.⁷⁵ A plan of the land provided in the Certificate of title for these land transfers shows the brick building [10] located on the land divided by the lots (Photo 54). A brick wall easement is also recorded between the two lots. No other structures are recorded to be located on the property.

⁷⁵ Certificate of Title Volume 7296 Folio 95, Volume 7777 Folio 181

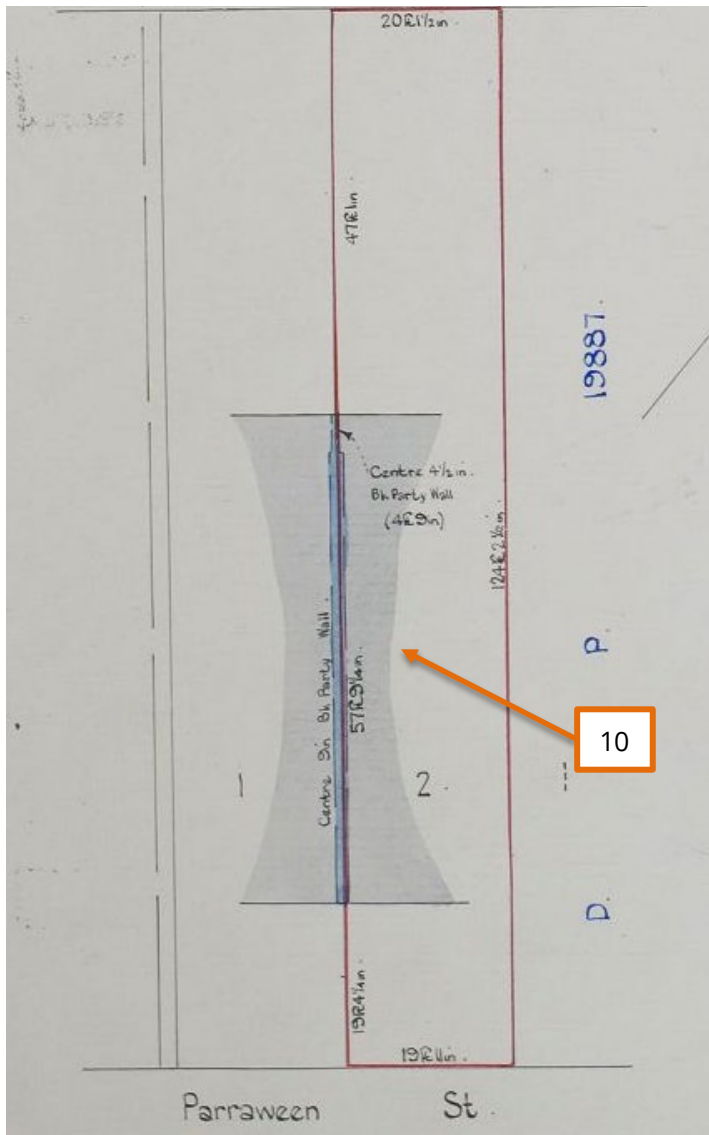


Photo 54 Certificate of Title plan showing the subdivision of Lot 21 dated to 1967 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 7777 Folio 181)

In 1958, Lot 79 and Lot 80 of was transferred to Putt Securities who subdivided the land into Lot A and B (63 and 65 Gerard Street). A plan of this subdivision was recorded in the Certificate of Title for the subdivision dated to 1959 (Photo 55). The plan records the brick building [13] present on the land. A brick easement wall is also shown along the dividing line of the lots.⁷⁶

⁷⁶ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 2534 Folio 221

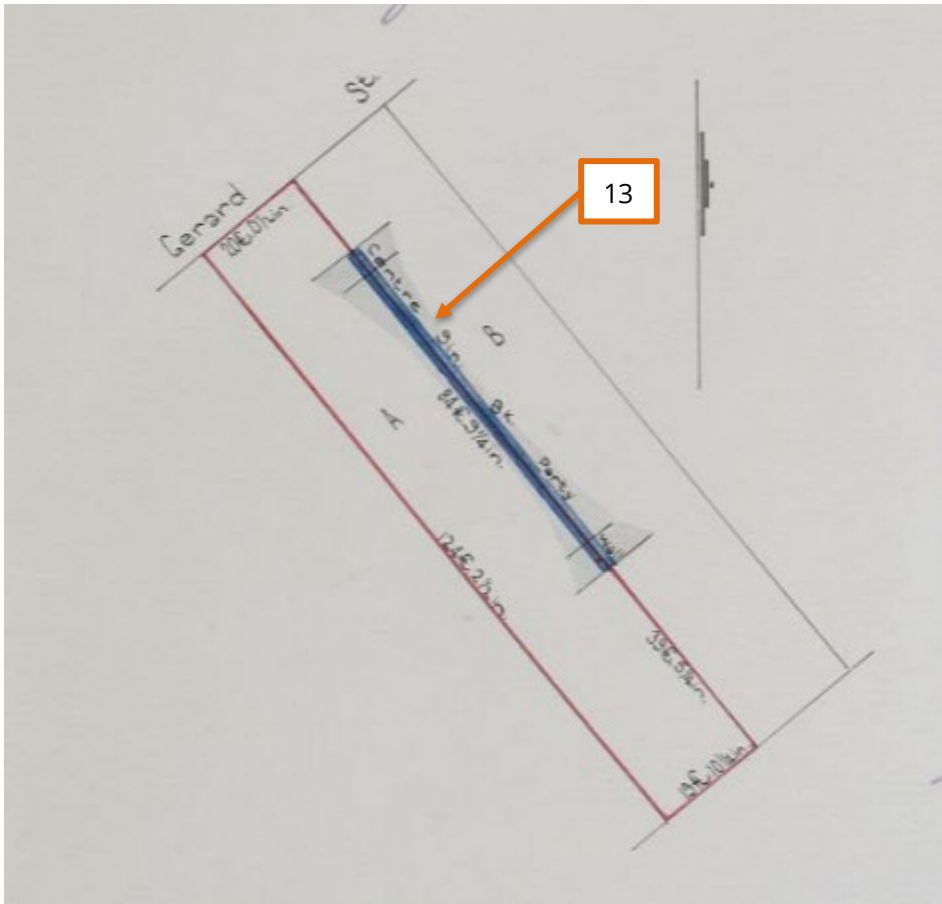


Photo 55 Certificate of Title plan showing the subdivision of Lot 79 and 80 dated to 1959 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 2534 Folio 221)

Heleana Hallam had obtained Lots 27 and 26 (58 and 60 Parraween Street) in 1937 and in 1960 she subdivided the lots in Lot A and B DP 419832, now known as 58 and 60 Parraween Street.⁷⁷ A plan of the land in the Certificate of Title records a brick structure [9] divided between the two lots (Photo 56).⁷⁸ The property continued to be used as residences and transferred through various owners until today.

⁷⁷ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 8223 Folio 231

⁷⁸ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 8223 Folio 231

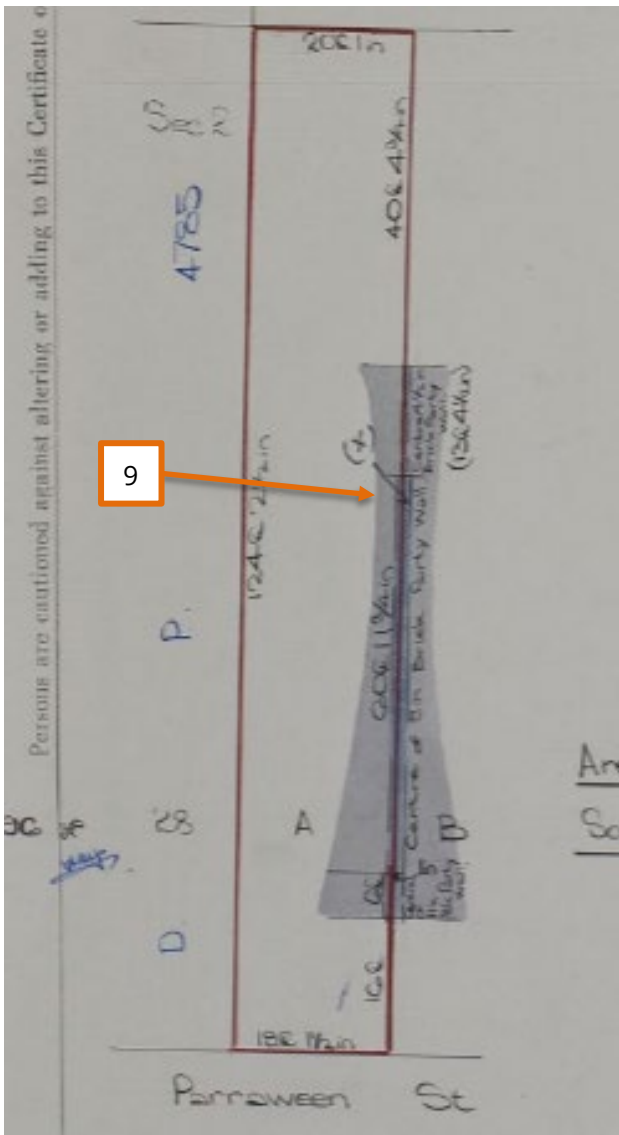


Photo 56 Certificate of Title plan showing the subdivision of Lot 27 dated to 1961 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of title Volume 8223 Folio 231)

Lot 1 of Perry's land was further subdivided by Sophie Minnie England in 1960, into Lot A and Lot B DP 412718, now 62 and 64 Parraween Street. A plan provided in the 1961 Certificate of Title records the brick structures divided by the lots (Photo 57). A brick wall easement is shown between the two lots and a sewerage easement [20] is also recorded at the rear of Lot B (64 Parraween Street).⁷⁹

⁷⁹ NSW Land registry Services, Certificate of title, Volume 7881 Folio 169, Volume 8317 Folio 22

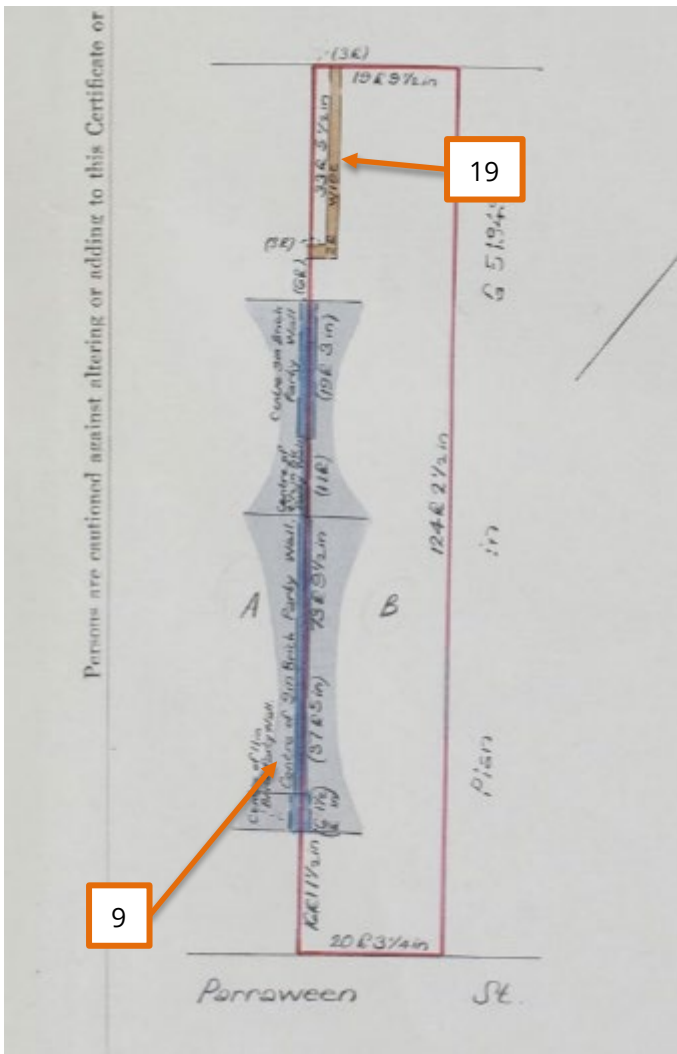


Photo 57 Certificate of Title plan showing the subdivision of Lot 26 dated to 1961 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 8317 Folio 22)

Cecil Lloyd McMahon, a Surveyors Chainman obtained part of Lot 24 and 23 Section 2 of Parraween Estate in 1965. He subdivided the land into Lots X and Y DP442664, now 72 and 70 Parraween Street.⁸⁰

An aerial photograph dated to 1965 shows the large majority of residential properties remaining in the study area [1] [3] [5] [9 to 15] [18] and [19] (Photo 58).

⁸⁰ NSW Land Registry Services, Certificate of Title Volume 6961 Folio 74

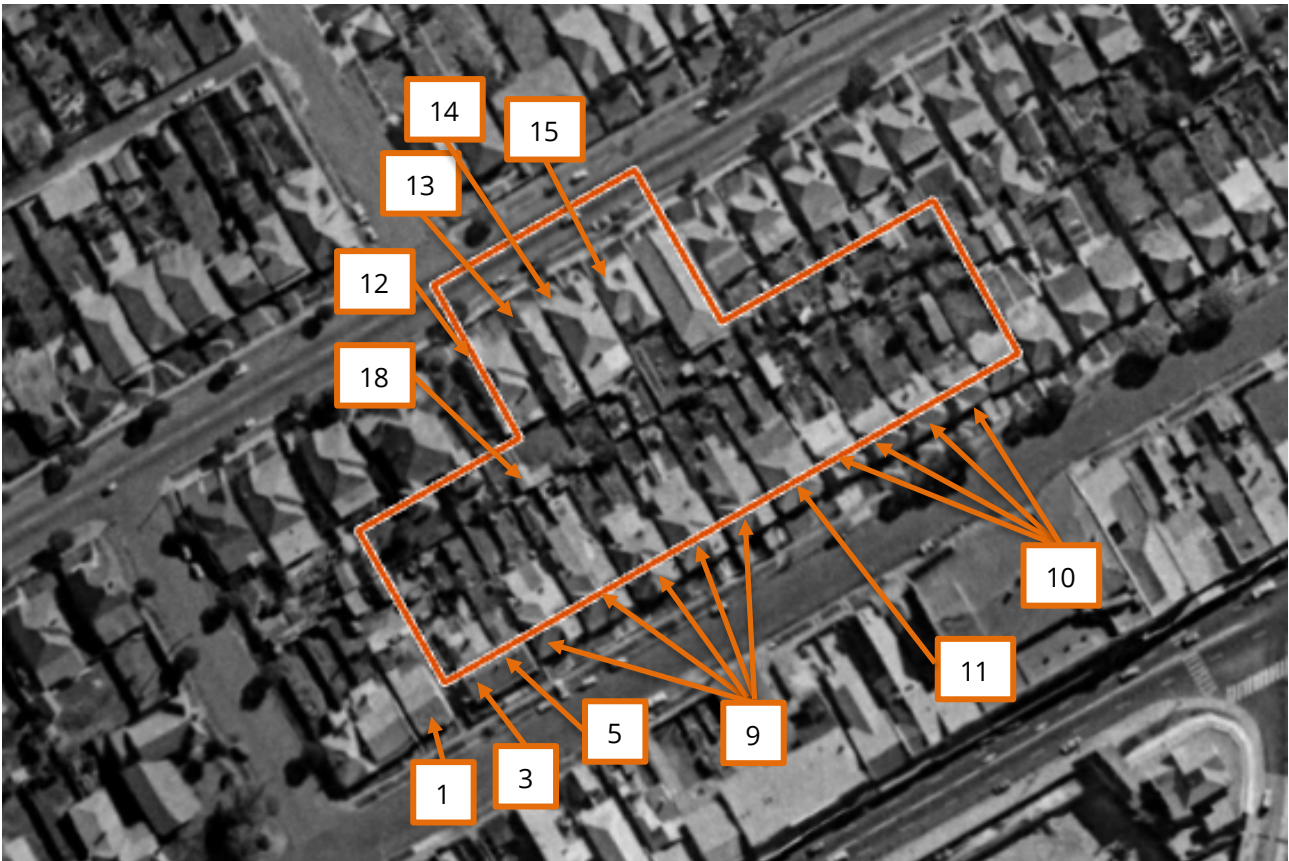


Photo 58 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1965, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)

An aerial photograph dated to 1971 shows further construction has occurred in the north-western corner of the study area (Photo 59), where two residences [12] and [13] have been demolished and replaced by one large structure. Limited further changes are visible, all other prior residential properties visible in the 1965 aerial along Parraween Street [1] [3] [5] [9] [10] and [11] and Gerard Street [14] and [15] remain.

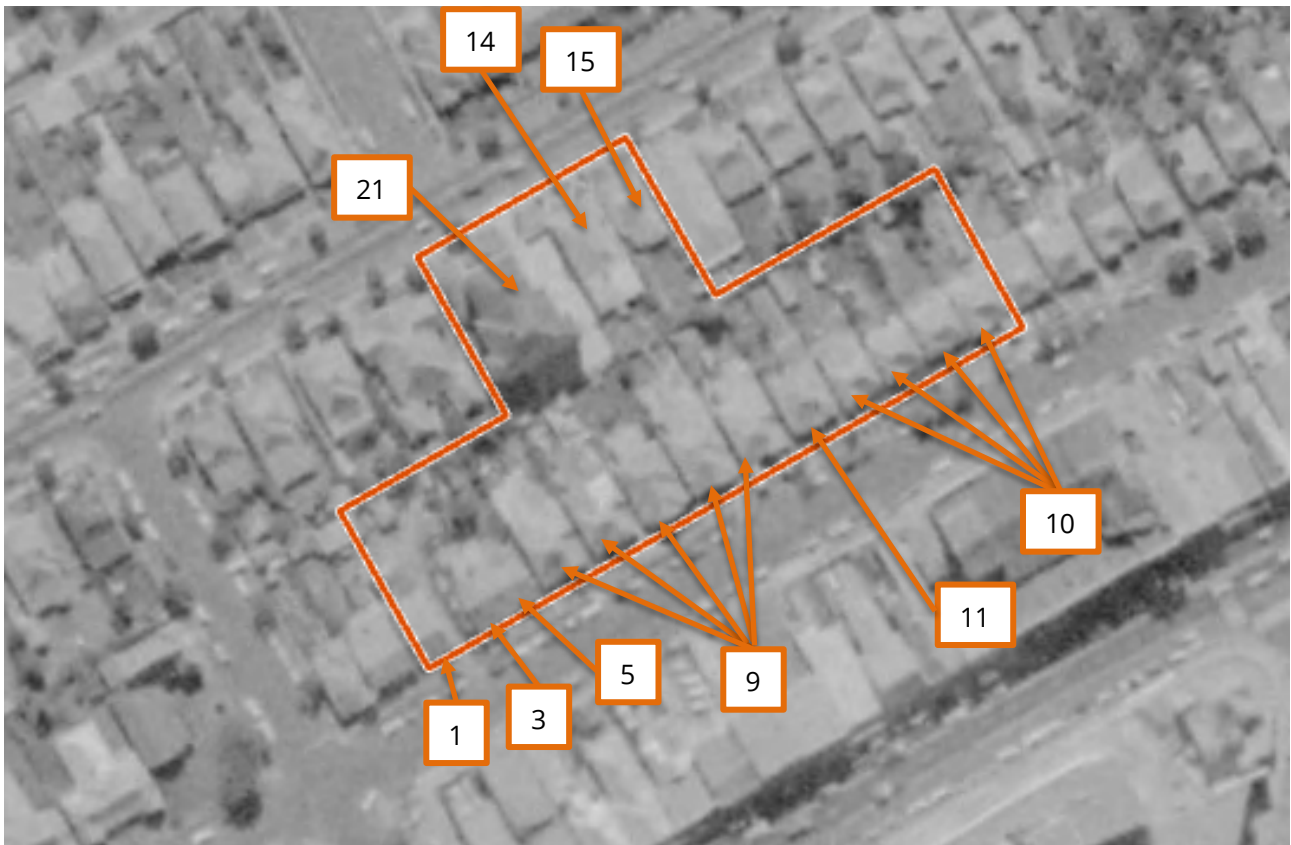


Photo 59 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1971, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)

An MWS&DB detail sheet dated to 1983 records details of the structures present within the study area at the time (Photo 60). The original residential buildings within Lot 30, 29 and 28 (50–56 Parraween Street) [1] [3] and [5] are recorded on the plan and show the original outhouses [7] at the rear of the properties to be present. No changes are visible within the Blackman [9] and [11] (58–80 Parraween Street) and Harbutt Brothers [10] (82–88 Parraween Street) brick buildings along Parraween Street when compared to the 1950 MWS&DB plan. This can also be said for structures located within Lots 80 and 81 [14] and [15] along Gerard Road. The new residential structure present within Lots 77, 78 and 79 (59–61 Gerard Street) [20] is not recorded on the plan. A pipe is also recorded to transect Lot 21[21] (80 Parraween) Parraween Street.



Photo 60 MWS&DB detail sheet dated to 1983, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: Sydney Water SRS654)

All residential structures remain within an aerial photograph dated to 1986 (Photo 61). An increase in vegetation in the yards of the properties located within the central portion of the study area is visible. Many of the homes along Parraween Street also appear to have extensions [22] at the rear of the properties and shed constructed at the rear of 52 Parraween Street [23], and a shed at 88 Parraween Street [24]. Limited further change is visible in an aerial photograph dated to 1991, except for residential extensions at 52 Parraween Street [25] (Photo 62).



Photo 61 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1986, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)

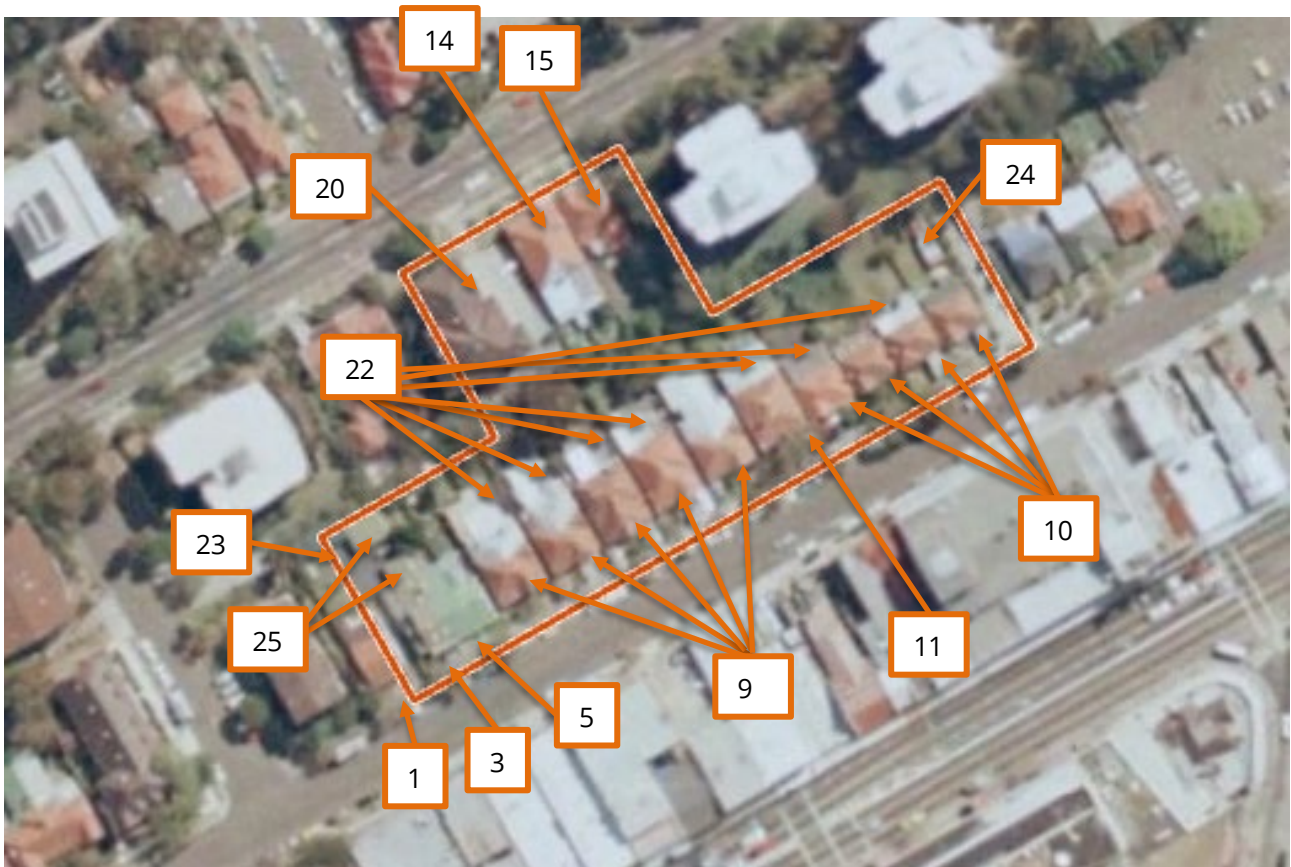


Photo 62 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 1991, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)

Extensions continued to occur within various properties throughout the study area. This can be seen in a 2005 aerial photograph recording extensions to the residences at 82 Parraween Street and 74 Parraween Street [26] (Photo 63). A current aerial photograph captures further extensions that have occurred within the study area (Photo 64). This includes at 72 and 56 Parraween Street [28] and a new roof on 52 Parraween Street [27]. Residences along Gerard Street appear unaltered. No further changes are visible.



Photo 63 Aerial photograph of the study area dated to 2005, with the study area outlined in orange (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)

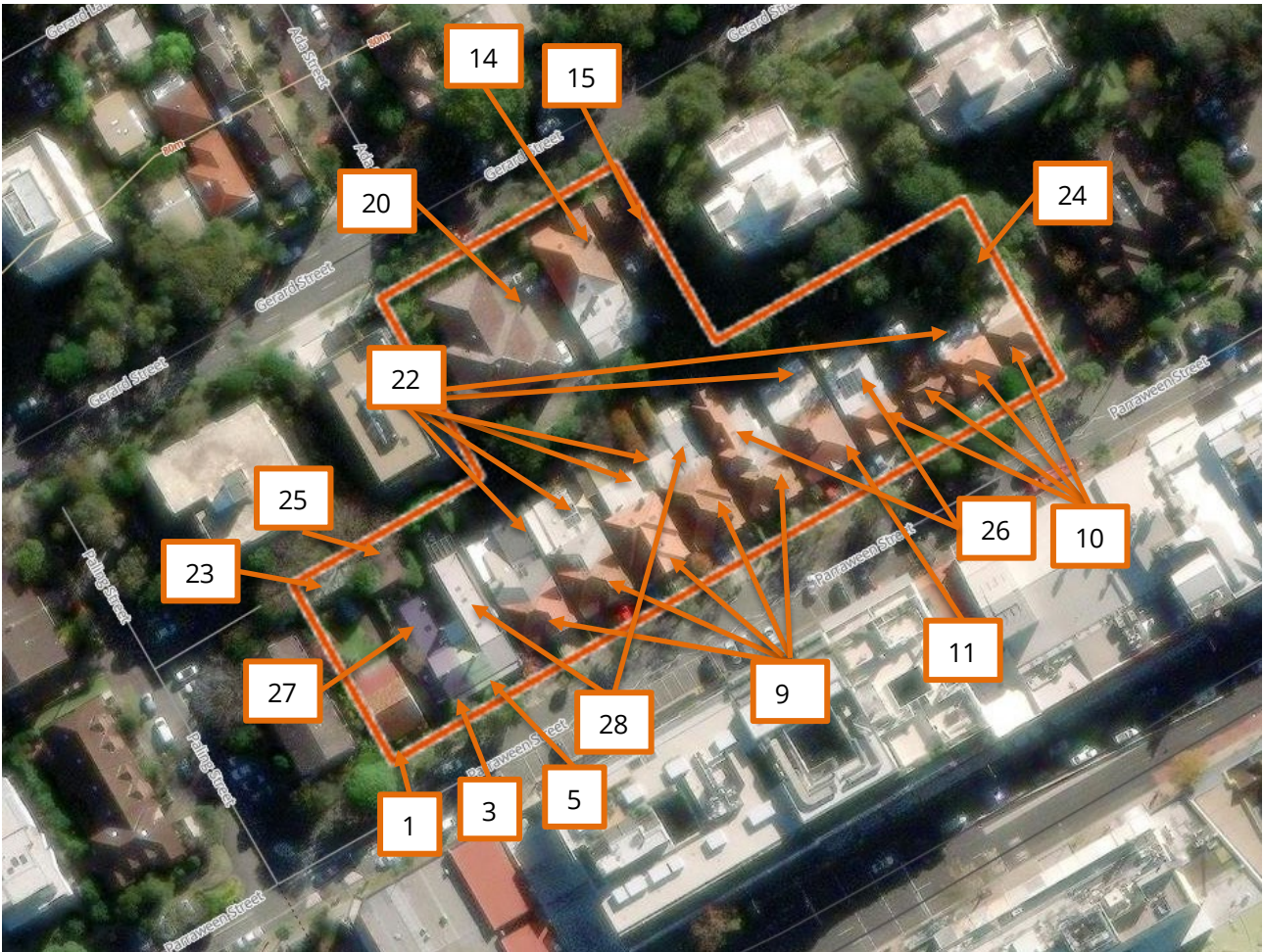


Photo 64 Current aerial photograph of the study area (Source: NSW Spatial Services 2023)