CITY PLAN



Heritage Interpretation Plan

9 Church Street, Newcastle

Submitted to DWP Australia Pty Ltd
On Behalf of Nihon University

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

City Plan Heritage (CPH) has been engaged by DWP Australia Pty Ltd on behalf of Azusa Sekkei and Nihon University to provide professional heritage consultancy services in relation to the preparation of the following Heritage Interpretation Plan for the Nihon University, located at 9 Church Street, Newcastle (subject site).

The proposed works see the adaptive reuse of the former Newcastle Courthouse as an educational establishment with associated student accommodation. The former Courthouse is recognised as an item of State significance and listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) under the NSW Heritage Act 1977.The proposal was approved under the State Significant Development 9787 (SSD9787).

A Heritage Interpretation Plan is required to be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Development Consent Conditions for redevelopment of the subject site, which details the following: under conditions E11 and F4 quoted below:

E11. Prior to issue of an Occupation Certificate, the Applicant must submit a Heritage Interpretation Plan to acknowledge the heritage of the site to the Planning Secretary. The plan must:

(a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the NSW Heritage Division and Council;

(b) outline the Stage 1 heritage interpretation strategy

(c) include provision for naming elements within the development that acknowledges the site's heritage;

(d) incorporates interpretive information into the site of the former legal and court functions of the former Newcastle Courthouse.

F4. Within three months of the commencement of use, the Applicant must submit an updated Heritage Interpretation Plan to acknowledge the heritage of the site to the Planning Secretary. The plan must:

(a) be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced expert in consultation with the NSW Heritage Division and Council;

(b) incorporate the Stage 2 heritage interpretation strategy

(c) include provision for naming elements within the development that acknowledges the site's heritage;

(d) include a strategy detailing how movable heritage items and any archaeological findings will be interpreted

(e) incorporates interpretive information in to the site of the former legal and court functions of the former Newcastle Courthouse.

1.2. Aims of the Heritage Interpretation Plan

The aim is to have an interpretation plan for the subject site that:

- Responds to the requirements of SEARs quoted above.
- Builds up on the general content of the Stage 1 heritage interpretation strategy through interpretive themes which effectively communicate the history and significance of the site.
- Identifies and further advises appropriate locations for the interpretation of various themes.
- Confirms the thematic context to inspire and develop interpretation proposals.

- Establishes the potential audience identified in Stage 1 heritage interpretation strategy for the agreed interpretive devices and outline the form of interpretation best suited to engage these groups.
- Provides final graphic designs and content based on the examples and guidelines of the Stage 1 heritage interpretation strategy prepared by the graphic designers, Minale Tattersfield in collaboration with CPH, DWP Australia, Azusa Sekkei, Nihon University and the Contractors Built for the preparation and implementation of interpretive devices throughout the site.

1.3. Methodology

This Heritage Interpretation Plan has been prepared in accordance with the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the NSW Heritage Council's formulated *Heritage Interpretation Policy* (August 2005). The general philosophy and process adopted is that guided by *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance,2013* (The Burra Charter).

It incorporates the background information and builds up from the recommended interpretive strategies/actions provided in the Stage 1 Heritage Interpretation Strategy/Plan for 9 Church Street, Newcastle prepared by CPH in June 2019.

1.4. Author Identification

This report has been prepared by Zach Nix (Heritage Consultant) in association with Kerime Danis (Director - Heritage) who has also reviewed and endorsed its contents.

1.5. Previous Reports

During the preparation of this Heritage Interpretation Plan the following documentation has been consulted:

- *Conservation Management Plan, Newcastle Courthouse by Tanner Kibble Denton (TKD) Architects, August 2015, Issue D;*
- *Environmental Impact Statement, Proposed 'Nihon University' by City Plan Services, April 2019;*
- *Moveable Heritage Review of the former Newcastle Court House 9 Church Street, Newcastle, by Musecape Pty Ltd, October 2016;*
- *Due Diligence Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment, Newcastle Courthouse by AMAC, March 2019;*
- *Baseline Archaeological Assessment, Newcastle Courthouse by AMAC, November 2018;*
- *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan, Newcastle Courthouse by AMAC, March 2020;*
- *Appendix A: Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report by AMAC, March 2020; and*
- *Statement of Heritage Impact, Proposed Nihon University Australia, Newcastle Campus, prepared by John Carr Heritage Design, February 2019.*

2. THE PLACE

2.1. Location

The subject site (Figure 1) is located at 9 Church Street, The Hill, an inner-city suburb within the eastern reaches of the city of Newcastle. The suburb is a coveted area of Newcastle, having geographic prominence upon 'the Hill' with views through to the ocean and city. The suburb is also considered one of the earliest settled areas of Newcastle and home to a number of existing heritage items including educational, civic, health and religious establishments. Immediately adjoining development to the site includes the Grand Hotel and residential apartments and townhouses to the north, the Newcastle Police Station to the east, and James Fletcher Hospital to the south and west.



Figure 1: Aerial view showing the approximate location of the subject site, outlined in red. (Source: Nearmap, captured 28 November 2020)



Figure 2: Street map showing the location of the subject site, outlined in red. (Source: SIX Maps, accessed 26 February 2021)

2.2. Site Description

The existing site is predominantly rectangular in shape, covering an area of approximately 5,194m², and is legally described as Lot 1 in DP 1199904. It currently accommodates the 1892-constructed former Newcastle Courthouse and two contemporary 3-storey wing additions which are currently under construction as part of the redevelopment of the site as Nihon University Newcastle Campus. The site is currently under construction and fenced off in preparation for its future use.

The following descriptions of the existing 1982 Courthouse and Boundary Walls on the site and the 1949 / 1966 wings (since demolished) have been extracted in full, from the Newcastle Courthouse CMP produced for the site in 2015 by TKD Architects.[1]

1892 Courthouse

> *The 1892 Newcastle Courthouse is a grand Victorian Italianate building providing an impressive terminating focal point to Bolton Street. The design is symmetrical comprising a large arched tower entrance to the central Court Room with a recessed portico decorated with classically derived moulded details. The central portion is flanked by single storey wings which also have impressive decorative mouldings with raised pediments and pilasters dividing the window openings. It was constructed in rendered brick with applied cement moulded details. It appears from early photographs that the flanking wings were roofed with a ribbed metal lining, which may well have been zinc.*

1 Conservation Management Plan, Newcastle Courthouse by Tanner Kibble Denton Architects, August 2015, Issue D, p.32-35

1949 Wing

The exterior of the 1949 extension, particularly its Church Street facade, has retained its general original form and fenestration above Ground Floor level, but the exterior of the building has been unsympathetically treated. Face brickwork has been painted, original window sashes have been replaced by single panes of glass, the original entry, which was a critical component of the building, has been removed and the ground floor level has been marred by the metal roofed single storey addition that fills the space between the building and Church Street.

The early 1980s addition is neutral in appearance and largely screened by the 1949 Wing. It includes an undercroft for vehicular parking. The principal impact of the addition relates to the glazed entry that was constructed on the eastern side of the 1892 Courthouse, obscuring the original relationship between the buildings whereby both read as separate free-standing structures. The entry has since been superseded by an intrusive skillion roofed addition on the northern side of the 1949 Wing (2005), which provides secure access to the Courthouse complex. The vertical blade wall that was installed at this time intrudes on views to the 1892 Courthouse from the east.

1966 Wing

The exterior of the 1966 extension, particularly its Church Street facade, has retained its general original form and fenestration. However, some recent modifications have compromised its street presentation including the painting of the off-form concrete and the introduction of a ramp for disabled access between the building and Church Street. The ramp also intrudes on views to the 1892 Courthouse from the north and west.

Boundary Walls

The 1886 and 1889 drawings (Figures 12 and 14) show the extent of development on and adjacent to the site of the Courthouse prior to its construction. Amongst this were walls or fencing along Church Street and the southern side of the site. The rear face brick retaining and boundary wall is located astride the site boundary. The 1889 plans show a retaining wall as part of the proposed construction of the Court House.

3. HISTORY

3.1. Brief History of the Suburb

The following historical summary of the early development of Newcastle has been extracted from the 2015 CMP for the site by TKD Architects. The history which is supplemented with information from TKD Architects was based on the historical overview for the site produced in the 1998 CMP written by Coassociates Architects. Additionally, the Pre-European History section below was also included in the 2015 CMP by TKD, the section was originally extracted from the Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Input to Stage DA Documentation produced by Umwelt (Australia) Pty Ltd in 2014.[2]

Pre-European History

The Newcastle Central Business District (CBD), known as Mulubinba, is within the traditional country of the Awabakal people, whose history extends from the present day back many thousands of years. Mulubinba is a significant place in the Awabakal cultural landscape, reflected through both the tangible evidence of Aboriginal history (archaeological sites) and the intangible and continuing connection to country (cultural and spiritual attachment).

Prior to European contact, the shorelines of the Hunter River estuary and coast would have provided a range of reliable and easily accessible resources for Awabakal people, such as fresh water from the estuary and springs in the immediate area (such as near the corner of Wolfe and King Streets), a range of aquatic fauna and migratory birds from the estuary and coast lines, and rhyolitic tuff for stone tool manufacture from Nobbys Island (Whibayganba).

Intensive occupation of the Newcastle CBD by Aboriginal people over many generations created large midden sites along the Hunter River foreshore, the deep sands of which were also known to have been used for burials. It is noted that the occupation of Australia by Aboriginal people represents by far the lengthiest human use of the continent and that, by comparison, the occupation of Australia by non-Aboriginal people has been of short duration albeit associated with significant impacts.

With the arrival of European settlers in the 1770s, traditional patterns of Aboriginal life throughout New South Wales were quickly and dramatically altered, through disease, displacement, forced movement and assimilation. Newcastle, one of the earliest European settlements in Australia, was no exception to this; but its history is also characterised by the development of unique relationships between Awabakal people and early European settlers.

Perhaps the single-most important source of ethnohistoric information for the Awabakal people was the missionary, Lancelot Threlkeld, who established a mission at Belmont and subsequently at Toronto on Lake Macquarie and collected extensive information about the Awabakal people and their language in the period 1825-1841. While records also exist of corroborees or ceremonial events being undertaken in the Newcastle area, there are very few other records of the spiritual beliefs and practices of the Awabakal people, with the notable exception of the recording of two locations (Nobbys Head and Newcastle Beach) associated with spiritual beliefs that featured in the worldview of the Awabakal.

However, whilst they may be briefer than those provided by Threlkeld, from the very early period of exploration and settlement of Newcastle there are records of interactions between the Awabakal and the newly arrived non-Aboriginal people. These include descriptions of encounters with Aboriginal people during Lieutenant Grant's expedition to the Hunter River in 1801, at which time the quantity of oyster shell built up in middens along the Hunter River was remarked upon. More extensive

2 Conservation Management Plan, Newcastle Courthouse by Tanner Kibble Denton Architects, August 2015, Issue D, p.8-18

interactions logically followed the establishment of the second penal settlement in 1804, including records of Awabakal people returning escaped convicts to settlement officials, possibly in retribution for the manner in which escaped convicts attacked Awabakal families. Records exist of Awabakal people receiving gifts of blankets, tobacco and other supplies in thanks for their involvement.

Accounts from 1819 and 1820 record the punishment of non-Aboriginal men for the mistreatment of Aboriginal men, including the execution of John Kirby. In addition, early artworks from the period by T.R. Browne, Joseph Lycett, Walter Preson and Joseph Cross all show Aboriginal camps bordering the developing settlement between 1812 and 1828. This does not in any way imply that the ongoing development of Newcastle was positive for the Awabakal people. Rather as Newcastle expanded following the closure of the penal settlement in 1823, the Awabakal were increasingly struggling to access their land and resources within the settlement itself. This is demonstrated by the records of violent clashes between the Awabakal and non-Aboriginal people in the 1830s in the Lake Macquarie area.

A newspaper account in 1830 indicated that the number of Aboriginal people within the Newcastle settlement at the time was equal too (if not greater than) the non-Aboriginal population and that Aboriginal people provided services to the 'lowest classes' such as carrying wood and water and received 'small pieces of tobacco or a cob of corn' in return. Blanket distribution records from 1833 list 117 Aboriginal people in Newcastle, but only 29 Aboriginal people were listed on a blanket return from 1846, indicating a significant downturn in population although these records may not be directly comparable.

In reviewing the numbers of Aboriginal people living within his mission, Threlkeld indicated that the number of Aboriginal people occupying the Belmont, and subsequently Toronto missions, significantly decreased as a result of both the effects of disease and the ongoing attraction of employment in Newcastle. On the latter topic, Threlkeld stated that Aboriginal people were 'employed' in the Newcastle settlement as fishermen, water carriers, messengers, servants and on board ships. He also noted that while Aboriginal people were living in camps at Newcastle, it was 'being sold out from under their feet, and only the sea-beach, one hundred feet from the high water mark, is the place on which they may rest their heads beneath burning sun or pitiless storm'. This demonstrates the ongoing presence of Aboriginal people within proximity to the proposed development area. However, subsequent records of Aboriginal people living or working within the Newcastle CBD are relatively rare until the modern period. This does not demonstrate the absence of Awabakal people or Aboriginal people more broadly from the area but is probably symptomatic of the increasing marginalisation of Aboriginal people resulting from the expansion of the settlement.

The experience of Aboriginal people in NSW since European contact has also been one of movement, forced or otherwise, which has seen Aboriginal people from other traditional countries come to the area and develop their own attachments to Newcastle. The history of the Newcastle CBD (Mulubinba) therefore spans the traditional and ongoing Awabakal connection to country, the attachment to place experienced by other Aboriginal people, European settlers and other migrant peoples since 1788 and the shared history of all.

Early European settlement

The first recorded European sighting of Nobby's Head, known to the Aboriginals as Whibayganba, was by Lt James Cook, captain of His Majesty's Bark Endeavour, on 10 May 1770.

The Hunter River was discovered by Lt John Shortland in 1797 while en route to Port Stephens in pursuit of escaped convicts, who had stolen a boat. He entered the estuary of the river on 9 September 1797, named it, made a chart of the harbour there and collected samples of coal.[3] In

3 Arthur McMartin, "Shortland, John (1769-1810)", Australian Dictionary of Biography, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/shortland-john-2659/text3663, accessed 13 September 2013.

May 1801 Governor King sent an expedition to explore the Hunter River. It was charged with finding the most eligible place for a settlement, both for the mining of coal and for agriculture. Although a settlement was established soon afterwards it was abandoned as a result of poor leadership.

Governor King decided to establish a penal settlement on the Hunter River after the Irish insurrection at Castle Hill and Parramatta in March 1804. Later that month Lieutenant Charles Menzies, who had quelled the uprising at Vinegar Hill was made commandant of the settlement and accompanied 34 of the worst of the insurgents to the Hunter. The new settlement was subsequently named Newcastle.

From this time until 1823 justice was administered by a succession of commandants from Government House in Newcastle, which was built not long after the settlement was founded.

Early Newcastle Courthouses

The first courthouse in Newcastle was built in 1821 or 1822. Located on Watt Street, it was apparently a large timber building that during its existence various times also served as customs house, post office and was eventually granted by the Government as the town's Presbyterian Manse and school in 1853.[4]

In 1823 most of the convicts in Newcastle were relocated to Port Macquarie, while Henry Dangar surveyed the town and changed both street patterns and street names (Figure 7). Church Street formed the southern boundary of the street grid. Land to its south was retained by the Crown. After Government House burnt down and mining ceased in 1830 only the Anglican Church remained in occupation south of Church Street. During the 1830s the Ordnance Department of the Imperial Government secured about 2¼ hectares of land from the Church.



Figure 3: Dangar's 1824 layout of Newcastle. The present Courthouse site is highlighted. To its west a parsonage is indicated, while the Commissioner's residence is located to its east. Source: reproduced in Les Reedman, Early Architects of the Hunter Region, p.8.

4 "Newcastle", Illustrated Sydney News, 8 April 1875, p.2.

Tenders for the construction of a new court house, to replace the existing two storey structure, were called at the end of June 1836.[5] The building was designed by the recently appointed Colonial Architect, Mortimer Lewis. For whatever reason, tenders were called again in the middle of August 1837.[6] The Legislative Council passed a sum of £1,500 for the construction of the court house and watch house in September 1840.[7] The building is understood to have been completed in 1841 (Figures 8 and 9). It was one of several built across the colony in the late 1830s and early 1840s. The most celebrated is at Darlinghurst, completed in 1842. Others included courthouses at Braidwood, Broulee (subsequently relocated), Mudgee Muswellbrook, Murrurundi and Wollombi.[8]

The classically derived architecture of the courthouse was characteristic of Lewis' work and similar in many ways to other public buildings designed during his tenure as Colonial Architect. The largest number of his public buildings were court houses, "for the administration and enforcement of the laws of the state was the central focus of public works in New South Wales in the first half of the 19th century."[9] Neo-classical architecture at this time was equated with justice and operation of the legal system.



Figure 4: Mortimer Lewis' 1840s Courthouse at the intersection of Hunter and Bolton Streets. Source: SRA, digital ID 4481_a026_000535.jpg.

5 "Watch House and Court Room, Newcastle", The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, 25 June 1836, p.4.
6 "Court and Watch-House at Newcastle", The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, 12 August 1837.
7 "Legislative Council", Sydney Monitor, 9 September 1840, p.2.
8 "Legislative Council", Sydney Monitor, 9 September 1840, p.2.
9 Leonore Coltheart (editor), Significant Sites: history and public works in New South Wales, p.25.



Figure 5: Portion of an English Admiralty map of 1851 showing Newcastle Harbour. The 1841 courthouse (highlighted), at the intersection of Bolton and Hunter Streets, was considered sufficiently important to warrant inclusion on the map. Source: NLA - nla.map-vn3791291-v

The building served its purpose well for several decades. In the mid 1870s it remained a respectable building: "it is capable of holding Criminal Sessions, and is in many respects, a far superior Court House to most of those in the Colony, used for holding Petty Sessions."[10] It was extended during the second half of the decade – "The Newcastle court-house is being enlarged and improved by an addition to the northwest end of the building" and the additions were completed in the middle of 1877.[11] However, by the mid 1880s conditions in the building had deteriorated dramatically, provoking comment from visiting Judges such as District Court Judge James Dowling – "he expressed his surprise that the Newcastle Court-house is still in such a disgraceful condition and unfit for court purposes."[12] Following the completion of the new courthouse, the 1840 building was demolished in 1899 to permit the construction of the new Post Office building. A single stone column was salvaged and relocated to Parnell Place, from where it has recently been removed for restoration by the City of Newcastle. Following its restoration, its new location is yet to be determined.[13]

10 "Newcastle", Illustrated Sydney News, 8 April 1875, p.2
11 "Newcastle Revisited", Evening News, 5 August 1876, p.3; "Newcastle", The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser, 6 September 1877, p.7.
12 "Newcastle Items", Evening News, 1 December 1884, p.4.
13 "Courthouse column to be preserved", http://www.newcastle.nsw.gov.au/about_newcastle/news_and_events/media_releases/media_releases/courthouse_column_to_be_preserved, 5 February 2014.

3.2. Historical Summary

The history of the subject site has been researched extensively in the production of the 2015 CMP for the site by TKD Architects and the 1998 CMP by Coassociates Architects. The history contained in the 2015 CMP has been utilised to inform this historical summary to communicate and provide understanding of the site's historical development and its relative significance. The full history has been extracted from the CMP and included in Appendix 1 for ease of reference. The CMP and other heritage studies/reports pertinent to the site undertaken during the design and construction phases of SSD 9787 have been included as a resource on the dedicated website for Nihon University.

Table 1: Historical Summary

Year	Event
1884	Funding allocated for construction of new Courthouse.
1888	Instructions for the preparation of new plans for a Courthouse issued by Colonial Architect James Barnet in the Legislative Assembly.
1890	Tenders for the building came under review, however, the documentation was amended to allow for a more impressive façade. The tender of contractor Charles Coghill was later accepted.
1892	Courthouse construction completed.
1899	Original Courthouse at the corner of Hunter and Bolton Street demolished for construction of a new post office.
1938	Modifications to spaces allocated for policy, clerk of petty sessions and stipendiary magistrate use in the north-eastern part of the building.
1939	Minister for Justice L.O. Martin 'shocked' at the congestion witness upon inspection of the Courthouse. Promises works to form two new Court rooms.
1945	Changes delayed due to outbreak of WWII, alterations and additions finally documented in the Country Drawing Office of the Government Architect's Branch.
1947	Documented alterations change as two-storey addition to the east of the building is increased to three-storey.
1949	Newly completed structure opened on the 24th November 1949. Construction of new structure results in minor internal alterations to the 1892 Courthouse.
1959	As the Court once again became inadequate to the increase in use, changes were documented in 1959 with the second floor of the building also being taken for court use.
1961	One of the Courts refurbished for use as a Summons Court and the construction of a prisoner holding room came underway.
1962	Plans prepared at the end of 1962 (or early 1963) for the addition of two further Courts to the west of the 1892 Courthouse.
1964	Construction documentation for new courts finalised in August.

1966	Completion of additional Courts seen in 1966 as new building opened by the Minister of Justice, John Maddison on 9th December. Construction of new building results in minor internal alterations to the 1892 Courthouse.
1979	Documentation for alterations and additions to the 1949 wing and modifications to the 1892 Courthouse undertaken by the Government Architect's Branch in association with consulting architects Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs. A number of modifications throughout the site were undertaken during this phase. The demolition of a single-storey morgue constructed after 1949 at the rear of the block also took place at this time.
1980	In 1980 the Court took over the former Newcastle East Public School on the north western corner of Church and Bolton Street, which became an annexe to the Courthouse.
1983	Refurbishment works to the site completed at the end of the year.
1989	During the 1989 Newcastle Earthquake, the 1892 Courthouse building suffered extensive damage.
1990	Repair work to the buildings and seismic strengthening works were undertaken. The 1982 building also underwent further conservation works at the end of the year including the introduction of a new slate roof to replace asbestos tiles.
2005	A single-storey addition constructed to the northern side of the 1949 wing, modifying the entry to the Courthouse complex and destroying an original entryway in the process.
2016	Site sold to Nihon University.
2019/2020	Demolition of 1949 and 1966 buildings. The construction of two new buildings and refurbishment of 1892 original courthouse for adaptive reuse as educational and student accommodation uses.

3.3. Statement of Significance

The following statement of significance has been extracted in full, from the 2015 CMP for the subject site produced by TKD Architects.[14]

> *Newcastle Courthouse has been associated with the provision of law and justice in the Hunter region since 1892. The 1892 Courthouse has state significance because it was the location of the inaugural sittings of the Arbitration Court of NSW in May 1902. It has local historic, aesthetic and social significance. It was built during an important period of public works in New South Wales, which took place from the 1860s through to the 1890s, representing major civic improvement and symbolising the role of government and the place of the law in the community. The Newcastle Courthouse group is considered to be one of the most architecturally significant in the Hunter Valley.*
>
> *The 1892 Courthouse, which is a fine and representative example of Victorian Italianate style architecture, is associated with Colonial Architect James Barnet, one of the most important architects practicing in NSW during the second half of the nineteenth century. The Colonial*

14 Conservation Management Plan, Newcastle Courthouse by Tanner Kibble Denton Architects, August 2015, Issue D, p.98-99

Architect's Office under Barnet was remarkable because of its output and high architectural standards. The building is representative of the second tier of his so-called "grand" courthouses and the principal characteristics of his courthouse design generally. The sequence of spaces including the portico and vestibule and the original courts have the ability to evoke the central role of the law and its representation in late nineteenth century NSW, while the original cell area has the ability to evoke court protocol by its integrity and relationship with the courts and public spaces on the level above. The building has retained movable items such as furnishings, which may have significance. However, further assessment is required.

The 1949 Wing and the 1966 Wing demonstrate the on-going role of the Government Architect's Branch in designing public buildings, although the original architectural quality of the 1949 Wing has been compromised by unsympathetic modifications. However, the 1949 Wing is an element of local heritage significance. Although the building is unusual in the context of its construction immediately after World War II, its original architectural character and planning have been extensively modified over the years and it has been subjected to unsympathetic extensions on the northern and southern sides.

The 1966 Wing is a well resolved example of post-war Modernist architecture in Newcastle. It is an element of local heritage significance, which has retained a relatively large amount of original external and internal fabric and spaces. The building is an architecturally representative example of the work of the Government Architect's Branch during the 1960s and 1970s, of which there are several examples in the City of Newcastle. It provides some evidence of ongoing patterns of court use during the twentieth century.

The 1892 Courthouse is a landmark building in Newcastle. It is an important component of a group of buildings in Church Street that includes the Grand Hotel, 10-30 Church Street and Macquarie House. It also forms an important termination of the vista looking south along Bolton Street and is thus an important component of the City of Newcastle's townscape.

Newcastle Courthouse, particularly the original 1892 section, is likely to have significance for the local community as a long-standing public institution, symbolising law and order and providing a long-established physical landmark.

4. HISTORICAL THEMES AND AUDIENCE

4.1. Historical Themes

The historical development of an area or item can be understood as occurring in a thematic way, with different layers representing progressively earlier themes. The NSW Heritage Council developed a thematic framework for use in heritage assessment and management. Thinking about a place in terms of themes can help understanding of its significance as well as establish the interpretative storylines. The organising principle for the thematic framework is the dynamism of human activity. The following framework identifies a number of historical themes within the National and State framework and organises them by relevance to the site.

Historical Themes associated with the historical development of the site are listed in the following table.[15]

Table 2: Historical Themes associated with the historical development of the site.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Notes	Examples
1. Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment - naturally evolved	There are two aspects to this theme: (1) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have significance independent of human intervention (2) Features occurring naturally in the physical environment which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures	▪ Other open space- ▪ Changing the environment- ▪ Cultural - Coasts and coastal features supporting human activities-
4. 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	▪ Decentralising metropolitan activities to provincial cities- ▪ Planning relationships between key structures and town plans- ▪ Planned towns serving a specific industry- ▪ Developing civic infrastructure and amenity ▪ Creating landmark structures and places in regional settings- ▪ Indicators of early town planning and the disposition of people within the emerging settlement-
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Land tenure	Activities and processes for identifying form of ownership and occupancy	▪ Illustrates early ownership and occupancy of land within the Hunter Region-

15 State Heritage Register, Newcastle Courthouse, database no. 5045560, accessed 20 May 2019

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Notes	Examples
		of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	
7. Governing	Law and order	Activities associated with maintaining, promoting and implementing criminal and civil law and legal processes	▪ Dispensing justice- ▪ Policing and enforcing the law-
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Creative endeavour	Activities associated with the production and performance of literary, artistic, architectural and other imaginative, interpretive or inventive works; and/or associated with the production and expression of cultural phenomena; and/or environments that have inspired such creative activities.	▪ Architectural styles and periods - Victorian Italianate-
9. Making the phases of life	Persons	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	▪ Associations with Walter Liberty Vernon, Government Architect, private architect- ▪ Associations with James Barnet, Colonial (government) Architect-

4.2. Audience

For the preparation of interpretation methods and devices it is important to consider and identify key audiences who will encounter the information being conveyed.

There are many different levels of associations people will have with items and as such, understanding each of these key audiences will inform the content and the media used for interpretation.[16]

In the present case, the key potential audience groups for the site include local residents, employees, visitors, students, delivery/ maintenance people and the passer-by. The visitors during public historical tours are not included here as they are not considered to be a regular audience due to the annual or bi-annual occurrence of the event. Notwithstanding, the path of the historic tour is considered carefully in the placement of the interpretive media within the former Courthouse building.

16 NSW Heritage Office, Interpreting Heritage Places and Items, August 2005

Local Residents	
Profile	This group includes residents within the immediate neighbourhood and their visitors who have come from other places. These people are likely to view the site in the course of daily life in the area.
Activities	▪ Walk past the buildings.

Residents of Nihon University	
Profile	This group will comprise the largest overall group and may be regarded as the principal core audience. As students will spend extended periods of time within the site, studying, socialising and using available facilities, this provides an opportunity to foster an interest and appreciation of both the history of the site and the area in general. As a population group, this audience will be generally stable, although there will be periodic turnover with completion of educational periods.
Activities	▪ Enter and exit the site and buildings. ▪ Spend extended time in the building while residing, socialising, studying and using the site facilities. ▪ Interact with the building in the course of studying, residing and using facilities offered by the University.

Employees of Nihon University	
Profile	Employees of the university will constitute one of the core target groups to be considered for heritage interpretation. This group will spend long periods of time within the university and around the site, and therefore develop a strong familiarity with the site and its historical values.
Activities	▪ Enter and exit the building ▪ General access to the site ▪ Access the interior of the building for work

University Visitors	
Profile	This group consists of people visiting the site for short periods of time as visitors of the university, this may include guest lecturers, visiting delegations from educational institutions or visitors to the residents. This group of people are likely to have engagement with the site for a short period of time but with an awareness of the quality of the surrounding environment.
Activities	▪ Enter and exit the site and buildings. ▪ Access the interior of the building for work. ▪ View site through work, inspections or tours.

Site Managers	
Profile	This audience is not expected to demonstrate sustained or particular interest and is unlikely to absorb more than minimal information due to the nature of their role within the immediate environment. It will be essential to impress on involved parties that there are reasons why the interpretive material has been incorporated, and the need to keep it in good condition.
Activities	▪ Enter and exit the site ▪ Spend limited time in the building for working in or inspecting the building or dealing with management issues.
Delivery and Maintenance People	
Profile	It is expected that delivery and maintenance workers will also need to access the buildings periodically and are therefore another target audience.
Activities	▪ Enter and exit the site/ building ▪ Spend limited time in the building to undertake repair and maintenance work, deliver goods and communicate with employees
The Passer-by	
Profile	It is expected that numerous other people would pass by the subject site on a daily or irregular basis. Amongst others, casual passers-by are expected to include local workers and visitors of the area who casually walk through the neighbourhood or walk past the area on their way to and from work. Compared to the other audience groups, these people may have only occasional opportunity to experience the exterior of the building.
Activities	▪ Walk past the buildings.

5. HERITAGE INTERPRETATION PLAN

5.1. Introduction

As defined in *The Burra Charter*, interpretation is “all the ways of presenting the cultural significance of a place". This may be a 'combination of the treatment of fabric'; 'the use of and activities of a place'; and 'the use of introduced explanatory material'.

According to the *NSW Heritage Council Heritage Interpretation Policy* (August 2005), "Heritage interpretation is a means of sharing Australian culture and history within communities and with other communities, new citizens, visitors and people overseas. It is also a means of passing on the knowledge and appreciation of Australian culture to new generations".

Given consideration to the site's needs and the SEARS requirements, as detailed in the Stage 1 heritage interpretation strategy, there are a number of best interpretative practices that have been considered in the planning for heritage interpretation.

The role of a Heritage Interpretation Plan is to provide details, graphics and content based on the framework, strategies and advice include in the Stage 1 Strategy for interpreting the heritage values of the former Courthouse. An Interpretation Plan is based on research and analysis that is utilised to communicate the significance and history of the item. It identifies key themes, storylines and audiences and provides recommendations about interpretation media. It also includes practical and specific advice about how to implement these strategies.

This Interpretation Plan draws on the history of the site as a whole. Outlined below are the interpretative methods that are to be used to convey the history of the Courthouse, the historic development of the site and its surrounds.

5.2. Interpretive Signage

The use of signage for interpretation provides an opportunity for all audience groups to access information about the site's history. It is especially important as a fixed means of providing immediate interpretation when directly encountered by audience groups both externally and internally. The interpretive signage arranged for Nihon University will see use both internally and externally, providing interpretation of the general history of the site, historic room functions, information regarding the interpretive naming of rooms and moveable heritage as well as historical timelines of both the Courthouse and the city of Newcastle. The locations and content of the interpretive signage to be installed is provided in the sections below.

Signage Identifier	Location/Form	Content
Sign 01	External Freestanding Marker	Courthouse General History
Sign 02	Internal Plaque Display	Moveable Heritage Info
Sign 03	L1 Atrium Timeline	Newcastle Courthouse History
Sign 04	Corridor 4 Timeline	City of Newcastle History
ID01-ID09, ID11-ID12	Room Name Identification	Interpretive Room Name Info
ID10, ID13	Room Name Identification	Historic Room Function

5.2.1. Signage Locations

The potential locations for signage within the subject site must take a cautious approach so as not to distract from the heritage significance of the 1892 Courthouse building and any visual interpretation of it. The locations chosen to accommodate interpretive signage have been cautiously selected so as not to distract from the heritage significance of the original courthouse building while remaining easily accessible to the prospective audience. The types of signage distributed throughout the site can be broadly separated into major interpretive signage (Sign 01 - Sign 04) and minor interpretive/identification signage (ID01-ID13). Signage in all instances has been set in meaningful locations to help connect the audience to the significance of the place, while also remaining secondary to the importance of the fabric. Further the locations of signage have also taken into account visual accessibility and are to be placed at a height which is readable from both upright and seated positions. The following maps (Figure 6 - Figure 7) have identified the selected locations for interpretive signage throughout the site.

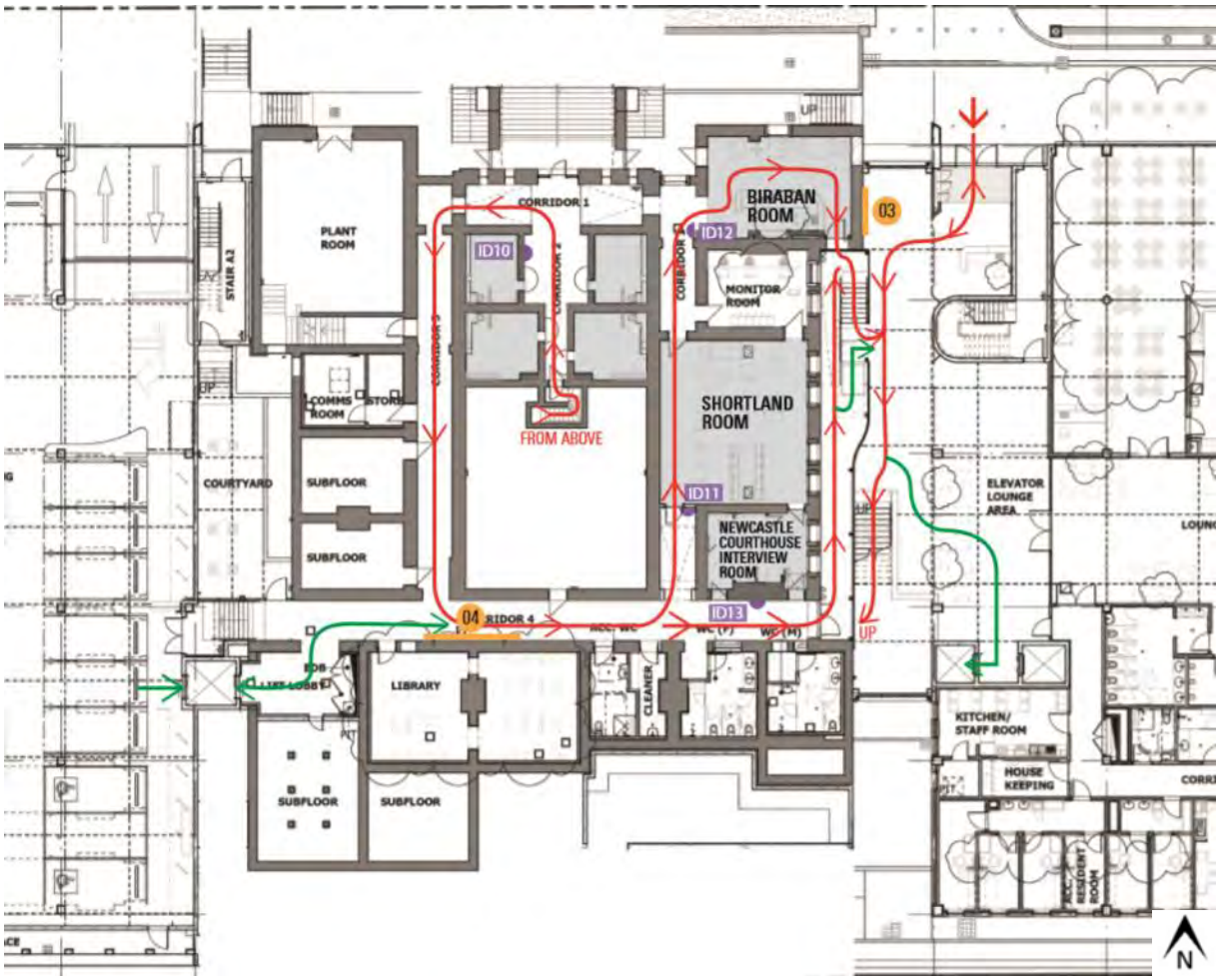


Figure 6: Floor plan of the Newcastle Courthouse Level 2 showing visitor path through the courthouse building on proposed Heritage Open Day with Sign 01 (External Freestanding Marker), Sign 02 (Moveable Heritage Display) indicated in yellow, as well as identification signage ID01 - ID09 and ID11 - ID12 indicated in purple.

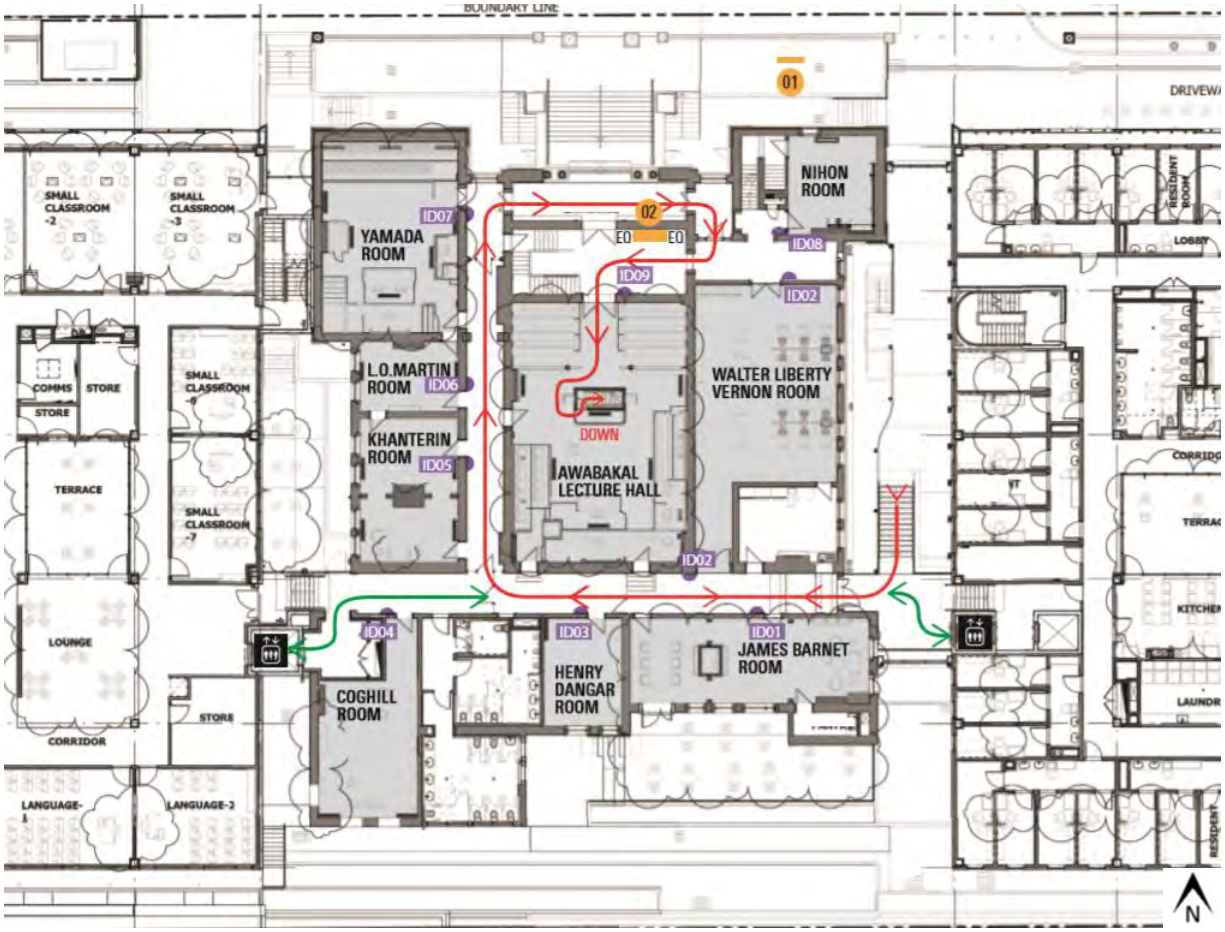


Figure 7: Floor plan of the Newcastle Courthouse Level 1 showing visitor path through the courthouse building on proposed Heritage Open Day with Sign 03 (Newcastle Courthouse Timeline) and Sign 04 (Newcastle Timeline) indicated in yellow.

5.2.2. Signage Content

The following is suggested text that could be incorporated into the heritage interpretation plaque to facilitate a simple and accessible path through the history of the site and its significance to the area.

Sign 01 - External Freestanding Marker

The proposed plaque should be simplistic in design and be straightforward in its information.

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

Designed by Colonial Architect James Barnet with construction later supervised by his successor the first Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon, the Newcastle Courthouse was completed in 1892. The building replaced an earlier courthouse at the intersection of Hunter and Bolton Streets as the needs of Newcastle's judicial system began to outgrow the original site.

The Courthouse underwent numerous changes throughout its history with the addition of new wings in 1949 and 1966.

The Courthouse remained an integral part of Newcastle's judicial system until 2015 which saw operations moved to a new location on Hunter Street.

The Courthouse has been converted to an educational facility by Nihon University in 2019, which saw removal of the lager wing additions. Conservation works have also been undertaken to the original building.



Figure 8: Sign 01 External Freestanding Marker, showing form and location (Source: Minale Tattersfield, Heritage Interpretive Wayfinding, Issue H, 26.02.2021)

Sign 02 - Internal Plaque Display

The content of Sign 02 will include display of the plaques salvaged from the Newcastle Courthouse building prior to changes. The plaque display which is to be located in the Level 2 Foyer will display the plaques on an angled base and detail the locations within the courthouse where the plaques were salvaged. This provides a simple but effective mode of introducing the audience to the former connection of these rooms and their significance. The display is aimed to be comfortably observed without impacting the movement of people throughout the building.

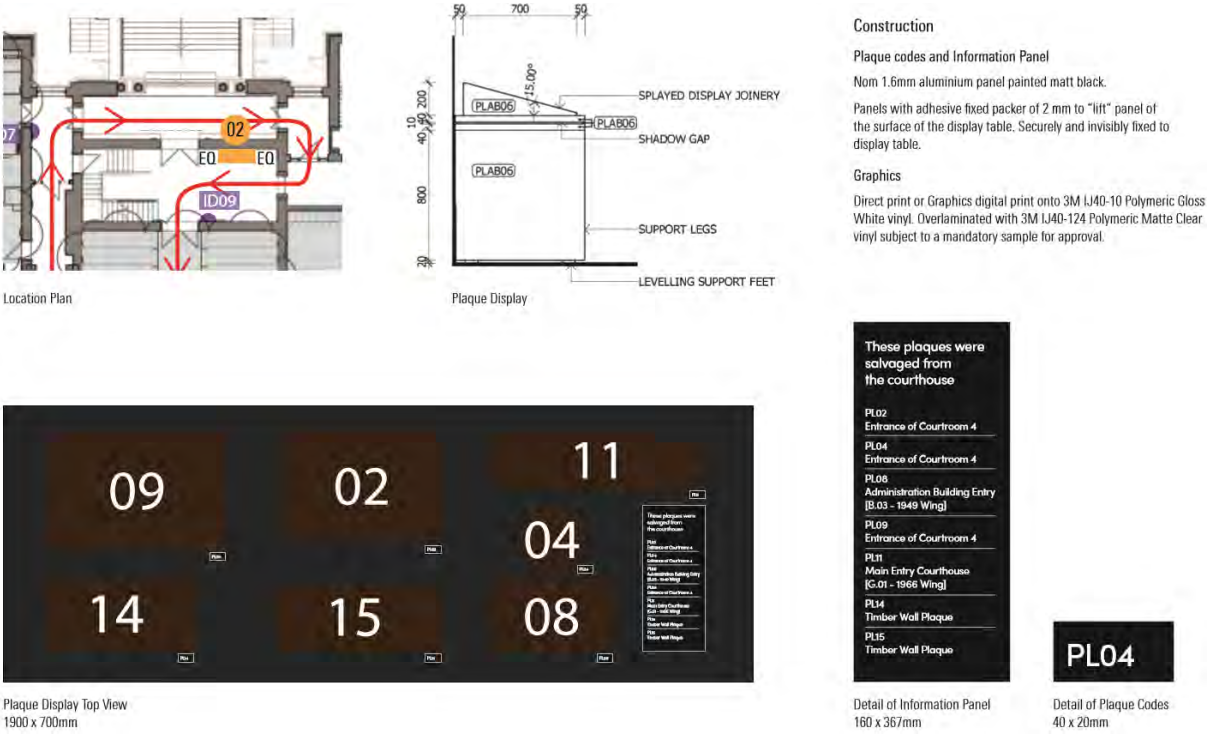


Figure 9: Sign 02 Plaque Display (L2 Foyer), showing location, form and proposed display layout (Source: Minale Tattersfield, Heritage Interpretive Wayfinding, Issue H, 26.02.2021)

Sign 03 - L1 Atrium Timeline

Sign 03 will see the installation of a timeline feature detailing the history of the Newcastle Courthouse. Located in proximity to the northern entrance to the courthouse building (L1 Atrium), the signage will be constructed in a contemporary manner utilising painted aluminium frame, allowing for a visually clear display of information. The content for the timeline has been provided below and details the Courthouse's history in simple English with associated historic images valuable in helping create a tangible link to the site's past.

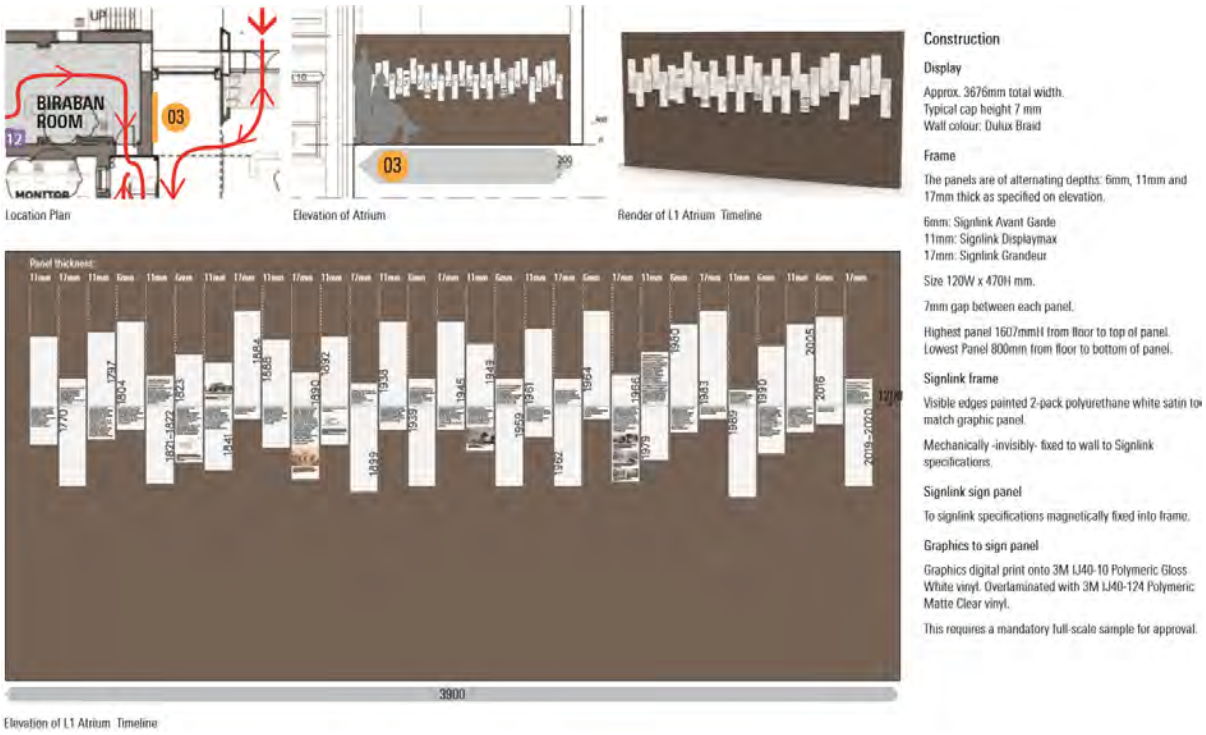


Figure 10: Sign 03 Interpretive Timeline (L1 Atrium), showing location, form and dimensions (Source: Minale Tattersfield, Heritage Interpretive Wayfinding, Issue H, 26.02.2021)

Date	Event
	The Newcastle Central Business District area, known as Mulunbinba, occupied as the traditional country of the Awabakal people, extending back thousands of years.
1770	On 10 May 1770 the first recorded European sighting of Nobby's Head known to the Aboriginals as Whibayganba, was by Lt James Cook.
1797	The first European discovery of the Hunter River was by Lt John Shortland in 1797 while travelling to Port Stephens in pursuit of escaped convicts, who had stolen a boat. Shortland charted the harbour, named the river and collected samples of coal nearby.
1804	A penal settlement on the Hunter River was established by Governor King after the Irish insurrection at Castle Hill and Parramatta in March 1804.

1821-1822	The first courthouse in Newcastle was built in 1821 or 1822. The building located on Watt Street was a large timber building that at various times throughout its history also served as customs house, post office
1823	The 'Dangar Grid' designed by Government Surveyor Henry Dangar upon commission of Governor Lachlan Macquarie. Grid system implemented after 1823 providing the distinct pattern of Newcastle's streets configuration
1841	The construction of the new Newcastle Courthouse building designed by Mortimer Lewis is understood to have been completed in 1841 replacing the original timber two-storey structure
1884	Funding allocated for construction of new Courthouse.
1888	Instructions for the preparation of new plans for a Courthouse issued by Colonial Architect James Barnet in the Legislative Assembly.
1890	Tenders for the building came under review in March, however, the documentation was amended to allow for a more impressive façade. The tender of contractor Charles Coghill was later accepted towards the end of June. James Barnet resigns as Colonial Architect on the 30th June, position succeeded by Walter Liberty Vernon
1892	Courthouse construction completed
1899	Original Courthouse at the corner of Hunter and Bolton Street demolished for construction of a new post office.
1938	Modifications to spaces allocated for policy, clerk of petty sessions and stipendiary magistrate use in the north-eastern part of the building.
1939	Minister for Justice L.O. Martin 'shocked' at the congestion witness upon inspection of the Courthouse. Promises works to form two new Court rooms.
1945	Changes delayed due to outbreak of WWII, alterations and additions finally documented in the Country Drawing Office of the Government Architect's Branch.
1947	Documented alterations change as two-storey addition to the east of the building is increased to three-storey.
1949	Newly completed structure opened on the 24th November 1949. Construction of new structure results in minor internal alterations to the 1892 Courthouse
1959	As the Court once again became inadequate to the increase in use, changes were documented in 1959 with the second floor of the building also being taken for court use.
1961	One of the Courts refurbished for use as a Summons Court and the construction of a prisoner holding room came underway.
1962	Plans prepared at the end of 1962 (or early 1963) for the addition of two further Courts to the west of the 1892 Courthouse.

1964	Construction documentation for new courts finalised in August.
1966	Completion of additional Courts seen in 1966 as new building opened by the Minister of Justice, John Maddison on 9th December. Construction of new building results in minor internal alterations to the 1892 Courthouse
1979	Documentation for alterations and additions to the 1949 wing and modifications to the 1892 Courthouse undertaken by the Government Architect's Branch in association with consulting architects Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs. A number of modifications throughout the site were undertaken during this phase. The demolition of a single-storey morgue constructed after 1949 at the rear of the block also took place at this time.
1980	In 1980 the Court took over the former Newcastle East Public School on the north western corner of Church and Bolton Street, which became an annexe to the Courthouse.
1983	Refurbishment works to the site completed at the end of the year.
1989	During the 1989 Newcastle Earthquake, the 1892 Courthouse building suffered extensive damage.
1990	Repair work to the buildings and seismic strengthening works were undertaken. The 1982 building also underwent further conservation works at the end of the year including the introduction of a new slate roof to replace asbestos tiles.
2005	A single-storey addition constructed to the northern side of the 1949 wing, modifying the entry to the Courthouse complex and destroying an original entryway in the process.
2016	Site sold to Nihon University.
2019/2020	Demolition of 1949 and 1966 buildings. The construction of two new buildings and refurbishment of 1892 original courthouse for adaptive reuse as educational and student accommodation uses.

Sign 04 - Corridor 4 Timeline

Located within Corridor 4 of the courthouse building Sign 04 provides a historical timeline for the overall history of the city of Newcastle, in a similar fashion to that of Sign 03. The aim of this sign is to interpret the overall history of Newcastle in a way which is concise and linear for people unfamiliar to the area to understand. The signage again utilises a painted aluminium frame, with inserted panel digital prints to provide an interpretive solution that is contemporary and easily appreciated by the audience.

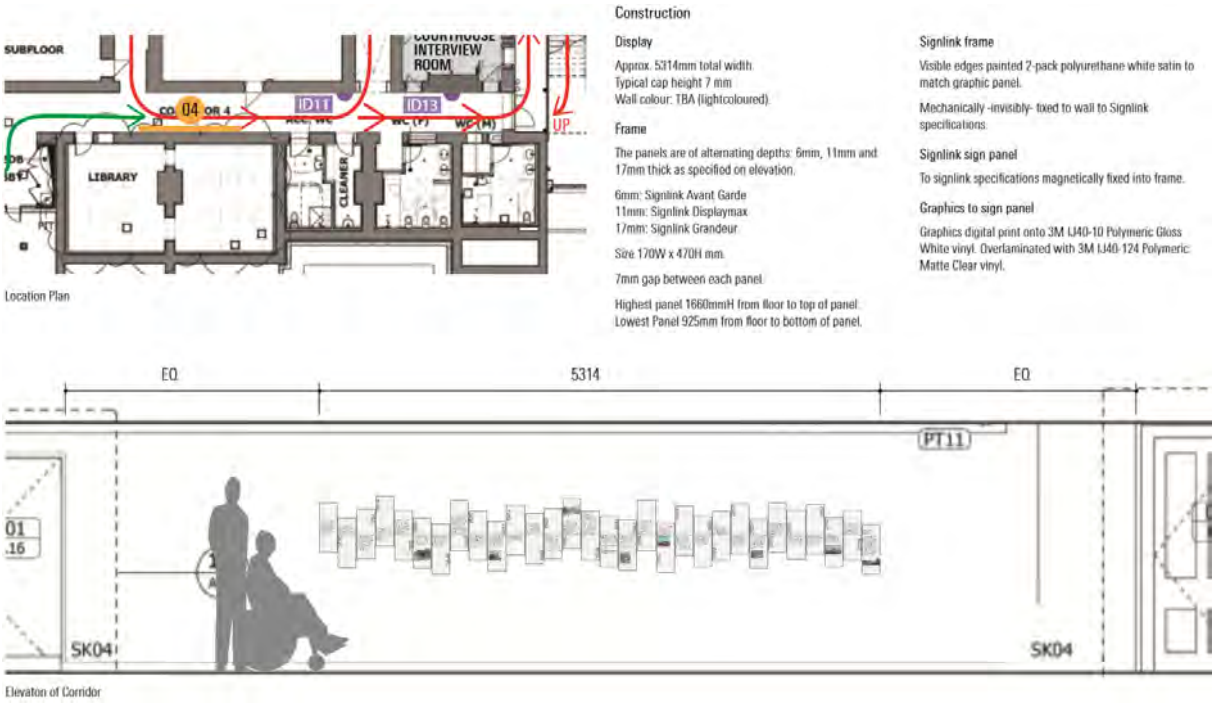


Figure 11: Sign 04 Interpretive Panel Timeline (L1 Heritage Corridor), showing location and form of signage (Source: Minale Tattersfield, Heritage Interpretive Wayfinding, Issue H, 26.02.2021)

ID01 - ID09, ID11 - ID12 - Room Interpretation Signs

Located throughout the Courthouse building, room interpretation signs will be placed in proximity to the entryway to all rooms involved in the Nihon University Naming Strategy. The 12 rooms involved have been provided the name of significant historical figures, locations or themes and a brief explanation of their significance and connection to the Courthouse/Newcastle. The form and content to be displayed within the Naming Strategy signage can be found in the relevant section of this document Section 5.4 - Naming Strategy.

ID10, ID13 - Historic Room Function Signs

Two rooms, the former Courthouse Cells and Interview Room which are uniquely relevant to the historic function of the site as a Courthouse have been provided identification signage that briefly details their former purpose and construction. These signs are to be located in proximity to the entryway to the relevant rooms and the form of the signage will be related to the minor interpretive/identification signage seen in the Room Interpretation Signs. The content of this signage is provided below.

ID10 - Newcastle Courthouse Cells

Located within Corridor 2 of the Basement level of the courthouse building Sign 05 provides general identification of the significant former cell room area. The sign will provide basic interpretive information about the use of the former cell rooms and their historic provenance/decommissioning. The signage will utilise an anodised frame with magnetic panel mounted backplate displaying the information about the former purpose of the rooms.

The Newcastle Courthouse cells exist directly beneath the original main courtroom. The four cells constructed of rendered masonry and vaulted corrugated iron ceilings were used for the detention of accused persons awaiting trial. The cells remain in their latest form that were used at the time courthouse ceased operation in 2016.

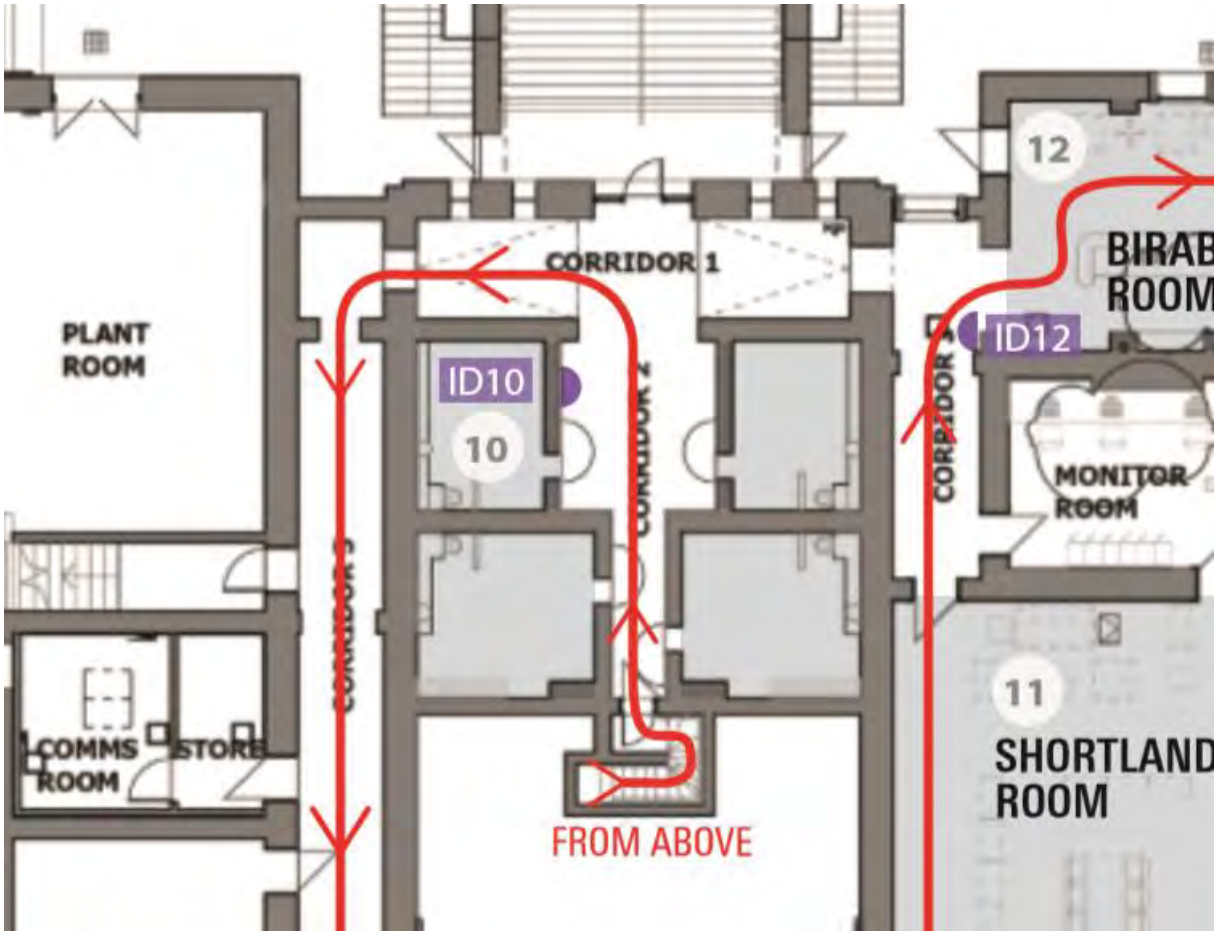


Figure 12: Sign 05 Interpretive Panel Newcastle Courthouse (Corridor 2), showing location of signage (ID10) (Source: Minale Tattersfield, Heritage Interpretive Wayfinding, Issue F, 08.02.2021)

ID13 - Newcastle Courthouse Interview Rooms

This panel is to provide basic information regarding the interview room and its historic function. The text suggested below for proposed panel signage should be solely for descriptive purposes, uncomplicating the role of the area. The location of signage has been identified in Figure 1 and is to be fitted at an accessible height on the northern side of the rendered masonry wall of Corridor 4.

> The Newcastle Courthouse Interview Room was used to service meetings between lawyers/solicitors and inmates involved in ongoing trials or those being held in the building. The room was partitioned into 3 legal rooms each with a window and sound grill to ensure the safety of lawyers/solicitors while undertaking communications. The right-hand side was designated for lawyers and the left-hand side was for inmates. The interview room remains in its latest form while in use at the time the courthouse ceased operation in 2016.

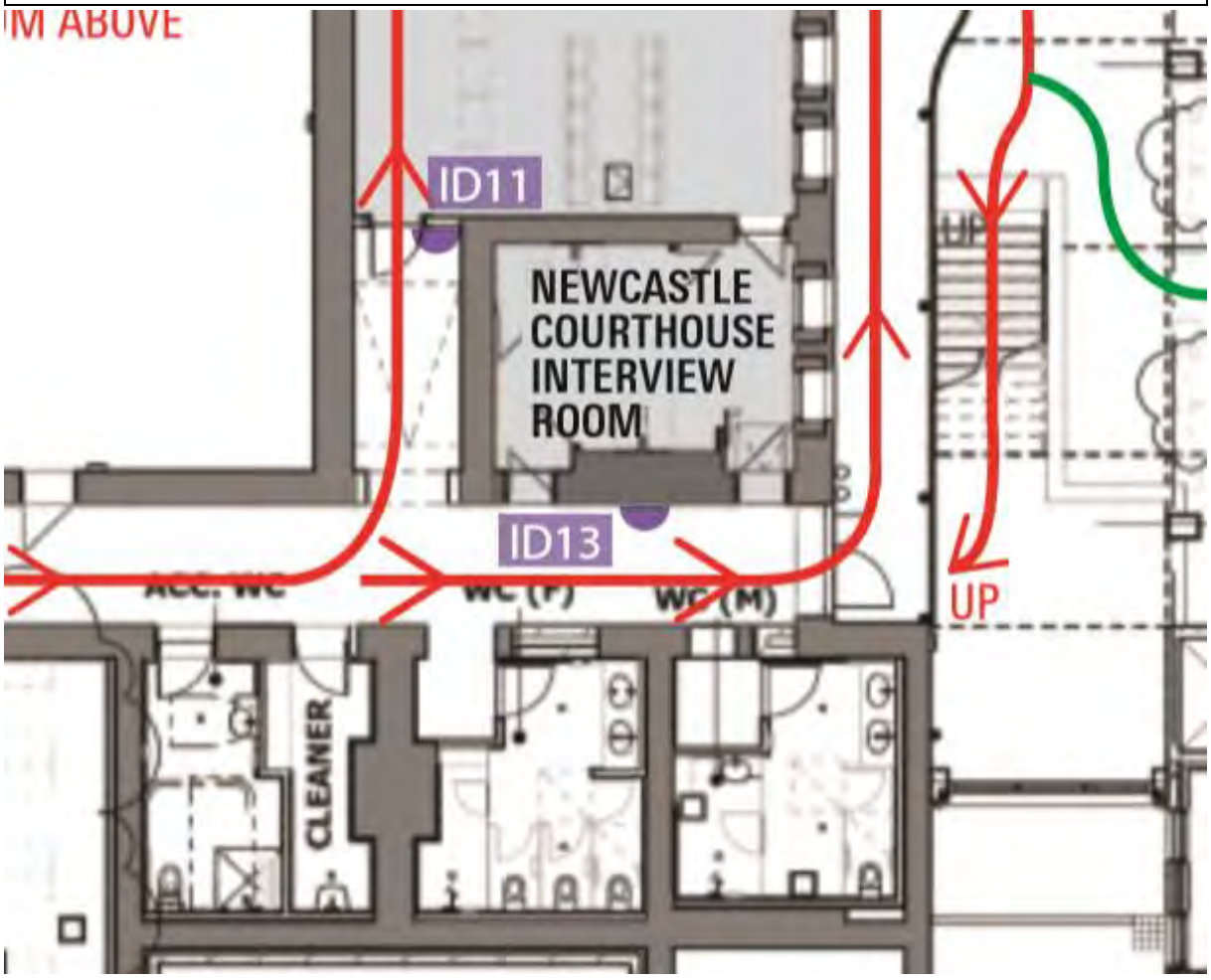


Figure 13: Sign 06 Interpretive Panel Newcastle Courthouse (Corridor 4), showing location of signage (ID13) (Source: Minale Tattersfield, Heritage Interpretive Wayfinding, Issue F, 08.02.2021)

5.3. Moveable Heritage Display

The interpretation of moveable heritage has been informed by the Moveable Heritage Review of the subject site produced by Musecape Pty Ltd. Through the limited findings uncovered in excavation works relevant to archaeology, the display of moveable heritage is focused on items salvaged from the former Courthouse Building. This includes a number of plaques relevant to both historic functions of the Courthouse, but also as commemorative symbols of significant events. A number of bronze wall plaques featuring the Coat of Arms salvaged from the site will be returned to the Department of Justice for retention with future actions to be determined under terms of the State Arms, Symbols and Emblems Act. This leaves an assortment of signs and wall plaques which are to be interpreted as part of a larger Moveable Heritage Display - Sign 03, located in the L2 Foyer area. The content to be held within the display has been provided below, with further information on the form and positioning of relevant signage available in Section 5.2.2 - Signage Content.

Further, as a part of the wider conservation of the site's moveable heritage, a number of items of existing furniture from within the courthouse building have been selected for reuse in the new establishment. This includes existing tables, jury chairs, lounges, hall stands and a notice board. These items are to undergo basic repairs to bring them back to a condition appropriate for use. The selection of items for reuse has identified pieces that are both useful in helping to interpret the history of the site as a courthouse, while also being relevant for the current use of the site as a university campus.

Table 3: List of salvaged plaques to be displayed within L2 Foyer area.

Code	Original Location	Specification	Image
PL02	Entrance of Courtroom 4	Item No. 2 Wall Plaque Dimensions: 400mmL x 280mmH x 8mmD Significance: High	
PL04	Entrance of Courtroom 4	Item No. 4 Wall Plaque Dimensions: 170mm dia x 5mm thick Significance: High	

Code	Original Location	Specification	Image
PL08	Administration Building Entry (B.03 - 1949 Wing)	Item No. 8 Wall Plaque Dimensions: 310mmL x 180mmH x 5mmD Significance: High	
PL09	Entrance of Courtroom 4	Item No. 9 Wall Plaque Dimensions: 450mmL x 300mmH x 8mmD Significance: High	
PL11	Main Entry Courthouse (G.01 - 1966 Wing)	Item No.11 Wall Plaque Dimensions: 545mmL x 145mmH x 6mmD Significance: High	
PL14	Unknown	Item No.14 Timber Wall Plaque Dimensions: 370mmL x 180mmH x 23mmD Significance: Unknown	
PL15	Unknown	Item No.15 Timber Wall Plaque Dimensions: 420mmL x 165mmH x 15mmD Significance: Unknown	

Table 4: List of existing furniture to be reused within the new establishment.

Code	Location	Specification	Image
EX.SE01	Lecture Hall G.04	Existing Jury Chairs Condition: Poor Repairs: Reupholster in new fabric, clean as required Fabric: Warwick Kelargo Bordeaux Qty: 12	 
EX.SE02	Conserved Judges Room G.16 & Magistrates Room G.11 & Lobby Level 2 G.03	Existing Chaise Lounge 2000L x 950H x 850W Condition: Leather good; timber average Repairs: Remove all wheels & make good; Replace 1 x missing leg to match existing; Light sand, clean and restain to match existing.	

Code	Location	Specification	Image
EX.SE03	Multipurpose Hall G.17	Existing Bench Seats 1850L x 850H x 450W Condition: Average Repairs: sand, clean and restain to match existing Qty: 5	
EX.HS01	Conserved Judges Room G.16 & Magistrates Room G.11	Existing Timber Hall Stand 2150H x 600W x 350D Condition: Great Repairs: None. Clean as required. Qty: 2	
EX.NB01	Administration Office B.09	Existing Notice Board 3070L x 1370H x 90W Condition: Good Repairs: None. Clean as required. Fixing: Fix to existing wall with concealed fixings as required Qty: 1	

Code	Location	Specification	Image
EX.TB01	Old Library G.09	Existing Table 01 2900L X 1200W X 770H Condition: Good Repairs: No major repairs required. Light sand, clean and restain to match existing. Qty: 1	
EX.TB02	Lecture Hall G.04	Existing Table 02 3700L x 1200W x 770H Condition: Good Repairs: No major repairs required. Light sand, clean and restain to match existing. Qty: 1	
EX.TB03	Gallery G.19	Existing Table 03 1200L x 800H x 900D Condition: Average Repairs: No major repairs required. Light sand, clean and restain to match existing. Qty: 1	
EX.TB04	Multipurpose Hall G.17	Existing Table 04 2400L x 800H x 1150D Condition: Good Repairs: No major repairs required. Light sand, clean and restain to match existing. Qty: 1	

Code	Location	Specification	Image
EX.TB05	Conserved Judges Room G.16	Existing Table 05 1500L x 800H x 1050D Condition: Good Repairs: No major repairs required. Light sand, clean and restain to match existing. Qty: 1	
EX.TB06	Magistrates Room G.11	Existing Table 06 1550L x 800H x 1100D Condition: Good Repairs: No major repairs required. Light sand, clean and restain to match existing. Qty: 1	
EX.TB07	Magistrates Room G.11	Existing Table 07 1550L x 800H x 1100W Condition: Good Repairs: No major repairs required. Light sand, clean and restain to match existing. Qty: 1	
EX.TB08	Office Room G.15	G.15 Existing Table 08 1550L x 800H x 1100D Condition: Good Repairs: No major repairs required. Light sand, clean and restain to match existing.	

Code	Location	Specification	Image
		Qty: 1	
EX.TB09	-	Existing Table 09 1550L x 800H x 1100D Condition: Good Repairs: No major repairs required. Light sand, clean and restain to match existing. Qty: 1	

5.4. Naming Strategy

In addition to the physical interpretive panels and displays that are to be installed across the Courthouse and University site, 12 select rooms have been attributed a name that provides insight into the history of the local area and of the Newcastle Courthouse site. The select rooms will be provided identification signage with the room name displayed and brief descriptor of the chosen name (as below). Further information on these names will be provided in the Interpretative Website outlined in Section 5.5 - Website.

Room Name	Description
01 James Barnet Room	James Barnet was the Colonial Architect for the Colony of NSW from 1862 to 1890. Barnet served as the chief architect for the original design of the Newcastle Courthouse building and played a critical role in its development. Despite being ousted later in his career through political differences, the significant work of James Barnet can be seen across the State, particularly in his public buildings which were well built and well designed, standing today as a memorial to his ability.
02 Walter Liberty Vernon Room	Walter Liberty Vernon was Government Architect from 1890 to 1911. Vernon oversaw the completion of the Newcastle Courthouse, influencing changes in design from the classicism of Barnet's previous designs to one of the Arts and Crafts idiom favoured personally by Vernon. The legacy of Vernon's architectural career is evident across Australia and the numerous buildings constructed under his tenure that now hold State and National significance, including Sydney's Central Station, Admiralty House, The Art Gallery of New South Wales, Customs House and of course the Newcastle Courthouse.
03 - Henry Dangar Room	Henry Dangar was the Government Surveyor commissioned by Governor of New South Wales, Lachlan Macquarie to design a town plan

Room Name	Description
	for the city of Newcastle (then known as Kings Town). The grid designed in 1823 later known as 'the Dangar Grid' implemented a new compact grid system, reinventing the colony's second-oldest settlement and setting it up for success of its future development. Church Street in which Nihon University is located, sits on the southernmost part of this grid.
04 - Coghill Room	Charles Coghill was the contractor enlisted to construct the courthouse building playing a vital role in the physical realisation of the Newcastle Courthouse. Coghill a Paddington local formerly of the firm Coghill and White, was noted as having "large experience in the erection of public and other buildings of a better class". A number of these fine buildings still stand as a testament to the work of the firm, including the Former CBC Bank Building in Kiama, Darlinghurst Public School, Springwood Station and the Warden's Lodge of St Paul's College.
05 - Khanterin Room	Khanterin is the recognised Awabakal name for the area of Shepherds Hill, a geographical location significant to the Awabakal people of the Newcastle, Lake Macquarie and Hunter Regions, located just south of Nihon University. The dual name for the place was gazetted in 2014.
06 - L.O. Martin Room	Lewis Ormsby Martin was the NSW Minister for Justice during the 1930s and who's visit to the overcrowded courthouse inspired a promise to expand the institution with the extension of the courthouse. Martin's 'shock' at the congestion of the original courthouse building, inspired the promise for two new buildings to be added.
07 - Yamada Room	Yamada Akiyoshi was a Japanese Statesman and one of the early leaders of the Meiji Restoration. In 1879 Yamada, also a Military Officer of high regard was appointed the position of a sangi (councillor), serving as Minister of Industry (1879–1880), Home Minister (1881–1883) and Minister of Justice (1885-1891). He is also acknowledged as having worked hard in helping develop the modern Japanese legal code as Minister of Justice. In this position Yamada also established Nihon University as 'Nihon Law School' in 1889 with other advocates.
08 - Nihon Room	Nihon from 日本大学 (Nihon Daigaku) reflects the new owners of the Newcastle Courthouse building in Nihon University. Originally Nihon Law School, Nihon University (1903) was founded by Japanese Statesman Yamada Akiyoshi in 1889. Yamada strongly believed that the modernisation of Japan required education and research of legal principle on the basis of Japanese history, culture and traditions. In celebration of the strong link between the founding principles of Nihon University and the history of the Newcastle Courthouse, this room takes its name in honour of its new owners.
09 - Awabakal Lecture Hall	The Awabakal people are the part of the original inhabitants of Newcastle, Lake Macquarie and the lower Hunter Valley regions, stretching back thousands of years prior to European contact. The current Newcastle central business district known as 'Mulubinba' by the Awabakal, is a significant place in the local Aboriginal landscape, its streams and shoreline areas providing a variety of reliable and easily

Room Name	Description
	accessible resources. To reflect the ancient connection to the land in which this University stands that continues today, this Lecture Hall has been named to acknowledge the Awabakal people.
11 - Shortland Room	John Shortland was a naval officer and Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. On the 9th of September 1797, Shortland, while on route to Port Stephens pursuing runaway convicts who had seized 'the largest and best boat, belonging to Government', entered the estuary of the Hunter River. While only stopping briefly within the bounds of the Hunter River, Shortland named the river (after Governor John Hunter), made the first chart of the harbour as an eye-sketch and also collected some samples of coal. A later letter to his father announced Shortland's prediction that the find of coal would provide to be a 'great acquisition to the settlement'.
12 - Biraban Room	Biraban or We-pohng was a leader of the Awabakal people at a time of early communications between the traditional owners of the land and European settlers. Biraban was kidnapped as a child by the British and raised within the military barracks in Sydney. From 1825 Biraban would assist missionary Lancelot Edward Threkeld in teaching him the Awabakal language and cosmology. He later acted as a spokesperson for the Awabakal clan in disputes with settlers to Threkeld and subsequently local authorities. Biraban became significant in helping to translate English texts including numerous religious works into Awabakal and assisting with Threkelds documentation of the local language. Biraban was a significant figure in the history of Newcastle and crucial to the recording and preserving of Aboriginal language and culture in Australia.

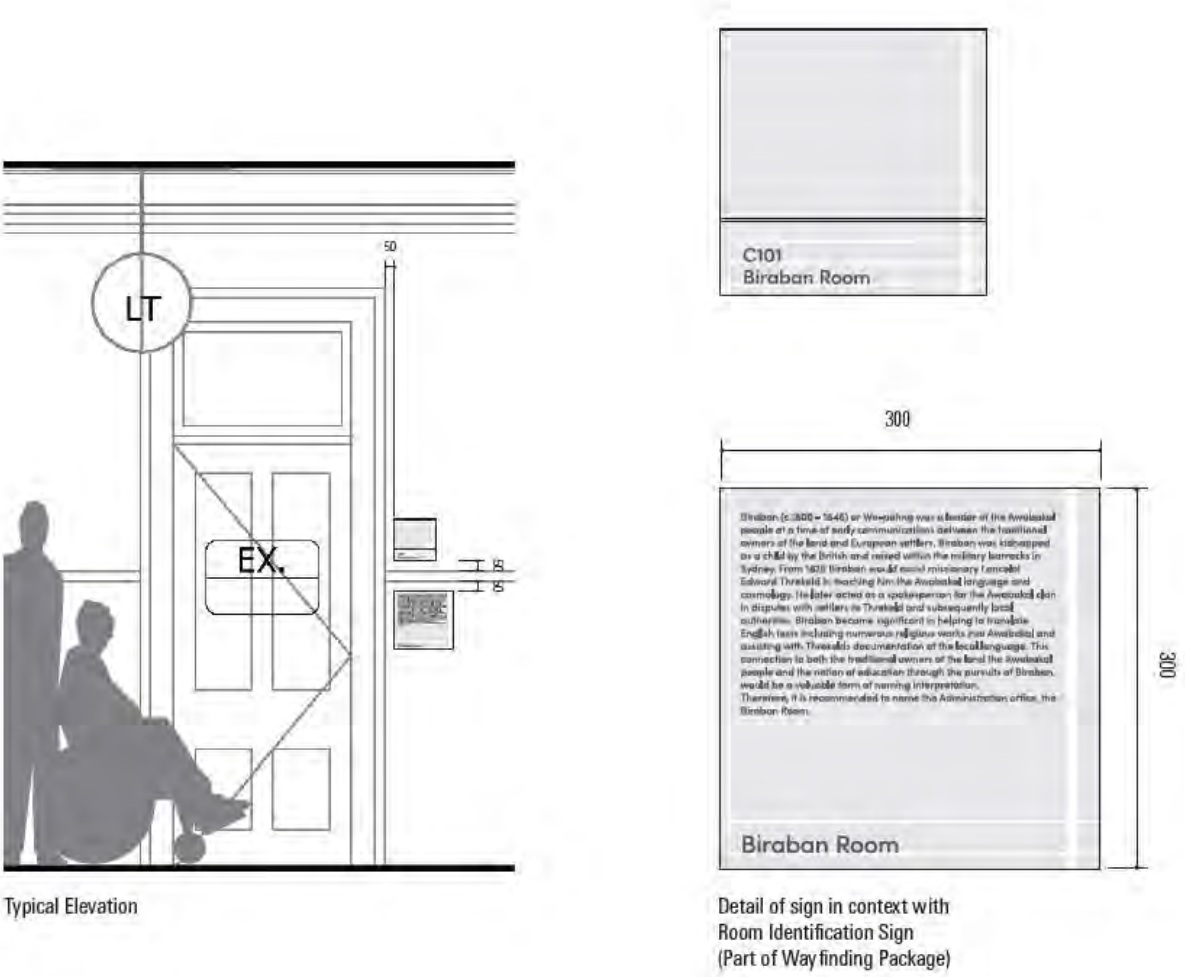


Figure 14: Proposed signage location relating to the relevant room (Source: Minale Tattersfield, Wayfinding & Signage - Heritage Interpretation, Issue H, 26.02.2021)

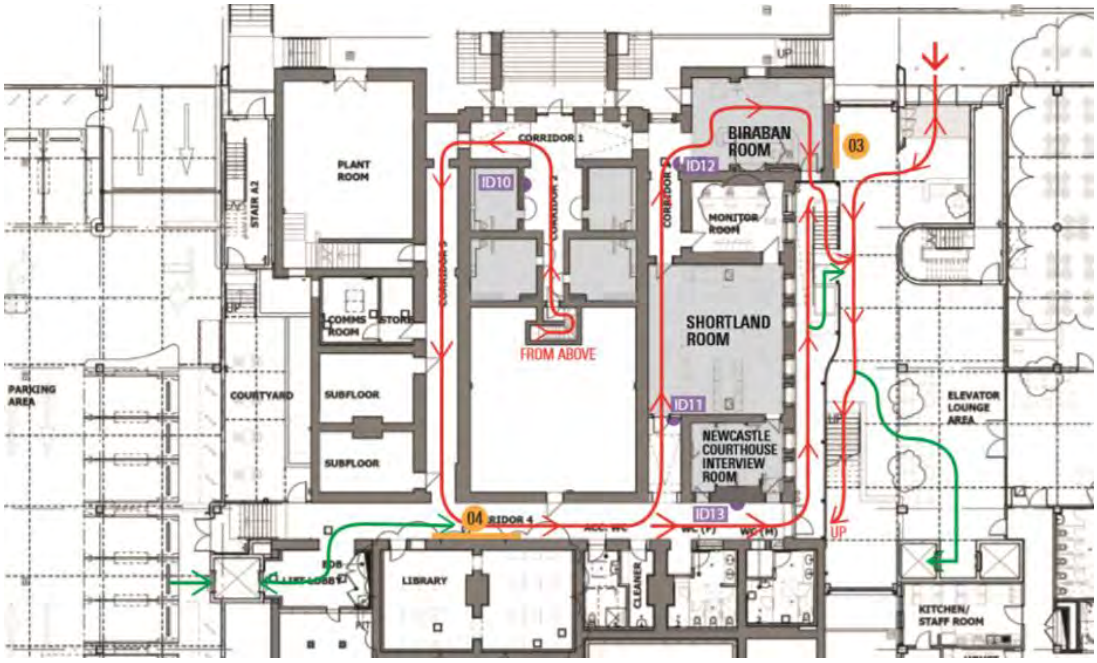


Figure 15: L1 Floor Plan showing layout of rooms involved interpretive naming strategy (hatched in grey) (Source: Minale Tattersfield, Heritage Interpretive, Issue G, 15.02.2021)

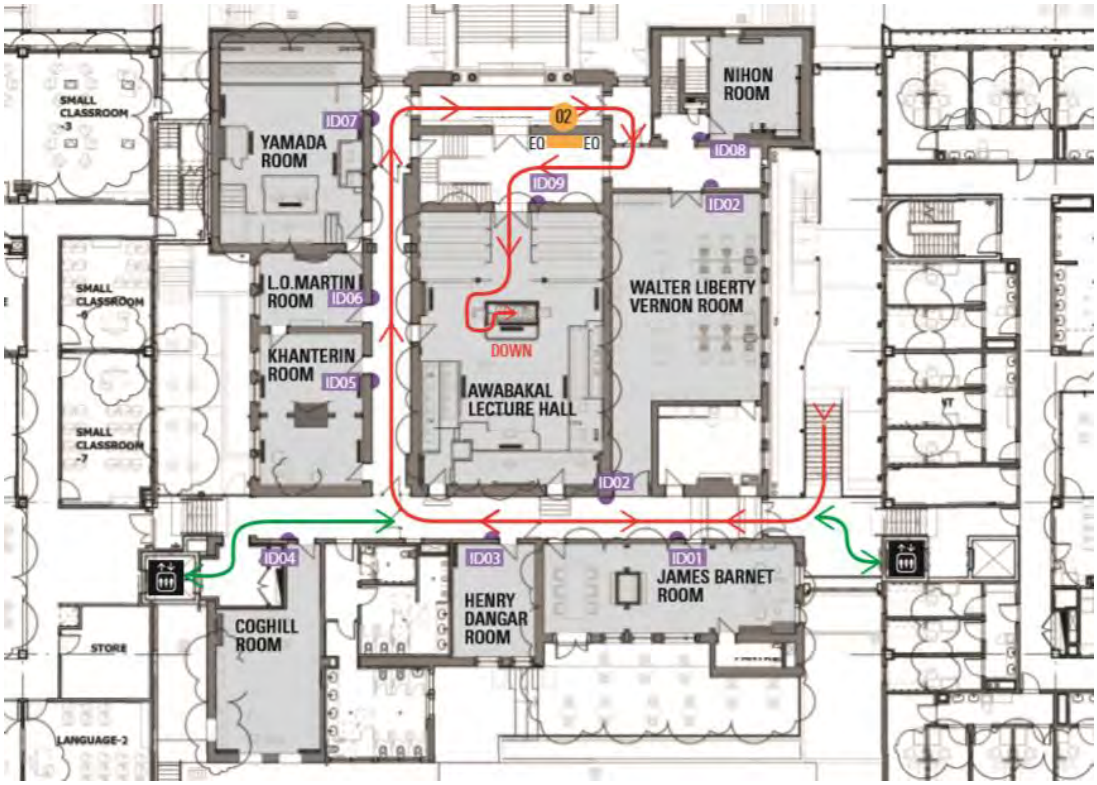


Figure 16: L2 Floor Plan showing layout of rooms involved interpretive naming strategy (hatched in grey) (Source: Minale Tattersfield, Heritage Interpretive, Issue G, 15.02.2021)

5.5. Website

To provide relevant and easily accessible information about the Nihon University site and its historic value as a former Newcastle Courthouse, a dedicated website will be implemented detailing important information about the university and the interpretation of the site's history. The website will allow the user to explore the interpretive elements of the site including tabs detailing information on historic room names, archival plaques, timelines of Newcastle and the former Newcastle Courthouse, as well as an interactive map of the heritage walk. The website will also act as a repository for the background heritage studies undertaken during the course of the State Significant Development process, detailed design and construction phases. This will provide valuable and accessible information for audiences wishing to further enhance their experience and knowledge of the site. Activation of this website is estimated to commence through Stage 2 (post occupation) coinciding with the opening of the University and the established Open Day in the first quarter of 2022.

5.5.1. Introduction

The introduction page will provide a brief opening text on the University, it's link with Newcastle Courthouse and the basic significance of the Courthouse building.

> Welcome to Nihon University 日本大学, (*Nihon Daigaku*) Newcastle Campus. Nihon University is a significant place for both education and cultural exchange. Occupying the former Newcastle Courthouse building, the university offers state of the art learning facilities and unique study spaces amongst the historic and picturesque surrounds of the Newcastle suburb of the Hill.
>
> The Nihon University Newcastle Campus is the first overseas campus for the university. Originally founded in 1889 by Japan's first Justice Minister Yamada Akiyoshi, in an important era for the development of both Japan and Australia's judicial systems, the old Newcastle Courthouse building that houses Nihon University was opened just 3 years after the establishment of the University in 1892.
>
> The former Courthouse Building played a major role in the early judicial history of the city of Newcastle and its development throughout the twentieth century, acting as the principal courthouse in the city for over 100 years. Designed in the Victorian Italianate style by architect James Barnet and his successor Walter Liberty Vernon. The building over its lifetime has been witness to many of the significant events of Newcastle's history from the opening of Christ Church Cathedral in 1902 to the Newcastle Earthquake of 1989.

5.5.2. About this site

This tab provides a brief explanation for the purpose of this website and how it works.

> This is the Nihon University Newcastle Campuses main online instrument to conserve and promote the significant heritage associated with the former Newcastle Courthouse building and the city of Newcastle in general. It aims to document the significant efforts put in place as part of the adaptive reuse of the former Courthouse building by Nihon University and allow for the greater exploration of the historical development of the site by the public.

5.5.3. Historic Room Names

This page will provide a basic text on the purpose of interpreting the history of the Newcastle and the former Courthouse through a naming strategy as well as providing an interactive assembly of the selected rooms to further outline the meaning behind each individual room name.

To interpret and reflect the valued history of Newcastle and of the former Newcastle Courthouse, rooms within the Nihon University campus have been selected to acknowledge important people and places in the history of both the former Courthouse and the city of Newcastle. Click on a room to explore the story behind the name.

Room Name	Description
01 James Barnet Room	James Barnet was the Colonial Architect for the Colony of NSW from 1862 to 1890. Barnet served as the chief architect for the original design of the Newcastle Courthouse building and played a critical role in its development. Despite being ousted later in his career through political differences, the significant work of James Barnet can be seen across the State, particularly in his public buildings which were well built and well designed, standing today as a memorial to his ability.
02 Walter Liberty Vernon Room	Walter Liberty Vernon was Government Architect from 1890 to 1911. Vernon oversaw the completion of the Newcastle Courthouse, influencing changes in design from the classicism of Barnet's previous designs to one of the Arts and Crafts idiom favoured personally by Vernon. The legacy of Vernon's architectural career is evident across Australia and the numerous buildings constructed under his tenure that now hold State and National significance, including Sydney's Central Station, Admiralty House, The Art Gallery of New South Wales, Customs House and of course the Newcastle Courthouse.
03 - Henry Dangar Room	Henry Dangar was the Government Surveyor commissioned by Governor of New South Wales, Lachlan Macquarie to design a town plan for the city of Newcastle (then known as Kings Town). The grid designed in 1823 later known as 'the Dangar Grid' implemented a new compact grid system, reinventing the colony's second-oldest settlement and setting it up for success of its future development. Church Street in which Nihon University is located, sits on the southernmost part of this grid.
04 - Coghill Room	Charles Coghill was the contractor enlisted to construct the courthouse building playing a vital role in the physical realisation of the Newcastle Courthouse. Coghill a Paddington local formerly of the firm Coghill and White, was noted as having "large experience in the erection of public and other buildings of a better class". A number of these fine buildings still stand as a testament to the work of the firm, including the Former CBC Bank Building in Kiama, Darlinghurst Public School, Springwood Station and the Warden's Lodge of St Paul's College.

Room Name	Description
05 - Khanterin Room	Khanterin is the recognised Awabakal name for the area of Shepherds Hill, a geographical location significant to the Awabakal people of the Newcastle and Hunter Region, located just south of Nihon University. The dual name for the place was gazetted in 2014.
06 - L.O. Martin Room	Lewis Ormsby Martin was the NSW Minister for Justice during the 1930s and who's visit to the overcrowded courthouse inspired a promise to expand the institution with the extension of the courthouse. Martin's 'shock' at the congestion of the original courthouse building, inspired the promise for two new buildings to be added.
07 - Yamada Room	Yamada Akiyoshi was a Japanese Statesman and one of the early leaders of the Meiji Restoration. In 1879 Yamada, also a Military Officer of high regard was appointed the position of a sangi (councillor), serving as Minister of Industry (1879–1880), Home Minister (1881–1883) and Minister of Justice (1885-1891). He is also acknowledged as having worked hard in helping develop the modern Japanese legal code as Minister of Justice. In this position Yamada also established Nihon University as 'Nihon Law School' in 1889 with other advocates.
08 - Nihon Room	Nihon from 日本大学 (Nihon Daigaku) reflects the new owners of the Newcastle Courthouse building in Nihon University. Originally Nihon Law School, Nihon University (1903) was founded by Japanese Statesman Yamada Akiyoshi in 1889. Yamada strongly believed that the modernisation of Japan required education and research of legal principle on the basis of Japanese history, culture and traditions. In celebration of the strong link between the founding principles of Nihon University and the history of the Newcastle Courthouse, this room takes its name in honour of its new owners.
09 - Awabakal Lecture Hall	The Awabakal people are the part of the original inhabitants of Newcastle, Lake Macquarie and the lower Hunter Valley regions, stretching back thousands of years prior to European contact. The current Newcastle central business district known as 'Mulubinba' by the Awabakal, is a significant place in the local Aboriginal landscape, its streams and shoreline areas providing a variety of reliable and easily accessible resources. To reflect the ancient connection to the land in which this University stands that continues today, this Lecture Hall has been named to acknowledge the Awabakal people.
11 - Shortland Room	John Shortland was a naval officer and Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. On the 9th of September 1797, Shortland, while on route to Port Stephens pursuing runaway convicts who had seized 'the largest and best boat, belonging to Government', entered the estuary of the Hunter River. While only stopping briefly within the bounds of the Hunter River, Shortland named the river (after Governor John Hunter), made the first chart of the harbour as an eye-sketch and also collected some samples of coal. A later letter to his father announced Shortland's prediction that the find of coal would provide to be a 'great acquisition to the settlement'.

Room Name	Description
12 - Biraban Room	Biraban or We-pohng was a leader of the Awabakal people at a time of early communications between the traditional owners of the land and European settlers. Biraban was kidnapped as a child by the British and raised within the military barracks in Sydney. From 1825 Biraban would assist missionary Lancelot Edward Threkeld in teaching him the Awabakal language and cosmology. He later acted as a spokesperson for the Awabakal clan in disputes with settlers to Threkeld and subsequently local authorities. Biraban became significant in helping to translate English texts including numerous religious works into Awabakal and assisting with Threkelds documentation of the local language. Biraban was a significant figure in the history of Newcastle and crucial to the recording and preserving of Aboriginal language and culture in Australia.

5.5.4. Historic Plaques

This page will provide a brief text to describe basically what kind of historic plaques have been salvaged, where they can be found and a link to the final Moveable Heritage Review in order to give a brief outline on the full list of the moveable items and their whereabouts.

Collection of Archival Plaques

See our collection of historic plaques salvaged from the former Courthouse building commemorating the significant events that took place involving the Newcastle Courthouse and showing the evidence of its former uses. Click to this link to see the full collection of the moveable items that were found throughout the former Courthouse building and their current repositories.

5.5.5. Newcastle Historical Development

This page will provide a brief description of the purpose of the tab in providing a historical timeline of the City of Newcastle's historical development as well as an interactive mode of exploring the content of the timeline which is provided below.

Explore the history of the City of Newcastle from early beginnings as a significant coastal place for the Awabakal people to a burgeoning city of industry and trade. The historical timeline for the city of Newcastle can be found in Corridor 4 behind the main lecture hall or click here for more information.

Date	Event
	The Newcastle area forms part of the country that was used by the traditional Aboriginal owners (the Awabakal) for thousands of years prior to European contact. The current Newcastle central business district known as 'Mulubinba' by the Awabakal, is a significant place in the local Aboriginal landscape, its streams and shoreline areas providing a variety of reliable and easily accessible resources.
1770	On 10 May 1770 the first recorded European sighting of Nobby's Island known to the Aboriginals as Whibayganba, was by Lt James Cook from the deck of the Endeavour. His description was of "a small clump of an island lying close to shore"

Date	Event
1797	The first European discovery of the Hunter River was by Lt John Shortland in 1797 while travelling to Port Stephens in pursuit of escaped convicts, who had stolen a boat. Shortland charted the harbour, named the river and collected samples of coal nearby. Newcastle can claim the honour of developing Australia's first export - the loading of 50 tonnes of coal for India in 1799 via Sydney in the vessel The Hunter.
1804	A penal settlement on the Hunter River was established by Governor King after the Irish insurrection at Castle Hill and Parramatta in March 1804.
1816	Newcastle East Public School was established by a convict named Henry Wrensford who was granted a conditional pardon by Governor Lachlan Macquarie. Originally run in a government owned slab hut on Bolton Street, then later on the grounds of Christ Church Cathedral, it is the oldest continually operating school in Australia. The site's current location on Tyrrell Street was established in 1878.
1820	The Bogey Hole, located within King Edward Park, was hand cut out of wave eroded rock platforms by convicts for the personal use of Major James Morisset. It is unknown if this work was the enlargement of a naturally occurring rock pool used by Aboriginal people or not.
1846	Nobbys Island (formerly Coal Island) became Nobbys Head when it was connected to the mainland causeway known as Macquarie pier, taking 28 years to complete. Construction began on August 5, 1818, using convict labour and many lives were lost due to rough sea and weather conditions.
1858	Nobbys Lighthouse and the signal house were built on Nobbys Head, to a design by Alexander Dawson, the NSW Government Architect. It is included in the Coat of Arms of the City of Newcastle. The current height of the headland is 27.5m (originally around 43m high), and it was reduced (using explosives) due to causing sailing ships to lose wind and also to accommodate the lighthouse. During World War II, the site played an integral role in the coastal defence of Newcastle, due to its strategic location.
1876	The current Victoria Theatre was opened at 8-10 Perkins Street and is the oldest theatre still standing in New South Wales. The theatre is one of several large stage and screen theatres built across the city from the 1870s until the early twentieth century. The theatre was built in 9 weeks with a timber structure, seating up to 1200 people.
1877	NSW Colonial Architect James Barnet designed the Newcastle Customs House in an Italianate Renaissance Revival Style. The wings of the building were added later by Government Architect W.L. Vernon, harmoniously adding to the original design. Its original purpose was for the collection of customs duties, operating as Newcastle Customs House from 1877 to 1989.
1884	The Bogey Hole was enlarged by Newcastle City Council to seven times of its original size and had an iron safety rail constructed. It retains the 1884 form to this day.
1885	A soap factory was built between Tighes Hill and Port Waratah which was the largest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. Its products won 17 medals at International

Date	Event
	Exhibitions. The factory was later sold to Messrs Lever & Kitchen (now part of Unilever) after WWI and closed in the mid-1930s.
1902	The current Christ Church Cathedral was opened for services. Construction of the church began much earlier in 1883, the delay was the result of many factors. One of which was the breakdown of the relationship between the Architect Horbury Hunt and the builder John Straub. They were both dismissed by the Dean in 1895. There have been a few additions over the years, but the overarching style of the Cathedral remains Gothic Revival.
1915	The BHP steelworks opened, beginning a period of some 80 years dominating the steelworks and heavy industry until 1999. As Mayfield and the suburbs surrounding the steelworks declined in popularity because of pollution, the steelworks thrived, becoming the region's largest employer and affirming Newcastle's identity as a 'steel city'.
1929	Newcastle Civic Theatre (Newcastle's oldest surviving theatre) opened as a 1520 seat venue hosting an array of musicals, plays, concerts and dance events. The design was by renowned theatre architect Henry Eli White, architect of Sydney's State and Capitol Theatres. The building constructed by W Stronach is one of the finest theatre buildings in New South Wales. The theatre is a finely crafted example of the Georgian Revival style with its largely intact interiors also considered an outstanding example of the Spanish/Moroccan style.
1942	In the early hours of June 8 during WWII, a Japanese submarine I-21 shelled Newcastle. Areas hit were dockyards, the steelworks, Parnell Place, the East End, the Nobbys break wall and the ocean baths. There was minimal damage and no casualties.
1965	The University of Newcastle was established on January 1, after becoming autonomous from the University of NSW. The main campus located in the suburb of Callaghan is named after Sir Bede Callaghan who was a foundation member of the university council. The University has since expanded to have campuses in the Newcastle CBD, Ourimbah, Port Macquarie, Sydney and Singapore.
1974	Large storms appeared in May 1974 causing a reported 17m swell off the entrance of Newcastle harbour. The MV Sygna on its maiden voyage to receive coal destined for Europe ignored warnings from the Bureau of Meteorology to stay 4km offshore, this failure caused the ship to become beached on Stockton beach. Salvage efforts caused the vessel to break, and parts of it are still visible to this day.
1980	The Queens Wharf, a multipurpose venue designed by Kevin Snell, was opened by Queen Elizabeth II as a bicentennial project. The venue was the vision of former Lord Mayor Joy Cummings who was the first female Lord Mayor in Australia.
1989	On December 28, a 5.6 magnitude earthquake shook Newcastle killing 13, injuring 162 and destroying several prominent buildings which changed the character of the city. The earthquake is one of the most significant events in the history of Newcastle. It was one of Australia's most serious natural disasters. Many locals can often recall where they were during the earthquake.

Date	Event
1997	The Newcastle Knights (founded in 1987) won their first premiership, defeating the Manly-Warringah Sea Eagles 22-16 in the Grand Final. A sensational try won the match from Darren Albert who broke a 16-16 deadlock seven seconds before the full-time siren.
1999	The BHP steelworks closed after 84 years of operation and had employed around 50,000 in its existence. After the closure Newcastle has undergone economic diversification which has seen the city transition away from its former title as a “steel city”.
2001	The Newcastle Knights won their second premiership defeating the Parramatta Eels 30-24 in the Grand Final. The Knights started with a commanding lead and were up 24-0 at halftime, the comeback demonstrated by the Eels caused the match to be an emotional rollercoaster for the fanbase and is remembered to this day.
2007	On June 8, the Hunter and Central Coast regions were declared natural disaster areas as one of the worst storms in thirty years battered the region. Newcastle received international attention due to a 225-metre bulk carrier ship called MV Pasha Bulker running aground at Nobby’s beach where it remained for 24 days before successful re-flotation.
2008	The Newcastle Jets won their first A-League Grand Final 1-0 against the Central Coast Mariners. The first half ended 0-0, and Mark Bridge scored the only goal in the 64th minute. The victory was seen as an important moment for Newcastle and the Hunter region which hosts a historically strong football culture.
2015	The new Newcastle Courthouse located on Hunter Street was designed by COX Architecture and built by John Holland. The old courthouse was unable to meet the needs of the future and the new building hosts sittings of the Supreme, District and Local courts.
2017	The University of Newcastle opened their landmark NUspace building in centre of the Newcastle CBD housing the Faculty of Business and Law. The project was designed by Lyons architecture in conjunction with EJE Architecture and built by Hansen Yuncken.
2018	The Queens Wharf tower was demolished after falling into a state of disrepair. Its dubious shape which was synonymous with the skyline of Newcastle was a matter of contention for years among locals and tourists.
2019	The Newcastle Light Rail began service on February 17. It was seen as a significant driver of the revitalisation of the city and the reconnection to the harbour. The heavy rail line between Hamilton and Newcastle stations terminating in the city centre closed on December 25, 2014.

Additional Content

This could be a side feature in a different colour and font within the Newcastle City timeline webpage.

Did you know?

There is an old tale in the port that if you walk along the shores of Stockton you walk on top of every country in the world. It’s a little farfetched but there is rubble, soil, gravel and stone from many countries in the world that came to Newcastle in the form of ballast in old sailing ships.

And it's not only Stockton that has a small slice of the world in its make-up. The foreshore on the southern side of the harbour (including the area near Customs House), Dyke Point, Carrington and Honeysuckle site have been partly filled with ballast.

The ballast includes stone from Mauritius in the Indian Ocean, soil and gravel from Peru, Chile and Ecuador in South America, and even rubble from the famous 1906 San Francisco earthquake.

(Source: Port Authority of New South Wales)

5.5.6. Newcastle Courthouse Historical Development

This page will provide a brief description of the purpose of the tab in providing a historical timeline of the Newcastle Courthouse's historical development as well as an interactive mode of exploring the content of the timeline which is provided below.

Discover the story of the Newcastle Courthouse from the opening of the first courthouse in 1821 during the city's role as a penal settlement, to the opening of the current Newcastle Courthouse on Hunter Street in 2015. The historical timeline for the Newcastle Courthouse can be found in the L1 Atrium next to the Church Street entrance or click here for more information.

Date	Event
	The Newcastle Central Business District area, known as Mulunbinba, occupied as the traditional country of the Awabakal people, extending back thousands of years.
1770	On 10 May 1770 the first recorded European sighting of Nobby's Head known to the Aboriginals as Whibayganba, was by Lt James Cook.
1797	The first European discovery of the Hunter River was by Lt John Shortland in 1797 while travelling to Port Stephens in pursuit of escaped convicts, who had stolen a boat. Shortland charted the harbour, named the river and collected samples of coal nearby.
1804	A penal settlement on the Hunter River was established by Governor King after the Irish insurrection at Castle Hill and Parramatta in March 1804.
1821-1822	The first courthouse in Newcastle was built in 1821 or 1822. The building located on Watt Street was a large timber building that at various times throughout its history also served as customs house and post office.
1823	The 'Dangar Grid' designed by Government Surveyor Henry Dangar upon commission of Governor Lachlan Macquarie. Grid system implemented after 1823 providing the distinct pattern of Newcastle's streets configuration.
1841	The construction of the new Newcastle Courthouse building designed by Mortimer Lewis is understood to have been completed in 1841 replacing the original timber two-storey structure.
1884	Funding allocated for construction of new Courthouse.

Date	Event
1888	Instructions for the preparation of new plans for a Courthouse issued by Colonial Architect James Barnet in the Legislative Assembly.
1890	Tenders for the building came under review in March, however, the documentation was amended to allow for a more impressive façade. The tender of contractor Charles Coghill was later accepted towards the end of June. James Barnet resigns as Colonial Architect on the 30th June, position succeeded by Walter Liberty Vernon.
1892	Courthouse construction completed.
1899	Original Courthouse at the corner of Hunter and Bolton Street demolished for construction of a new post office.
1938	Modifications to spaces allocated for policy, clerk of petty sessions and stipendiary magistrate use in the north-eastern part of the building.
1939	Minister for Justice L.O. Martin 'shocked' at the congestion witness upon inspection of the Courthouse. Promises works to form two new Court rooms.
1945	Changes delayed due to outbreak of WWII, alterations and additions finally documented in the Country Drawing Office of the Government Architect's Branch.
1947	Documented alterations change as two-storey addition to the east of the building is increased to three-storey.
1949	Newly completed structure opened on the 24th November 1949. Construction of new structure results in minor internal alterations to the 1892 Courthouse.
1959	As the Court once again became inadequate to the increase in use, changes were documented in 1959 with the second floor of the building also being taken for court use.
1961	One of the Courts refurbished for use as a Summons Court and the construction of a prisoner holding room came underway.
1962	Plans prepared at the end of 1962 (or early 1963) for the addition of two further Courts to the west of the 1892 Courthouse.
1964	Construction documentation for new courts finalised in August.
1966	Completion of additional Courts seen in 1966 as new building opened by the Minister of Justice, John Maddison on 9th December. Construction of new building results in minor internal alterations to the 1892 Courthouse.
1979	Documentation for alterations and additions to the 1949 wing and modifications to the 1892 Courthouse undertaken by the Government Architect's Branch in association with consulting architects Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs. A number of modifications throughout the site were undertaken during this phase. The demolition of a single-storey morgue constructed after 1949 at the rear of the block also took place at this time.

Date	Event
1980	In 1980 the Court took over the former Newcastle East Public School on the north western corner of Church and Bolton Street, which became an annexe to the Courthouse.
1983	Refurbishment works to the site completed at the end of the year.
1989	During the 1989 Newcastle Earthquake, the 1892 Courthouse building suffered extensive damage.
1990	Repair work to the buildings and seismic strengthening works were undertaken. The 1982 building also underwent further conservation works at the end of the year including the introduction of a new slate roof to replace asbestos tiles.
2005	A single-storey addition constructed to the northern side of the 1949 wing, modifying the entry to the Courthouse complex and destroying an original entryway in the process.
2016	Site sold to Nihon University.
2019/2020	Demolition of 1949 and 1966 buildings. The construction of two new buildings and refurbishment of 1892 original courthouse for adaptive reuse as educational and student accommodation uses.

5.5.7. Heritage Walk

This tab will provide functional information on the heritage walk through the provision of a map/maps displaying the preferred route of travel through the courthouse building and identification of the signage locations along the way.

> Explore the history of the Newcastle and the Newcastle Courthouse by taking the Heritage Walk through the campus corridors of Nihon University. This walk will guide you through the historical development of the former Courthouse and some of the important people and events that were involved along the way in celebration of the importance of this State significant heritage item to the people of NSW. To find out more about what displays can be found through the heritage walk, click below.

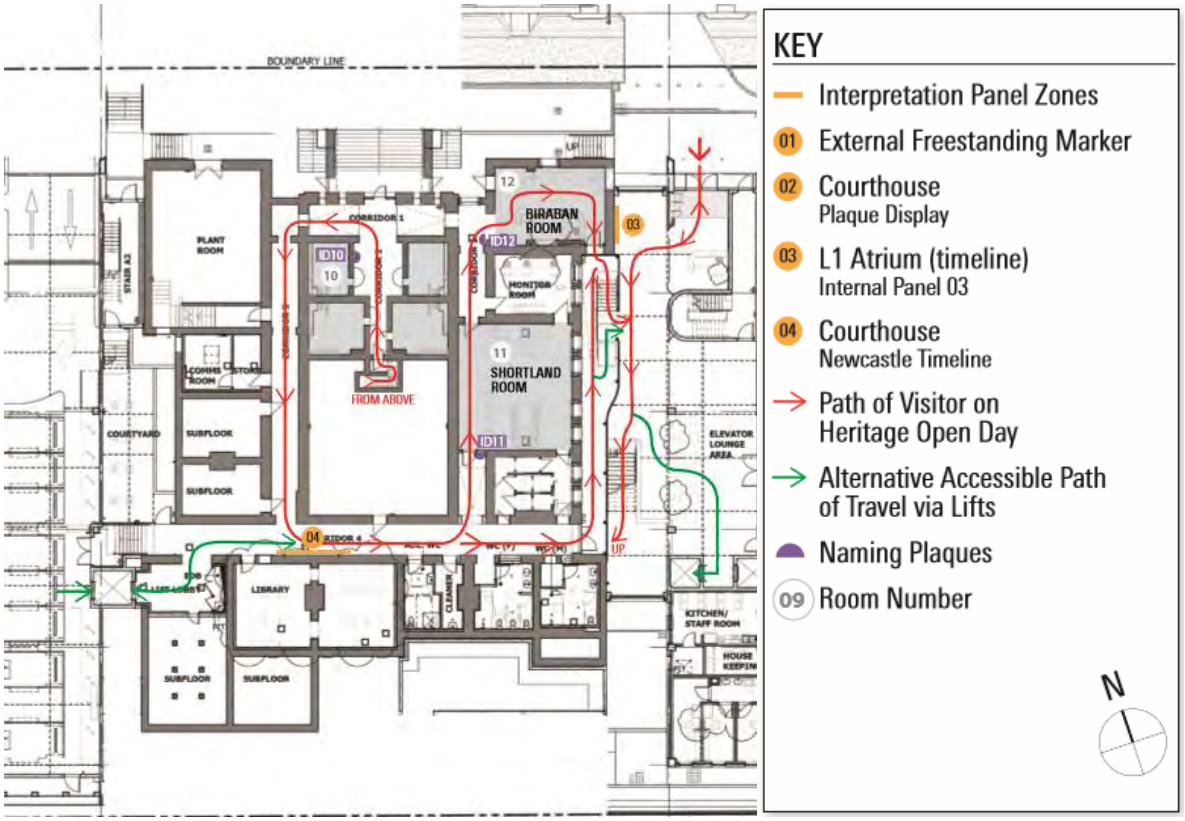


Figure 17: Heritage Walk Map 1 (Source: Nihon University Newcastle Campus_Heritage Interpretive_Issue F, 08.02.21)

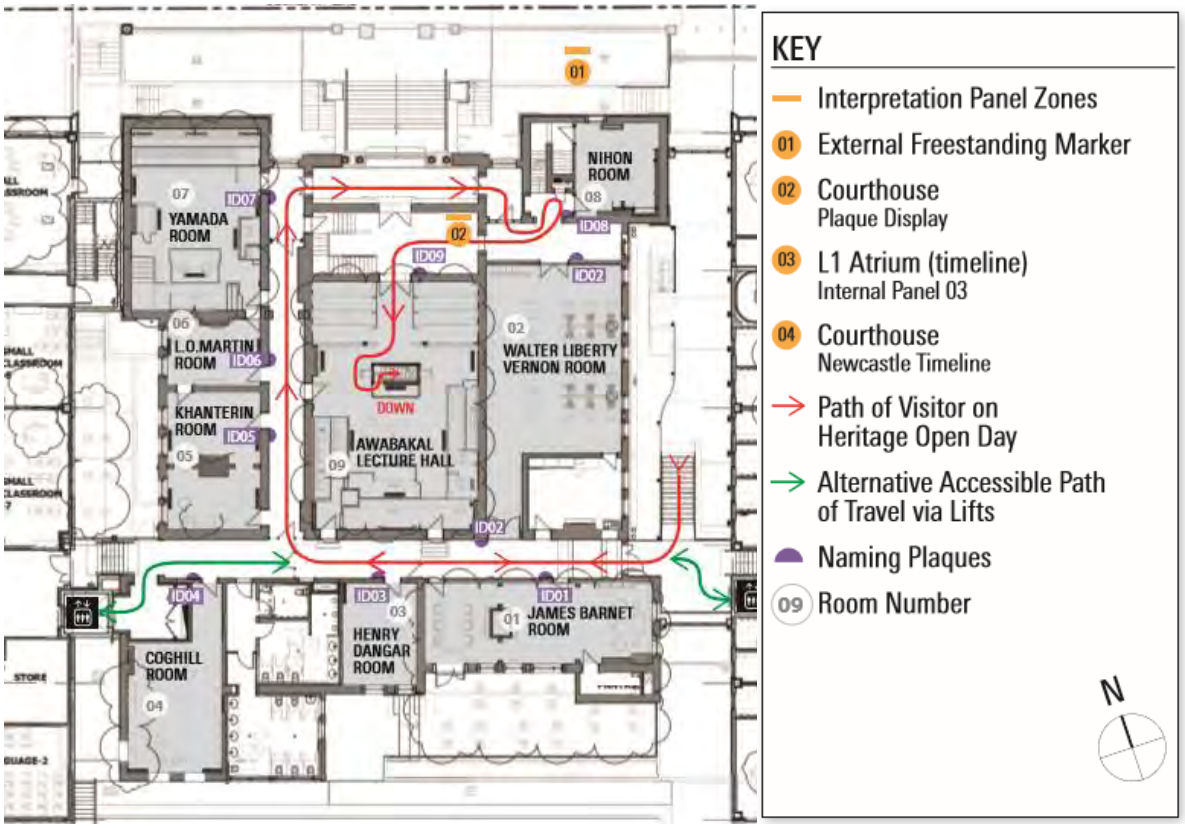


Figure 18: Heritage Walk Map 2 (Source: Nihon University Newcastle Campus_Heritage Interpretive_Issue F, 08.02.21)

5.5.8. Heritage Documents Page

This page will include a basic introduction to what linked content (documentation) is available through this tab. This should include a copy of the Conservation Management Plan, the Moveable Heritage Review, the Archaeological Assessment, the Heritage Impact Statement, the approved architectural drawings/perspectives, the Photographic Archival Recording report, the Heritage Interpretation Strategy & the Plan at a minimum. This page will act as a repository for researchers and public viewing of the extensive studies and documentation undertaken for the adaptive reuse of the former Courthouse.

Learn more about the effort to conserve the historic Newcastle Courthouse through the site's important research and background documents that were undertaken during the State Significant Development application, the detailed design and construction stages.

5.6. Brochure

In addition, to the website, a printed brochure could be used to celebrate the historical uses of the site and its importance to the local Newcastle area as well as providing information on the conservation, adaptive reuse and heritage interpretation actions.

5.6.1. Introduction

The introductory text to be located on the front section of the brochure is to provide a basic description of Nihon University its relevance to the historic Newcastle Courthouse and a subsequent brief history of the Courthouse.

> Welcome to Nihon University 日本大学, (*Nihon Daigaku*) Newcastle Campus. Nihon University is a significant place for both education and cultural exchange. Occupying the former Newcastle Courthouse building, the university offers state of the art learning facilities and unique study spaces amongst the historic and picturesque surrounds of the Newcastle suburb of the Hill.
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> The Nihon University Newcastle Campus is the first overseas campus for the university. Originally founded in 1889 by Japan's first Justice Minister Yamada Akiyoshi, in an important era for the development of both Japan and Australia's judicial systems, the old Newcastle Courthouse building that houses Nihon University was opened just 3 years after the establishment of the University in 1892.
>
> The former Courthouse Building played a major role in the early judicial history of the city of Newcastle and its development throughout the twentieth century, acting as the principal courthouse in the city for over 100 years. Designed in the Victorian Italianate style by architect James Barnet and his successor Walter Liberty Vernon. The building over its lifetime has been witness to many of the significant events of Newcastle's history from the opening of Christ Church Cathedral in 1902 to the Newcastle Earthquake of 1989.

5.6.2. Heritage Open Day

The provision of a specific day with which to fully open the relevant parts of the site is integral to the interpretation of the significant former Newcastle Courthouse building. The brochure will provide a basic text introducing the concept of the day, its purpose and relevant date. The preferred date to provide an open day should coincide with the ICOMOS International Day on Monuments and Sites, an annual date celebrated worldwide on April 18. This day is about more than 'world' heritage sites – it seeks to raise public awareness of the full diversity of cultural heritage places and landscapes whether they be of international, national or local significance. The 18th of April also marks the beginning of the Australian Heritage Week each year celebrating our heritage, our communities, our diversity and creativity in bringing heritage to life at historical locations, in nature, in performance and digitally. The significant cross-cultural connection that Nihon University creates at its new Newcastle campus will provide a successful integration of a global initiative.

> On April 18, 2022 the former Newcastle Courthouse building will have inaugural open day to the public to fully experience the significant aspects of the site and the interpretive works implemented by Nihon University. The tour will follow the path of the established Nihon University Heritage walk, leading through the former Courthouse stopping at important areas and interpretive installations. The Heritage Walk will take place each year for a day during the Australian Heritage Week.

5.6.3. Newcastle Courthouse Historical Timeline

The brochure will provide a brief description of the timeline of the Newcastle Courthouse's historical development as well as details on where it can be found and visual representation of a select two of its important dates.

> Discover the story of the Courthouses in Newcastle from the opening of the first courthouse in 1821 during the city's role as a penal settlement, to the opening of the current Newcastle Courthouse on

Hunter Street in 2015. The historical timeline for the former Newcastle Courthouse can be found in the L1 Atrium next to the Church Street entrance or click here for more information.

5.6.4. Historical Plaques

The content of Sign 02 will be displayed in the brochure with the provision of a brief text to describe the nature of the display, where it can be found and the provision of two images of select plaques with a very brief caption.

See the University's collection of historic plaques salvaged from the former Courthouse building commemorating the significant events that took place involving the Newcastle Courthouse and the evidence of its historic uses. The full collection of the moveable items that were throughout the former Courthouse building and their current repositories can be found on the dedicated website.

5.6.5. Historical Development of city of Newcastle

The brochure will provide a brief description of historical timeline of the City of Newcastle as well where it can be found and a small description of the accompanying crest which is to be visually represented on the brochure.

Explore the history of the City of Newcastle from early beginnings as a significant coastal place for the Awabakal people to a burgeoning city of industry and trade. The historical timeline for the city of Newcastle can be found in Corridor 4 behind the main lecture hall.

Crest Text

This crest while used various times before 1961 was granted by the Royal College of Arms in London as the official seal and coat of arms of the City of Newcastle. The crest features symbols of coal, wool, seagulls, sand, a lighthouse, a wheel and a tall ship symbolising of the importance of these items to Newcastle's trade and industry. The motto below the shield, *Enterprise* aims to characterise the spirit of the city and citizenry of Newcastle.

5.6.6. Room Names Information

The brochure will provide a small section outlining the purpose of interpretive room naming and a visual example of one of the selected room names with relevant text beside.

Discover the important people and places associated with the City of Newcastle and Newcastle Courthouse through the naming of the University's significant rooms. To interpret and reflect the valued history of Newcastle and of the former Newcastle Courthouse, rooms within the Nihon University campus have been selected to acknowledge important people and places in the history of both the former Courthouse and the city of Newcastle

The Shortland Room

John Shortland was a naval officer and Lieutenant in the Royal Navy. On the 9th of September 1797, Shortland, while on route to Port Stephens pursuing runaway convicts who had seized 'the largest and best boat, belonging to Government', entered the estuary of the Hunter River.

5.6.7. Interesting Fact

Two suggestions have been made for use in this section of the brochure.

Option 1:

> According to an old tale in the port that if you walk along the shores of Stockton you walk on top of every country in the world. It's a little farfetched but there is rubble, soil, gravel and stone from many countries in the world that came to Newcastle in the form of ballast in old sailing ships.
>
> (Source: Port Authority of New South Wales)

Option 2:

> There is an interesting synergy between the former Newcastle Courthouse and the establishment of Nihon University, which was founded by Japan's first justice minister three years before the opening of the Courthouse in 1892.

5.7. Open Day

Given the recognition of the Courthouse on the State Heritage Register for its importance to the people of NSW, opening up of the site providing access to all relevant areas of the Courthouse building will be implemented in the form of an annual Heritage Open Day. This open day is preferred to coincide with the ICOMOS International Day on Monuments and Sites, an annual date celebrated worldwide on April 18. This day is about more than 'world' heritage sites – it seeks to raise public awareness of the full diversity of cultural heritage places and landscapes whether they be of international, national or local significance. The 18th of April also marks the beginning of the Australian Heritage Week each year celebrating our heritage, our communities, our diversity and creativity in bringing heritage to life at historical locations, in nature, in performance and digitally.

This open day will follow the outlined path of the Heritage Walk outlined in Section 5.5.7 - Heritage Walk, allowing visitors to both observe the significant elements of the Courthouse as well as create an educational connection through the various forms of interpretation along the way. The provision of a specific day with which to fully open the relevant parts of the site is integral to the interpretation of the significant former Newcastle Courthouse building.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, City Plan Heritage considers the proposed Heritage Interpretation Plan for 9 Church Street, Newcastle adequately responds to the Development Consent Conditions requirement E11 and F4 relevant to the production of a Heritage Interpretation Plan for the site. The agreed interpretative media explore the overall history of the Courthouse and the city of Newcastle more broadly, while also providing a number of cross-cultural connections to establish a relevance to new audiences encountering this site.

Future actions following the adoption of this Heritage Interpretation Plan include the following:

- Obtain opinion and endorsement of Heritage NSW on the graphics of the interpretive media prior to manufacturing.
- Obtain opinion and endorsement of Awabakal Local Aboriginal Land Council (Awabakal LALC) on content of Heritage Interpretation Plan.
- Obtain high-resolution of the images included in the Interpretive media.
- Manufacture the approved interpretive signs/panels and brochure, and build-up the dedicated website.
-

Following the above noted actions, it is recommended that the approved interpretation media is manufactured and installed as set forth by the Heritage NSW's approval of the final interpretive media prior to the issue of the Occupation Certificate for the project.

CITY PLAN HERITAGE

March 2021

APPENDIX 1

Detailed Site History

Extracted from the TKD CMP

2 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section of the CMP is based on the historical overview included in the 1998 Conservation Plan written by Coassociates Architects. It has been supplemented by additional historical research. The Pre-European history Section 2.2) has been extracted from the Aboriginal and Historical Archaeological Input to Stage DA Documentation written by Umwelt (Australia) Pty Limited (March 2014).

2.2 Pre-European history

The Newcastle Central Business District (CBD), known as Mulubinba, is within the traditional country of the Awabakal people, whose history extends from the present day back many thousands of years. Mulubinba is a significant place in the Awabakal cultural landscape, reflected through both the tangible evidence of Aboriginal history (archaeological sites) and the intangible and continuing connection to country (cultural and spiritual attachment).

Prior to European contact, the shorelines of the Hunter River estuary and coast would have provided a range of reliable and easily accessible resources for Awabakal people, such as fresh water from the estuary and springs in the immediate area (such as near the corner of Wolfe and King Streets), a range of aquatic fauna and migratory birds from the estuary and coast lines, and rhyolitic tuff for stone tool manufacture from Nobbys Island (Whibayganba).

Intensive occupation of the Newcastle CBD by Aboriginal people over many generations created large midden sites along the Hunter River foreshore, the deep sands of which were also known to have been used for burials. It is noted that the occupation of Australia by Aboriginal people represents by far the lengthiest human use of the continent and that, by comparison, the occupation of Australia by non-Aboriginal people has been of short duration albeit associated with significant impacts.

With the arrival of European settlers in the 1770s, traditional patterns of Aboriginal life throughout New South Wales were quickly and dramatically altered, through disease, displacement, forced movement and assimilation. Newcastle, one of the earliest European settlements in Australia, was no exception to this; but its history is also characterised by the development of unique relationships between Awabakal people and early European settlers.

Perhaps the single-most important source of ethnohistoric information for the Awabakal people was the missionary, Lancelot Threlkeld, who established a mission at Belmont and subsequently at Toronto on Lake Macquarie and collected extensive information about the Awabakal people and their language in the period 1825-1841. While records also exist of corroborees or ceremonial events being undertaken in the Newcastle area, there are very few other records of the spiritual beliefs and practices of the Awabakal people, with the notable exception of the recording of two locations (Nobbys Head and Newcastle Beach) associated with spiritual beliefs that featured in the worldview of the Awabakal.

However, whilst they may be briefer than those provided by Threlkeld, from the very early period of exploration and settlement of Newcastle there are records of interactions between the Awabakal and the newly arrived non-Aboriginal people. These include descriptions of encounters with Aboriginal people during Lieutenant Grant's expedition to the Hunter River in 1801, at which time the quantity of oyster shell built up in middens along the Hunter River was remarked upon. More extensive

interactions logically followed the establishment of the second penal settlement in 1804, including records of Awabakal people returning escaped convicts to settlement officials, possibly in retribution for the manner in which escaped convicts attacked Awabakal families. Records exist of Awabakal people receiving gifts of blankets, tobacco and other supplies in thanks for their involvement.

Accounts from 1819 and 1820 record the punishment of non-Aboriginal men for the mistreatment of Aboriginal men, including the execution of John Kirby. In addition, early artworks from the period by T.R. Browne, Joseph Lycett, Walter Preson and Joseph Cross all show Aboriginal camps bordering the developing settlement between 1812 and 1828. This does not in any way imply that the ongoing development of Newcastle was positive for the Awabakal people. Rather as Newcastle expanded following the closure of the penal settlement in 1823, the Awabakal were increasingly struggling to access their land and resources within the settlement itself. This is demonstrated by the records of violent clashes between the Awabakal and non-Aboriginal people in the 1830s in the Lake Macquarie area.

A newspaper account in 1830 indicated that the number of Aboriginal people within the Newcastle settlement at the time was equal too (if not greater than) the non-Aboriginal population and that Aboriginal people provided services to the 'lowest classes' such as carrying wood and water and received 'small pieces of tobacco or a cob of corn' in return. Blanket distribution records from 1833 list 117 Aboriginal people in Newcastle, but only 29 Aboriginal people were listed on a blanket return from 1846, indicating a significant downturn in population although these records may not be directly comparable.

In reviewing the numbers of Aboriginal people living within his mission, Threlkeld indicated that the number of Aboriginal people occupying the Belmont, and subsequently Toronto missions, significantly decreased as a result of both the effects of disease and the ongoing attraction of employment in Newcastle. On the latter topic, Threlkeld stated that Aboriginal people were 'employed' in the Newcastle settlement as fishermen, water carriers, messengers, servants and on board ships. He also noted that while Aboriginal people were living in camps at Newcastle, it was 'being sold out from under their feet, and only the sea-beach, one hundred feet from the high water mark, is the place on which they may rest their heads beneath burning sun or pitiless storm'. This demonstrates the ongoing presence of Aboriginal people within proximity to the proposed development area. However, subsequent records of Aboriginal people living or working within the Newcastle CBD are relatively rare until the modern period. This does not demonstrate the absence of Awabakal people or Aboriginal people more broadly from the area but is probably symptomatic of the increasing marginalisation of Aboriginal people resulting from the expansion of the settlement.

The experience of Aboriginal people in NSW since European contact has also been one of movement, forced or otherwise, which has seen Aboriginal people from other traditional countries come to the area and develop their own attachments to Newcastle. The history of the Newcastle CBD (Mulubinba) therefore spans the traditional and ongoing Awabakal connection to country, the attachment to place experienced by other Aboriginal people, European settlers and other migrant peoples since 1788 and the shared history of all.

2.3 Early European settlement

The first recorded European sighting of Nobby's Head, known to the Aboriginals as Whibayganba, was by Lt James Cook, captain of His Majesty's Bark *Endeavour*, on 10 May 1770.

The Hunter River was discovered by Lt John Shortland in 1797 while en route to Port Stephens in pursuit of escaped convicts, who had stolen a boat. He entered the estuary of the river on 9 September 1797, named it, made a chart of the harbour there and collected samples of coal.[1] In May 1801 Governor King sent an expedition to explore the Hunter River. It was charged with finding the most eligible place for a settlement, both for the mining of coal and for agriculture. Although a settlement was established soon afterwards it was abandoned as a result of poor leadership.

Governor King decided to establish a penal settlement on the Hunter River after the Irish insurrection at Castle Hill and Parramatta in March 1804. Later that month Lieutenant Charles Menzies, who had quelled the uprising at Vinegar Hill was made commandant of the settlement and accompanied 34 of the worst of the insurgents to the Hunter. The new settlement was subsequently named Newcastle.

From this time until 1823 justice was administered by a succession of commandants from Government House in Newcastle, which was built not long after the settlement was founded.

2.4 Early Newcastle Courthouses

The first courthouse in Newcastle was built in 1821 or 1822. Located on Watt Street, it was apparently a large timber building that during its existence various times also served as customs house, post office and was eventually granted by the Government as the town's Presbyterian Manse and school in 1853.[2]

In 1823 most of the convicts in Newcastle were relocated to Port Macquarie, while Henry Dangar surveyed the town and changed both street patterns and street names (Figure 7). Church Street formed the southern boundary of the street grid. Land to its south was retained by the Crown. After Government House burnt down and mining ceased in 1830 only the Anglican Church remained in occupation south of Church Street. During the 1830s the Ordnance Department of the Imperial Government secured about 2¼ hectares of land from the Church.

[1] Arthur McMartin, "Shortland, John (1769-1810)", *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/shortland-john-2659/text3663, accessed 13 September 2013.
[2] "Newcastle", *Illustrated Sydney News*, 8 April 1875, p.2.



Figure 7 Dangar's 1824 layout of Newcastle. The present Courthouse site is highlighted. To its west a parsonage is indicated, while the Commissioner's residence is located to its east.
Source: reproduced in Les Reedman, *Early Architects of the Hunter Region*, p.8.

Tenders for the construction of a new court house, to replace the existing two storey structure, were called at the end of June 1836.[3] The building was designed by the recently appointed Colonial Architect, Mortimer Lewis. For whatever reason, tenders were called again in the middle of August 1837.[4] The Legislative Council passed a sum of £1,500 for the construction of the court house and watch house in September 1840.[5] The building is understood to have been completed in 1841 (Figures 8 and 9). It was one of several built across the colony in the late 1830s and early 1840s. The most celebrated is at Darlinghurst, completed in 1842. Others included courthouses at Braidwood, Broulee (subsequently relocated), Mudgee Muswellbrook, Murrurundi and Wollombi.[6]

The classically derived architecture of the courthouse was characteristic of Lewis' work and similar in many ways to other public buildings designed during his tenure as Colonial Architect. The largest number of his public buildings were court houses, "for the administration and enforcement of the laws of the state was the central focus of public works in New South Wales in the first half of the 19th century."[7] Neo-classical architecture at this time was equated with justice and operation of the legal system.

[3] "Watch House and Court Room, Newcastle", *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 25 June 1836, p.4.
[4] "Court and Watch-House at Newcastle", *The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser*, 12 August 1837.
[5] "Legislative Council", *Sydney Monitor*, 9 September 1840, p.2.
[6] "Legislative Council", *Sydney Monitor*, 9 September 1840, p.2.
[7] Leonore Coltheart (editor), *Significant Sites: history and public works in New South Wales*, p.25.



Figure 8 Mortimer Lewis' 1840s Courthouse at the intersection of Hunter and Bolton Streets.
Source: SRA, digital ID 4481_a026_000535.jpg.



Figure 9 Portion of an English Admiralty map of 1851 showing Newcastle Harbour. The 1841 courthouse (highlighted), at the intersection of Bolton and Hunter Streets, was considered sufficiently important to warrant inclusion on the map.
Source: NLA - nla.map-vn3791291-v.

The building served its purpose well for several decades. In the mid 1870s it remained a respectable building: "it is capable of holding Criminal Sessions, and is in many respects, a far superior Court House to most of those in the Colony, used for holding Petty Sessions."[8] It was extended during the second half of the decade – "The Newcastle court-house is being enlarged and improved by an addition to the northwest end of the building" and the additions were completed in the middle of 1877.[9] However, by the mid 1880s conditions in the building had deteriorated dramatically, provoking comment from visiting Judges such as District Court Judge James Dowling – "he expressed his surprise that the Newcastle Court-house is still in such a disgraceful condition and unfit for court purposes."[10] Following the completion of the new courthouse, the 1840 building was demolished in 1899 to permit the construction of the new Post Office building. A single stone column was salvaged and relocated to Parnell Place, from where it has recently been removed for restoration by the City of Newcastle. Following its restoration, its new location is yet to be determined. [11]

2.5 The 1892 Courthouse

Evidently a decision was made to build a new courthouse in 1884 and funding allocated for its construction. A proposed site for the new courthouse in Bolton Street, on Crown land at the rear of the police barracks, was inspected by the Hon H E Cohen in December 1884. At that time it was anticipated work would commence on the new building the following year.[12] Three years on, the Minister for Justice inspected the old courthouse in November 1887 and expressed the view that it would be better to build a new one rather than repair the old. He then inspected the recommended site for the new building in Church Street near the Hospital for the Insane and gave his approval.[13]

The site of the new courthouse was part of land that had been acquired from the Church by the Ordnance Department in the 1830s. Military Barracks were constructed in 1840, consisting of barrack rooms, a warehouse, stores and hospital. They utilised until the garrison was removed when NSW attained Responsible Government in 1856. The barracks were occupied by the police until 1867, when they were converted into what became a notorious reformatory for women and girls. Concerted protest and action by Newcastle's citizens led to its closure. In 1871 the complex was converted by Colonial Architect James Barnet into what was termed the Asylum for Imbeciles. Additions were made to existing buildings and the water supply was upgraded. The docility of the inmates was in marked contrast to the unruliness of the reformatory inhabitants. The grounds were made available for public recreation and for the city's various volunteer groups to parade.[14] This new use resulted in the relocation of the Newcastle Police to new residences, which was expedited by splitting off the land to the east, bounded by Church and Watt Streets (Figures 10 to 12).

Notwithstanding the Minister for Justice's approval of the site, it was not until October 1888 that he announced in the Legislative Assembly that the Colonial Architect James Barnet had issued instructions for the preparation of new plans for a courthouse, to be completed as quickly as

[8] "Newcastle", *Illustrated Sydney News*, 8 April 1875, p.2.
[9] "Newcastle Revisited", *Evening News*, 5 August 1876, p.3; "Newcastle", *The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser*, 6 September 1877, p.7.
[10] "Newcastle Items", *Evening News*, 1 December 1884, p.4.
[11] "Courthouse column to be preserved", *http://www.newcastle.nsw.gov.au/about_newcastle/news_and_events/media_releases/media_releases/courthouse_column_to_be_preserved*, 5 February 2014.
[12] "Newcastle", *The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser*, 18 December 1884, p.3; "Newcastle Items", *Evening News*, 16 December 1884, p.4.
[13] "The Minister for Justice in the North", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 7 November 1887, p.7; "Yesterday's Telegrams", *Evening News*, 8 November 1887, p6.
[14] "Newcastle", *Illustrated Sydney News*, 8 April 1875 p.2.The change of use from reformatory to mental asylum was gazetted on 22 September 1871; Coltheart, p.111.

possible.[15] However, in April 1889 the Minister for Works expressed his dissatisfaction with the elaborate and costly building that had been designed and sought a report from a district court judge and a JP as to what was exactly required.[16] The local community responded by staging a meeting in the middle of June and resolved to appoint a deputation to urge the government to proceed with the original scheme.[17] A couple of weeks later the Minister for Justice decided to proceed with plans for the new building containing a large court room and an occasional court room, on the grounds that they would "meet the necessities of the place for some time to come."[18]

Tenders under review at beginning of March 1890 but the documentation was subsequently amended to allow for a more impressive facade.[19] The revised designs were received by the Minister for Justice at the beginning of June[20] and the tender of Charles Coghill was accepted towards the end of the month.



Figure 10 Development in the vicinity of the site of the Newcastle Courthouse in 1881 depicted on a hydrographic survey of Newcastle Harbour survey undertaken by officers of the Harbours and Rivers Department. The present Courthouse site is highlighted.
Source: NLA, nla.map-rm2989-v)

[15] "Yesterday's Parliament", *Evening News*, 26 October 1888, p.3.
[16] "Our Newcastle Letter", *The Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser*, 9 April 1889, p.3.
[17] "Newcastle Court-house", *Evening News*, 18 June 1889, p.5.
[18] "Newcastle Court-house", *Evening News*, 2 July 1889, p.5.
[19] "Newcastle Courthouse", *Evening News*, 17 April 1890, p.6.
[20] "Miscellaneous", *Evening News*, 5 June 1890, p.6.



Figure 11 Development in the vicinity of the Newcastle Courthouse site depicted on Mahlsted & Gee's 1886 fire insurance map.
Source: SLNSW Z/MT4 811.253/1886/1.

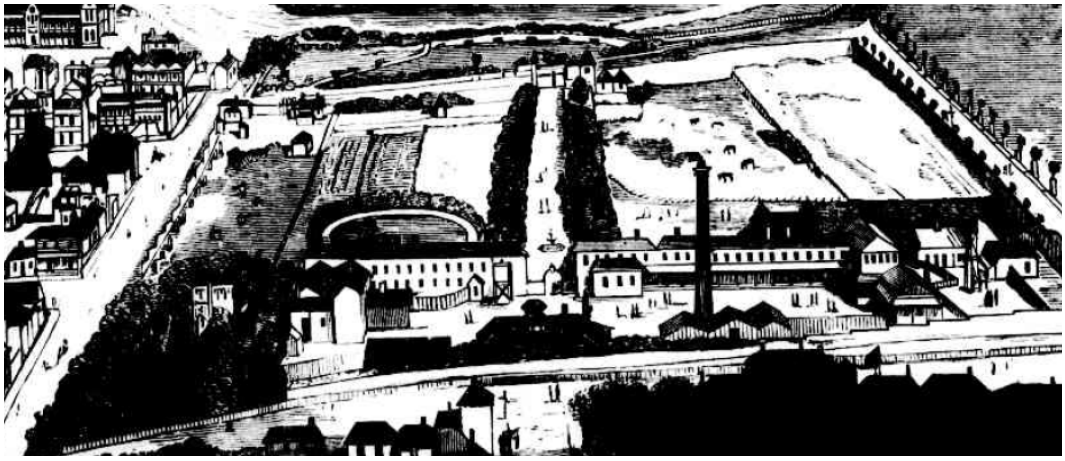


Figure 12 Portion of Gibbs Shallard's delineation of Newcastle, reproduced as a supplement to the *Illustrated Sydney News*, 15 February 1886. The buildings of the Asylum for Imbeciles are in the foreground and Church Street can be seen to the left.
Source: NLA nla.pic-an8422110-v

The completed building was officially opened by Judge Backhouse and was widely reported. Some reports even included a description of the building:

> The new courthouse in Newcastle, which was opened officially today, will give an additional pleasing feature to the architecture of the city. The general outline of the building is of the Tuscan order, with which is mingled a few details of the Corinthian and the Doric. The new

> building faces the outlet from the Great Northern railway Station, leading from the station up Bolton Street to Church Street, presenting rather an imposing frontage to the termination of the latter street, which was formerly bounded by a high stone wall. The whole frontage of the building facing Bolton Street is 100 ft., and the depth is 160 ft. This, it must be remembered, has been taken off the ground formerly set apart for the Newcastle Police Barracks.
>
> The building itself, which is partly two and three stories high, with basement underneath, contains 20 apartments, which are thus allotted: - On the ground floor is a vestibule approached under a portico, by a flight of steps, from which the large courtroom is entered, and which vestibule also leads to a passage from which the rest of the apartments are arrived at. The courtroom for holding Quarter Sessions, District and Circuit Court is a lofty apartment 45ft. x 32ft. x 30ft. Containing a gallery for the public, the latter not being admitted to the body of the court. It will be illuminated by large lanterns from the roof in the daytime and at night by gas standard-lights. The police court is 35ft. x 25ft. x 28ft. in the western wing. Bothe courts contain ample provision for court officials, reporters etc and each apparently possesses full acoustic possibilities. Rooms are also provided for his Honour the Judge, his associate and the sheriff, also for the jury, and in case of prolonged sittings a dormitory has been set apart for the latter. Each of the above apartments has a spacious yard attached. Special rooms have been set apart on the ground floor for the Attorney General, Crown Prosecutor, and Crown Solicitor, legal profession, Police Magistrate, clerk of petty sessions, police, and male and female witnesses. On the first floor in the Eastern wing are the Government Architect's offices. In the basement, which is approached by a rather precipitous flight of stairs on the left of the main entrance, rooms have been set apart for the district registrar, inspector of police, and also quarters for the court-keeper.
>
> The design is by the late Colonial Architect, Mr James Barnet, the tender for the execution of which was carried out by the contractor, Mr C Cogill, under the supervision of the officers of the Government Architect's branch at Newcastle, at a cost of £14,500. The building is mainly composed of brickwork and cement. On the basement are four spacious cells for the detention of accused persons waiting trial. Special attention has been given to sanitary matters, and ample ventilation to both courts has been provided. Water has been plentifully laid on throughout the building.[21] (Figures 13 to 15).

The site of the old courthouse subsequently became that of the Newcastle Post Office, which was officially opened on 8 August 1903.

The Courthouse was the setting for an event of great historic significance when the inaugural sittings of the Court of Arbitration of NSW in May 1902.[22]

[21] "The Newcastle Quarter Sessions", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 March 1892, p.8.

[22] "Current News", *Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate*, 14 May 1902, p.4; commemorative plaque in 1892 Courthouse.



Figure 13 Fred Hardie's circa 1892 photograph of the newly completed Newcastle Courthouse. Hardie was a photographer for the Scottish firm G W Wilson & Co, the largest view photographers in the world at that time.
Source: SLNSW PXD 754.

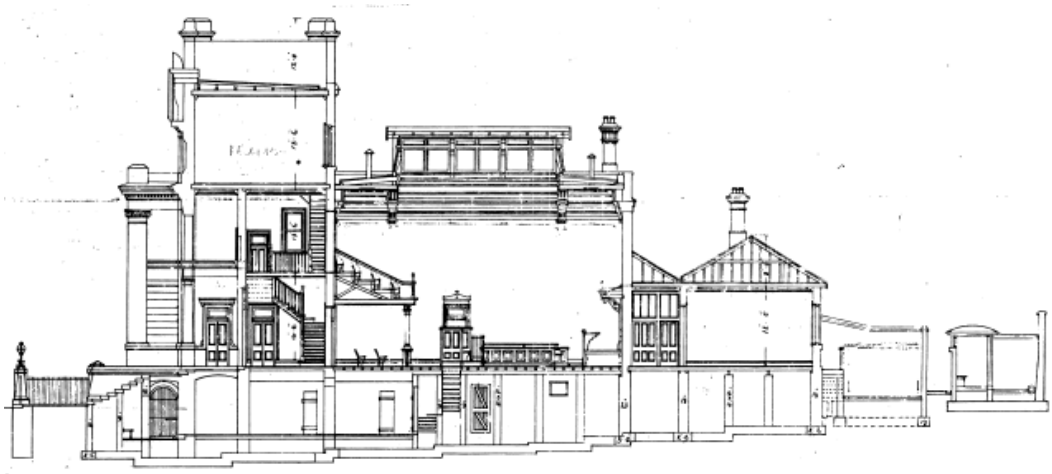


Figure 14 Sectional drawing of the Newcastle Courthouse showing the "lofty" courtroom for holding Quarter Sessions, District and Circuit Court, and its relationship to other spaces in the building.
Source: Department of Finance & Services PC 386/19

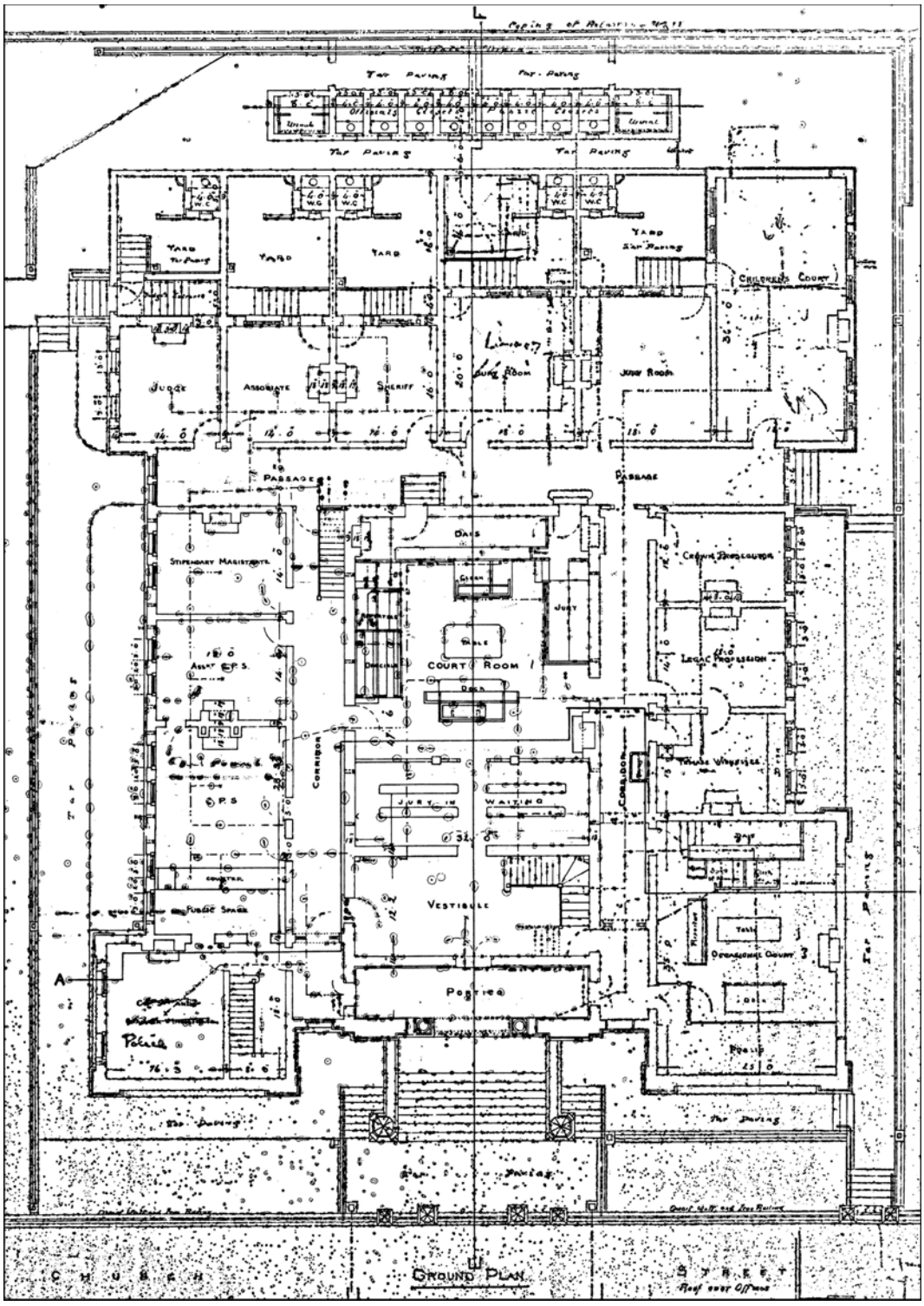


Figure 15 Ground floor plan of the Newcastle Courthouse, 1890.
Source: Department of Finance & Services PC 386/18

2.6 Colonial Architect James Barnet

James Barnet was born in October 1827 in Scotland. At age 16 he went to London where he was apprenticed to a builder, later becoming a clerk of works. He also studied architectural theory under Charles Richardson and design and drawing from William Dyce, and both men instilled a classical inclination in architecture. Barnet married in 1854 and the couple departed for Sydney, arriving in December that year. Barnet worked under Edmund Thomas Blacket as clerk of works at the University of Sydney, and undertook private commissions before being appointed Clerk of Works in Alexander Dawson's office in 1860. He was promoted to Acting Colonial Architect on Dawson's resignation in 1862 and was appointed Colonial Architect in 1865.

The Colonial Architect's Office staff numbered 17 in 1865 when Barnet became Colonial Architect, with 324 works in progress. On his retirement in 1890, the staff numbered 64 and works in hand totalled 1,351. During Barnet's career as Colonial Architect, the population of NSW trebled.

The list of Barnet's work includes 169 post and telegraph offices, 130 courthouses, 155 police stations, 110 lock-ups and 20 lighthouses across NSW. His major works include the General Post Office building in Sydney (completed 1886), Callan Park Asylum (Kirkbride; completed 1885), the Australian Museum, the Colonial Secretary's Building (completed 1878), Lands Department (completed 1891), and the original section of the Anderson Stuart Building at the University of Sydney (completed 1892). One of Barnet's most impressive achievements was the Garden Palace, opened in 1879 as the venue for the International Exhibition of that year. The building was destroyed by fire in 1882.

Barnet resigned as Colonial Architect on 30th June 1890. Shortly afterwards the Colonial Architect's Department was abolished. Barnet died in 1904.

2.7 Additions in the 1940s

By the second half of the 1930s the Courthouse was fast becoming too small, but the Department of Justice was only able to provide finance to improve office accommodation in the building.[23] In April 1938 modifications to spaces allocated for police, clerk of petty sessions (CPS) and stipendiary magistrate use in the north-eastern part of the building were documented. The works provided for a suite of offices that included a Family Endowment and Maintenance Office, expanded CPS areas and a shared Chamber Magistrate's Room. Stairs to the caretaker's flat in the basement and the State Children's relief Office above the Family Endowment and Maintenance Office were reconfigured.[24]

The Minister for Justice, L O Martin, was apparently shocked at the congestion he witnessed when he inspected the Courthouse in June 1939, in the company of a representative of the Justice Department and the Government Architect's Branch. The Minister promised speedy action in the form of two new court rooms, one on the eastern side of the building and one by modifying part of the Courthouse interior. He also suggested the possibility of a larger scheme.[25] In the event, World War II seems to have intervened and alterations and additions to the Courthouse were finally documented in the Country Drawing Office of the Government Architect's Branch under the leadership of Government Architect Cobden Parkes during 1945. The two storey eastern addition became a three storey building in 1947. Steel shortages temporarily halted construction in the middle of 1948, but the completed structure was officially opened on 24 November 1949. The building was intended to hold court offices

[23] "Urgent Work. Courthouse Repairs", *Maitland Daily Mercury*, 4 December 1937, p.10.
[24] Finance & Services Information Services Drawing PC386/26.
[25] "Court Congestion at Newcastle. Minister Shocked", *Maitland Daily Mercury*, 14 June 1939, p.1.

on the first floor; the ground floor was to house a branch of the Public Trustee and the second floor officials of the Education Department.[26] (Figures 16 to 19).

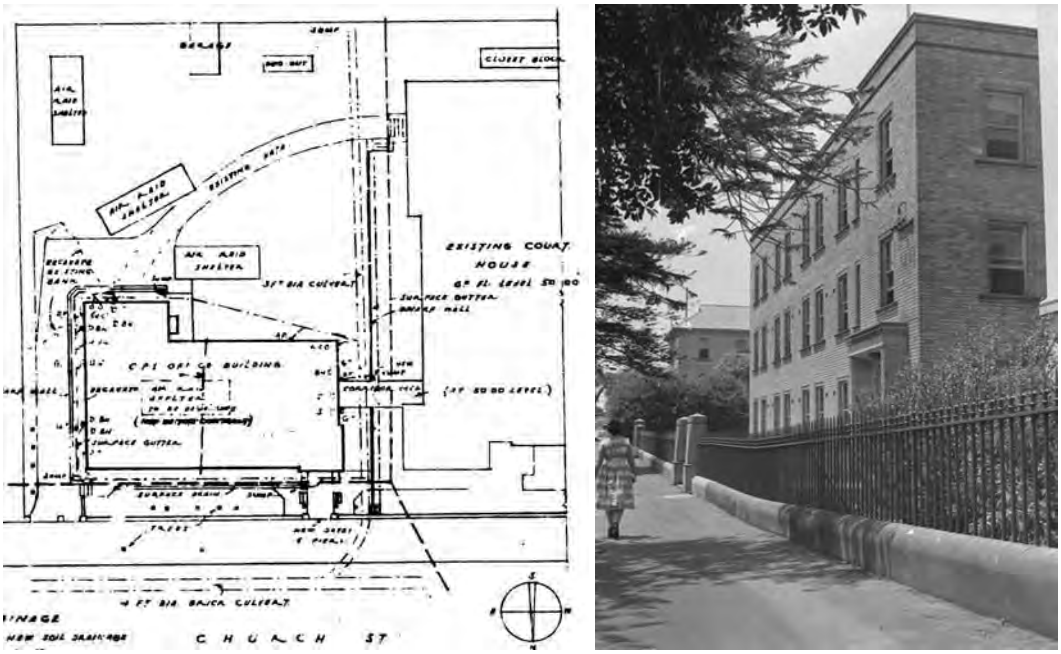


Figure 16 Site plan of the 1949 addition and photograph of the completed building. There were air raid shelters and a garage to the rear of the addition at the time it was designed.
Source: Department of Finance & Services PC 386/29; SLNSW, Home and Away - 29113, Sam Hood photograph, 1957.



Figure 17 The 1949 Courthouse extension. The photograph at left was taken in 1957
Source: Newcastle Library Hunter PhotoBank; SLNSW, Home and Away - 29114, Sam Hood photograph.

[26] "Steel Lack Stops Work On Court Building", *Newcastle Morning Herald*, 24 July 1948; "Two More Courts for Newcastle", *Sydney Morning Herald*, 8 November 1949, p.5.

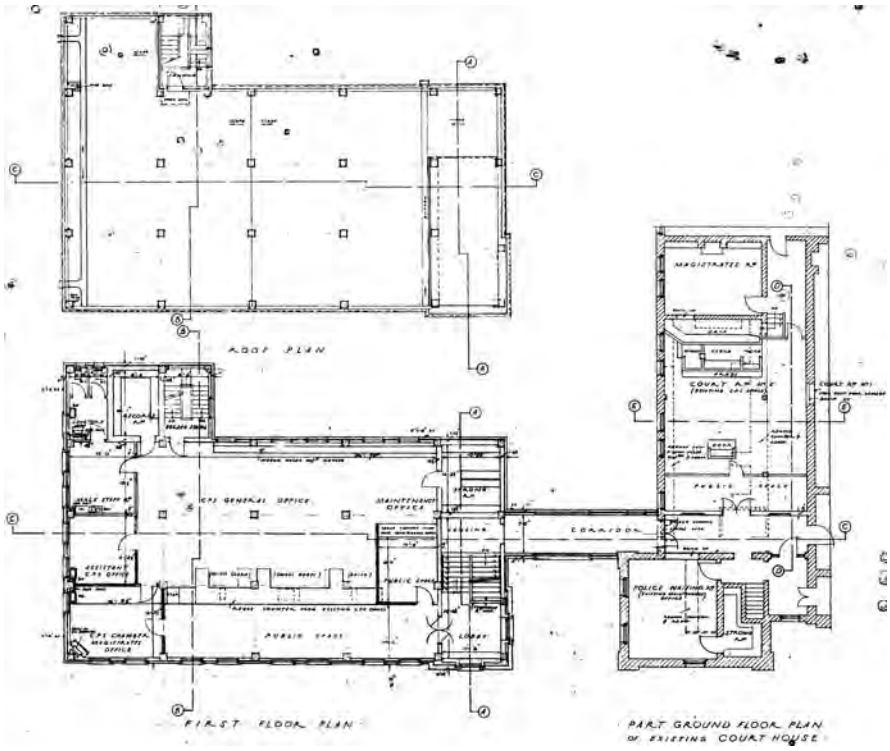


Figure 18 First floor and roof plan of the 1949 addition. Modifications to the 1892 building are also included. The drawing was approved by the Government Architect on 22 October 1945
Source: Department of Finance & Services PC 386/30.

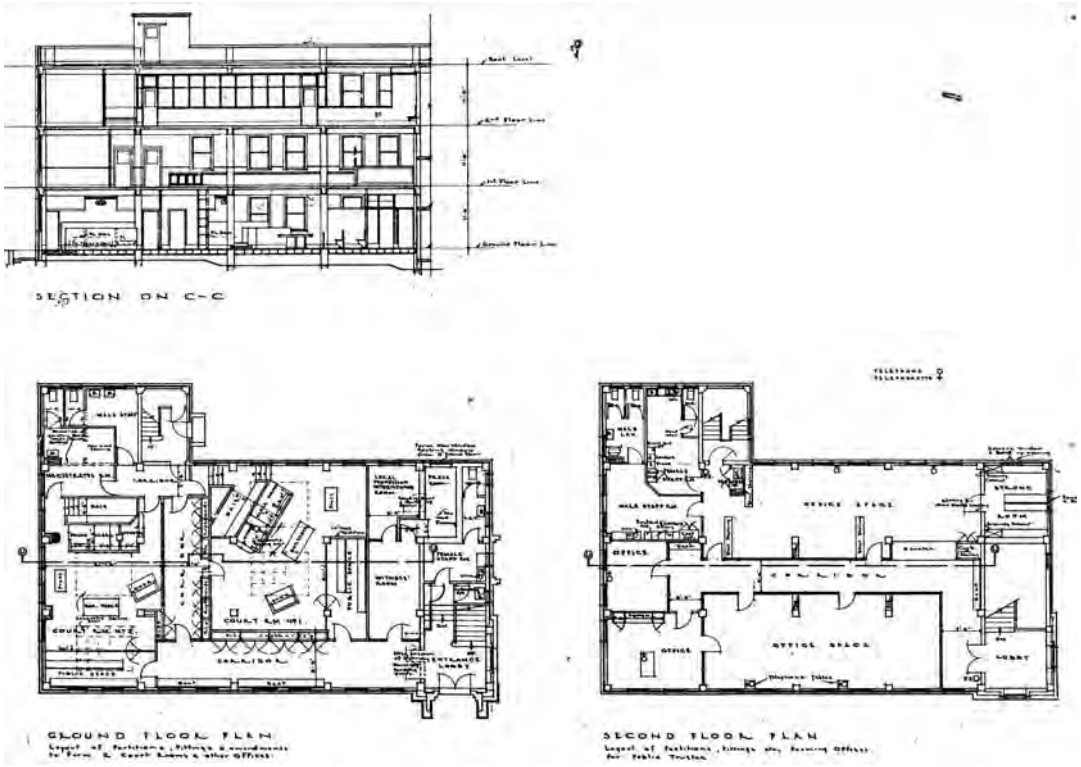


Figure 19 Section, Ground Floor and Second Floor of the 1949 Wing
Source: Source: Department of Finance & Services PC386/44

Minor internal changes were made to the 1892 building as well, mainly in the area that had been modified in 1938. The Family Endowment and Maintenance Office was allocated for use as a police waiting room and the clerk of petty sessions office area was modified to become a court room. The addition was discretely connected to the 1892 building by an enclosed passage set well back from Church Street. The new wing meant that the Courthouse was no longer an isolated element in the streetscape, but its restrained external design did not compete with the older building (Figure 20).



Figure 20 Looking east along Church Street with the 1949 Wing beside the 1892 Courthouse. Source: Hunter PhotoBank 047 000152.

2.8 Additions in the 1960s

By the end of the 1950s the Courthouse was again becoming inadequate, but several years were to pass before additional works were undertaken. Alterations to the first and second floors of the 1949 addition were documented in 1959, and it appears the second floor was taken over for court use. In 1961 the Minister for Justice stated that Newcastle had second priority for works. By October 1961 one of the courts was being refurbished into a Summons Court and construction of a prisoner holding room was underway. At that time the Minister for Justice claimed that "plans had been drawn up for the extensions, which would cost a considerable sum."[27] However, sketch plans for two additional courts to the west of the 1892 Courthouse were prepared at the end of 1962 or early 1963,[28] while construction documentation was not ready until August 1964.

The western addition was designed in the Government Architect's Office (design architect M Stanley) and documented by the architectural firm of Whitehead & Payne. It was common practice for documentation to be undertaken by private sector architects at this period. Construction was undertaken by established local contractor W Stronach Pty Ltd and the completed building was officially opened by the Minister of Justice, John Maddison, on 9 December 1966 (Figure 21, Figures 23 to 26).

[27] "Start soon on court building", *Newcastle Morning Herald*, 21 October 1961.
[28] "New courts delayed", *Newcastle Morning Herald*, 21 August 1964.





Figure 21 Excavation for the extensions to the Courthouse, March 1965. A mature tree was one casualty of the works (left). Some 17 months later the extensions were officially opened. Source: *Newcastle Morning Herald*, 12 March 1965; SLNSW, Government Printing Office 2 – 33715.

The western addition to the Courthouse was reviewed in sections of the architectural press:

> A recurrent problem in the Government Architect's Court House programme (sic) is that the new building, particularly in country towns, is an extension of an existing court house. Although too small and often unfunctional, these existing court houses have a pronounced architectural character. This character, generally an eclectic Victorian one, cannot be emulated by the new building. There must be a clean break in style but even so the new building must harmonise with and complement the old section, a particularly difficult problem when the old building is strictly symmetrical with a central axis.
>
> In the Newcastle Court House the precast curtain wall repeats the depth of the mouldings of the old facade by having deep reveals which cause comparable patterns of light and shadow. The smooth surface of the old cement rendering is continued in the off-the-form finish of the new concrete elements.
>
> Additions to the Newcastle Court House, which were recently completed at a cost of $500,000 consists of two storey wing containing two new court rooms with public galleries, judges' and jury rooms, jurors' sleeping quarters and a caretakers flat. A parking area and prisoners' holding cells are at lower ground level. An internal courtyard and entry vestibule connect the new wing to the existing building.
>
> The building is generally a reinforced concrete frame structure with 22ft. x 17ft. bays and a concrete flat roof.
>
> The precast concrete facade elements ... were made with steel moulds and steam cured and their smooth finish matches the cement rendering of the old building. ...
>
> Windows are bronze-framed and horizontally pivoted. They are combined with fixed bronze louvers in the upper openings of the precast concrete wall units. ...[29]

The building's precast concrete facade was claimed to be the first to make extensive use of the material in Newcastle and thought notable because of the sun control measures that were provided by

[29] "Newcastle Courthouse", *Constructional Review*, July 1967, pp.7-9

its design (Figure 22). However, the contrast between the architectural styles embodied in the three different sections of the complex was not well received in the local press.[30]

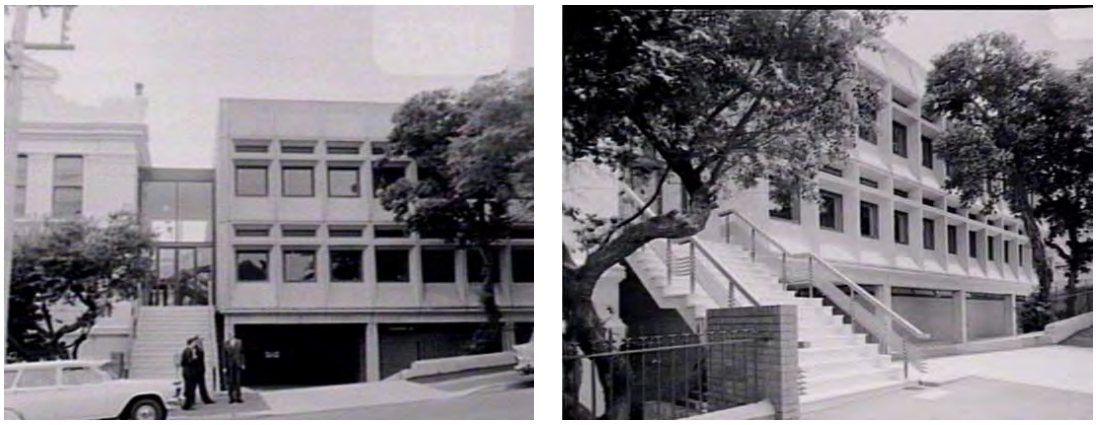


Figure 22 Church Street facade of the 1966 addition taken shortly after completion. The sculptural quality of its precast concrete cladding is evident in the images.
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 2 – 33701 and 33723.

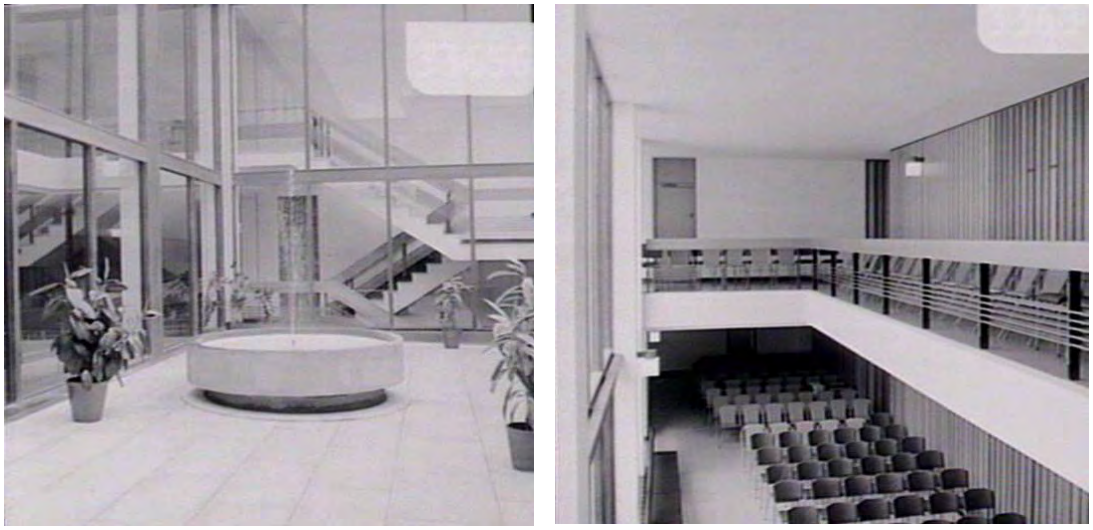


Figure 23 Interiors of the 1966 wing – light court adjacent to the 1892 Courthouse (left) and upper ground floor vestibule.
Source: SLNSW, Government Printing Office 2 – 33697 and 33698

[30]Alan Farrelly, "Hotch-potch at the courthouse", *Newcastle Morning Herald*, 8 January 1966.



Figure 24 Court room interiors in the 1966 addition.
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 2 – 33713 and 33706.

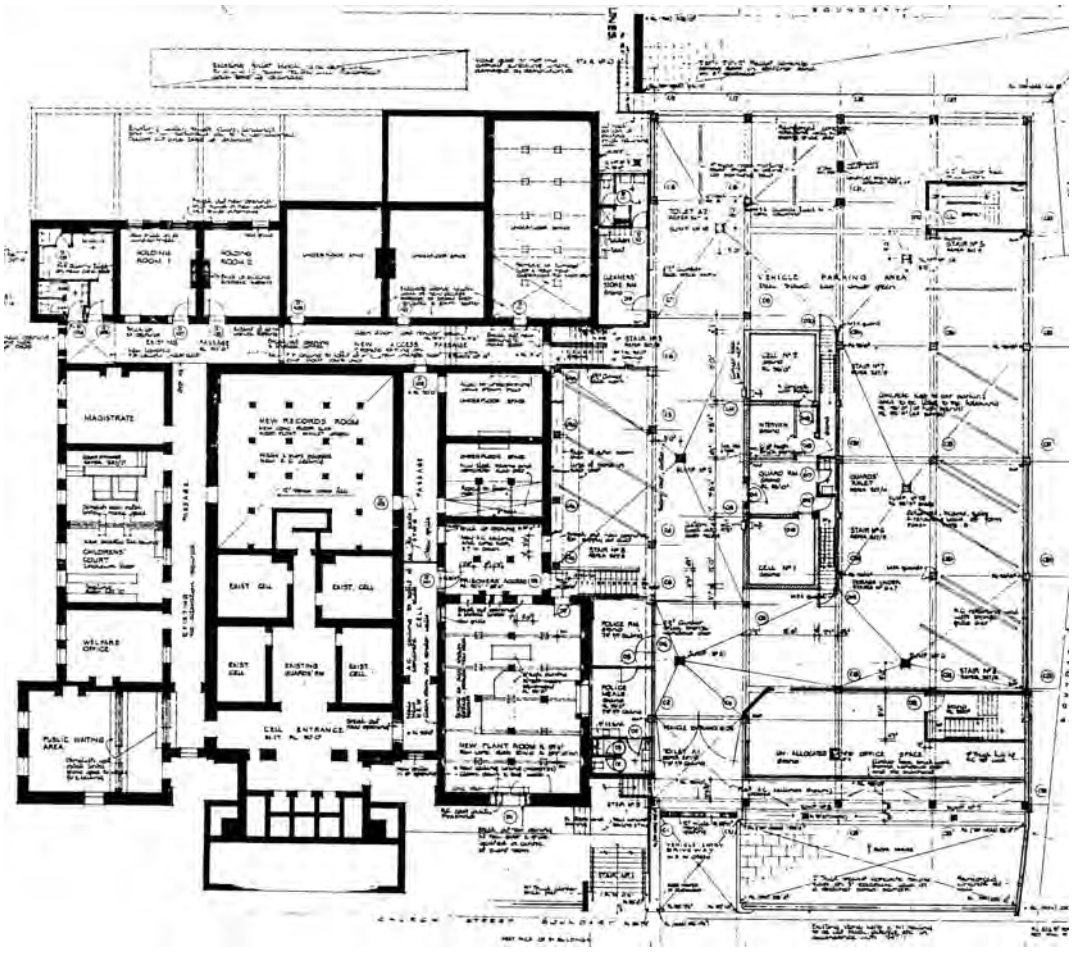


Figure 25 Lower ground floor plan of the 1966 addition and modifications to the basement level of the 1892 Courthouse as documented by Whitehead & Payne.
Source: Department of Finance & Services PC 386/46.

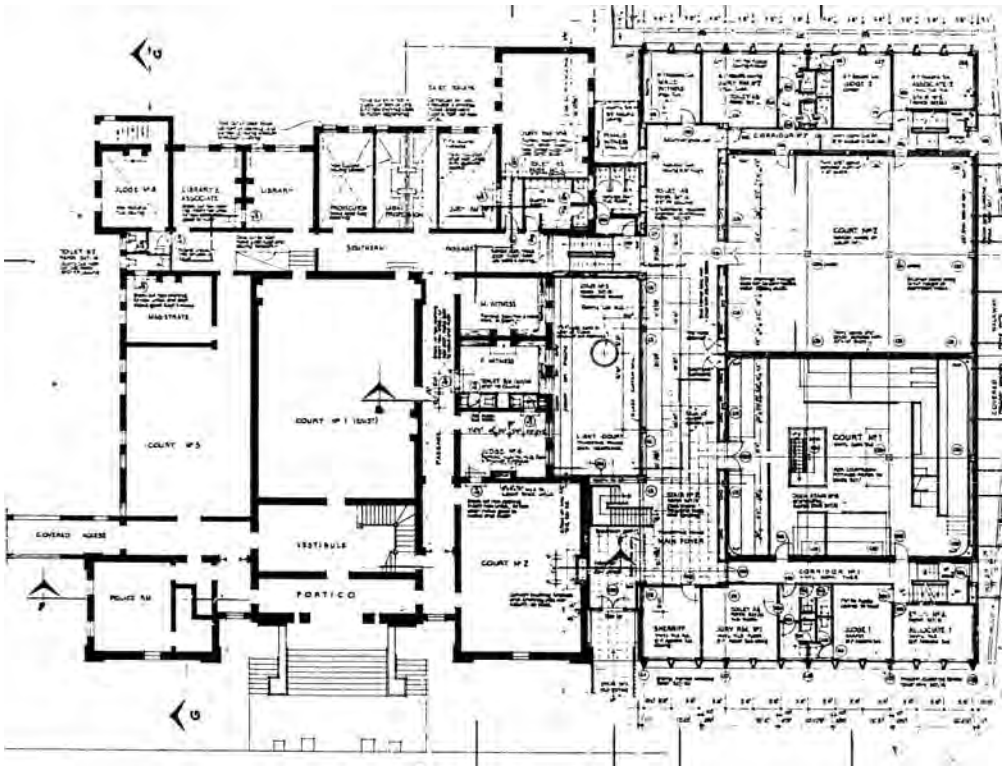


Figure 26 Ground floor plan of the 1966 addition and modifications to the ground floor of the 1892 Courthouse as documented by Whitehead & Payne.
Source: Department of Finance & Services PC 386/47.

As with the 1949 Wing, the construction of the 1966 Wing resulted in relatively minor internal alterations to the 1892 Courthouse. However, the Wing was located immediately adjacent to the earlier building, which no longer read as a free-standing building within the streetscape (Figure 22).

In 1979 documentation for alterations and additions to the 1949 Wing, which included modifications to the 1892 Courthouse, was undertaken by the Government Architect's Branch in association with consulting architects Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs. The works were constructed by C C Turnbull & Sons of Cessnock and consisted of major internal refurbishment of the 1949 Wing plus a three level extension at the rear of the building, a public waiting area on the ground floor, ramps for disabled access, two courts of petty sessions and a 30 metre reinforced concrete prisoner tunnel linking the courthouse complex to the new police station to the east. There were also alterations to the eastern end of the 1892 Courthouse and a series of ramps linking it to the 1949 Wing. The main entry to the building was now located opposite the ramps. Work commenced around the middle of 1979.[31] A single storey morgue that was constructed after 1949 at the rear of the block was demolished at this time (Figures 27 to 30).

[31] "New look Courthouse", *Newcastle Morning Herald*, 26 May 1979; "Courthouse work well advanced", *Newcastle Morning Herald*, 17 December 1979.

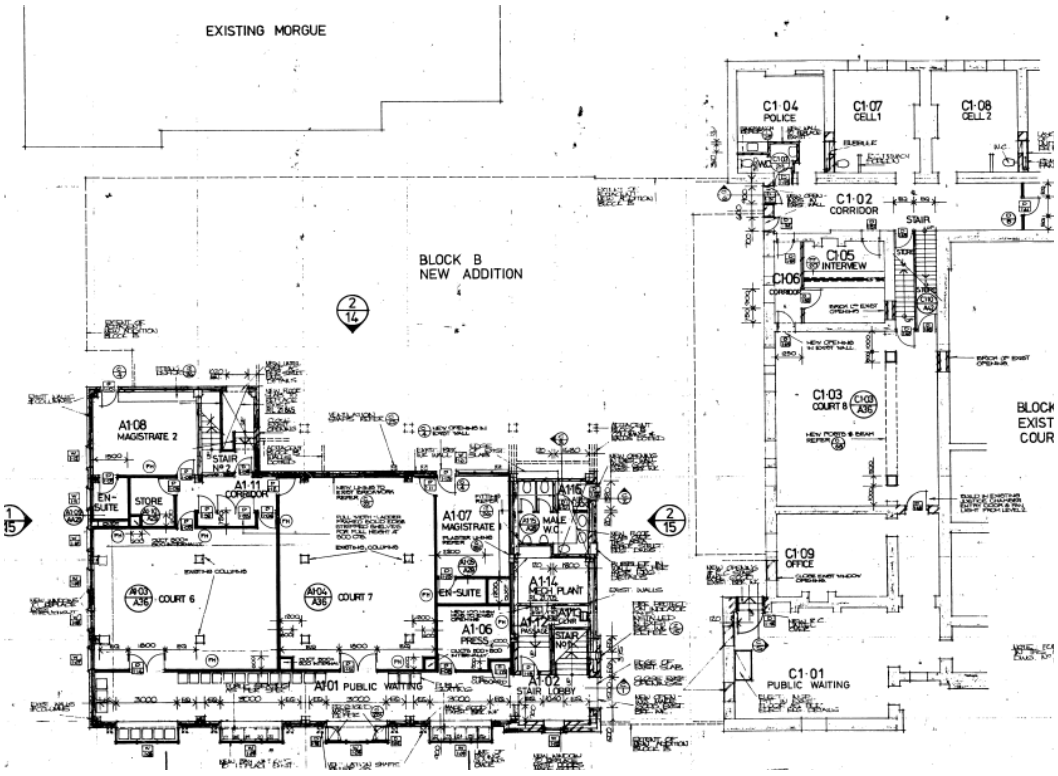


Figure 27 Portion of a 1979 drawing describing alterations to the basement of the 1949 Wing and the 1892 Courthouse.
Source: Department of Finance & Services PC 386/412.

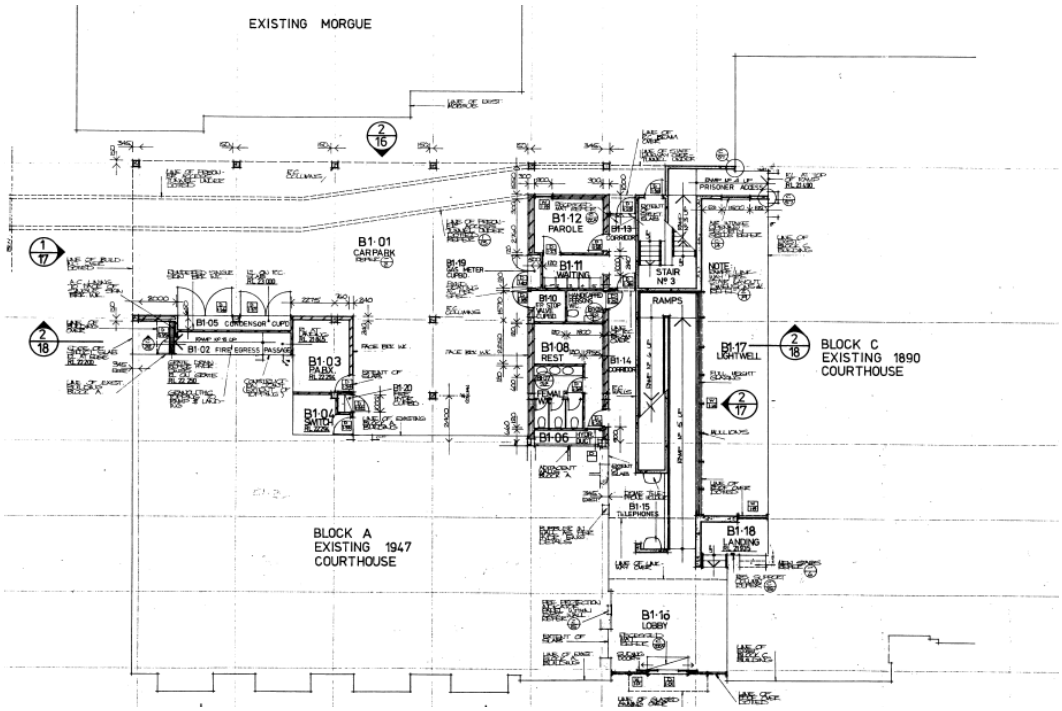


Figure 28 Portion of a 1979 drawing describing basement additions to the 1949 Wing. Note ramps adjacent to the 1892 Courthouse.
Source: Department of Finance & Services PC 386/415.

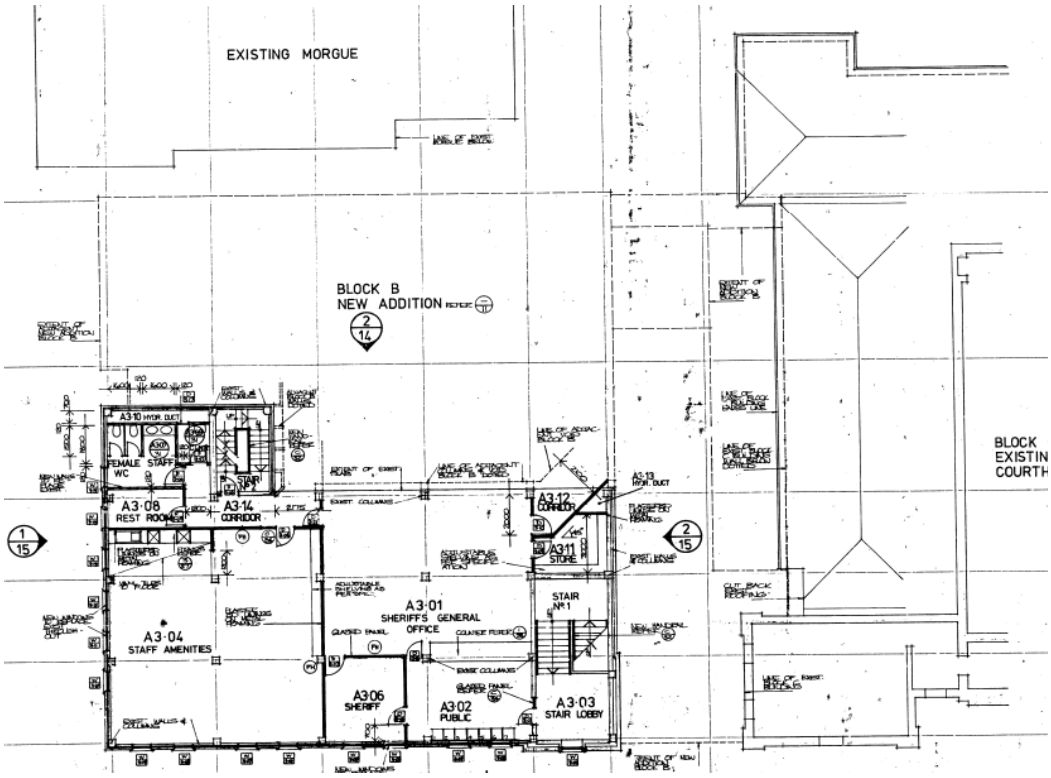


Figure 29 Portion of a 1979 drawing describing alterations the second floor of the 1949 Wing.
Source: Department of Finance & Services PC 386/414.

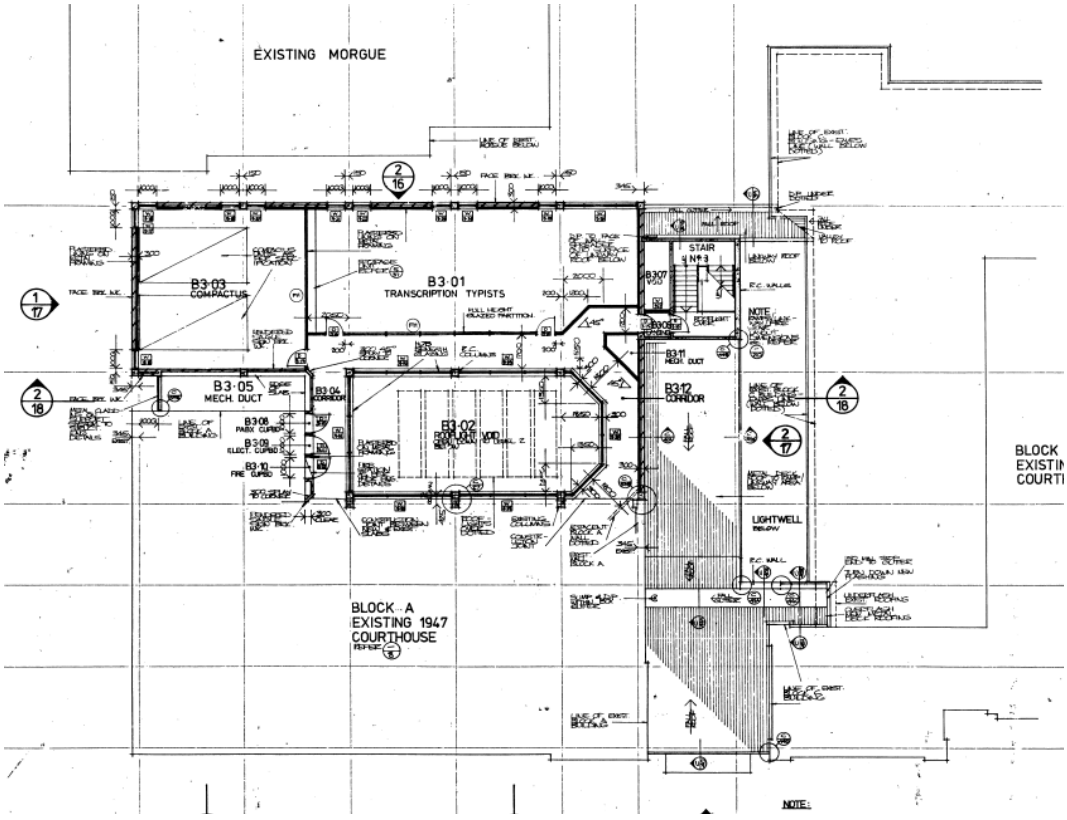


Figure 30 Portion of a 1979 drawing describing additions to the second floor of the 1949 Wing.
Source: Department of Finance & Services PC 386/417.

After the additions had been completed work commenced on the refurbishment of the 1892 Courthouse. The works included the installation of air conditioning in it and the 1966 wing, repainting and remodelling to provide better security for moving prisoners through the building and to give access to one of the courts. The works were completed around the end of 1983.[32]

In 1980 the Court took over the former Newcastle East Public School on the north western corner of Church and Bolton Street, which became an annexe to the Courthouse. The building was designed by in the office of the Government Architect and built between 1908 and 1912, although a school had occupied the site since 1816. The Education Department vacated the property shortly before it was taken over by the Courts.[33] In the Newcastle earthquake of 1989, the 1892 building 'suffered extensive damage ... with an estimated repair bill of about $850,000.'[34] Repair and seismic strengthening works undertaken in 1990 included the installation of 18m long high tensile steel bars cored vertically down the main Church Street facade, and grout filling of wall cavities. Cracked internal walls were stripped back to the brickwork, to enable patching, strengthening, brick relaying and replastering.

The 1892 building underwent further conservation at the end of the 1990s, including a new slate roof to replace asbestos tiles. [35] Around 2005 a single storey addition was made to the northern side of the 1949 Wing, which modified entry to the Courthouse complex and destroyed the original entry to the Wing.



Figure 31 Phases of development and modification - Basement (not to scale)
Source: TKD Architects.

[32] "Overhaul for courthouse takes spending to $3m", *Newcastle Post*, 2 February 1983.
[33] State Heritage Register database entry for the Newcastle Annexe (item 00795).
[34] "Main Works Begin to Repair Court Buildings", *Newcastle Herald*, 29 December 1990.
[35] "Facelift for City's Historic Courthouse", *Newcastle Herald*, 27 May 1997.

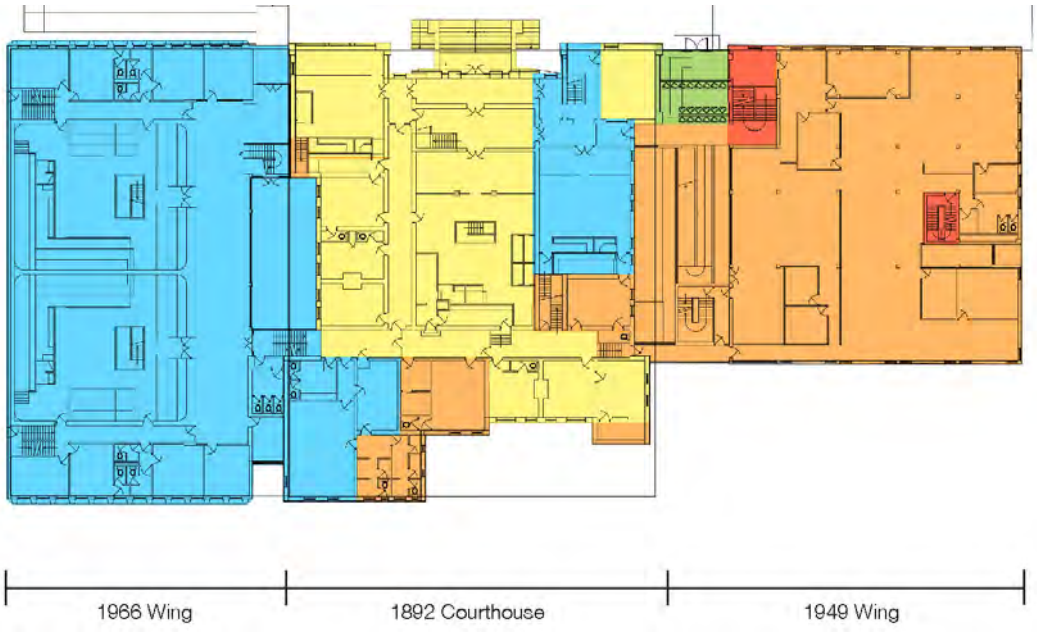


Figure 32 Phases of development and modification – Ground Floor (not to scale)
Source: TKD Architects

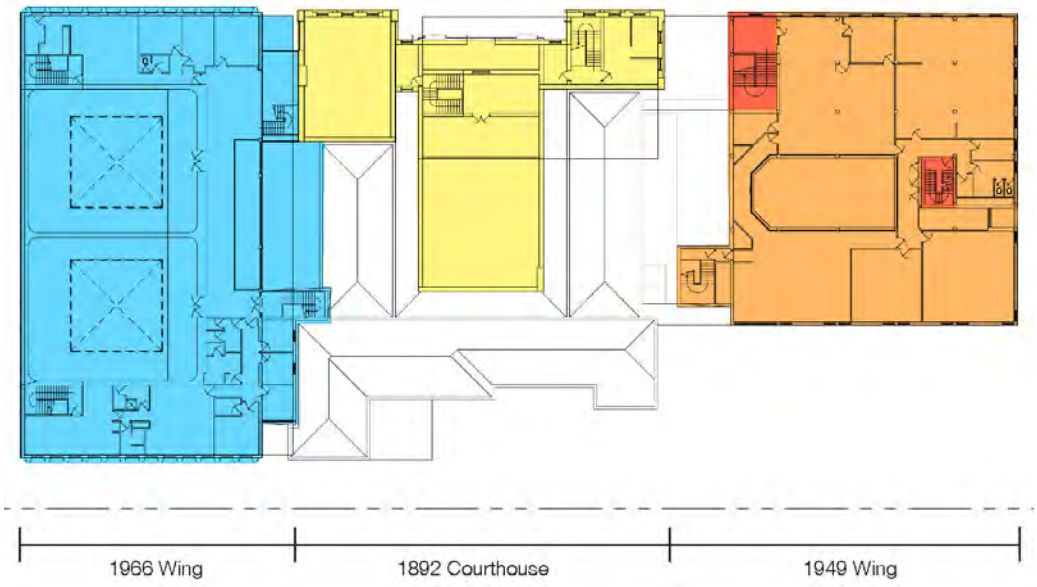


Figure 33 Phases of development and modification– First Floor (not to scale)
Source: TKD Architects

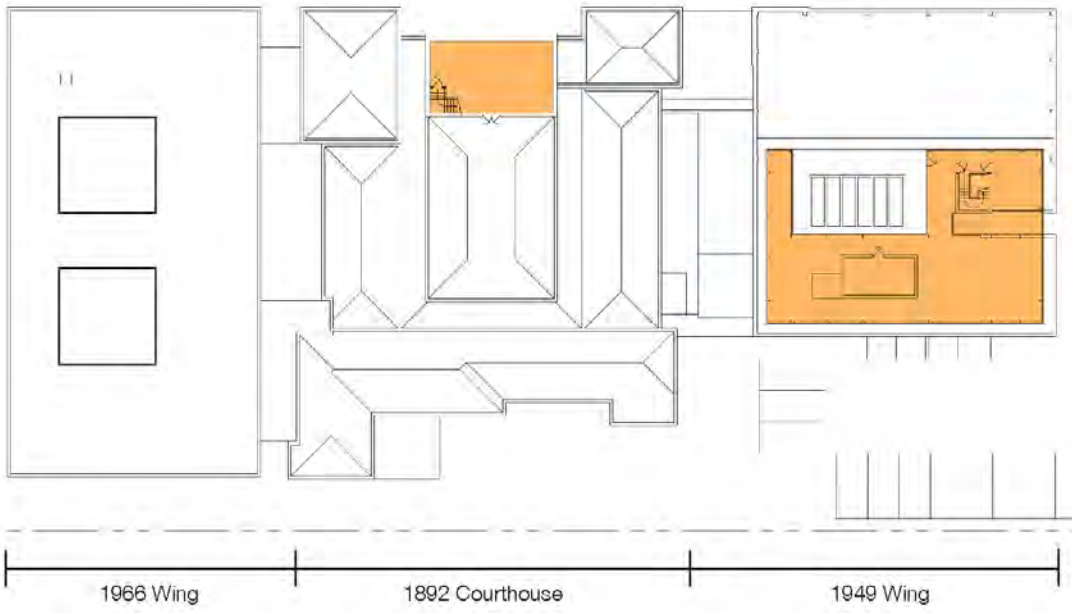


Figure 34 Phases of development and modification – Second Floor (not to scale)
Source: TKD Architects

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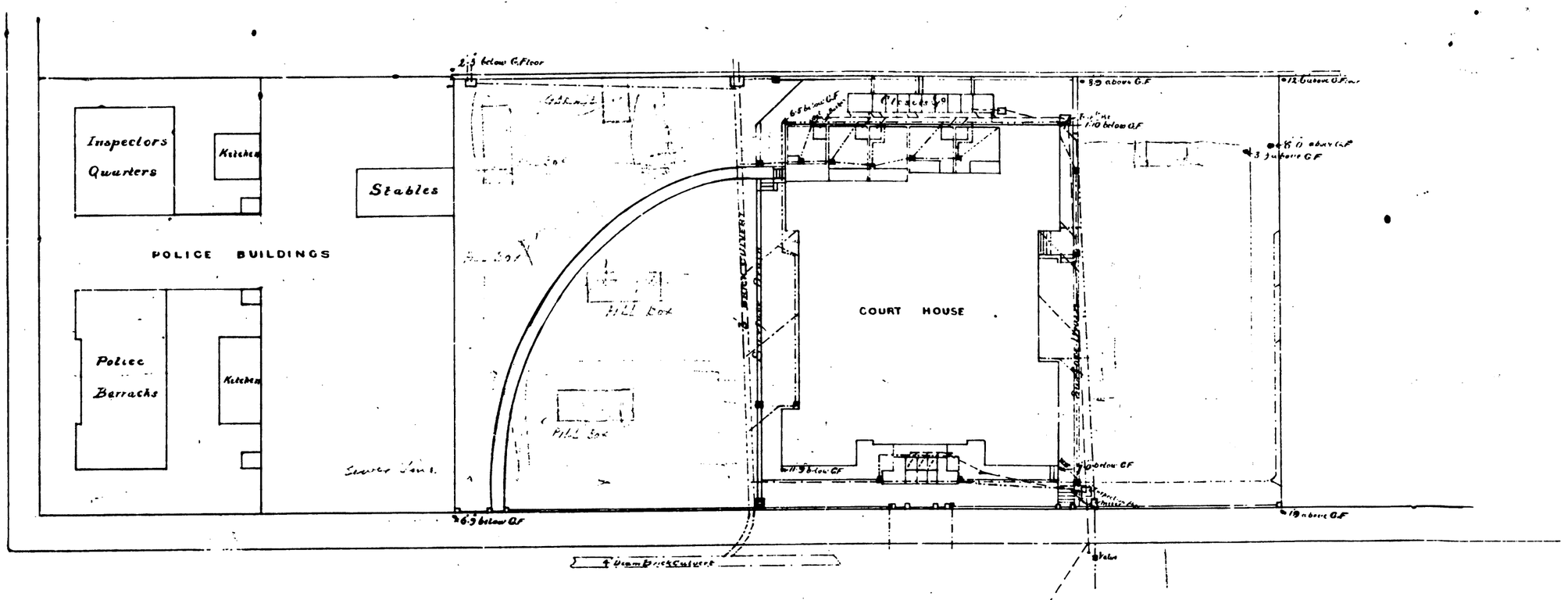
APPENDIX B HISTORIC BUILDING PLANS

(from NSW Department of Public Works Plan Room)

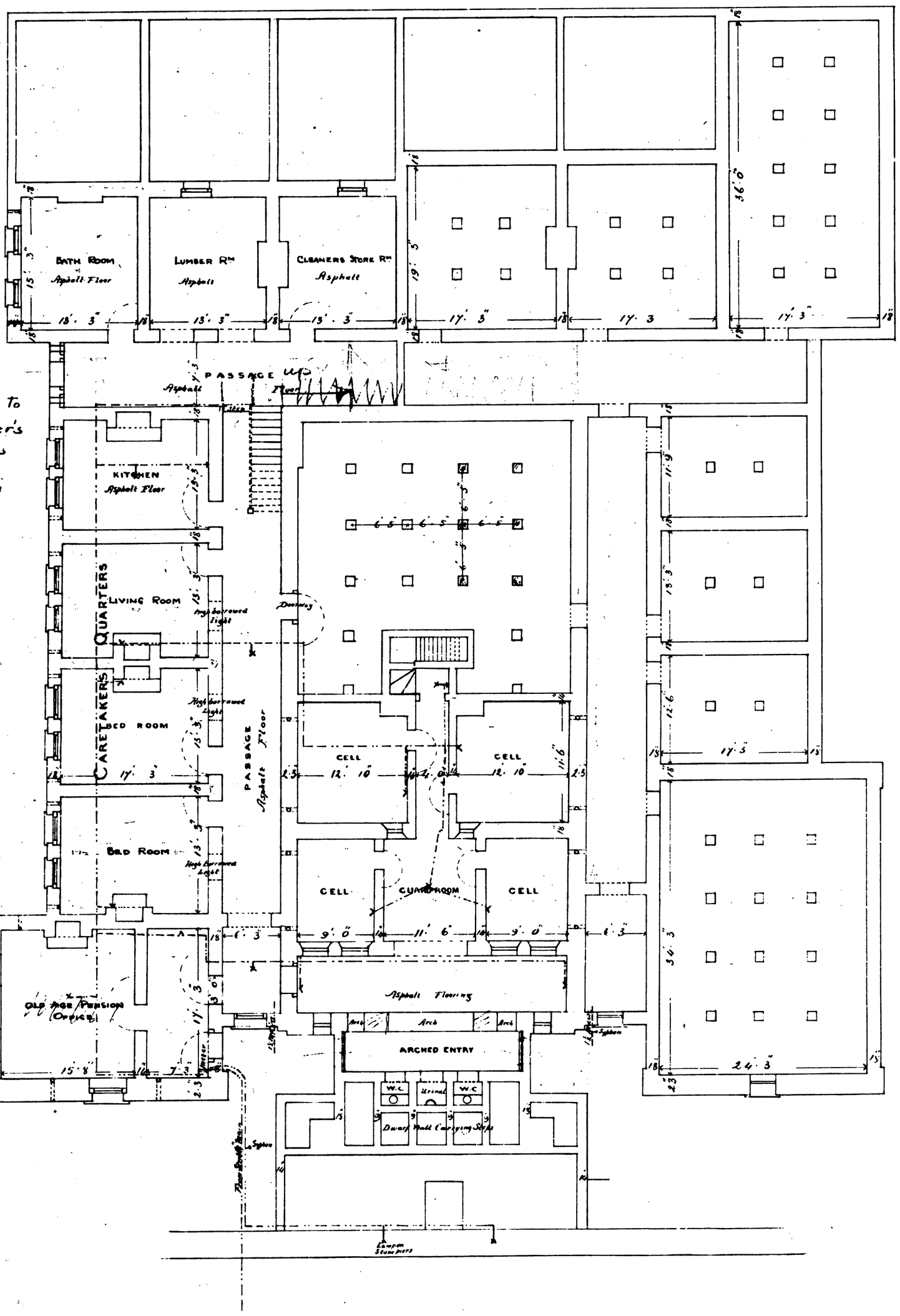
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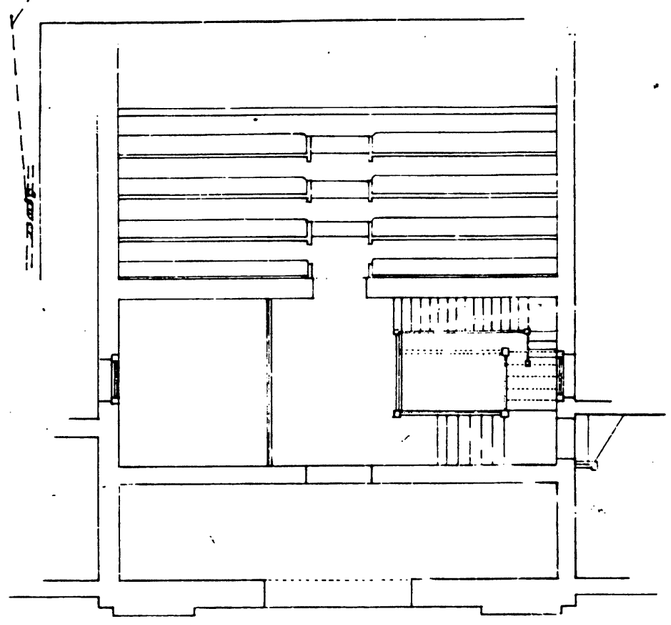
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BATTEN D°
FOUL WATER DRAINS
FRESH D° D°
WATER PIPES
GAS D°



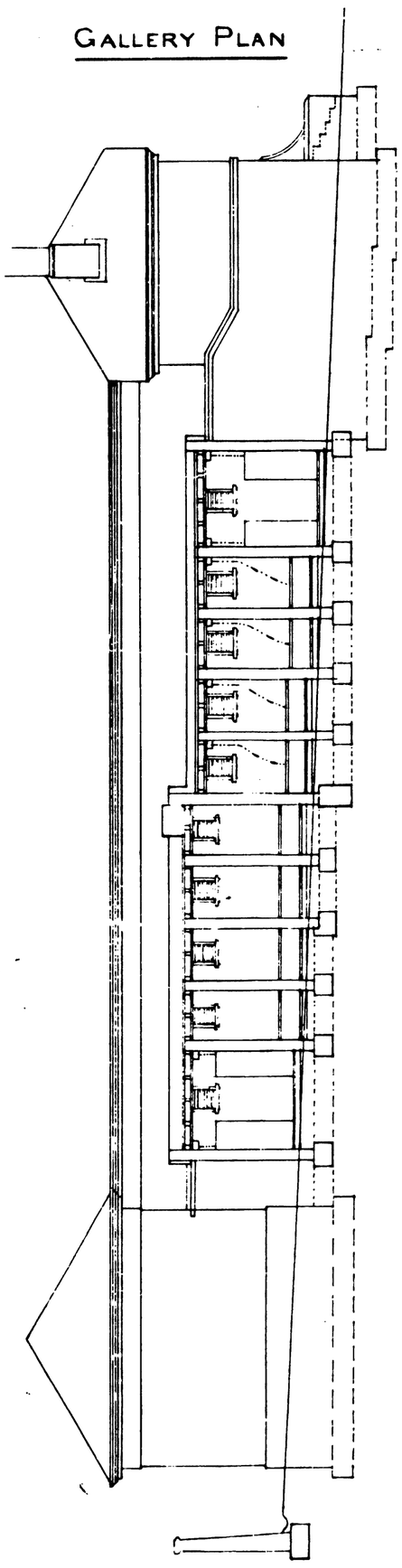
BLOCK PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN



GALLERY PLAN



SECTION THROUGH CLOSETS

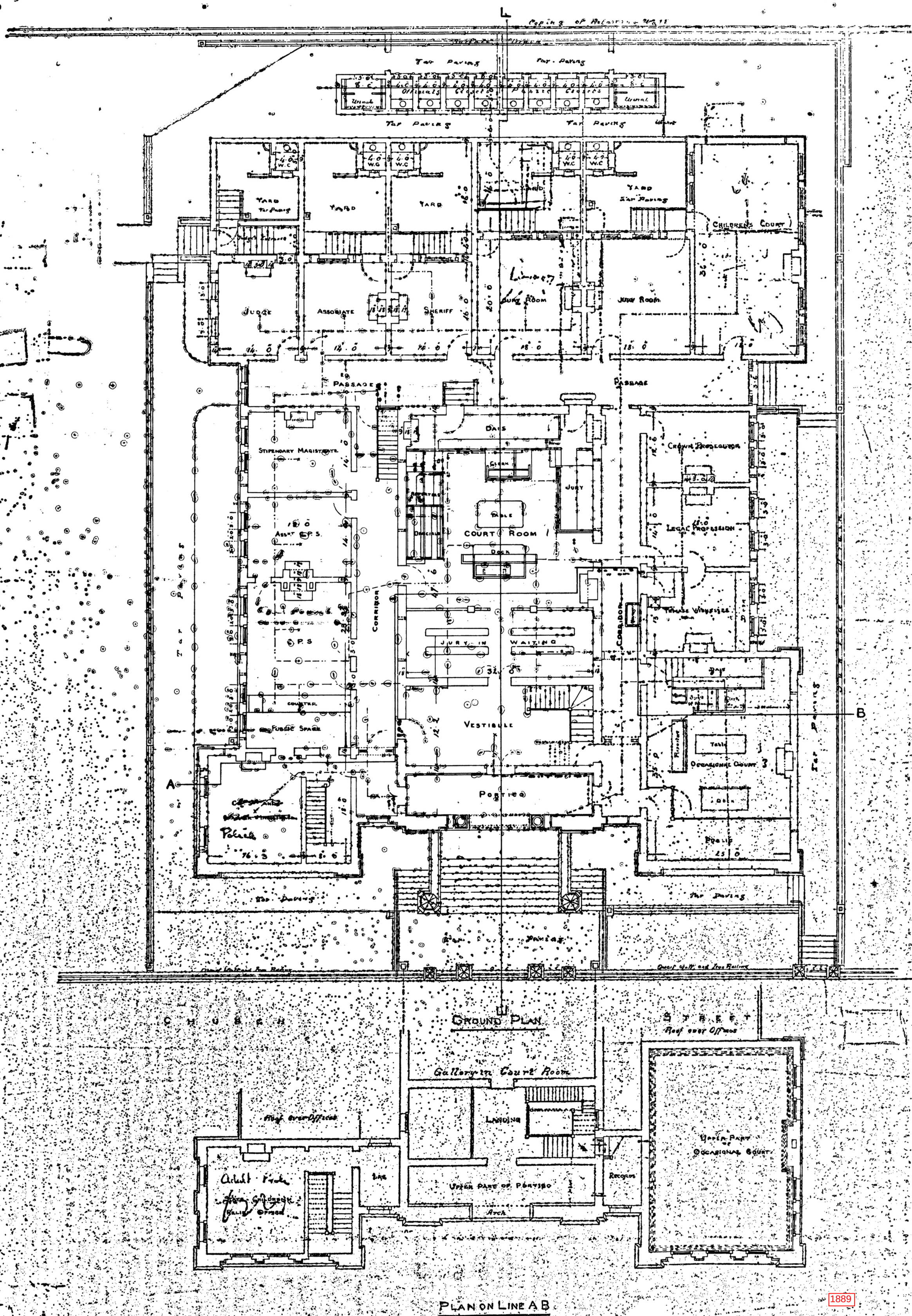
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21. 1. 53

PC386/17

1889

NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE.

No II.



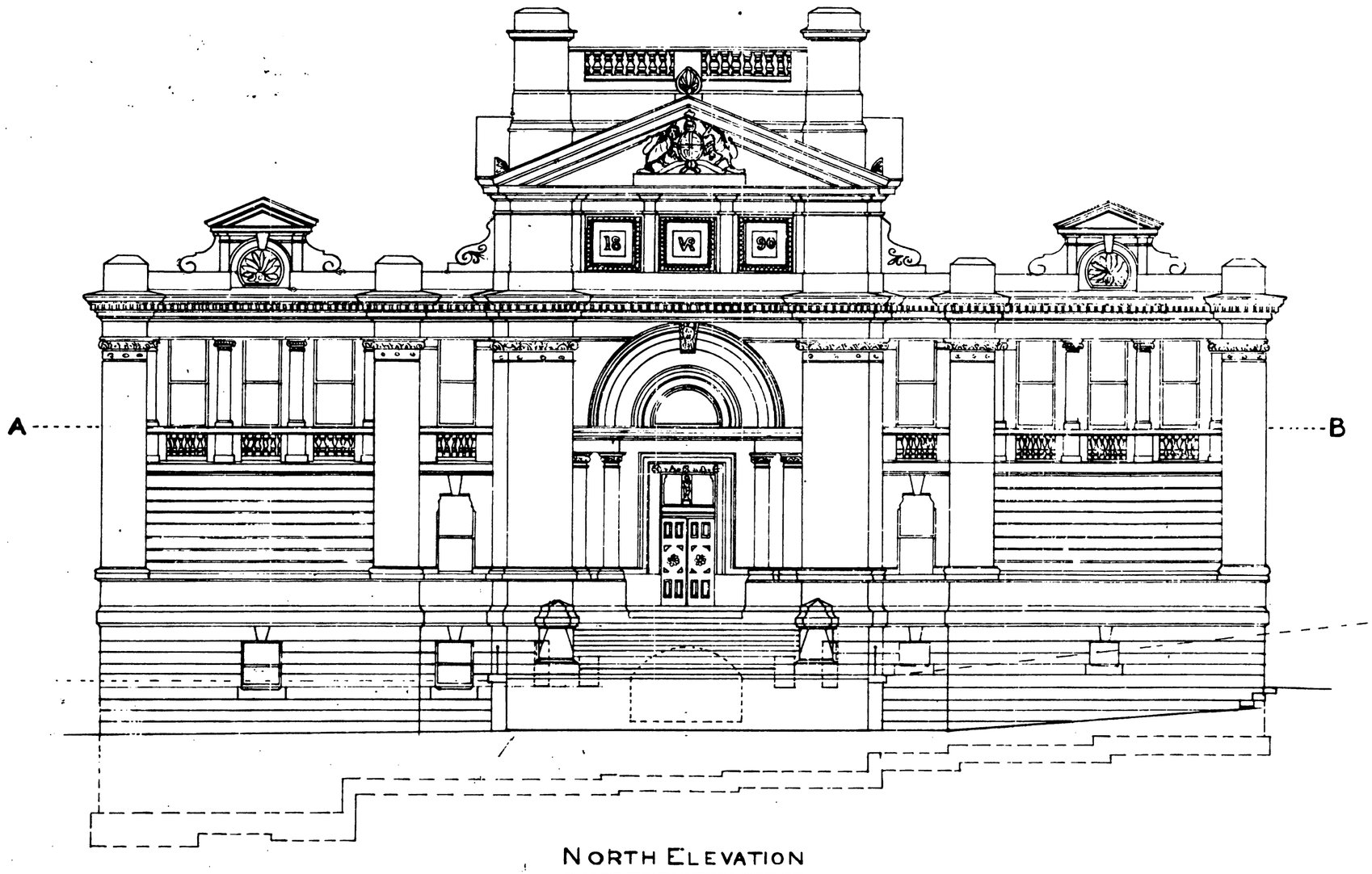
PLAN ON LINE A B

PC 38618

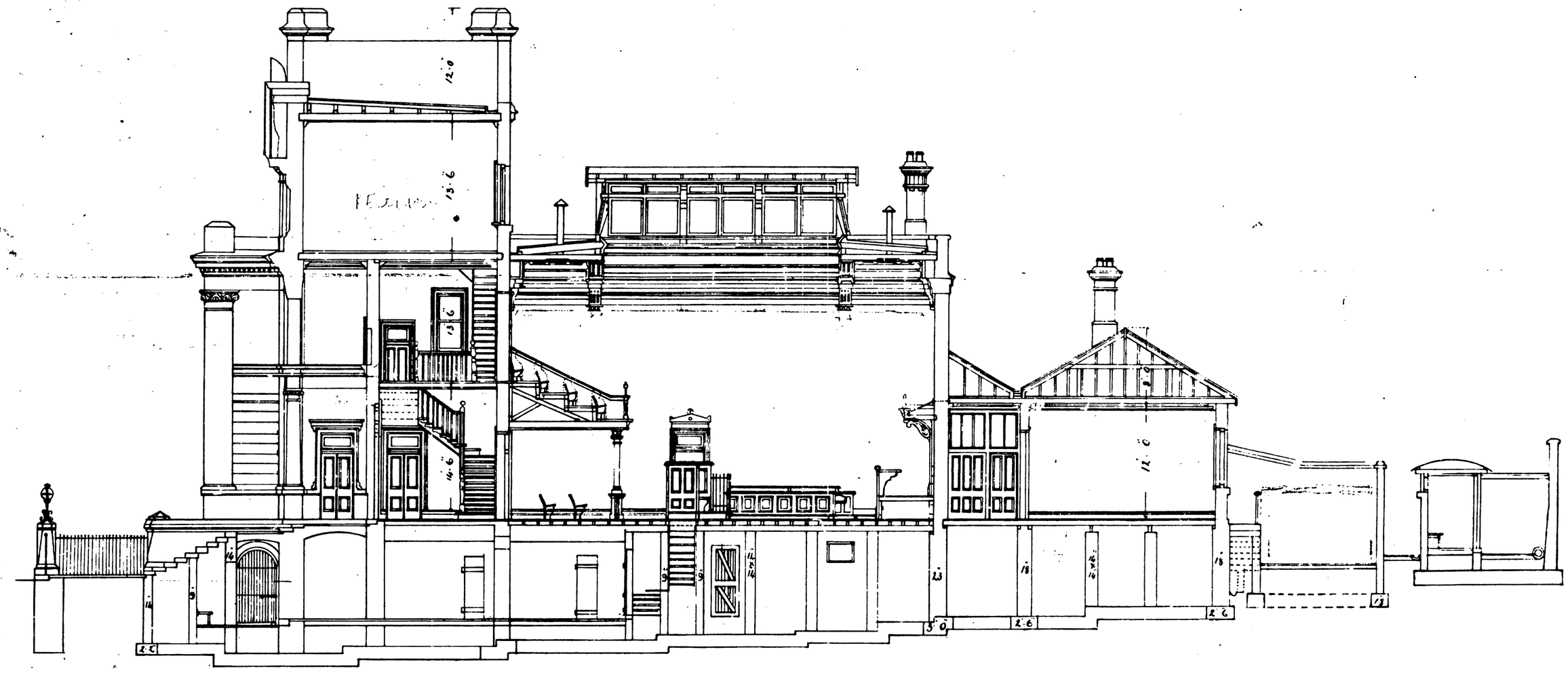
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NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE.

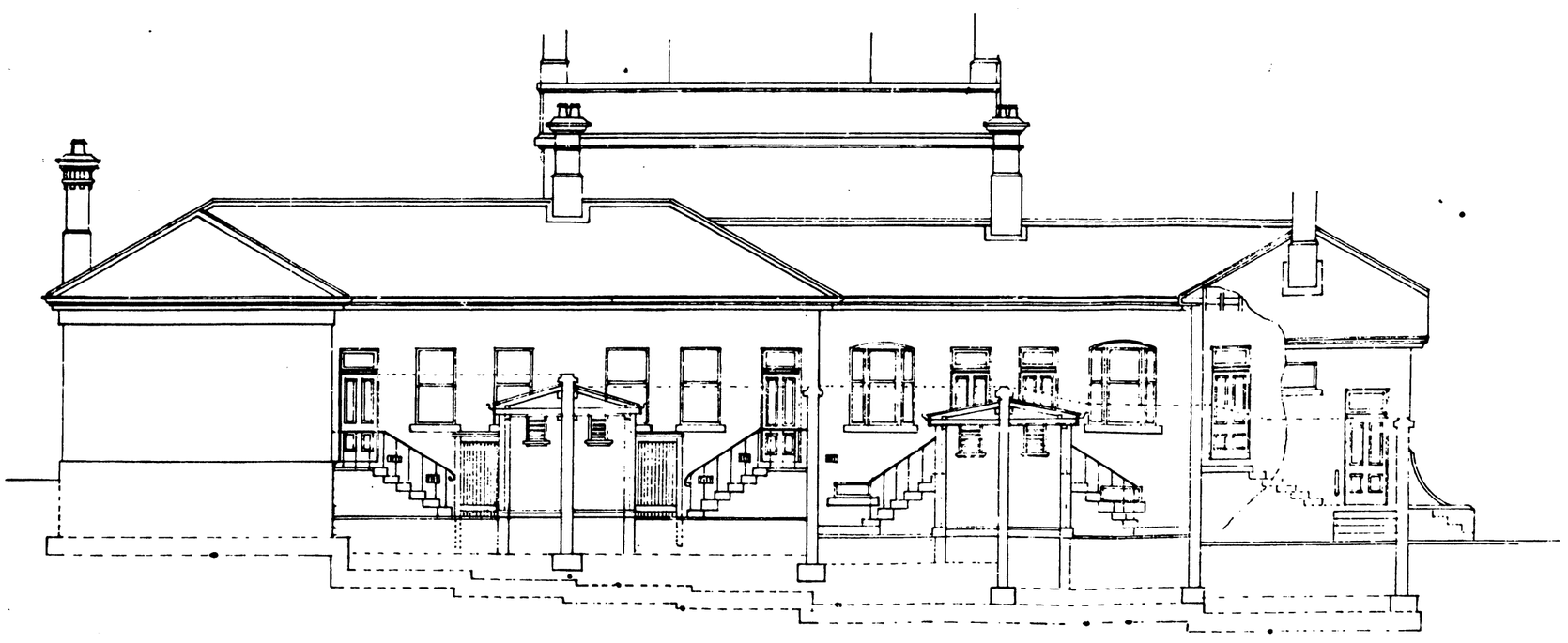
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NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION E F



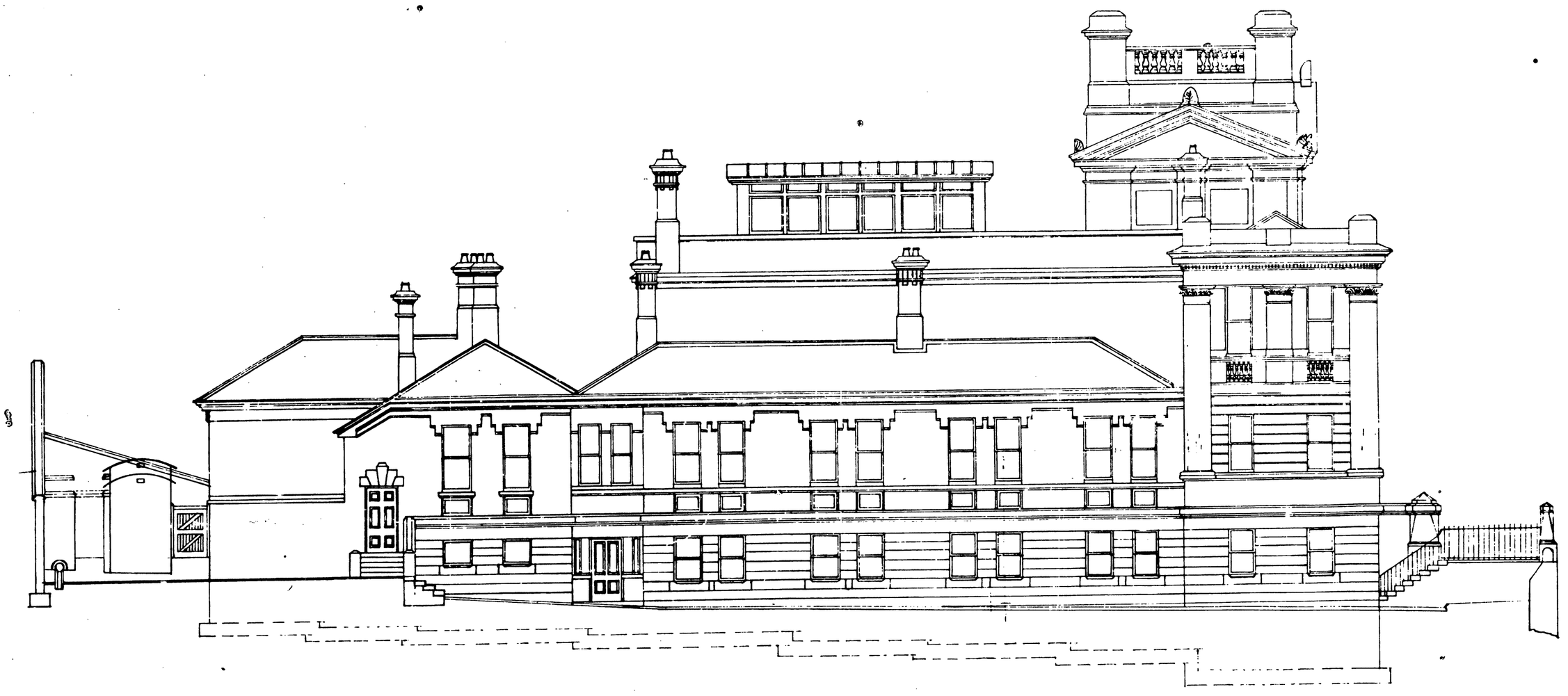
SOUTH ELEVATION

PC 386/19

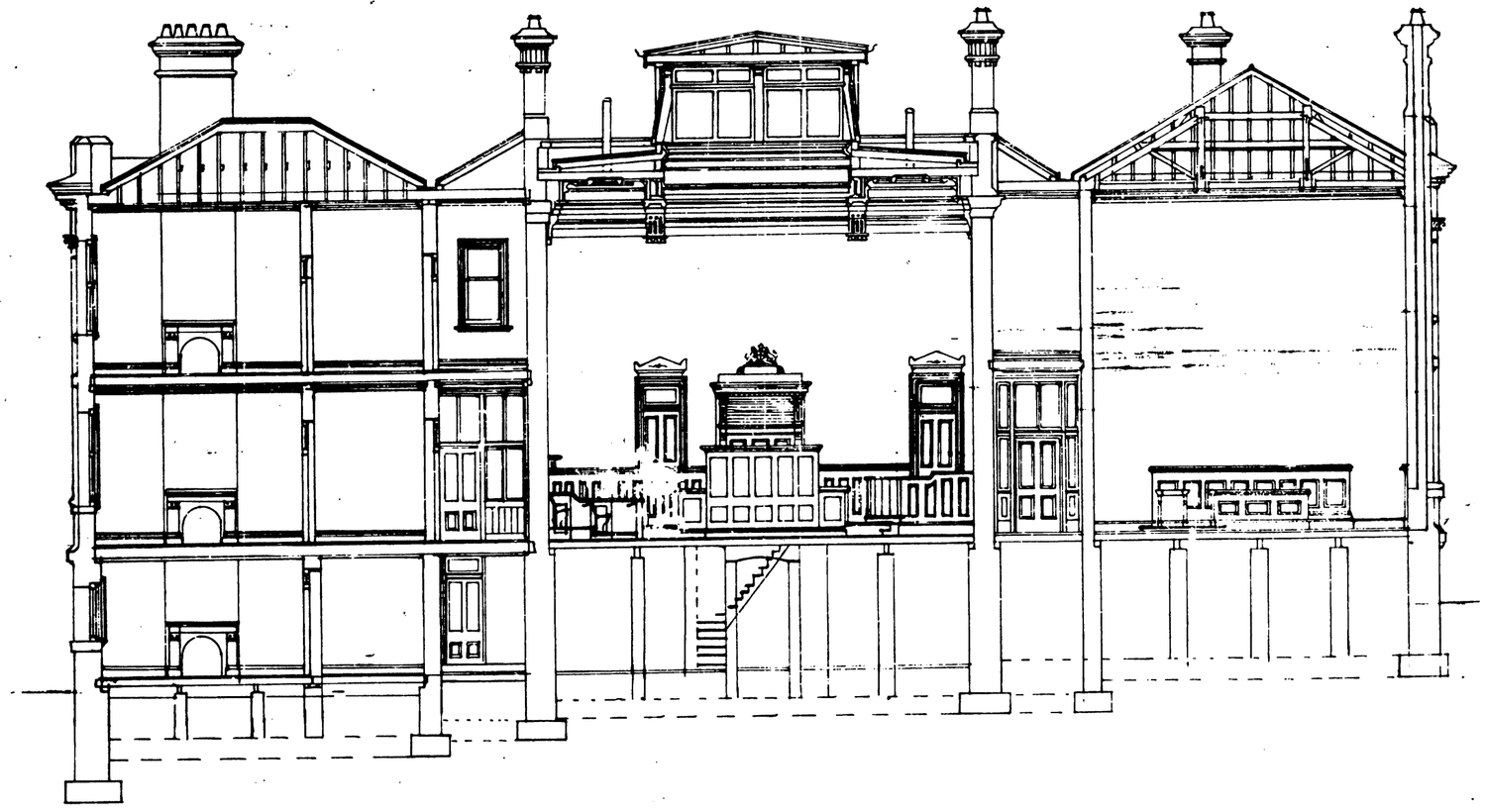
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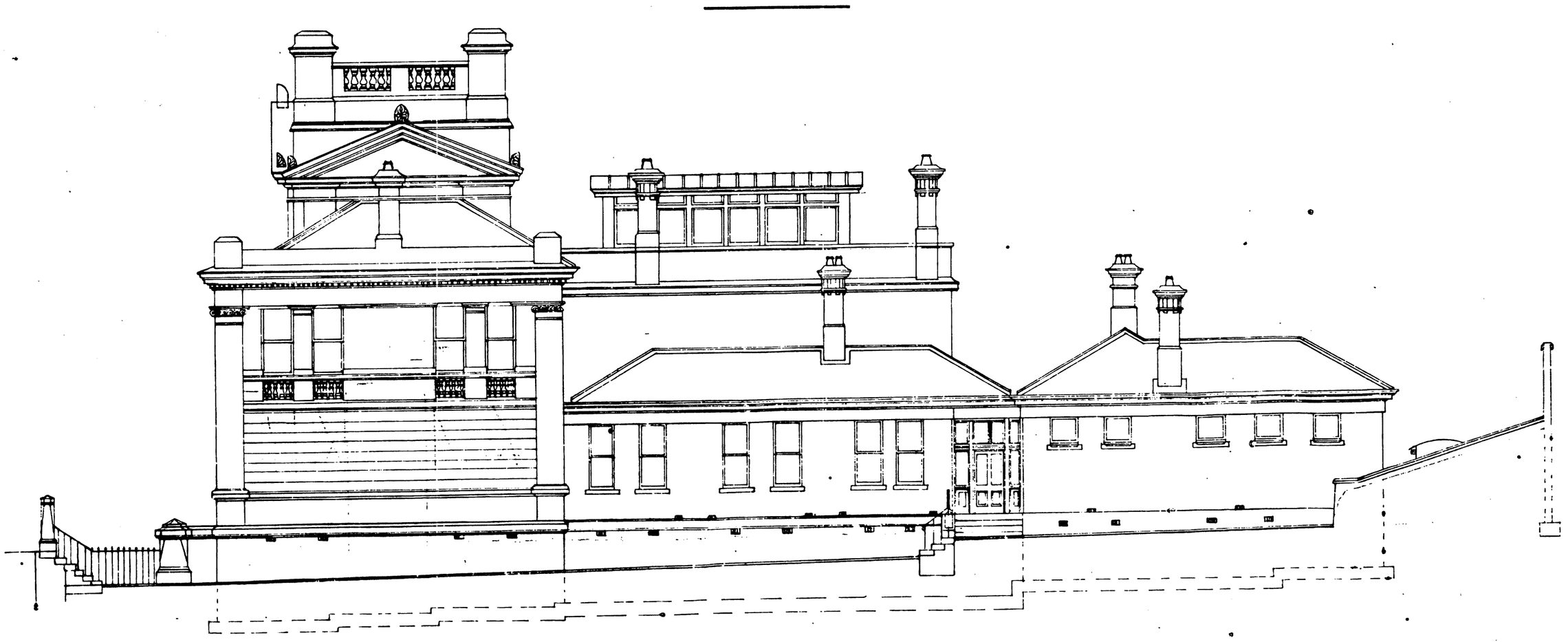
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EAST ELEVATION



SECTION AB



WEST ELEVATION

PC386/20

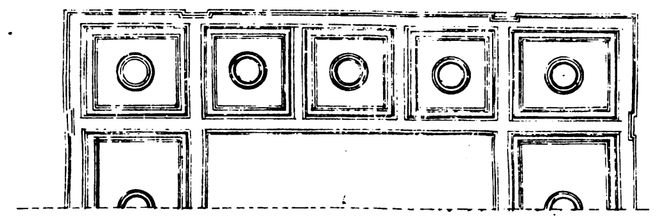
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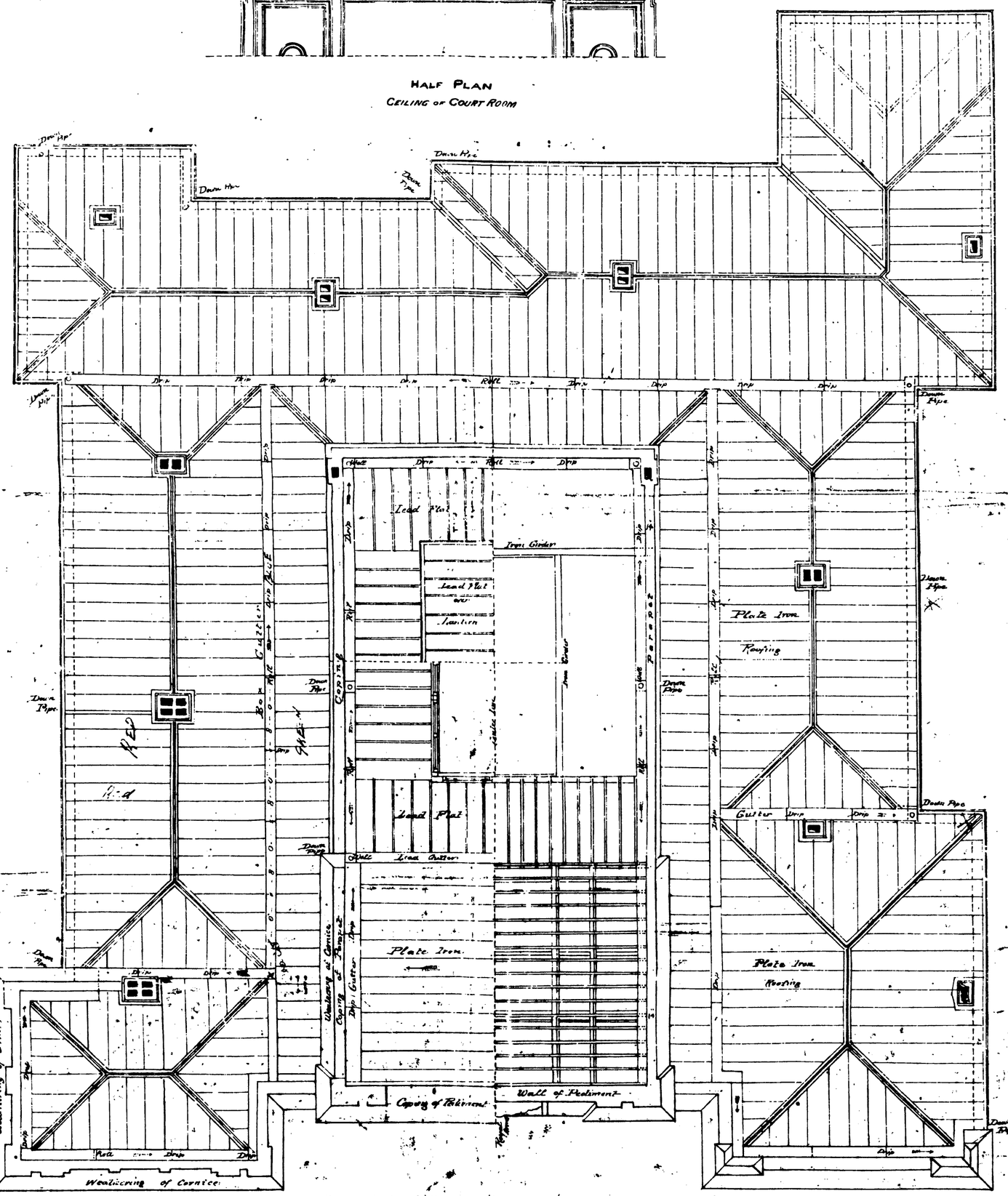
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PROPOSED COURT HOUSE

NEWCASTLE

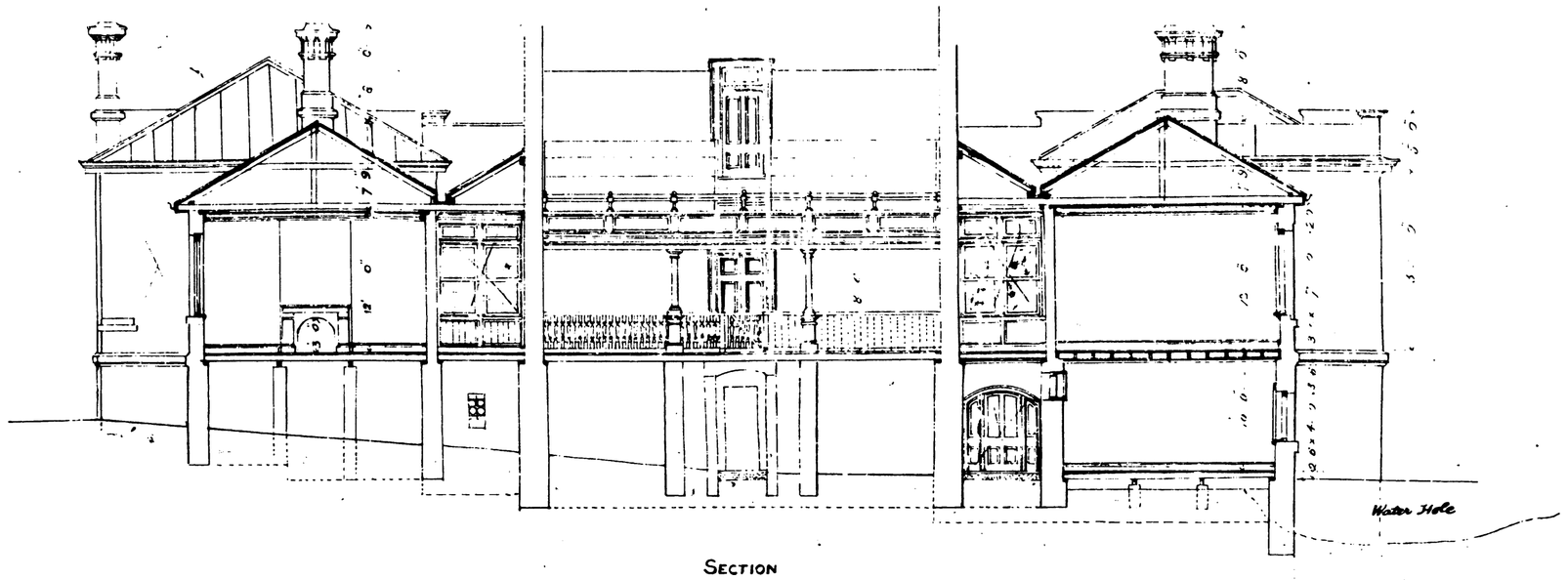


HALF PLAN
CEILING OF COURT ROOM

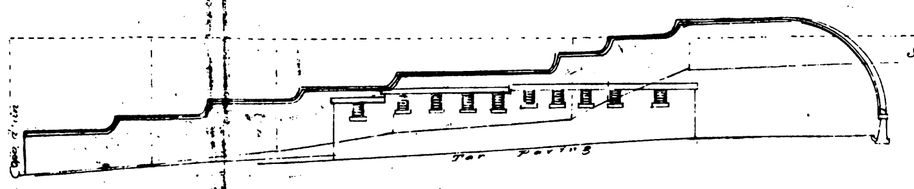


ROOF PLAN

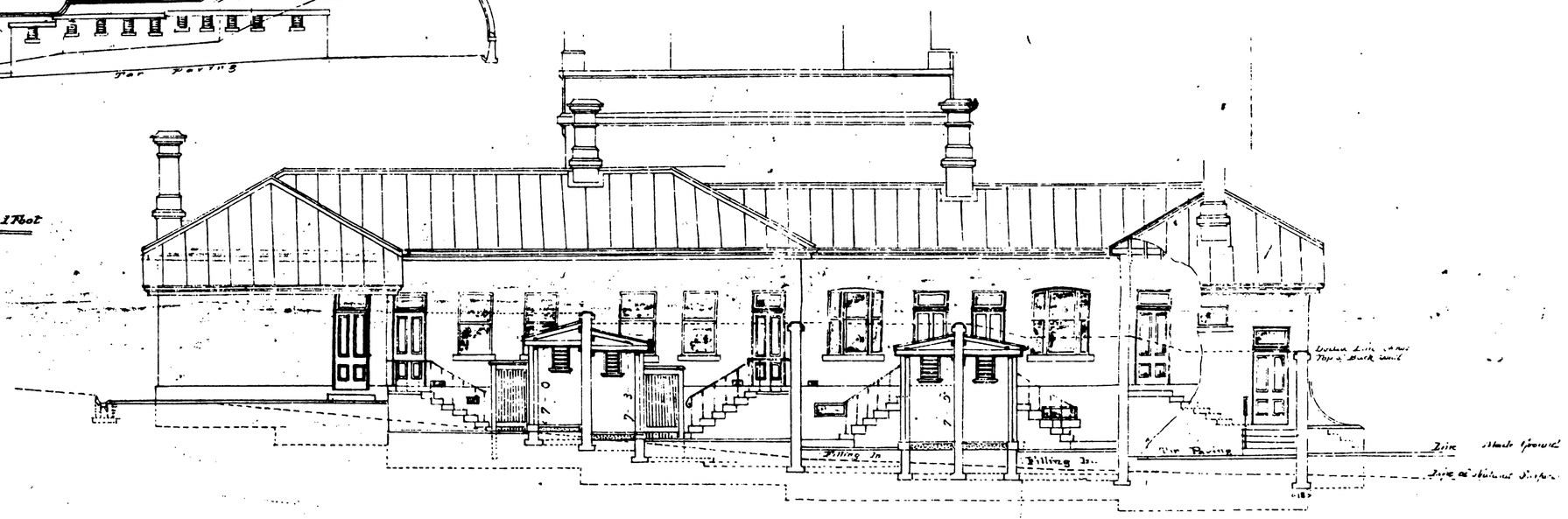
SCALE OF FEET.



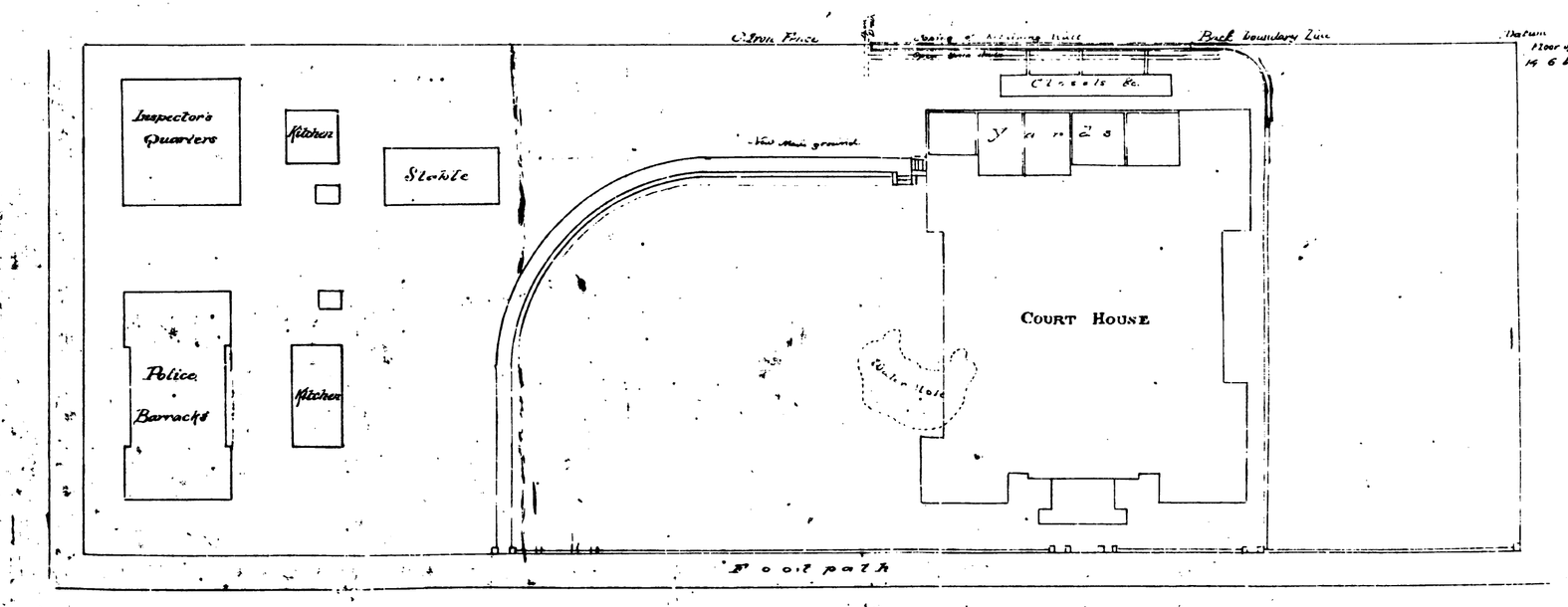
SECTION
ACROSS COURT ROOM & WINGS
Shewing Gallery Front



ELEVATION
OF A
RETAINING WALL
ON BACK BOUNDARY LINE
Scale ½ Inch = 1 Foot



BACK ELEVATION
(SOUTH)



CHURCH STREET

SITE PLAN
Scale

BOLTON ST.

1889

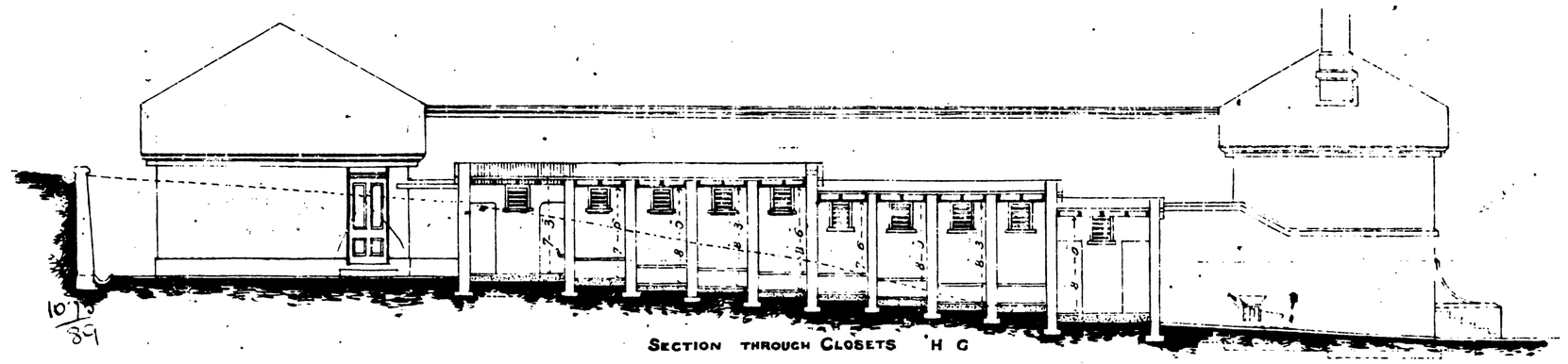
PC 386/101

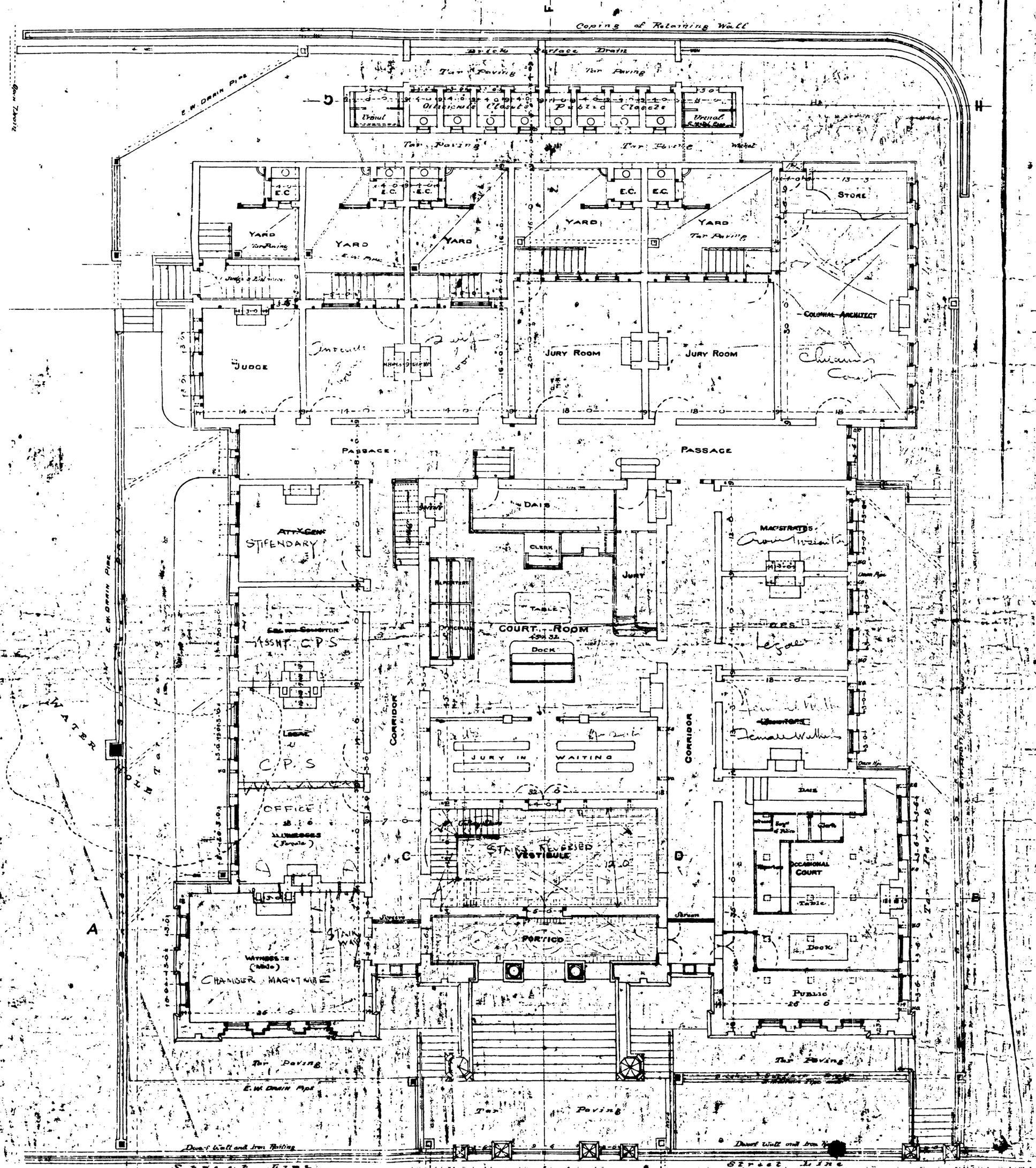
PC 386/101

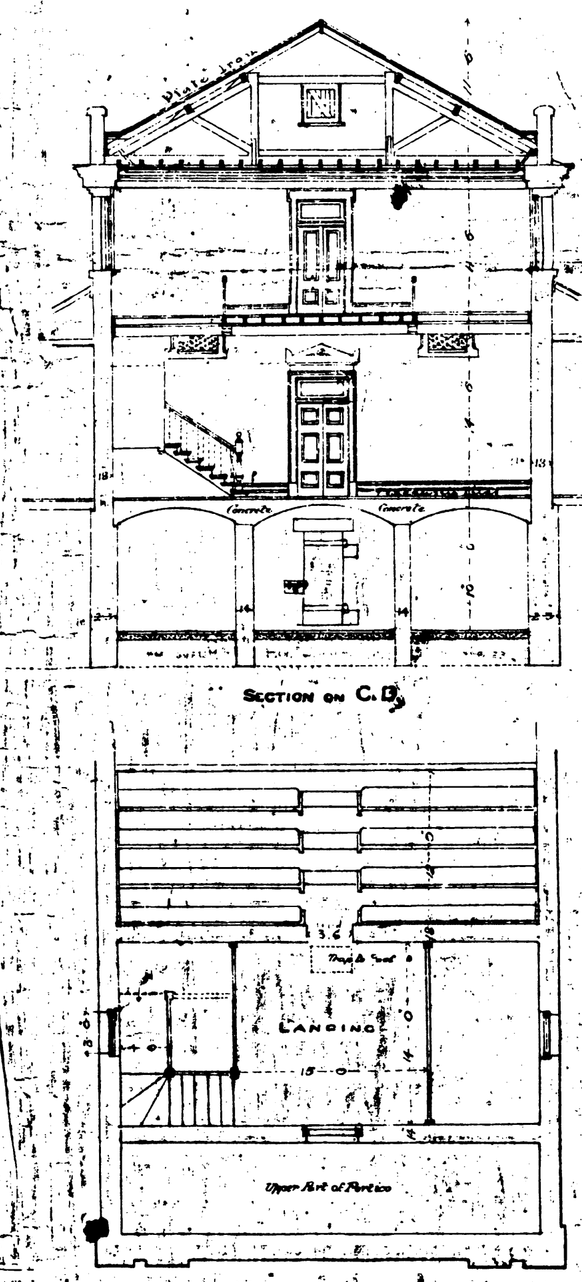
№1.

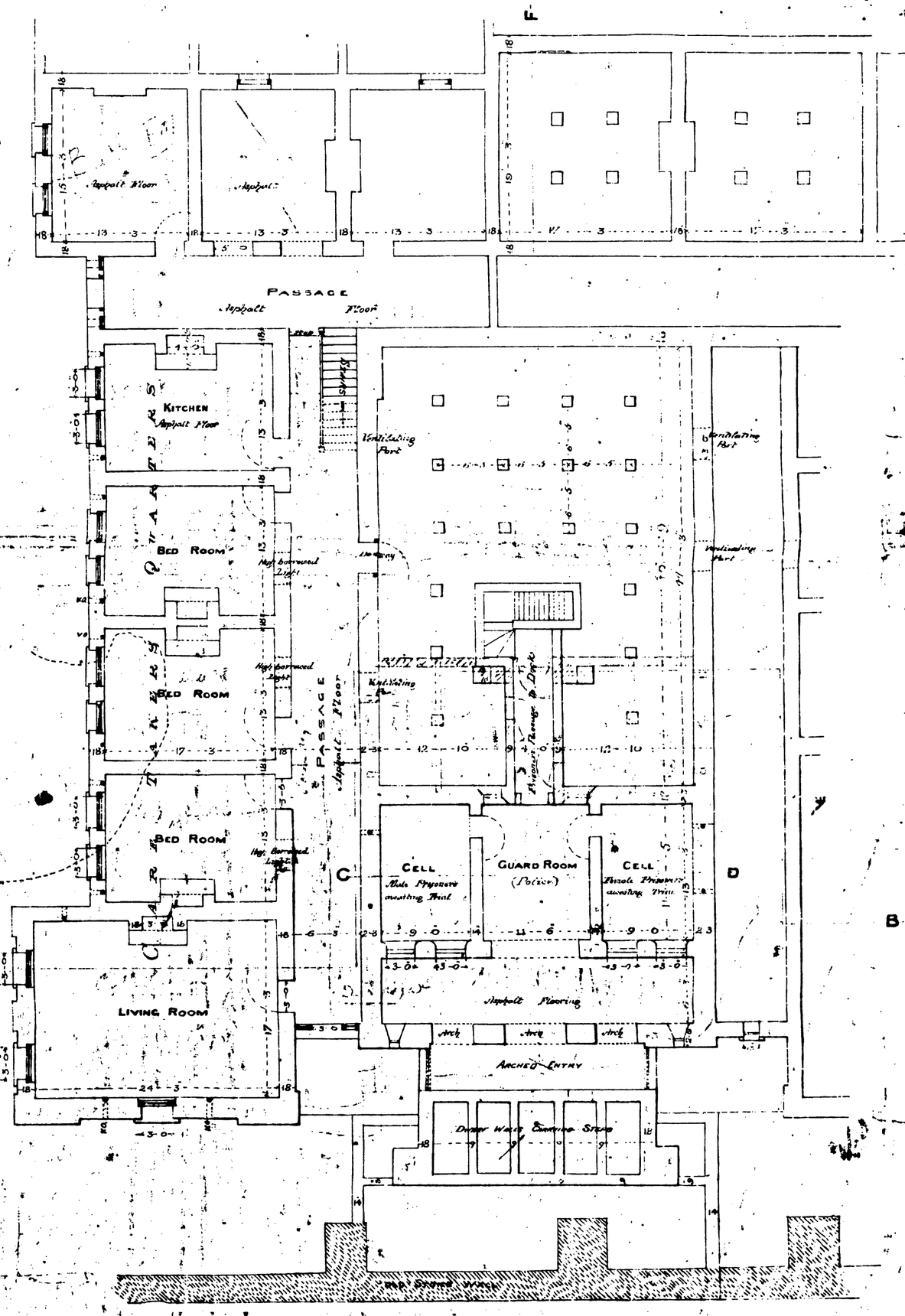
PROPOSED COURT HOUSE NEWCASTLE

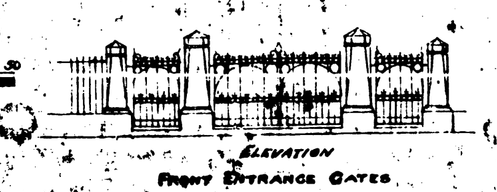
N.B. The Drawings are to be taken as the actual Dimensions of the Buildings and not the Scale.











1889

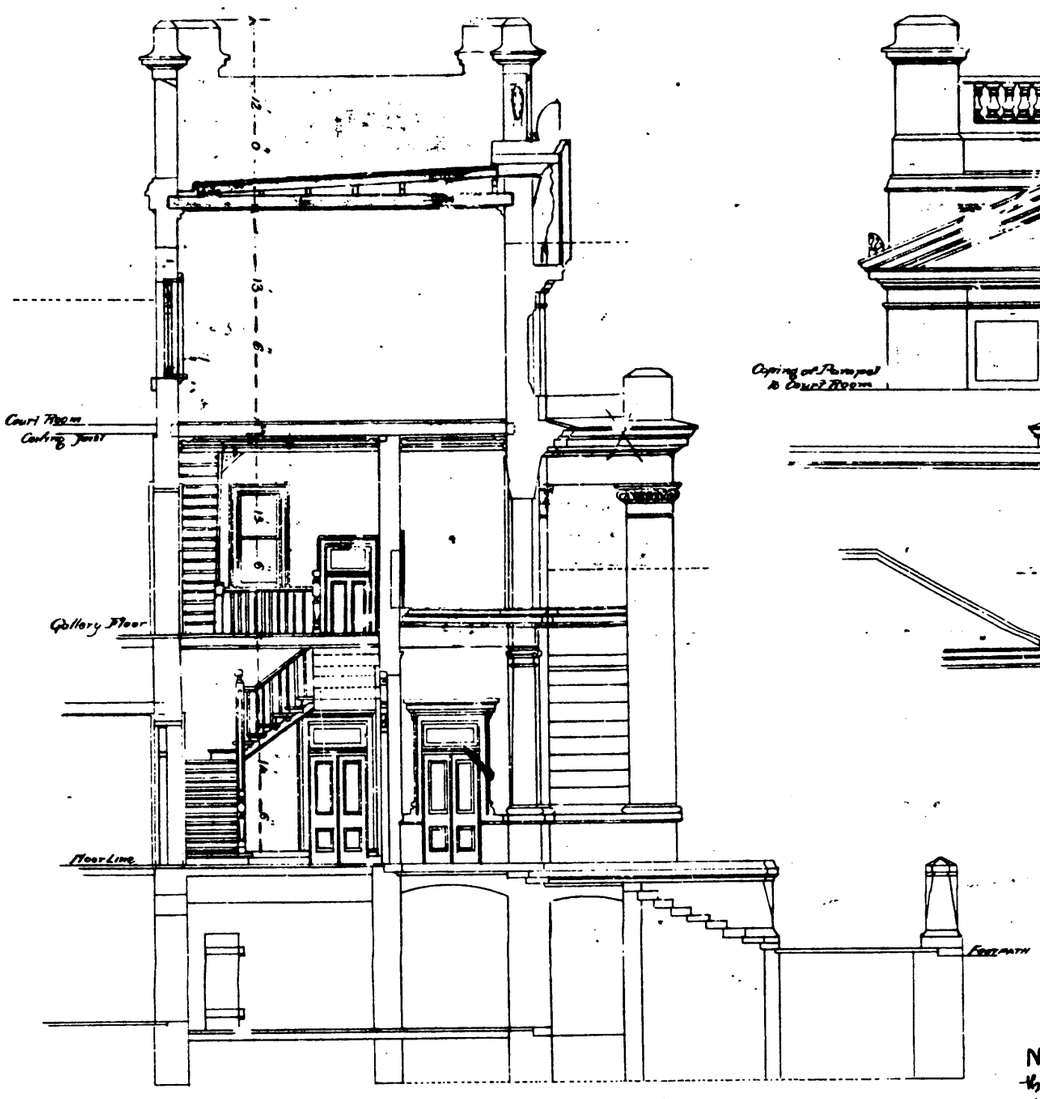
Pc 386/102

Pc 386/102

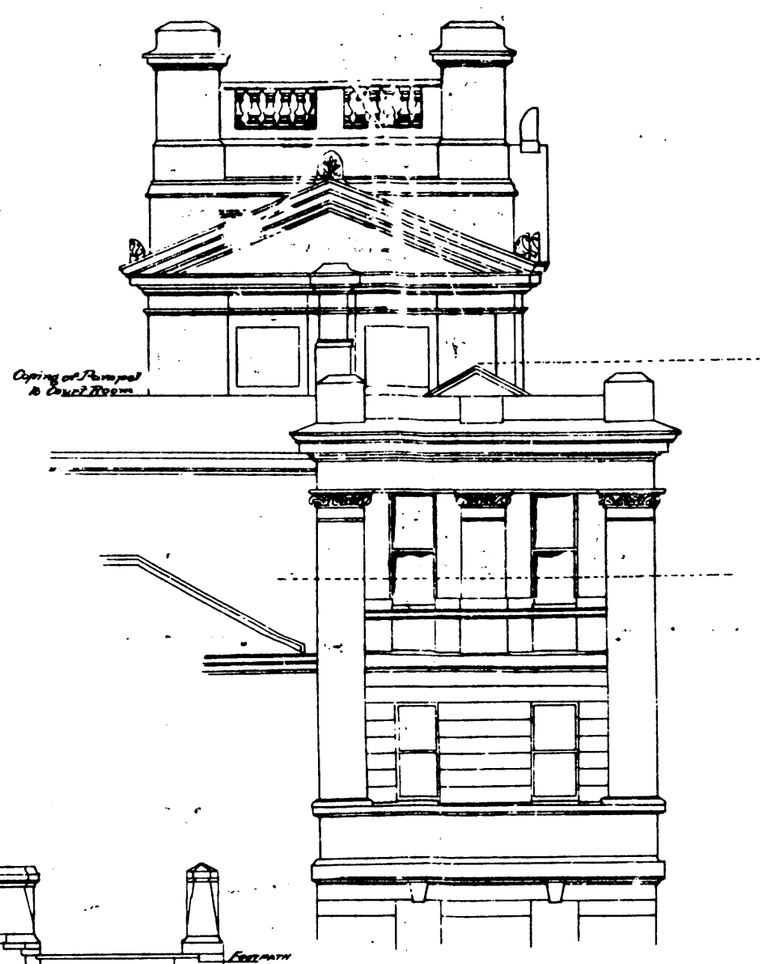
98

NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE

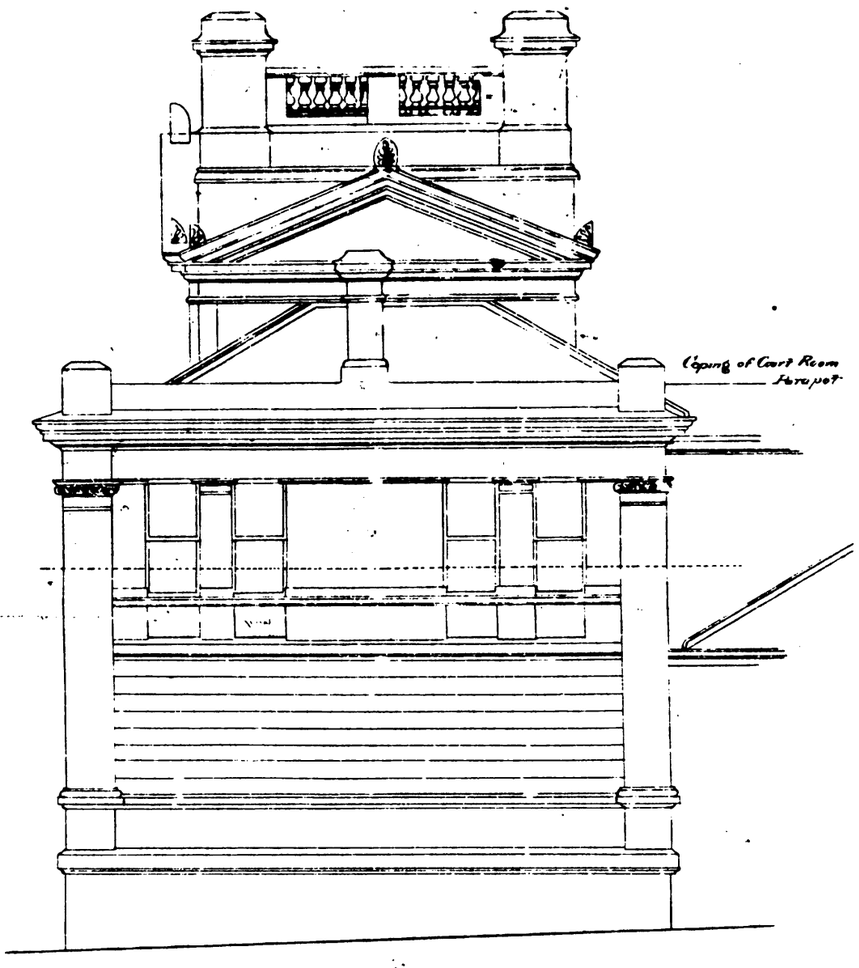
Nº 11.ª Alternative Design for Front Elevation to Court House Newcastle



Section on C.D.

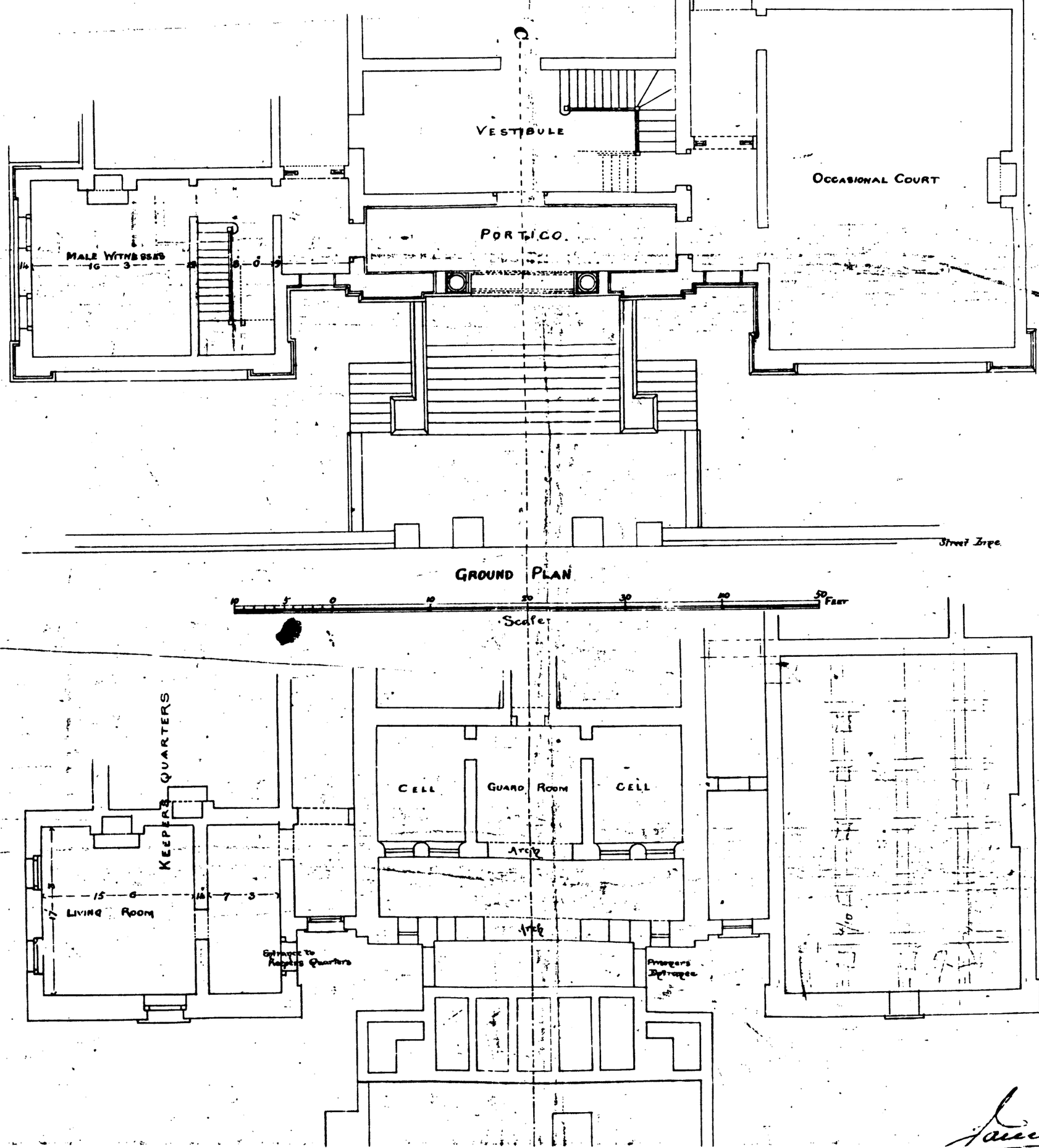


East Elevation



West Elevation

N.B. All the colored portions of the Drawings show the extra work required for the completion of the Alternative Front rather than what is shewn in the original Drawings marked respectively Nos 1. 2 & 3.



East

West

1889

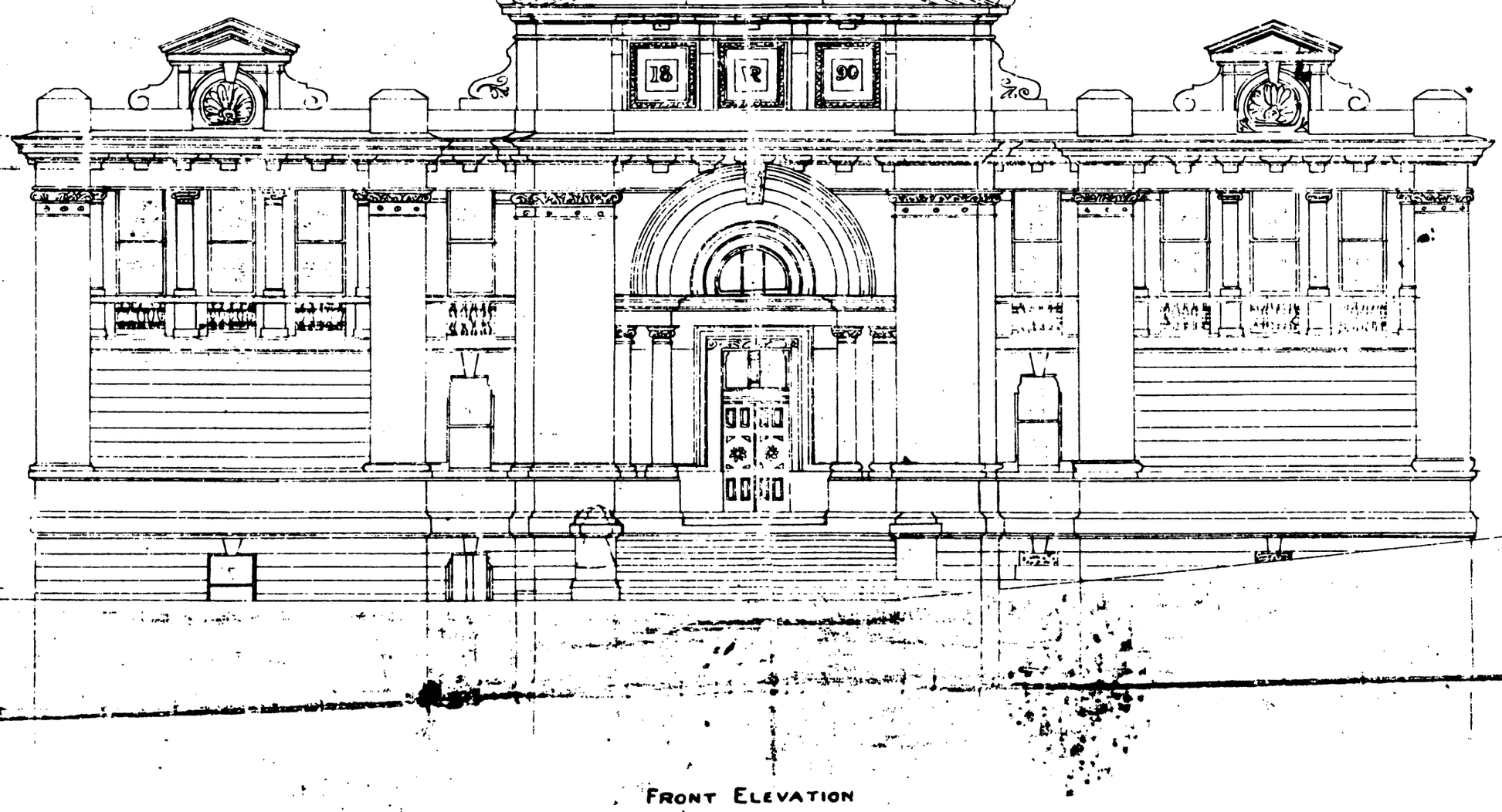
2/1888

Pc. 386/99

N° 1.

541
90

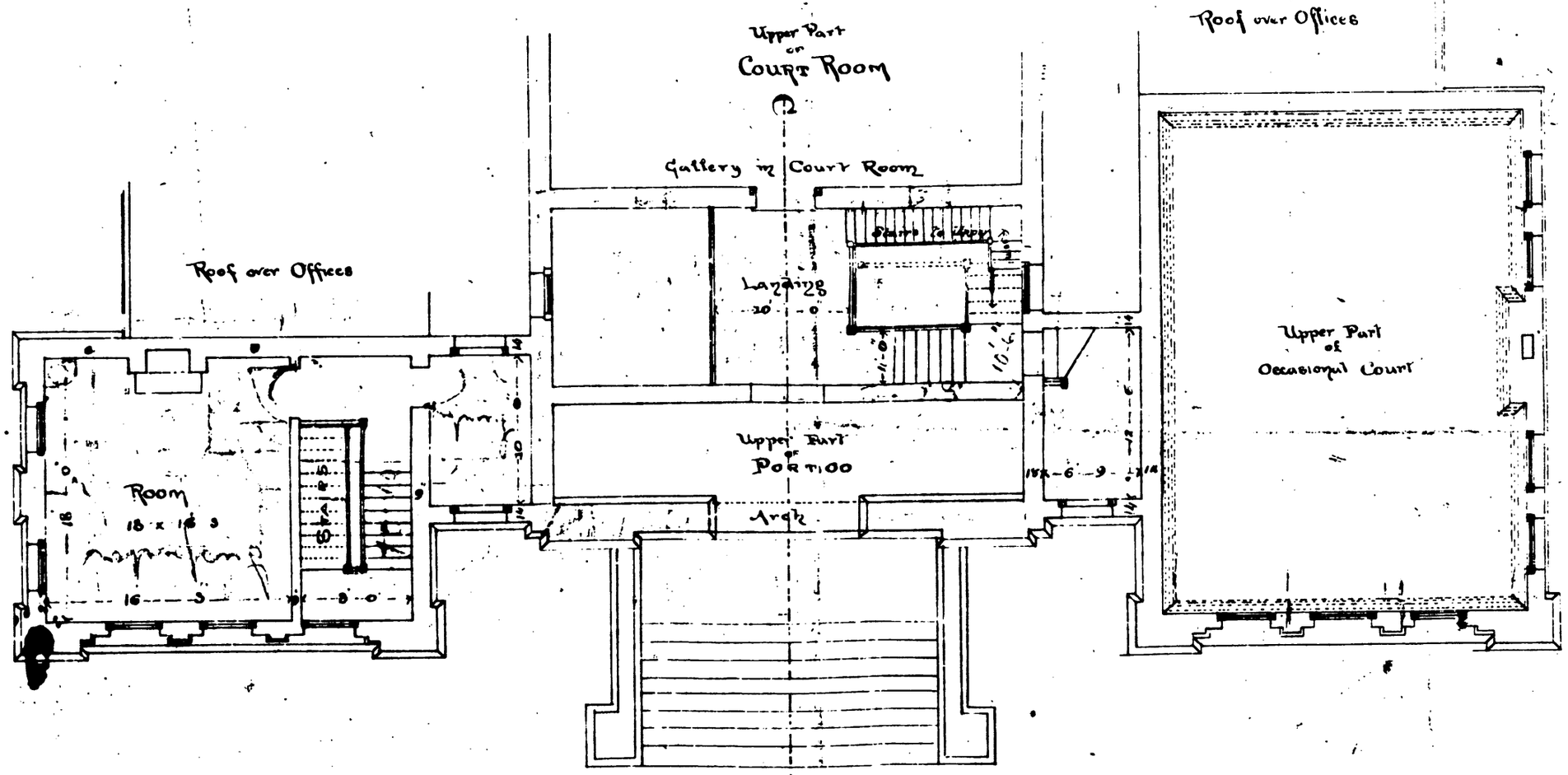
ALTERNATIVE DESIGN FOR FRONT ELEVATION TO COURT HOUSE NEWCASTLE



FRONT ELEVATION

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50

Scale of feet



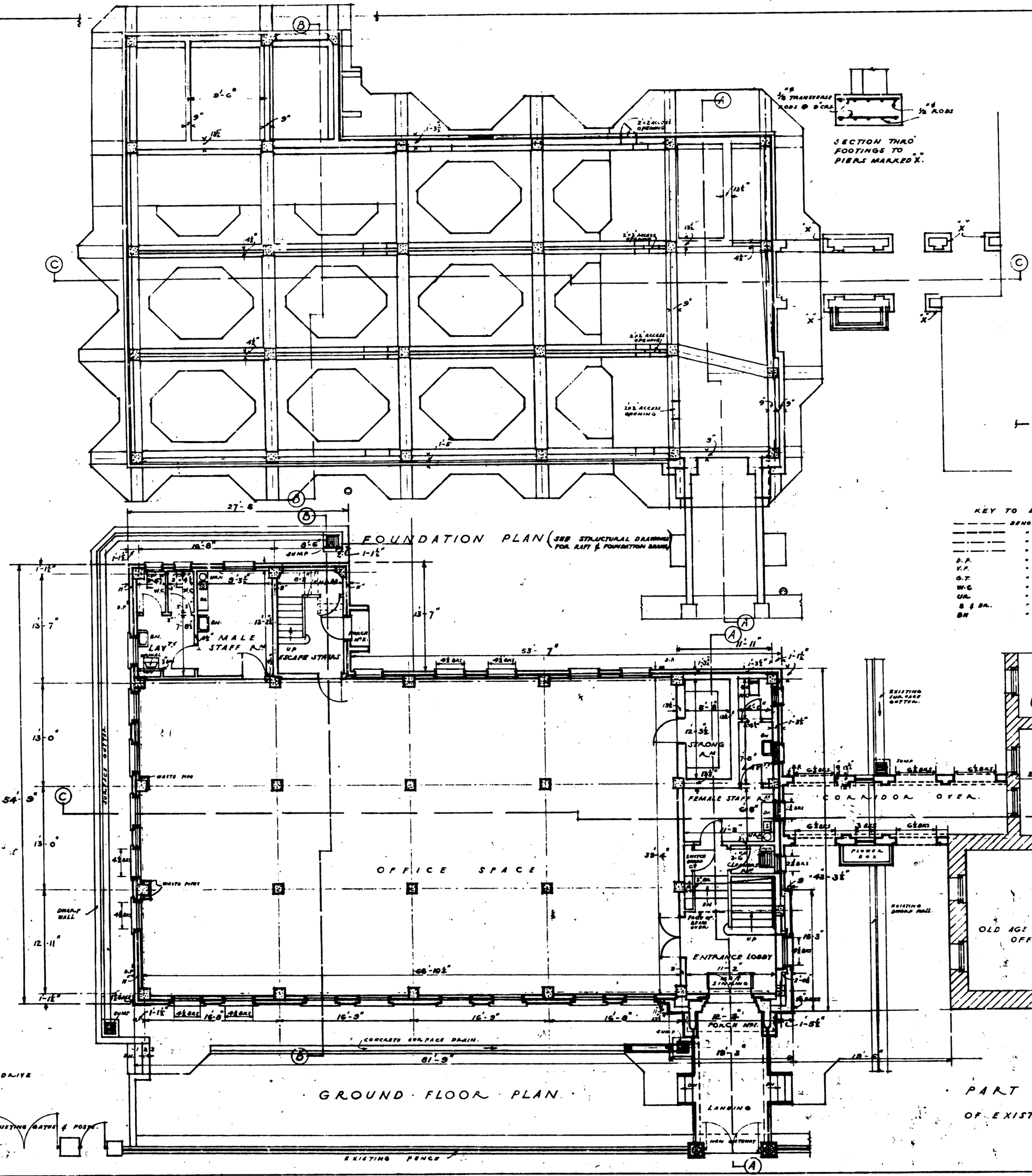
PLAN on Line AB

CHURCH STREET

1889

Pc 386/100

Dec 11 - Dept of Public Works for 1952



KEY TO DRAINAGE

———	DENOTES NEW SOIL DRAINAGE
———	" EXISTING " "
———	" NEW STORMWATER "
———	" EXISTING " "
D.P.	" DOWN PIPE (APPARATUS)
V.P.	" VENT PIPE
G.T.	" GULLY TRAP
W.C	" WATER CLOSET
UR.	" URINAL
S & DR.	" SINK & DRAINER
BN	" BASIN.

NOTE:
For painting & repairs see Wk. as Ex. Specification (with) No 1748
16.12.53

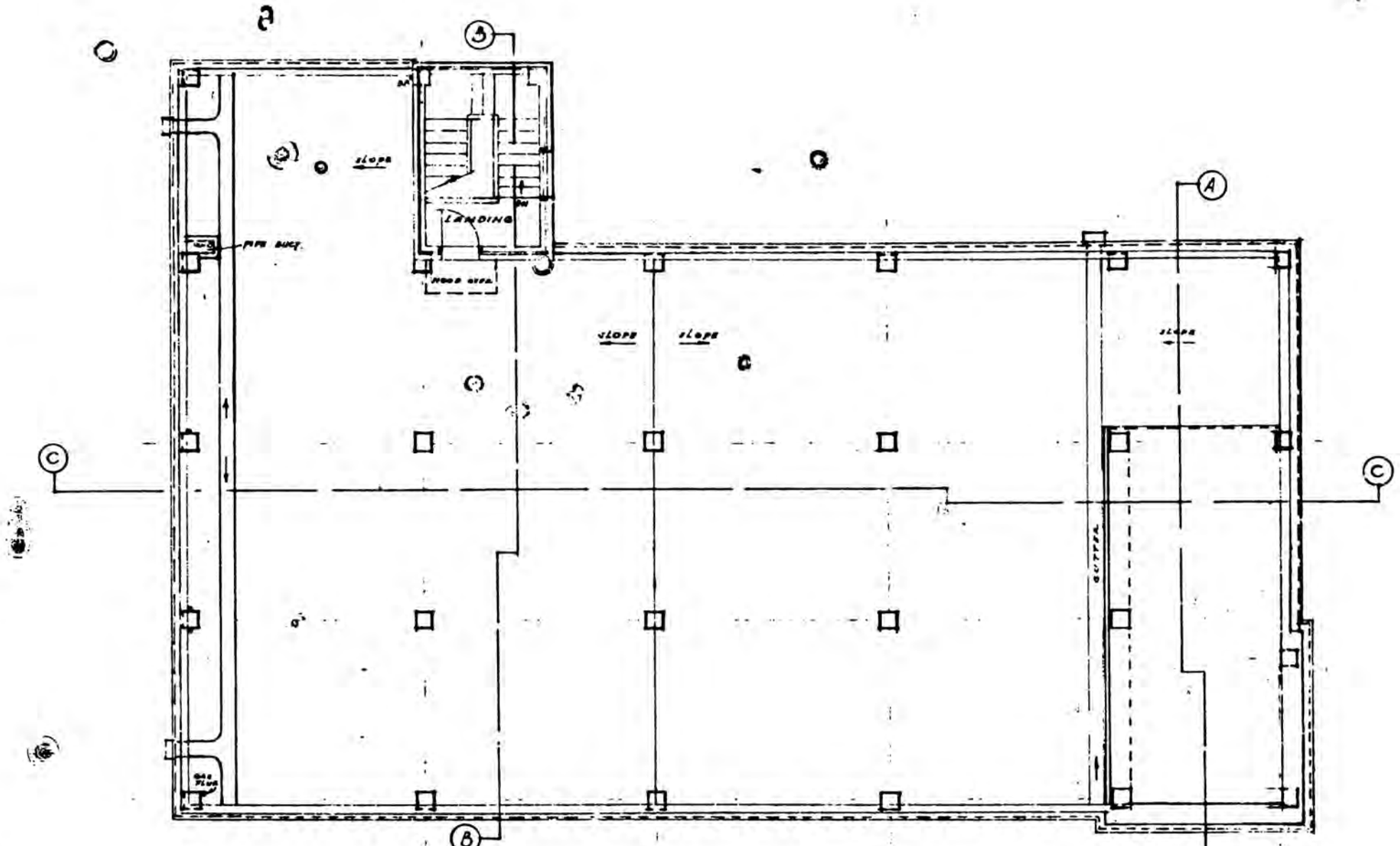
1945

SKETCHES BY	R.F.H	G.A.B No 4626/45	NEW CASTLE COURT HOUSE. ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION (NEW OFFICE BUILDING & CONVERSION OF EXISTING C.P.S OFFICE TO COURT Nm)
WORKING DRAWINGS "	"		
ARCHITECT I/C COUNTRY DRAWING OFFICE.	H.W. Roberts	CONTRACT No 168/45	SHEET No 1 IN SET OF 16

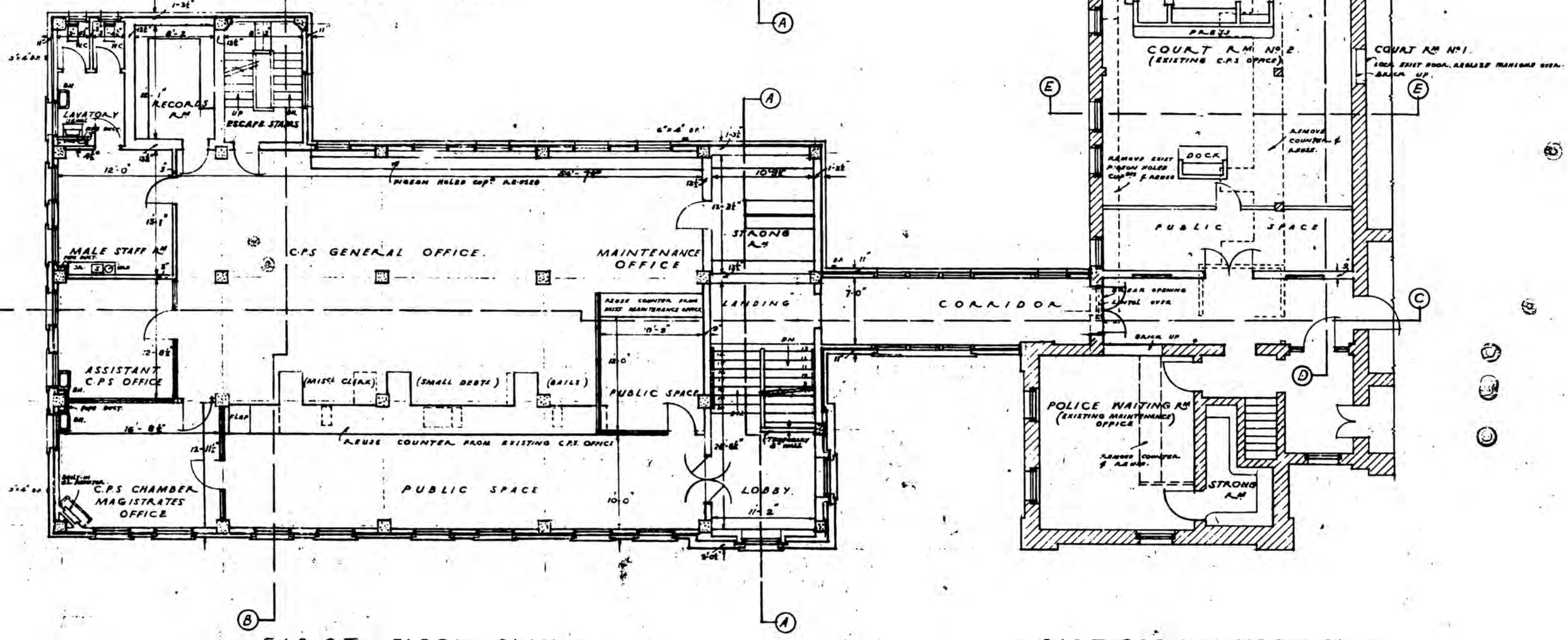
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT. 20/10/45

C.552

PC386/29



ROOF PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PART GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF EXISTING COURT HOUSE

SCALE 8 FEET TO ONE INCH

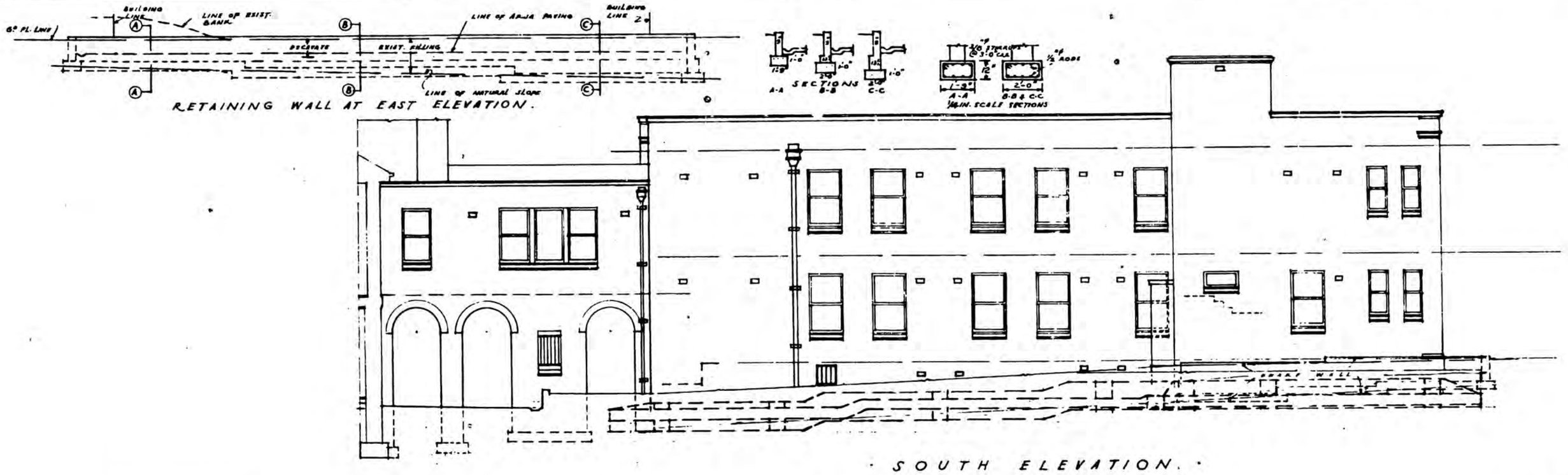
1945

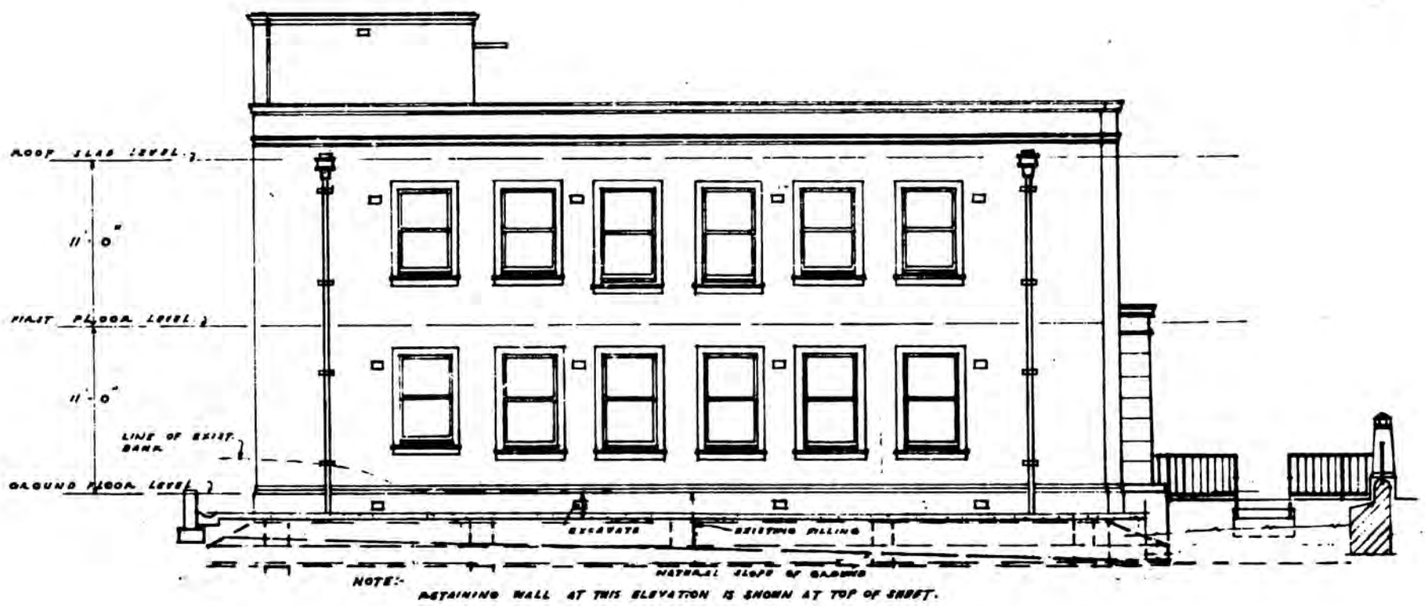
SKETCHES BY	R.F.H.	G.A.B No 4627/45	NEW CASTLE COURT HOUSE. ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION. (NEW OFFICE BUILDING & CONVERSION OF EXISTING C.P.S OFFICE TO COURT Rm)
WORKING DRAWINGS			
ARCHITECT V/C COUNTRY DRAWING OFFICE	16/10/45	CONTRACT No 168/45	SHEET No 2 IN SET OF 18

Golden Rubens 27/10/45
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.

C.553

PC386/30









1945

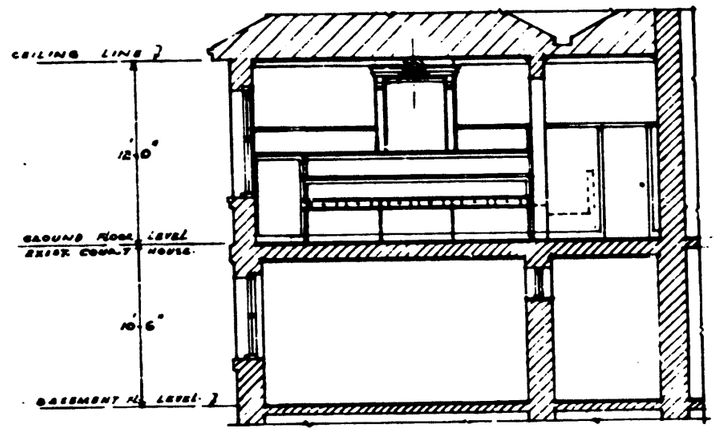
SKETCHES BY	R.F.H	G.A.D Nº 4628/45	NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE. ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION (NEW OFFICE BUILDING & CONVERSION OF EXISTING C.P.S OFFICE TO COURT Rm)	SHEET Nº 3	GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT. 27/10/45
WORKING DRAWINGS	-			IN SET OF 15	
ARCHITECT I/C COUNTRY DRAWING OFFICE	16/10/45	CONTRACT Nº 168/1/45			

C.554

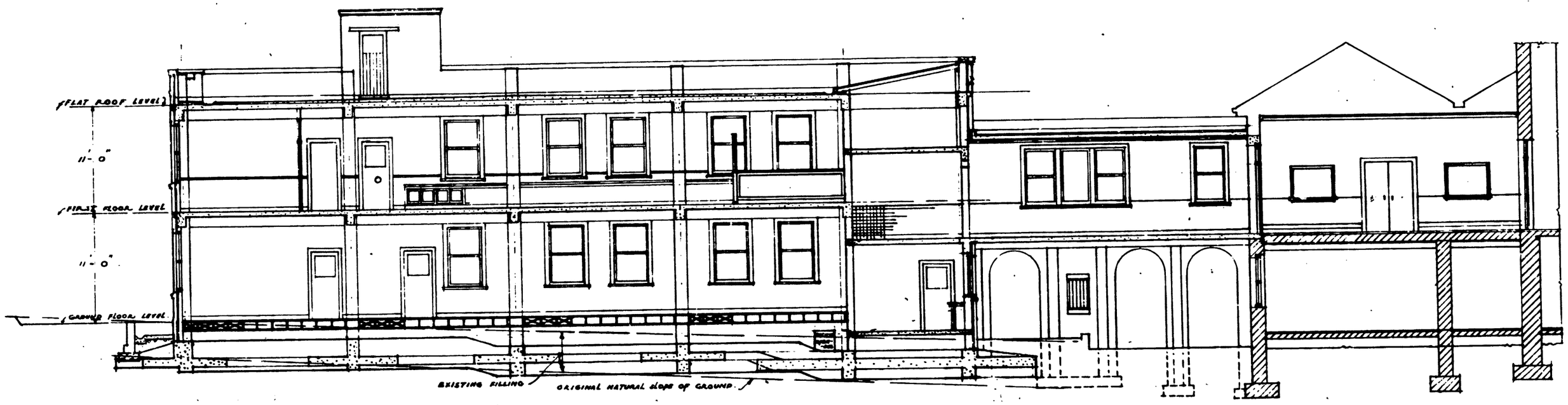
PC386/31



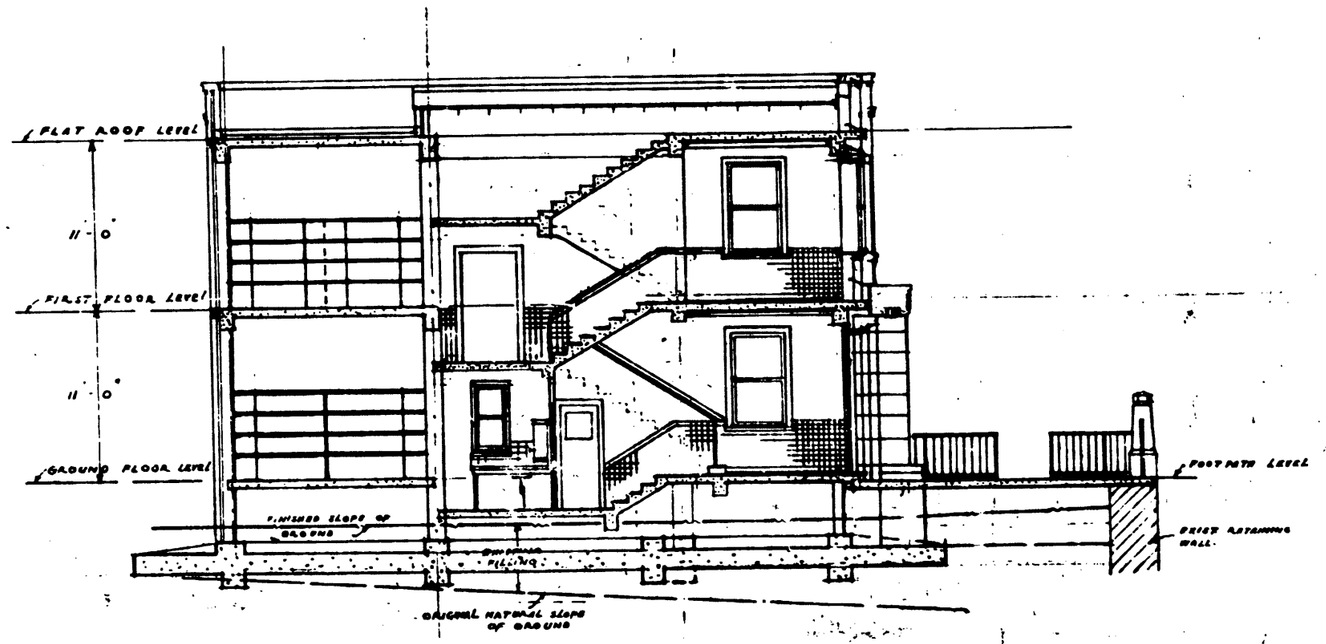
SECTION D-D.



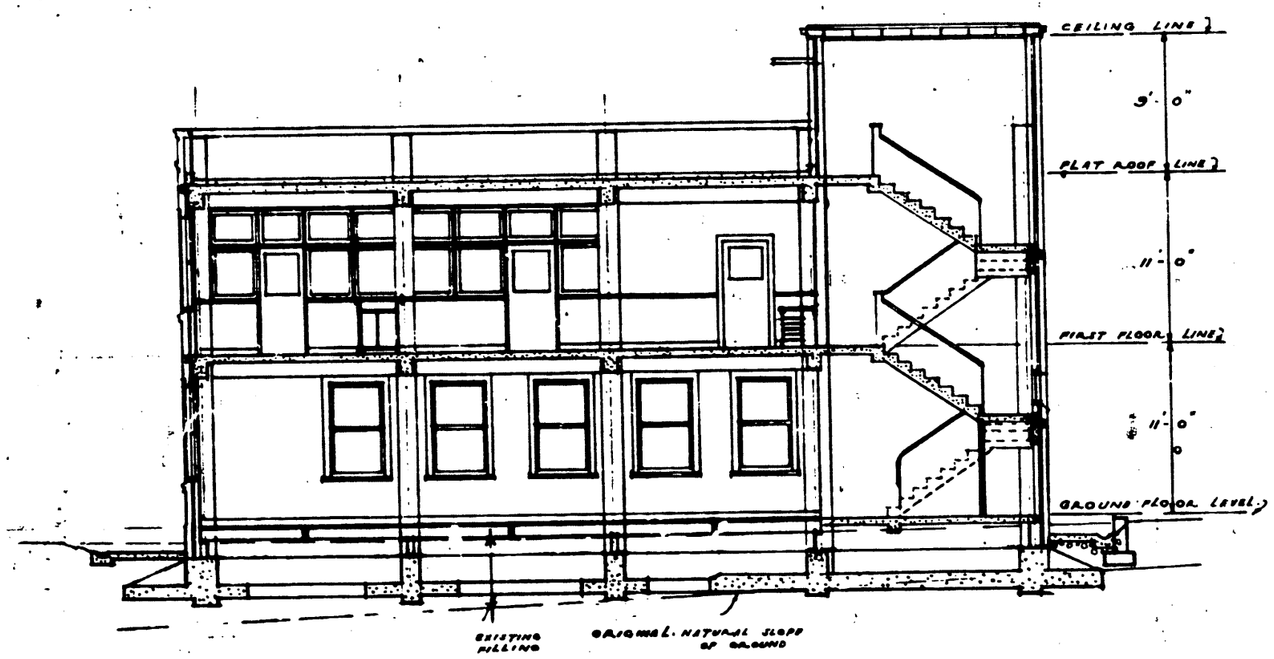
SECTION E-E.



SECTION C-C



SECTION A-A.



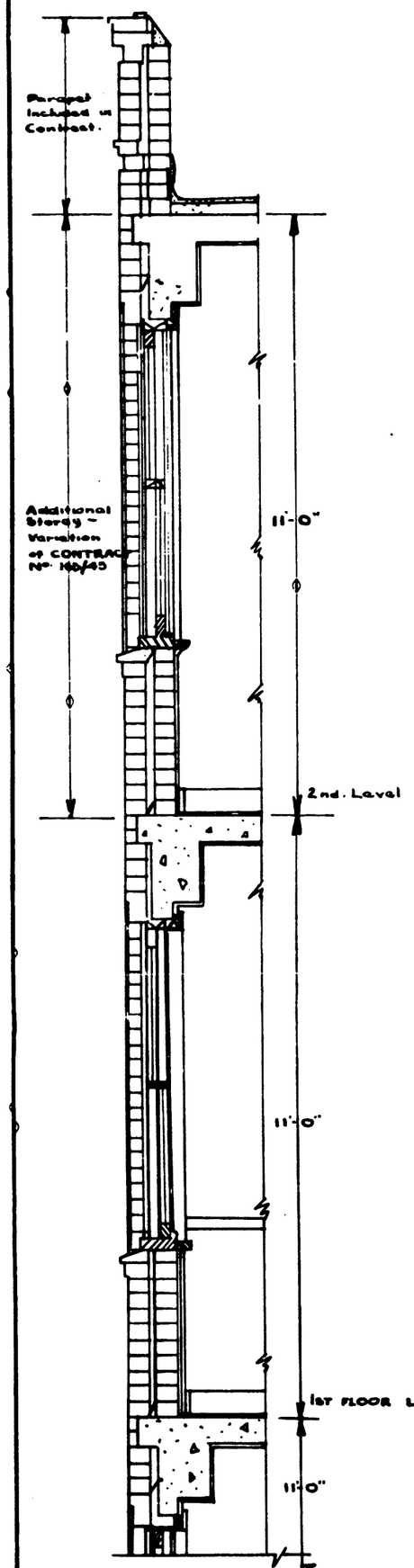
SECTION B-B.

1945

SKETCHES BY	R.F.H.	G.A.B. Nº 4629/45	NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION (NEW OFFICE BUILDING & CONVERSION OF EXISTING C.P.S OFFICE TO COURT Nº)	SHEET Nº 4	GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT. 23/10/45
WORKING DRAWINGS "	"			IN SET OF 15	
ARCHITECT I/C COUNTRY DRAWING OFFICE	16/10/45	CONTRACT Nº 168/45			

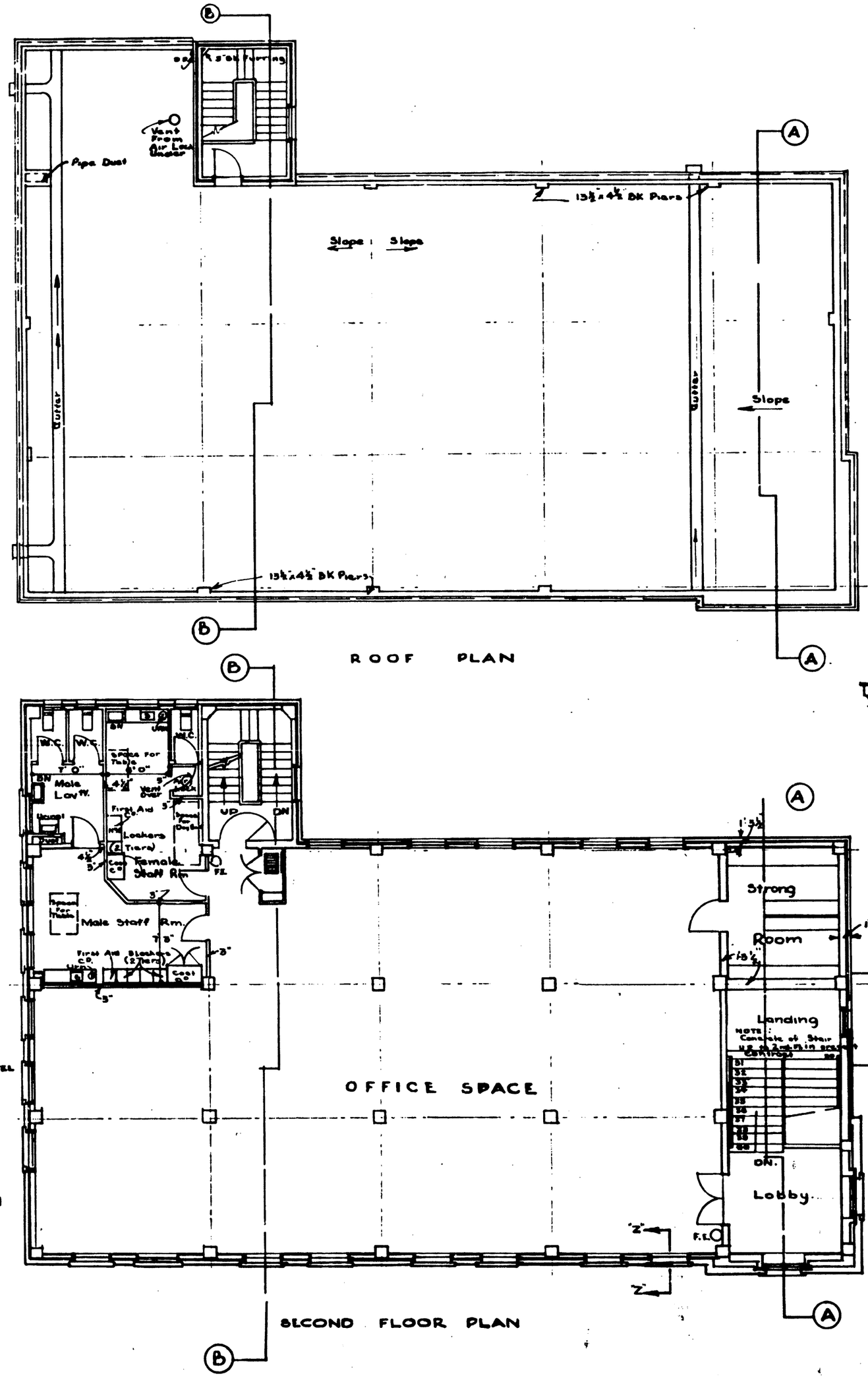
~~£555~~

PC386/32



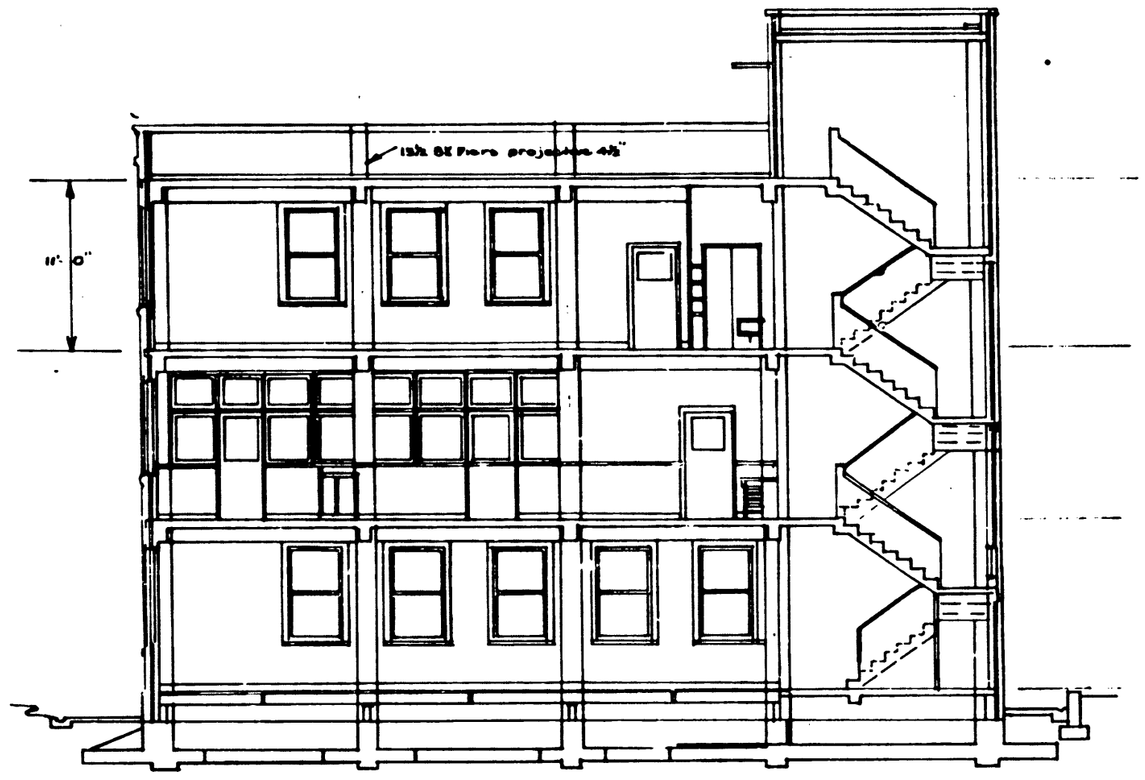
WALL SECTION ON LINE Z-Z

Scale : ½ inch to 1 Foot.

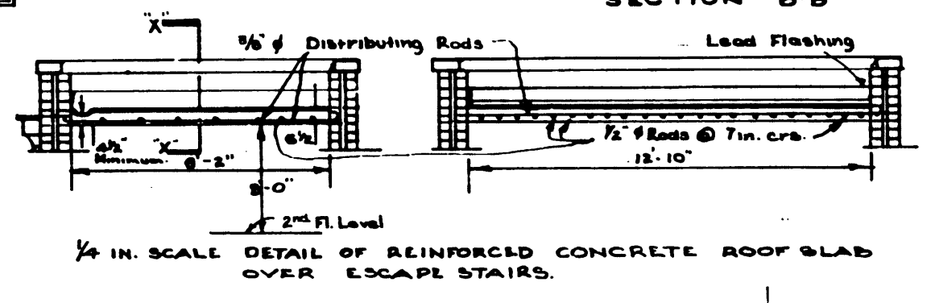


ROOF PLAN

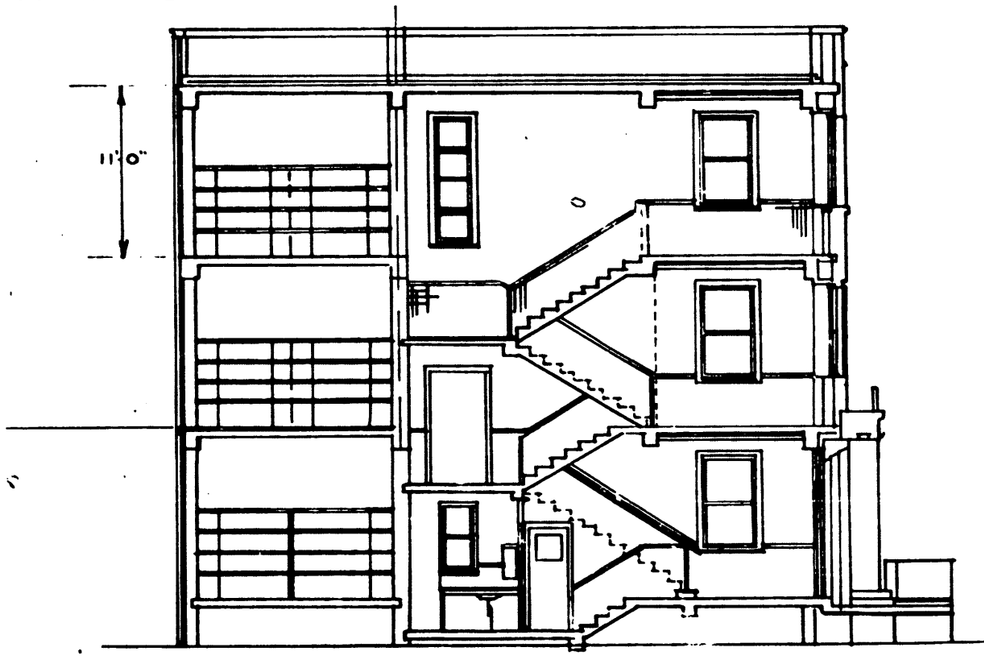
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



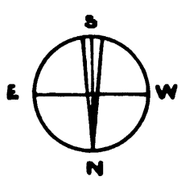
SECTION B-B



¼ IN. SCALE DETAIL OF REINFORCED CONCRETE ROOF SLAB OVER ESCAPE STAIRS.



SECTION A-A



SKETCHES BY	R.F.H.	VARIATION of CONTRACT No 166/45
WORKING DRAWING	"	
TRACED	"	
CHECKED	"	G.A.B. No. 1189/47
ARCHITECT i/c C.D.O. Initialled : H.W. 16/8/47		

Initialled C.P. & S.B.C.
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.
18.8.47.

Replacement of Paper Negative

1947

NOTE :- See Also Structural DRWGS. ISSUED WITH CONTRACT 166/45

NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE
ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION
ADDITIONAL FLOOR - VARIATION of CONTRACT
PLANS SECTIONS & DETAILS

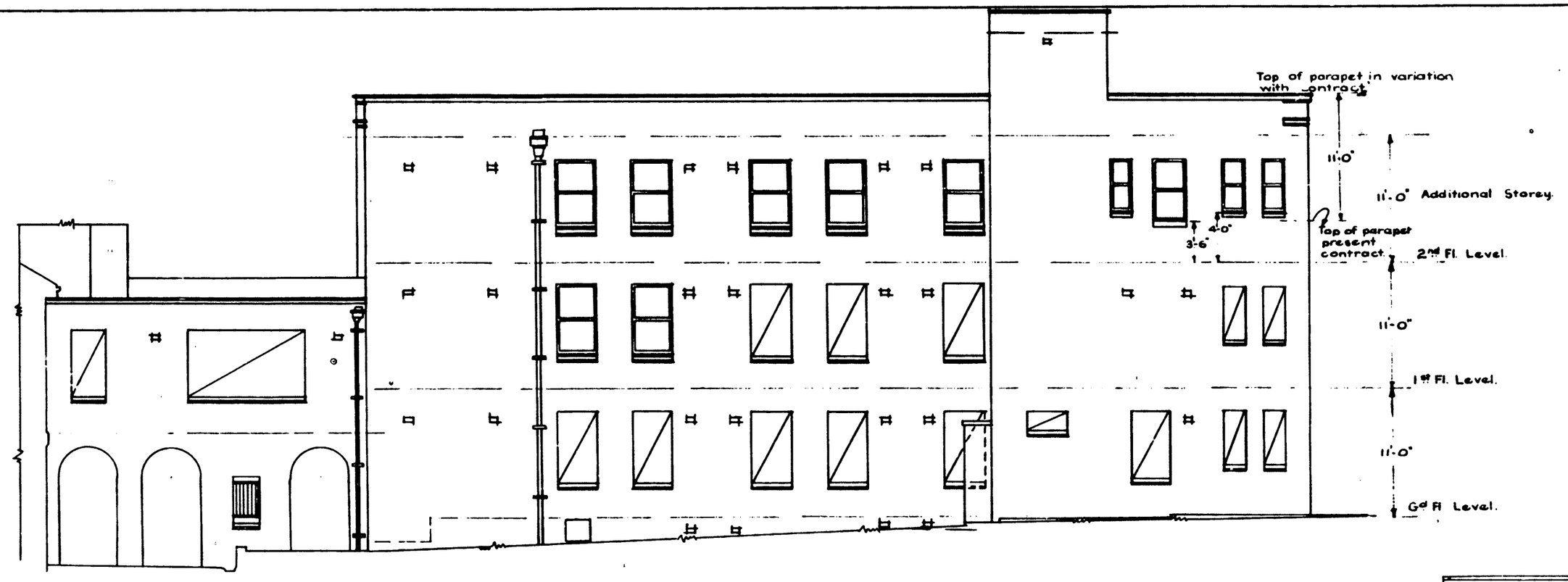
Scale :- 1/8 IN. & ¼ IN. & ½ IN. TO 1 FT.

Drawing No. 1A

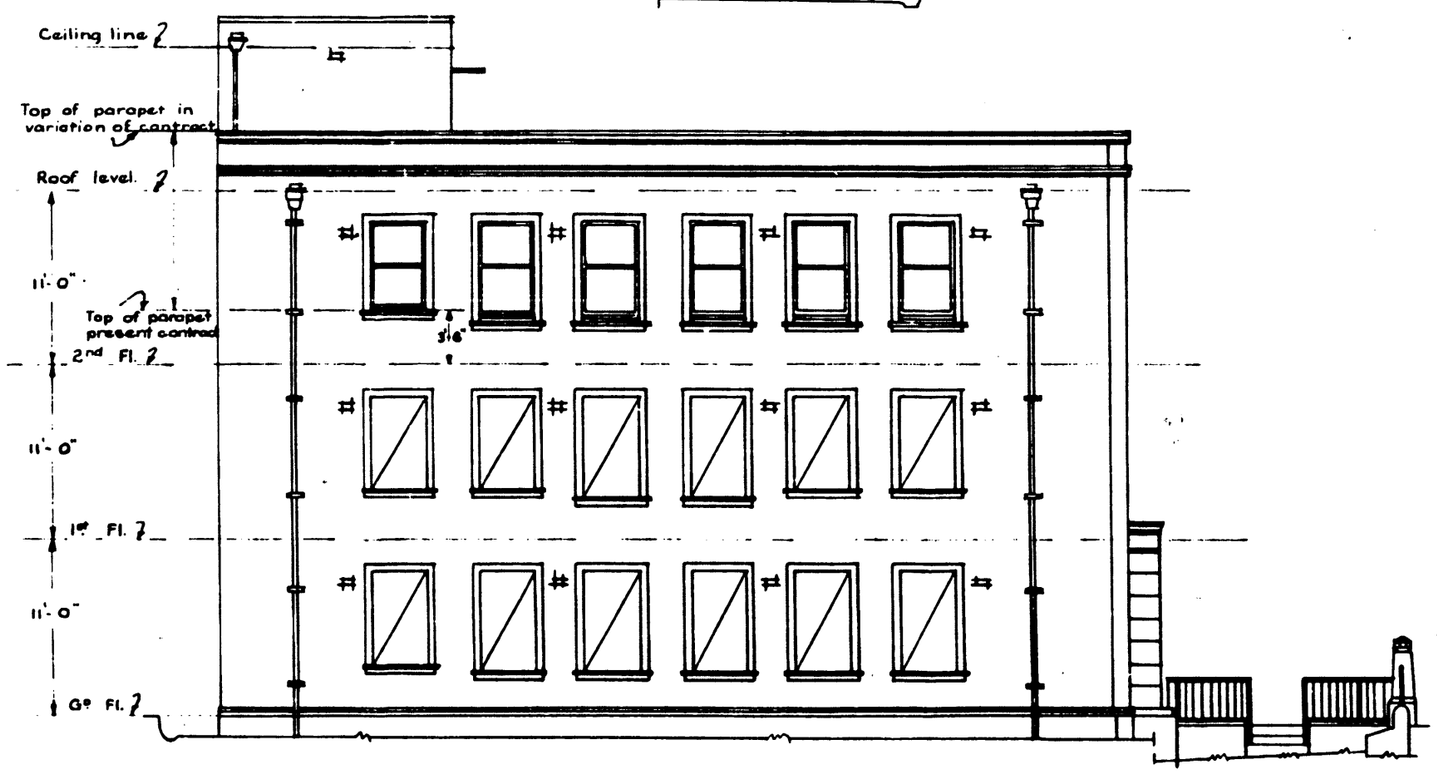
No IN Set TWO

C1509

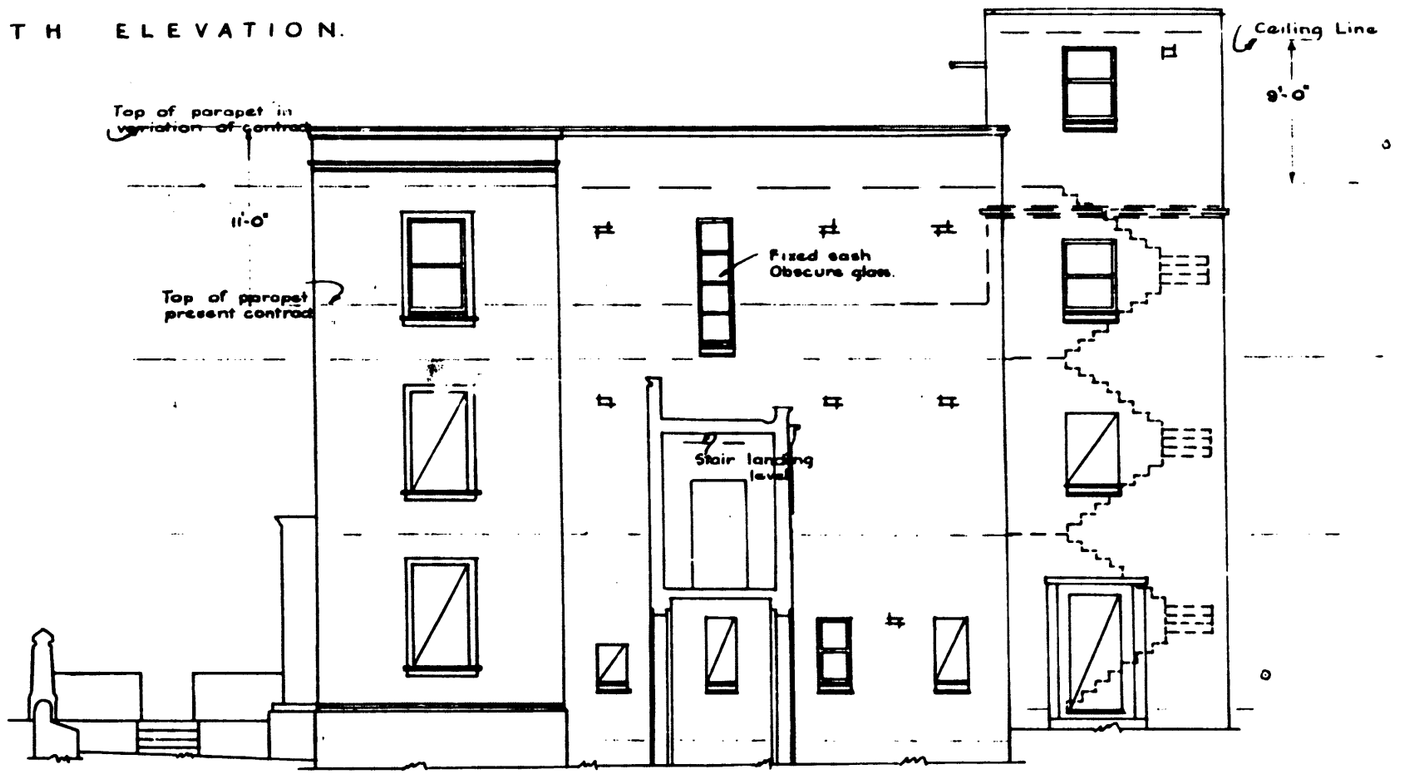
PC 386/42



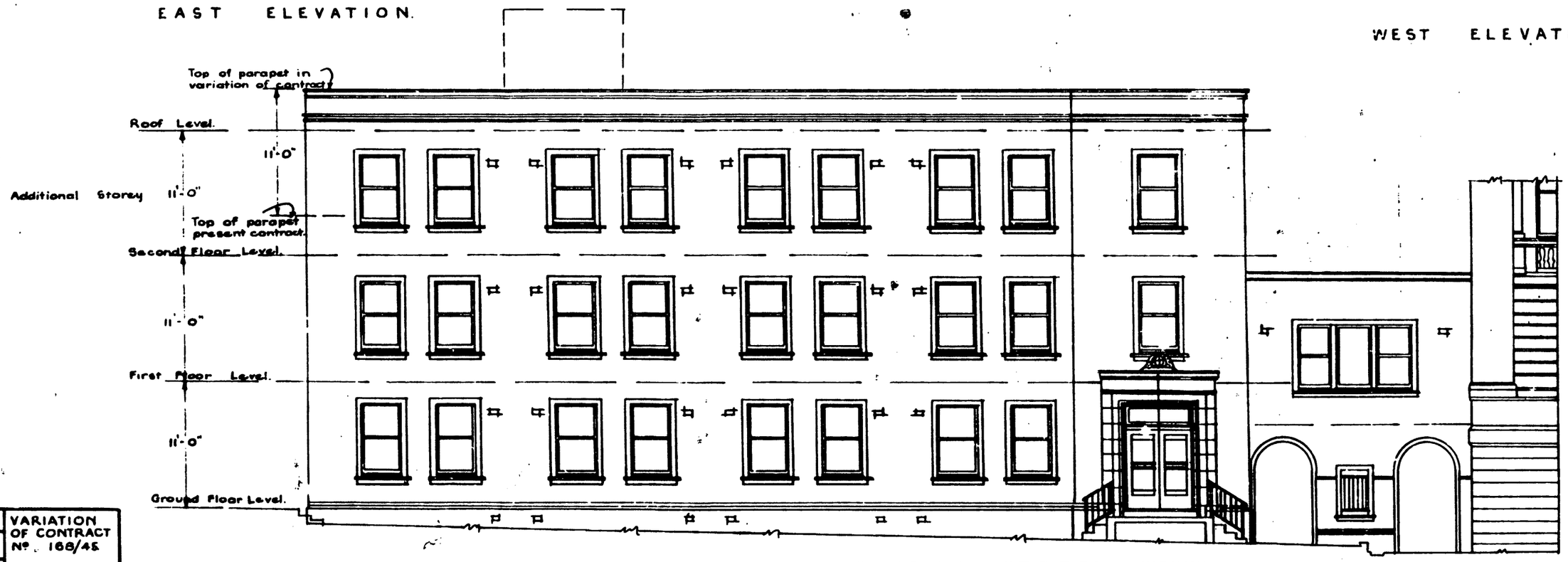
SOUTH ELEVATION.



EAST ELEVATION.



WEST ELEVATION.



ELEVATION TO CHURCH STREET. (NORTH)

SKETCHES BY	R.F.H.	VARIATION OF CONTRACT Nº 168/45
WORKING DRAWINGS	"	
TRACED "	D.J.D.	
CHECKED "	R.F.H.	G.A.D. Nº 1190/47
ARCHITECT i/c COUNTRY DRAWING OFFICE.	J. W. 18-8-47	

Signed:- C.Parkes per F.E.C. 18-8-47.
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.

1947

NOTE:- SEE ALSO STRUCTURAL DR.WGS. ISSUED WITH CONTRACT 168/45.

NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION

ADDITIONAL FLOOR.-VARIATION OF CONTRA

ELEVATIONS.

SCALE:- 8' to 1"

DRAWING Nº 2A.

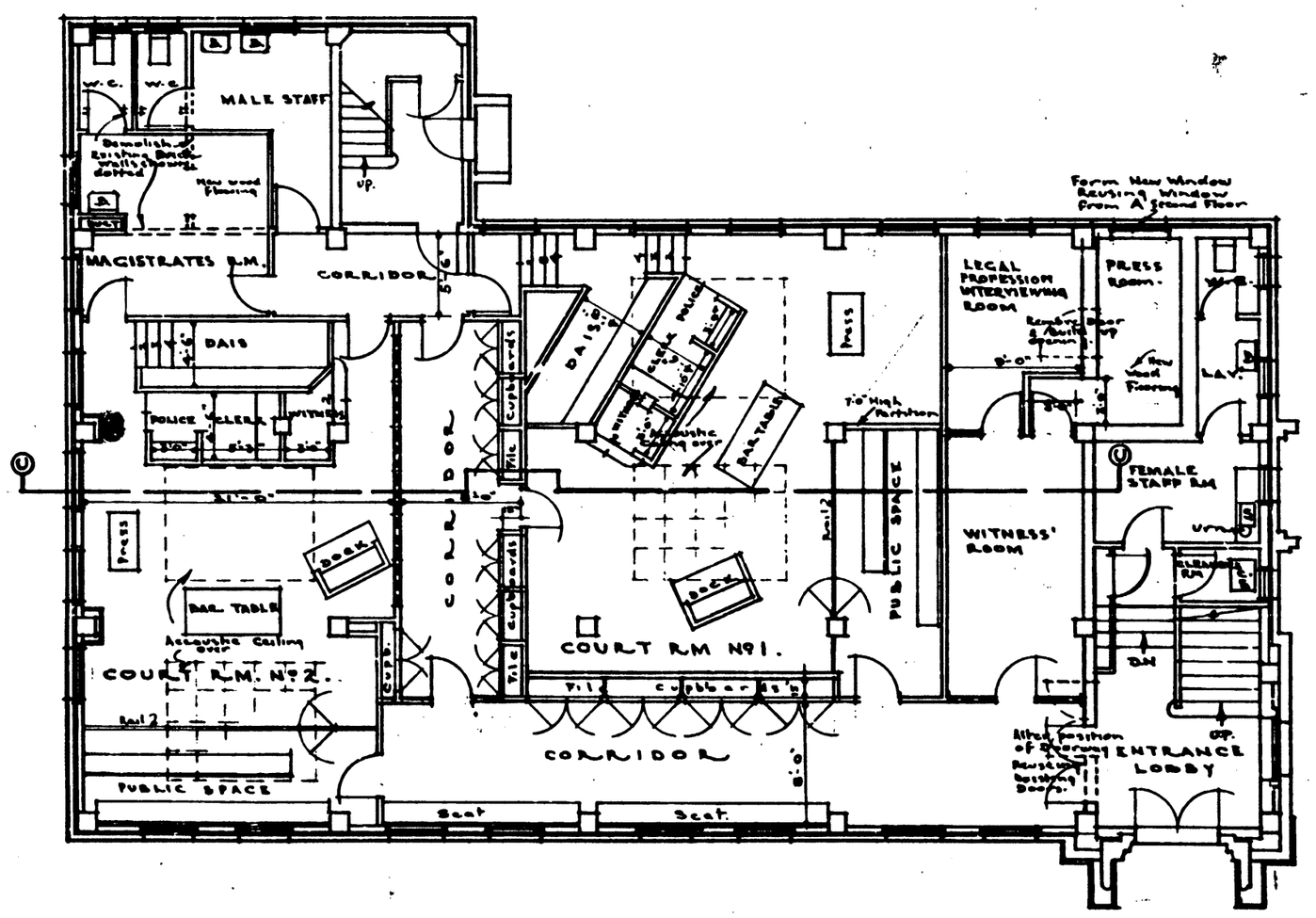
Nº IN SET:- 2

C1510.

PC 386/43

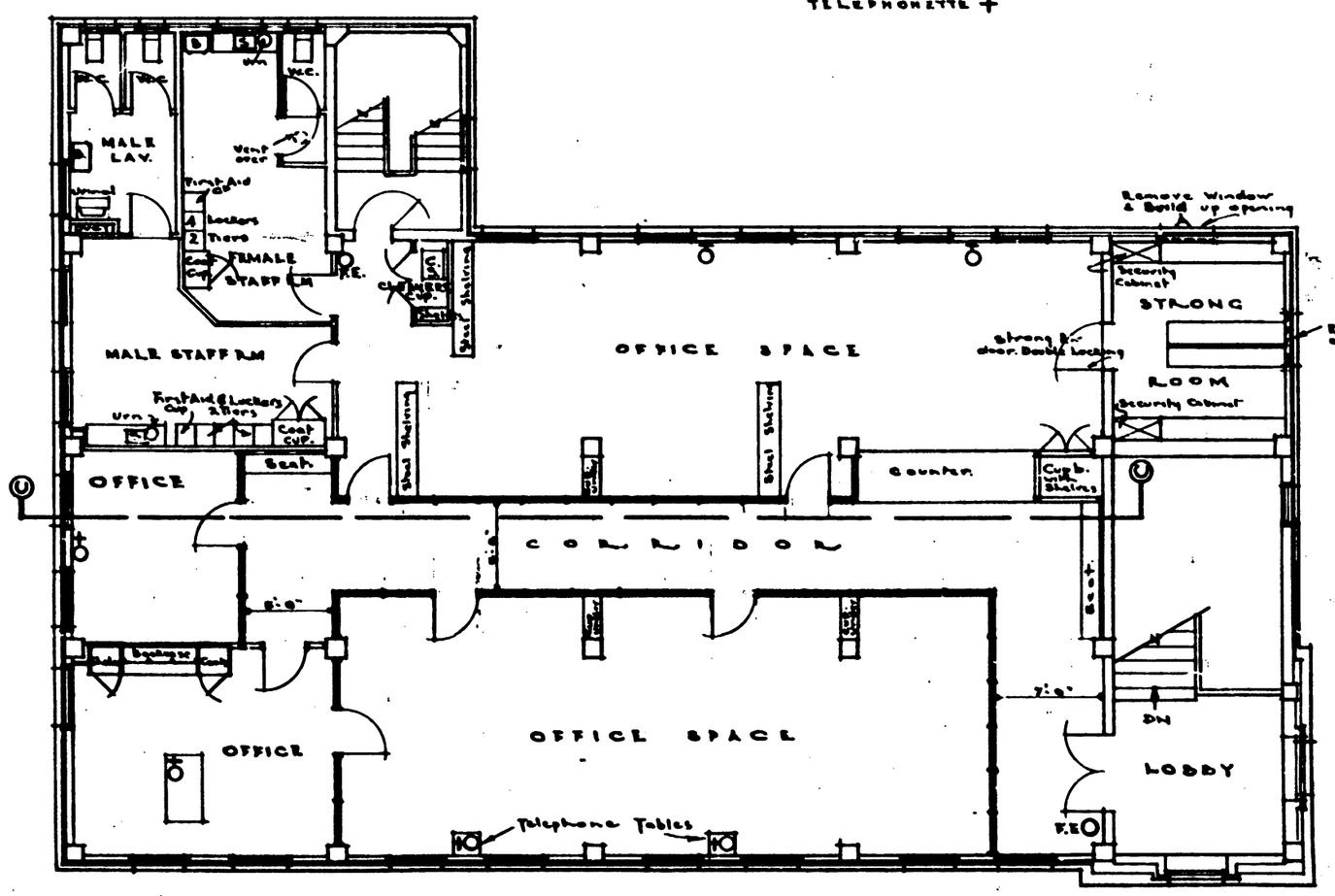


SECTION ON C-C



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Layout of Partitions, Fittings & amendments to Form 2 Court Rooms & other Offices.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Layout of Partitions, Fittings etc., forming Offices for Public Trustee.

1949

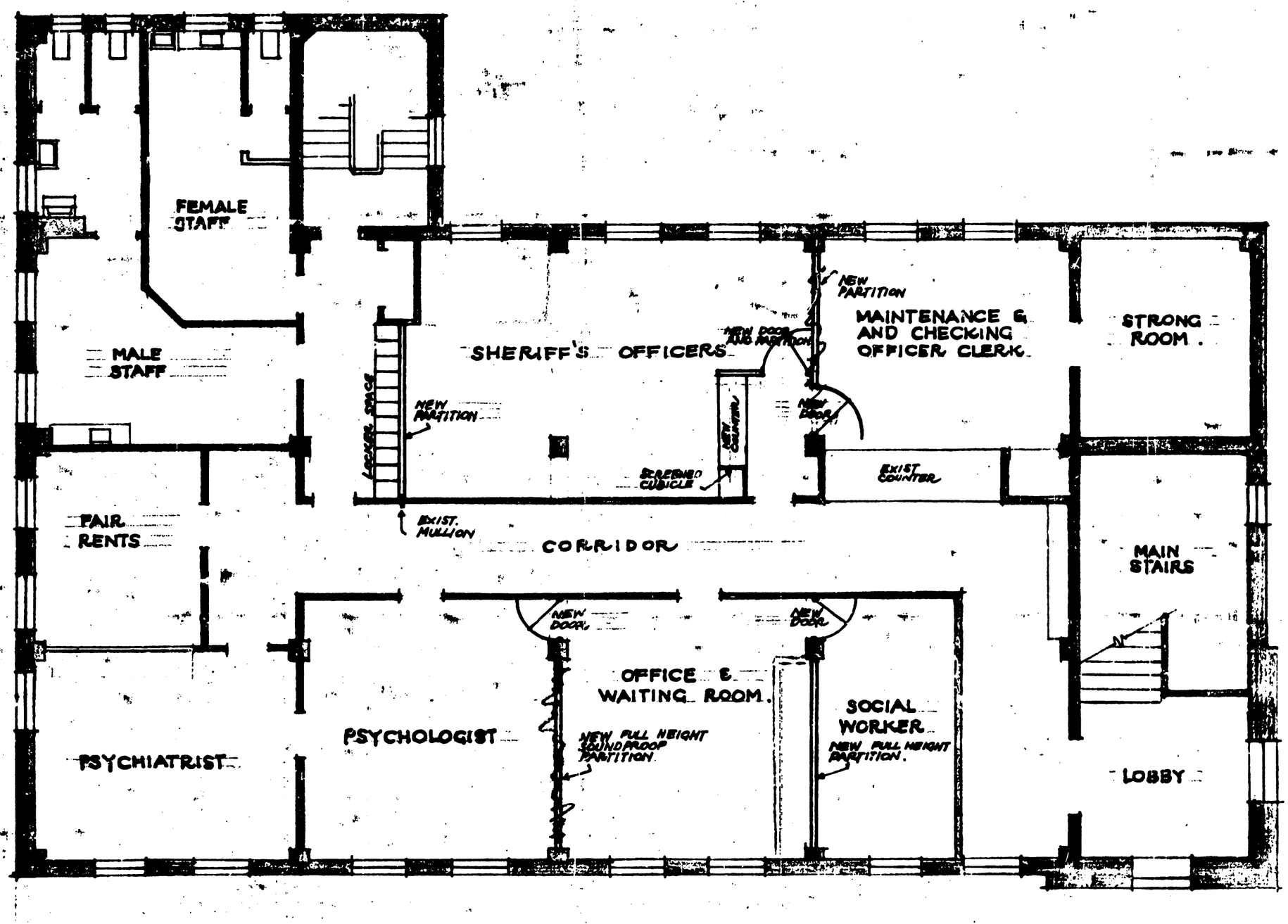
SKETCHES BY	C.F.B.H	VARIATION ON CONTRACT No 168/45
WORKING DRAWINGS	C.F.B.H	
TRACED BY	C.F.B.H	
CHECKED BY		C.A.B No 649/49
ARCHITECT IN CHARGE COUNTRY DRAWING OFFICE.	14/5/49	

Parkes & Sec 19.5.49
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE
ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION
AMENDED LAYOUTS OF GROUND & SECOND FLOORS. VARIATION ON CONTRACT
GROUND & SECOND FL. PLANS & SECTION
SCALE 1/8"-1'-0"
DRAWING No 18
No IN SET 1

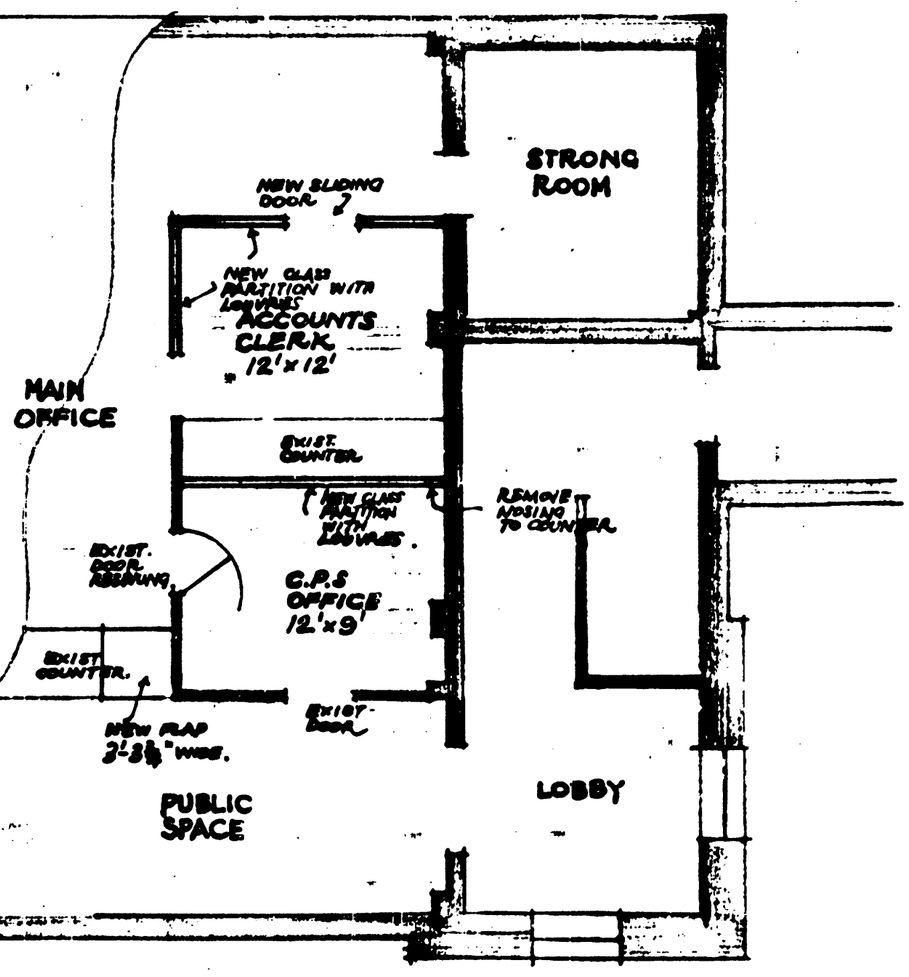
C2800

PC386/44



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

REMAINDER OF FLOOR AS EXISTING.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN SCALE $\frac{1}{8}$" = 1'-0".

1959

C.S 40/59

C.S 40/59 16 · 12 · 59	NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE OFFICES. ALTERATIONS TO FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.	ARCHITECT 16 · 12 · 59

P.C 886/804

CS 30/60

Coping of Retaining Wall

TOILETS

W.C. W.C. W.C. W.C. W.C.

YARD YARD YARD YARD YARD

Wall Ray

No 2 JURYROOM

1801/12

No 1 JUDGE

No 2 JUDGE

1801/12 1801/12 TYPISTS

LAW LIBRARY

1801/12 1801/12

No 1 JURY ROOM

Wall Ray

Wall Ray

PASSAGE

PASSAGE

1801/12

STIPENDARY MAGISTRATE

Dais

Wall Ray

Wall Ray

Clerk

Jury

Reporters

Dias

Wall Ray

Table

Wall Ray

Officials

Wall Ray Clerk Sergt of Police Witness

No 2 COURT ROOM

Dock

Wall Ray

Wall Ray

No 3 COURT ROOM

Wall Ray

JURY IN WAITING

CROWN PROSECUTOR

1801/12

1801/12

LEGAL PROFESSION

CORRIDOR

VESTIBULE

FEMALE WITNESSES

1801/12

Dais

Wall Ray

Witness Sergt of Police Clerk Wall Ray

Cell Lobby

Wall Ray

Wall Ray

Reporters

Table

No 1 COURT ROOM

Wall Ray

POLICE PROSECUTING OFFICE

Wall Ray

PORTICO

Desk

Public

Dwarf Wall & Railing

STREET

GROUND PLAN

LANDING

UPPER PART OF COURT

1801/12

PROBATION OFFICER

LAV.

UPPER FLOOR PLAN

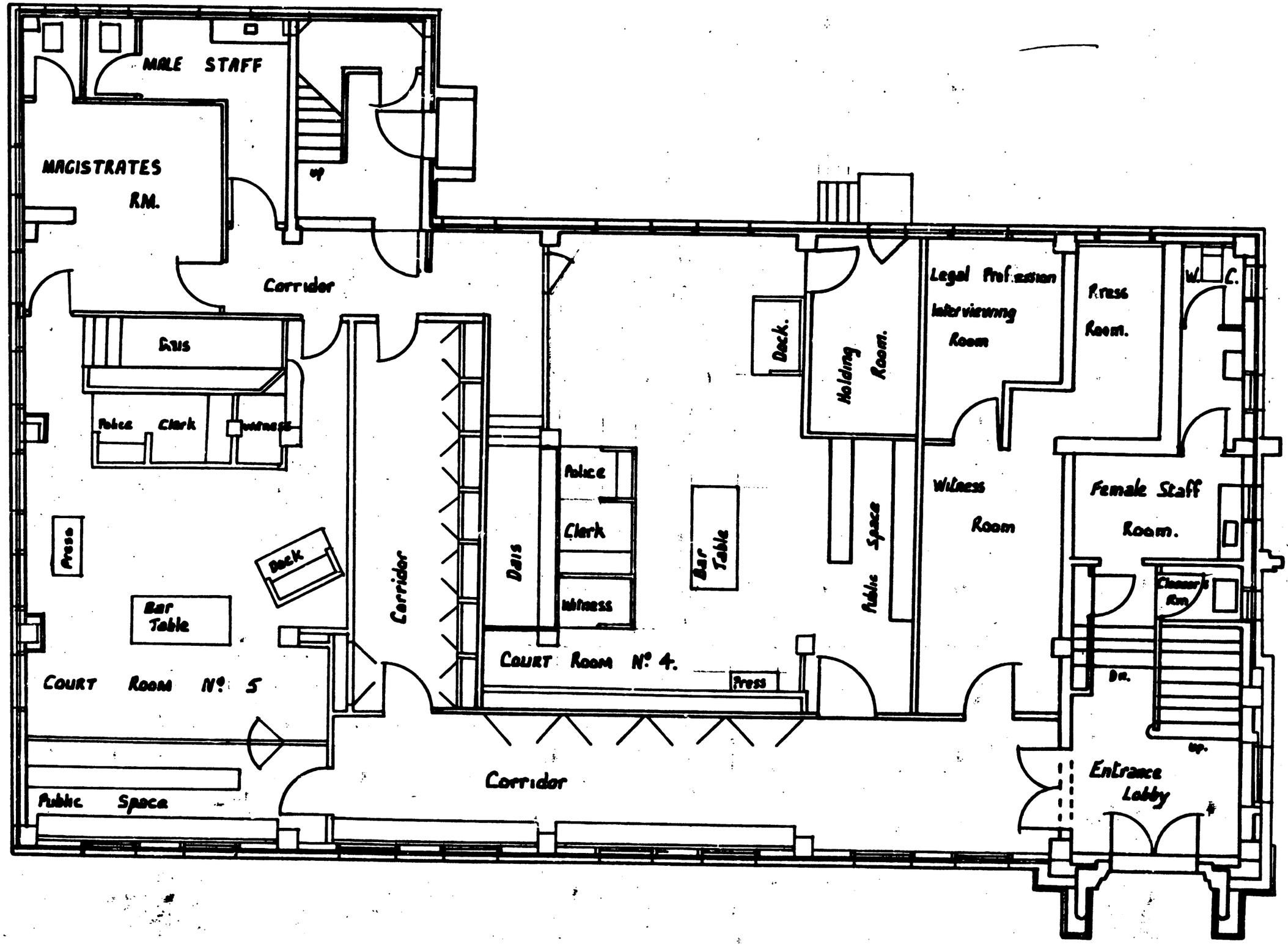
1960

NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE

PLAN LAYOUT OF MAIN COURT HOUSE

16·6·60		CS
SCALE 1/8"-1'-0"	ARCHITECT	30·60

PC386/774 P

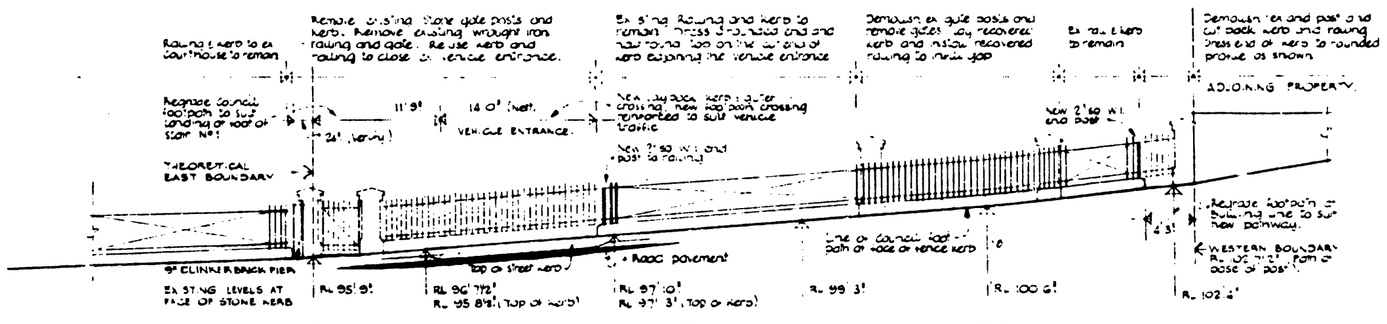


1962

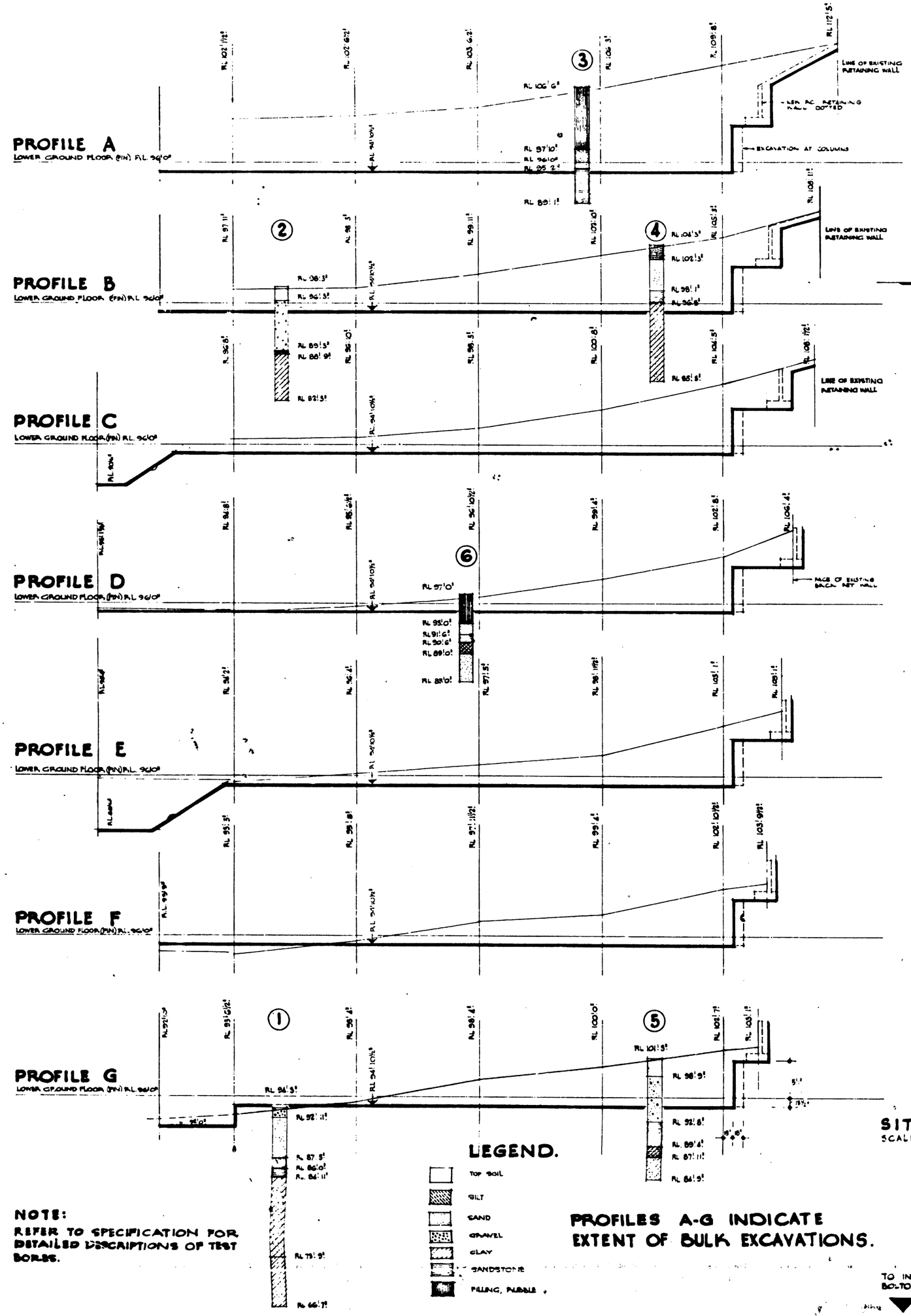
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

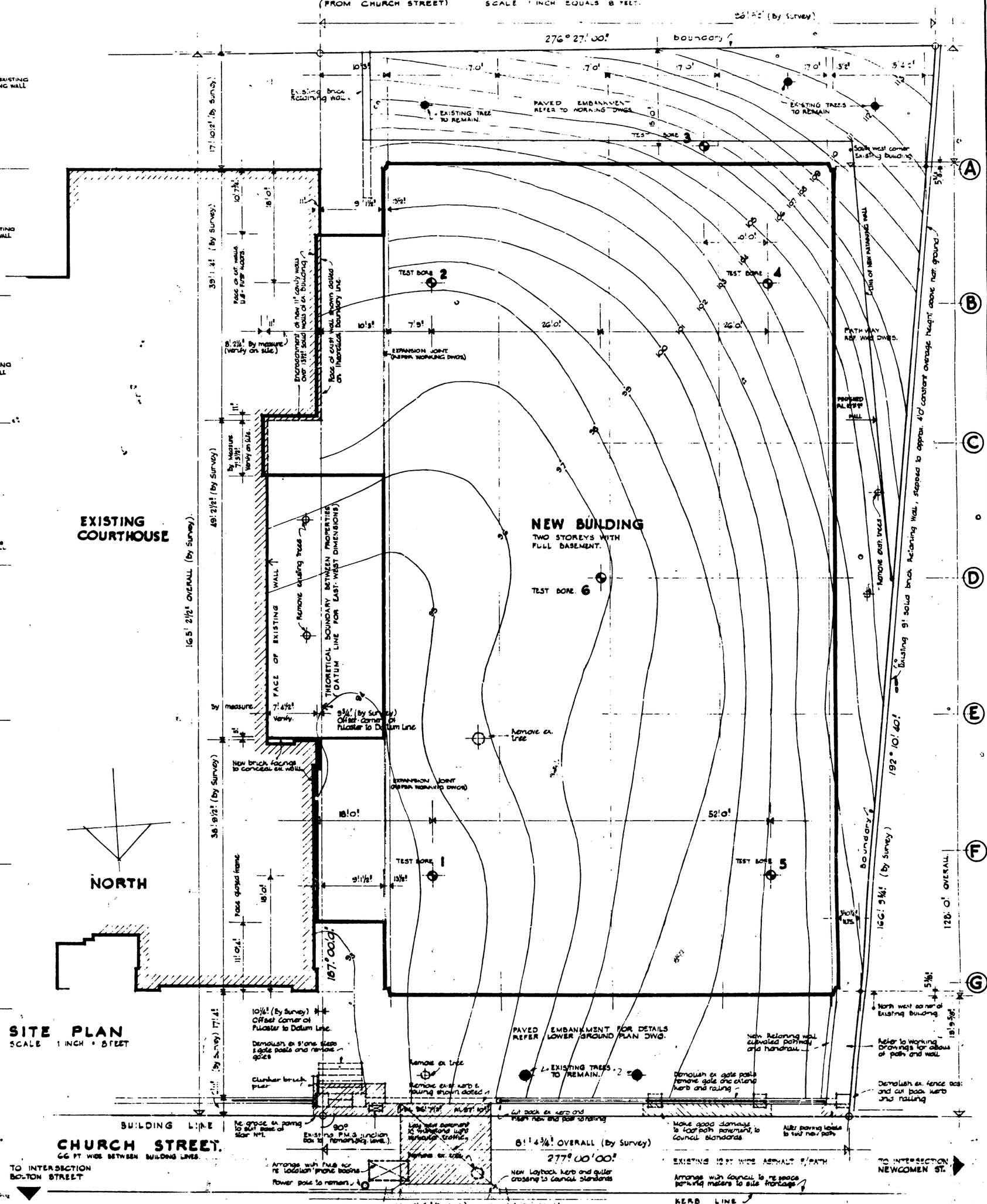
NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE GROUND FLOOR PLAN		
SCALE: ⅛" = 1'0"	ARCHITECT:	DRWG. Nº C.S.22/62.
DATE: 30·5·62		

4 Plans Pc386/781



ELEVATION · FENCE & KERB TO NORTHERN BOUNDARY.
(FROM CHURCH STREET) SCALE 1 INCH EQUALS 8 FEET.




EXISTING COURTHOUSE
NEW BUILDING
TWO STOREYS WITH FULL BASEMENT.
NORTH
SITE PLAN
SCALE 1 INCH = 8 FEET
CHURCH STREET.
66 FT WIDE BETWEEN BUILDING LINES.
TO INTERSECTION BOLTON STREET
TO INTERSECTION NEWCOMEN ST.
BUILDING LINE
KERB LINE
Boundary
276° 27' 00"
192° 10' 40"
187° 00' 00"
277° 00' 00"
EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN
PAVED EMBANKMENT REFER TO WORKING DWGS
EXISTING BRICK RETAINING WALL
TEST BORE 1
TEST BORE 2
TEST BORE 3
TEST BORE 4
TEST BORE 5
TEST BORE 6
EXPANSION JOINT (REFER WORKING DWGS)
PATH WAY REF. WKG DWGS.
FINISHED ALL. LEVEL WALL
Existing 9" solid brick retaining wall, stepped to approx. 4'0" constant average height above ext. ground
Remove ex. tree
Remove ex. kerb & paving shown dotted
Demolish ex. gate posts remove gate and extend kerb and railing
Demolish ex. fence posts and cut back kerb and railing
Make good damage to foot path pavement, to Council standards
Alter paving levels to suit new path
EXISTING 10 ft WIDE ASPHALT F/PATH
Arrange with Council to re-space parking meters to site frontage
New Layback kerb and gutter crossing to Council standards
Arrange with hydro authority for location of new power pole
Existing P.M.G. junction box to remain (orig. level.)
Low wall demolished as building work necessitates traffic
Remove ex. kerb
Remove ex. kerb & paving shown dotted
Demolish ex. gate posts and remove gates
Clumber brush plant
Face of existing wall shown dotted on Northern boundary line.
Encroachment of new 11" cavity wall over 12½" solid wall of ex. Building
Face of old wall. Line of new wall
Offset corner of Pulcaster to Datum Line
Offset corner of Pulcaster to Datum Line
Face of existing wall
Theoretical boundary between properties datum line for east-west dimensions
New brick facings to conceal ex. walls
Face dressed stone
Existing trees to remain
North west corner existing building
Refer to working drawings for details of path and wall
Demolish ex. fence posts and cut back kerb and railing
New retaining wall, elevated pathway and handrail
Paved embankment for details refer lower ground plan dwg.
Existing trees to remain
Expansion joint (refer working dwgs)
Expansion joint
Face of existing wall
Face of new retaining wall
Boundary
Boundary
Boundary

SOUTH EMBANKMENT SECTIONS ON CENTRE LINES.

ELEVATION OF WESTERN RETAINING WALLS - EXISTING & NEW.

BASEMENT PLAN
RL VARIES

LOWER GROUND FLOOR
RL 96'0'

DOOR Nº (D8) - omitted.

1964

NEW SOUTH WALES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
R.A. JOHNSON - DIRECTOR

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

DESIGN BY GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT | DESIGN OFFICE

WORKING DRAWINGS BY
WHITEHEAD & RYNE - ARCHITECTS
29 HARBOUR VIEW CRESENT
NORTH SYDNEY 92-7175

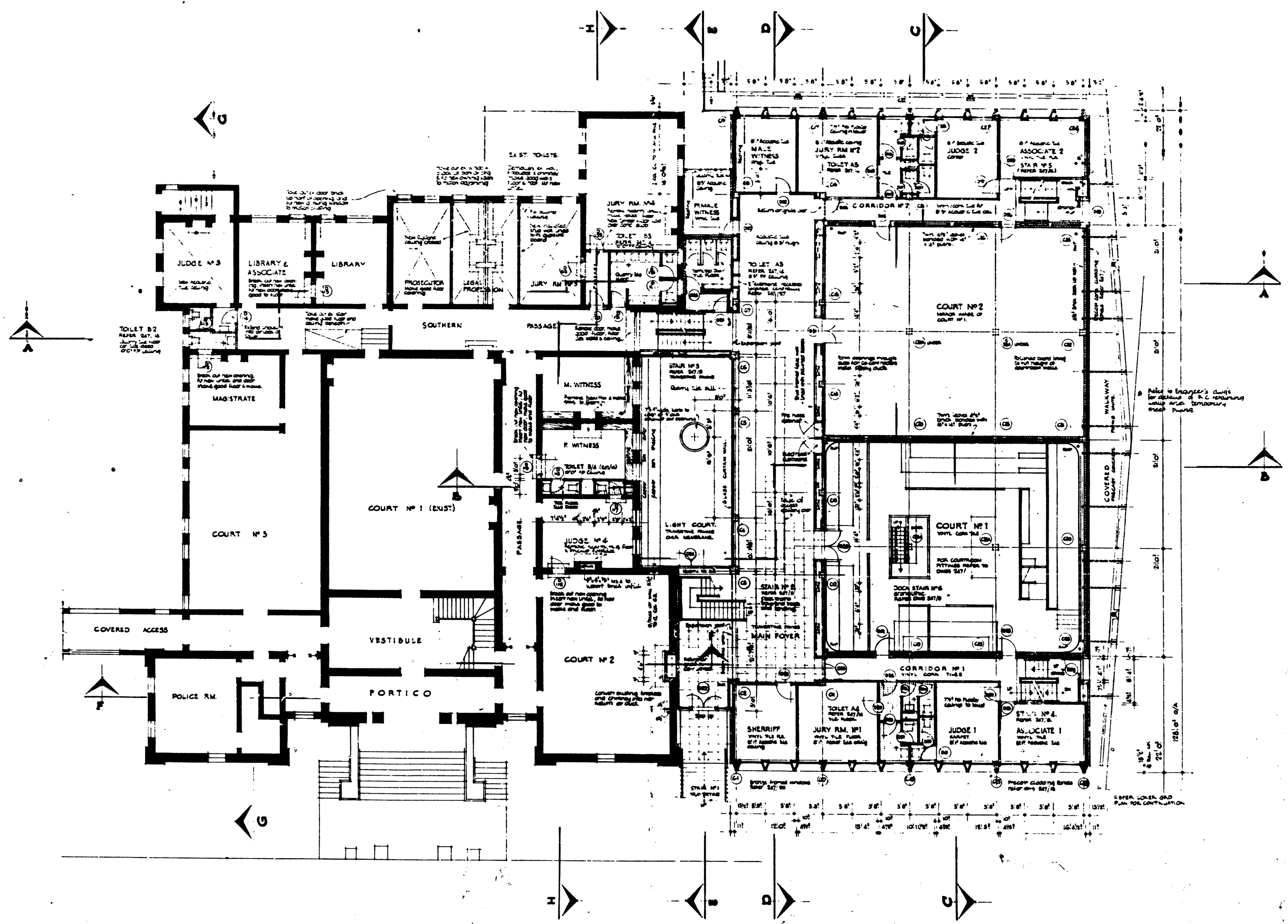
NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS

WORKING DRAWING
BASEMENT & LOWER GROUND

SCALE : 1/8" = 1'0"

DRAWING NUMBER 247/2
PLAN ROOM Nº PC 386/46
MASTER Nº 2/46
CONTRACT NUMBER



MATERIALS - LEGEND

EXISTING WALLS

BRICK WALLS

CONCRETE

1964

NEW SOUTH WALES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
R. A JOHNSON - DIRECTOR

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

DESIGN BY GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT | DESIGN OFFICE

WORKING DRAWINGS BY
WHITEHEAD & RYNE - ARCHITECTS
29 HARBOUR VIEW CRESENT,
NORTH SYDNEY - 92 7175

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS

WORKING DRAWING UPPER GROUND FLOOR.

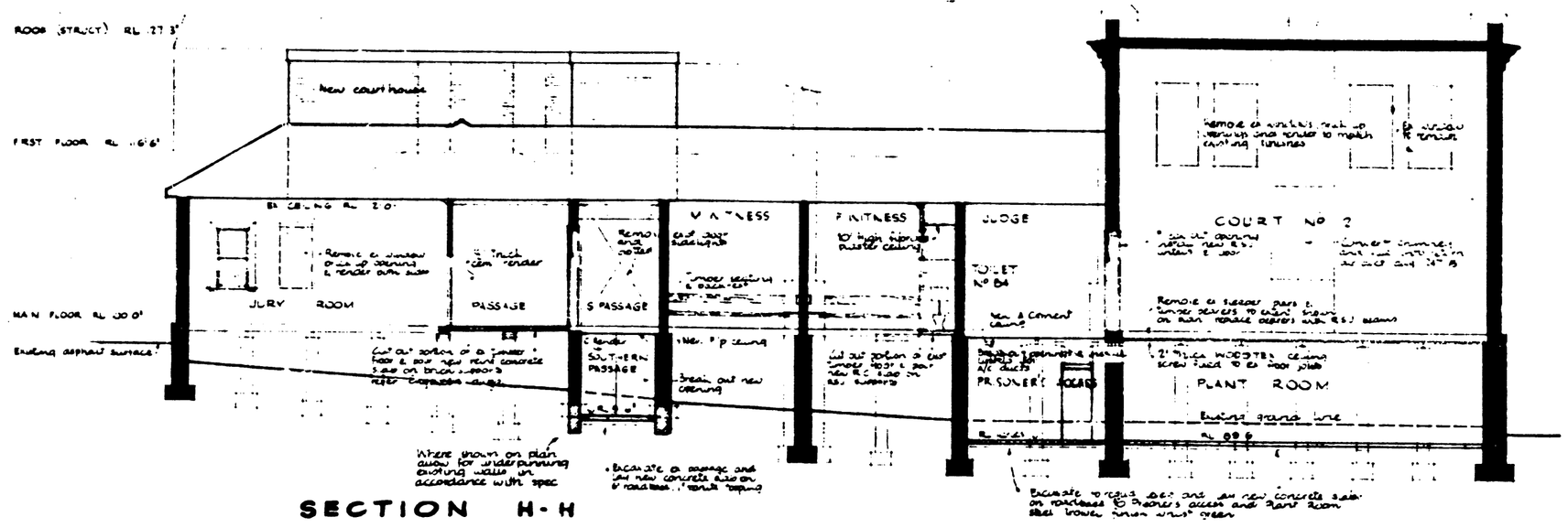
SCALE : 1/8" = 1'0"

DRAWING NUMBER 247/3

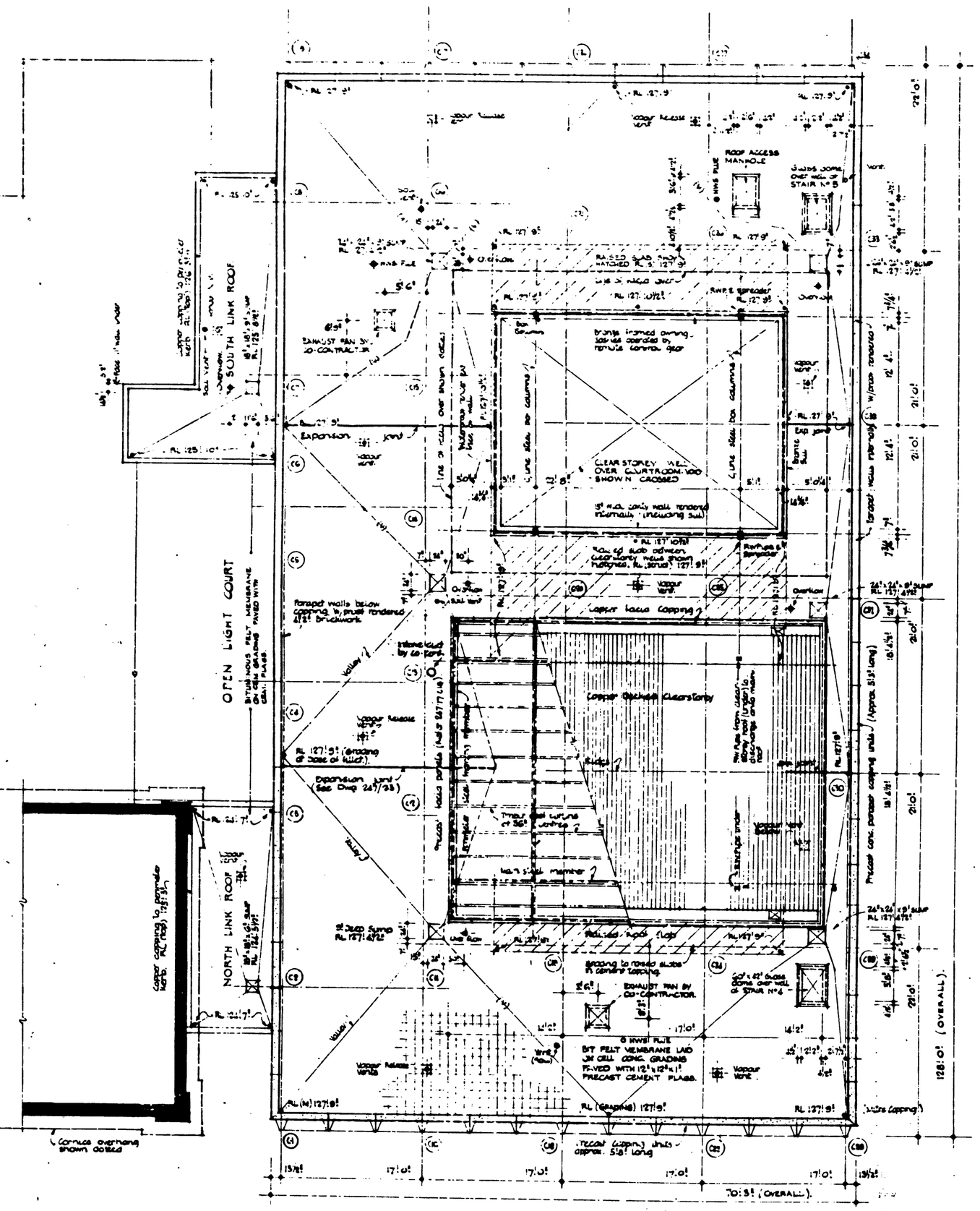
NUMBER IN SET 3/46

CONTRACT NUMBER

PLAN ROOM No PC 386/47



SECTION H-H

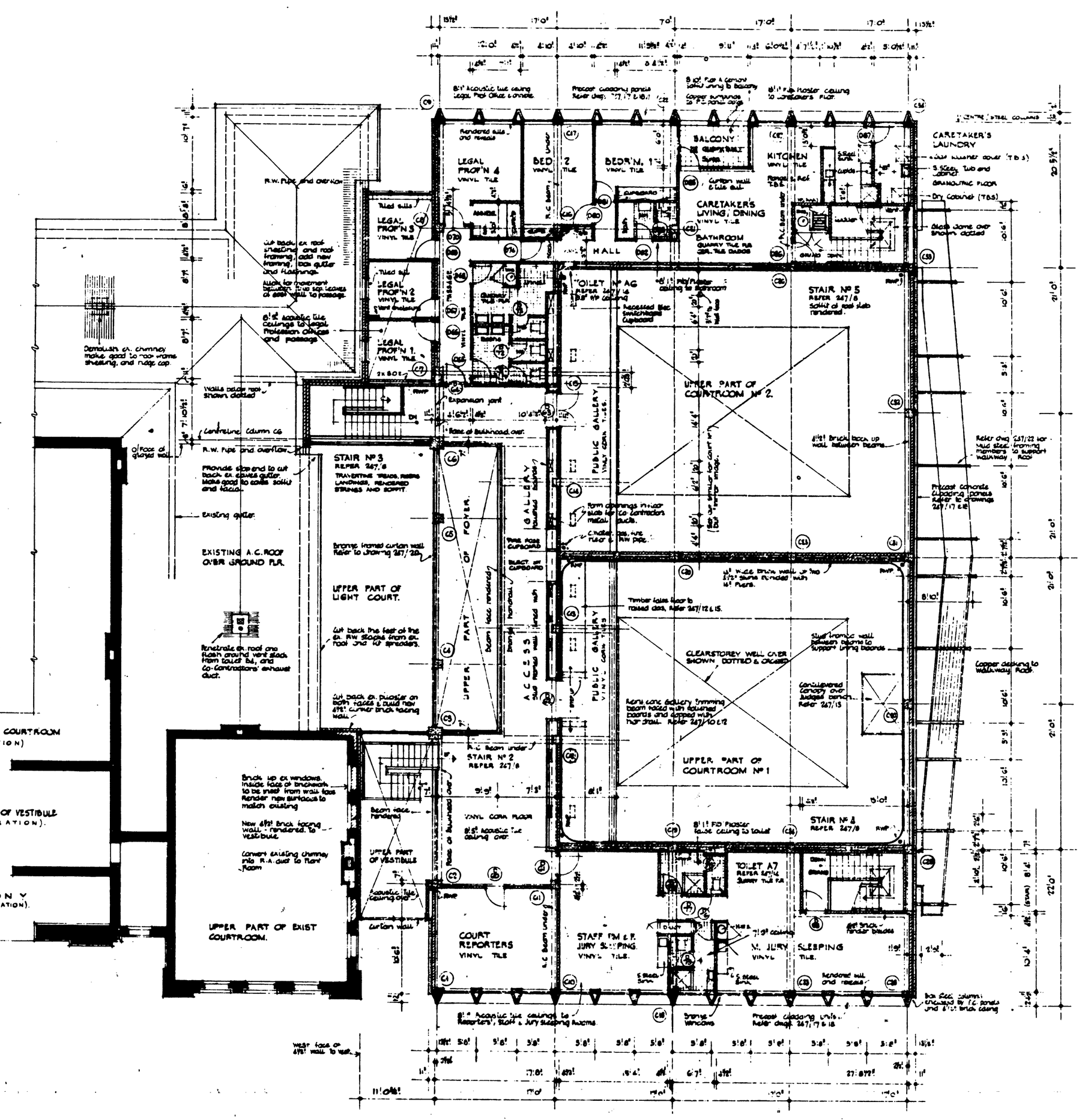


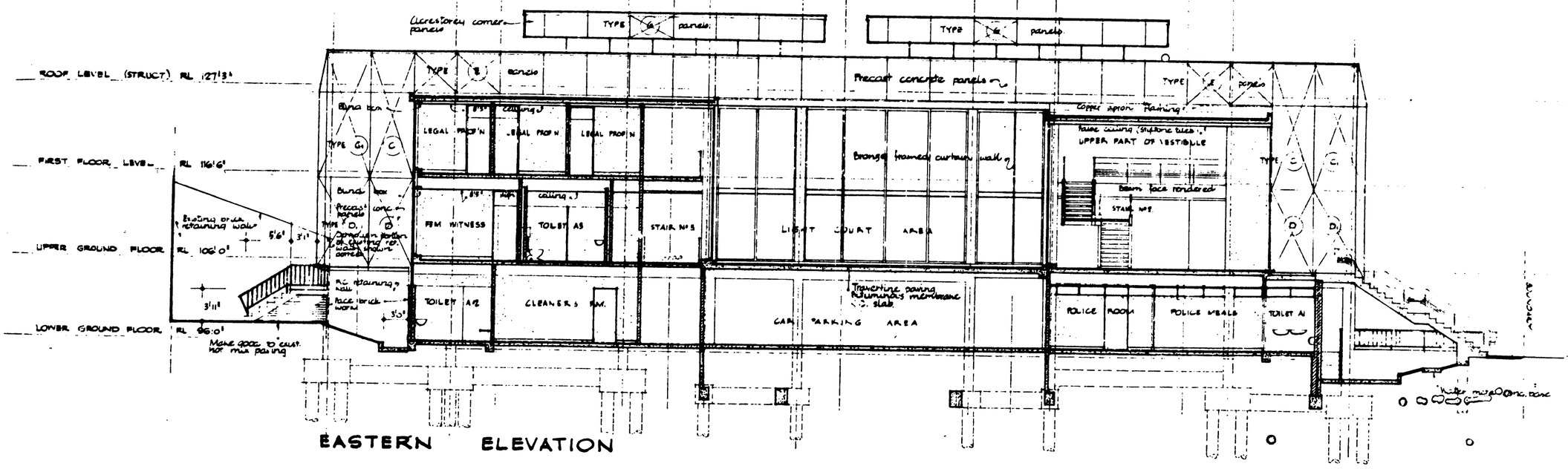
ROOF PLAN

RL (STRUCT. SLAB - MAIN ROOF GENERALLY) 127'-3"

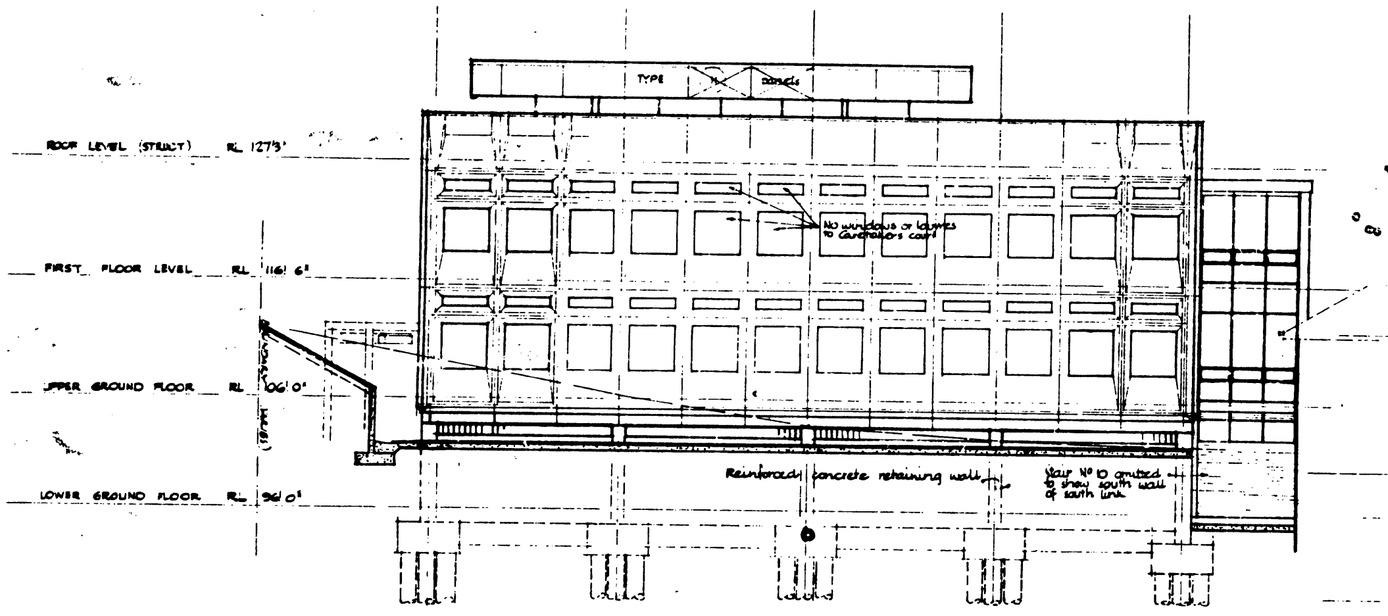
ALL LEVELS GIVEN OTHER THAN THOSE NOTED STRUCTURAL (S) ARE THE LEVELS OF THE FINISHED GRADED TOPPINGS.

NOTE : OBTAIN SIZES OF FAN HOUSING BASES FROM CO-CONTRACTOR.

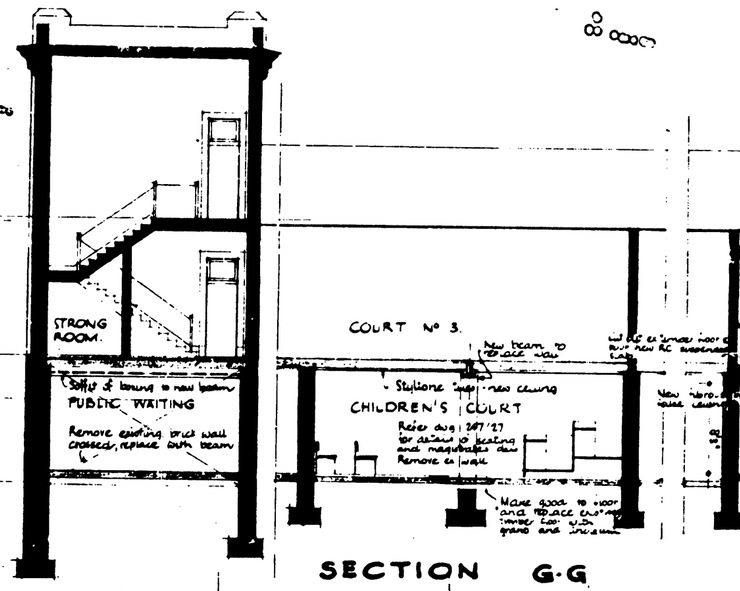

LEGAL PRO'N 4
LEGAL PRO'N 3
LEGAL PRO'N 2
LEGAL PRO'N 1
BEDROOM 2
BEDROOM 1
BALCONY
KITCHEN
CARETAKER'S LIVING, DINING
BATHROOM
HALL
CARETAKER'S LAUNDRY
TOILET No A6
STAIR No 5
STAIR No 3
STAIR No 4
STAIR No 2
STAIR No 1
UPPER PART OF COURTROOM No 2
UPPER PART OF COURTROOM No 1
PUBLIC GALLERY
ACCESS
UPPER PART OF LIGHT COURT
UPPER PART OF VESTIBULE
UPPER PART OF EXIST COURTROOM
BALCONY (NO ALTERATION)
UNALLOCATED SPACE (NO ALTERATION)
EXISTING STAIR
UPPER PART OF COURTROOM (NO ALTERATION)
COURT REPORTERS
STAFF TOILET A7
M. JURY SLEEPING
EXISTING A.C. ROOF OVER GROUND FLR.
Demolish ch. chimney make good to roof frame sheeting, and ridge cap
Brick up ex windows, include face of brickwork to be inset from walls face. Render new surfaces to match existing
New 4½" brick facing wall - rendered, to vestibule.
Convert existing chimney into R.A. duct to floor above
Balustrade on roof and from ground, vent stack from toilet No, and Co-Contractors exhaust duct.
Provide eave and to cut back ex eaves gutter, make good to eaves soffit and fascia.
Existing gutter
Centreline column CG
R.W. Pipe and overflow
Timber framed curtain wall. Refer to drawing 247/28
Cut back the feet of the ex RW stacks from ex. roof and cap as shown.
Cut back ex. Parapet on North face & build new 4½" curved brick facing wall.
Timber false floor to raised dais, refer 247/12 & 15.
Steel framed wall between beams to support lining boards
Cantilevered canopy over judges bench. Refer 247/15
North core gallery trimming beam raised with laminated boards and stepped with hat steel. Refer 247/10 & 12
Curtain wall
Beam raised
Boxed column encased by T.C. bonds and 4½" brick facing
Brick up ex windows, include face of brickwork to be inset from walls face. Render new surfaces to match existing
Brise soleil
Precast concrete cladding panels. Refer to drawings 247/17 & 18
Copper cladding to walkway roof
Refer drwg 247/22 for new steel framing members to support walkway roof
Box steel column encased by T.C. bonds and 4½" brick facing
Existing stair
Existing ramp
Existing lift
Existing lift motor room
Existing lift overrun
Existing lift pit
Existing lift counterweight
Existing lift machinery
Existing lift control panel
Existing lift motor
Existing lift brake
Existing lift governor
Existing lift cable
Existing lift guide rail
Existing lift door
Existing lift sill
Existing lift shaft
Existing lift pit ladder
Existing lift pit floor
Existing lift pit wall
Existing lift pit slab
Existing lift pit beam
Existing lift pit column
Existing lift pit footing
Existing lift pit foundation
Existing lift pit drainage
Existing lift pit sump
Existing lift pit pump
Existing lift pit motor
Existing lift pit brake
Existing lift pit governor
Existing lift pit cable
Existing lift pit guide rail
Existing lift pit door
Existing lift pit sill
Existing lift pit



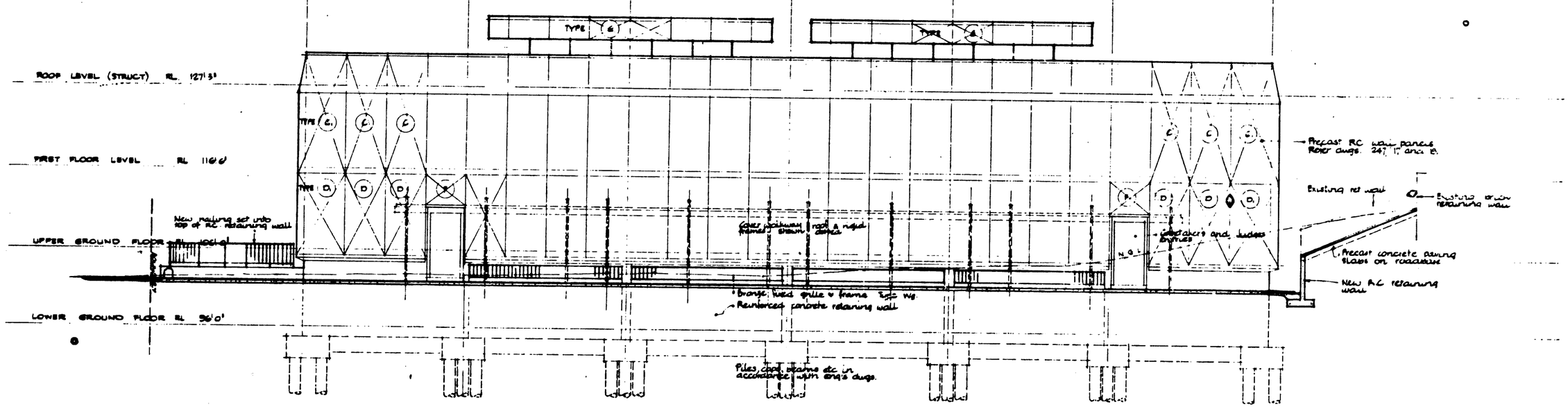
EASTERN ELEVATION



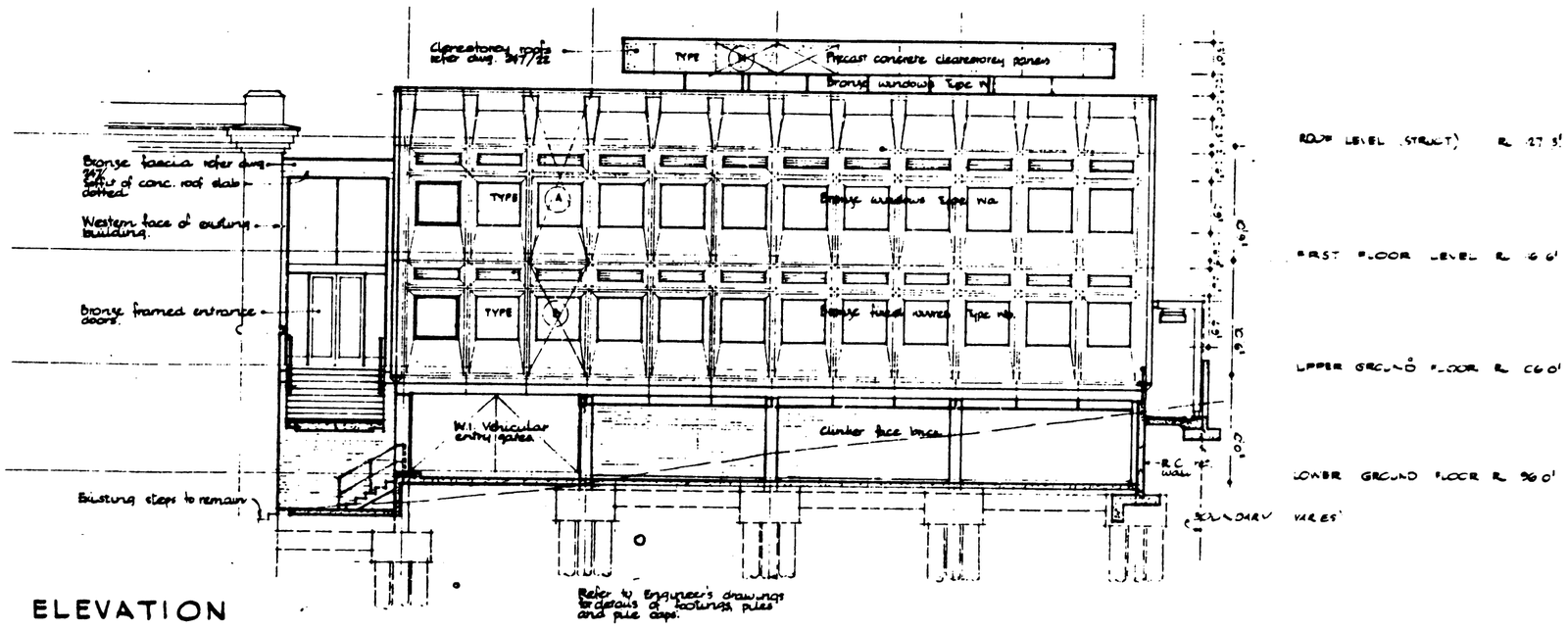
SOUTHERN ELEVATION
(PRECAST PANELS REPETITION OF NORTH WALL)



SECTION G-G



WESTERN ELEVATION



NORTHERN ELEVATION

NEW SOUTH WALES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
R. A JOHNSON · DIRECTOR

1964

DESIGN BY GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT
DESIGN OFFICE

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

WORKING DRAWINGS BY
WHITEHEAD & PAYNE ARCHITECTS
29 HARBOUR VIEW CRESENT
NORTH SYDNEY 92-7175

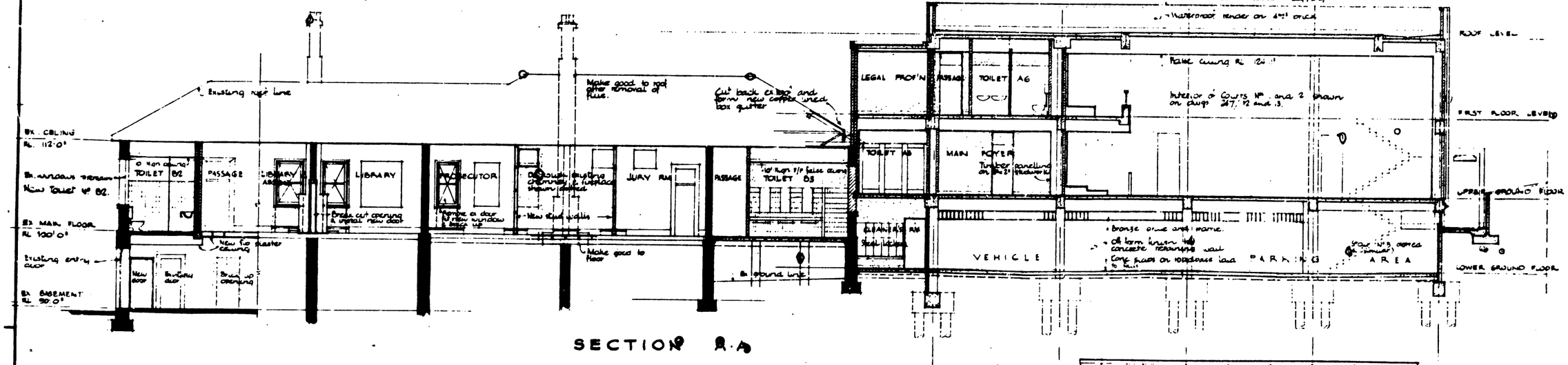
NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

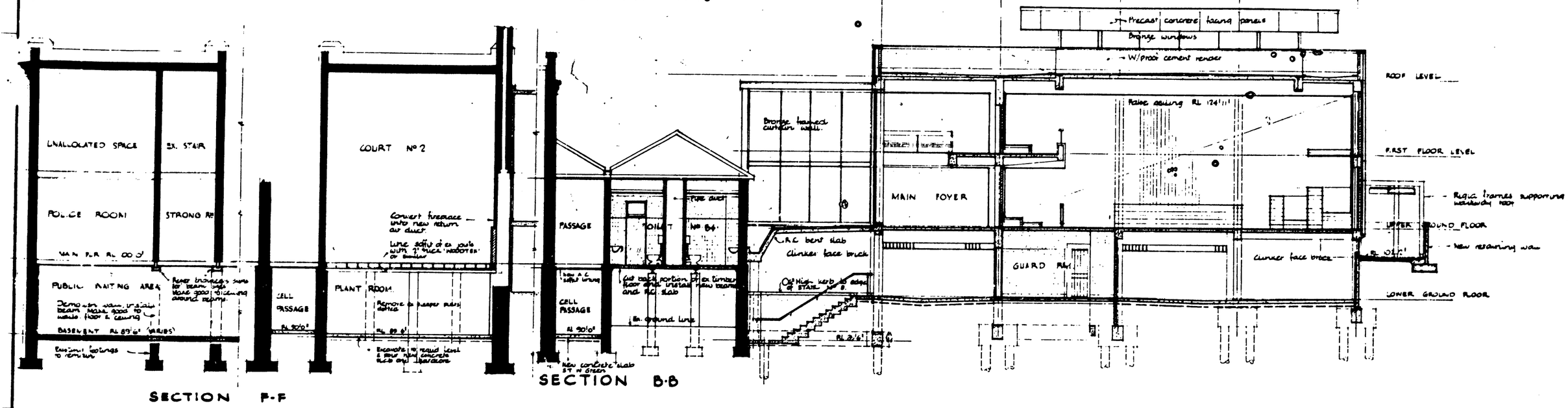
ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS

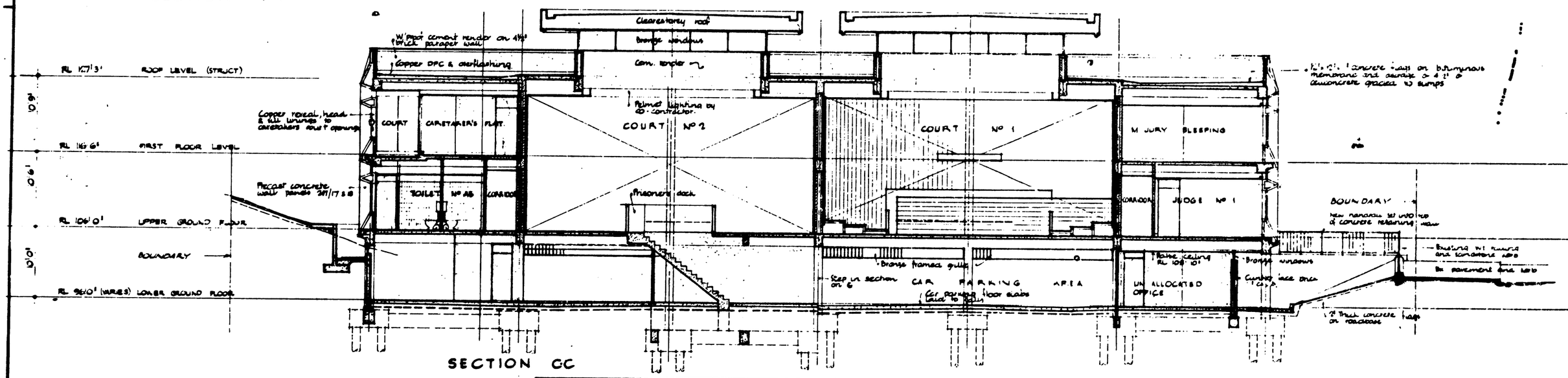
ELEVATIONS.

SCALE : 1/8" = 1'0"

DRAWING NUMBER 247/5
PLAN ROOM No PC 386/49
SERIES No 5/46
CONTRACT NUMBER







NEW SOUTH WALES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
R. A. JOHNSON - DIRECTOR

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

DESIGN BY GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT — DESIGN OFFICE

WORKING DRAWINGS BY WHITEHEAD & PAYNE - ARCHITECTS 29 HARBOUR VIEW CRESCENT NORTH SYDNEY

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS

WORKING DRAWING SECTIONS A-A TO E-E

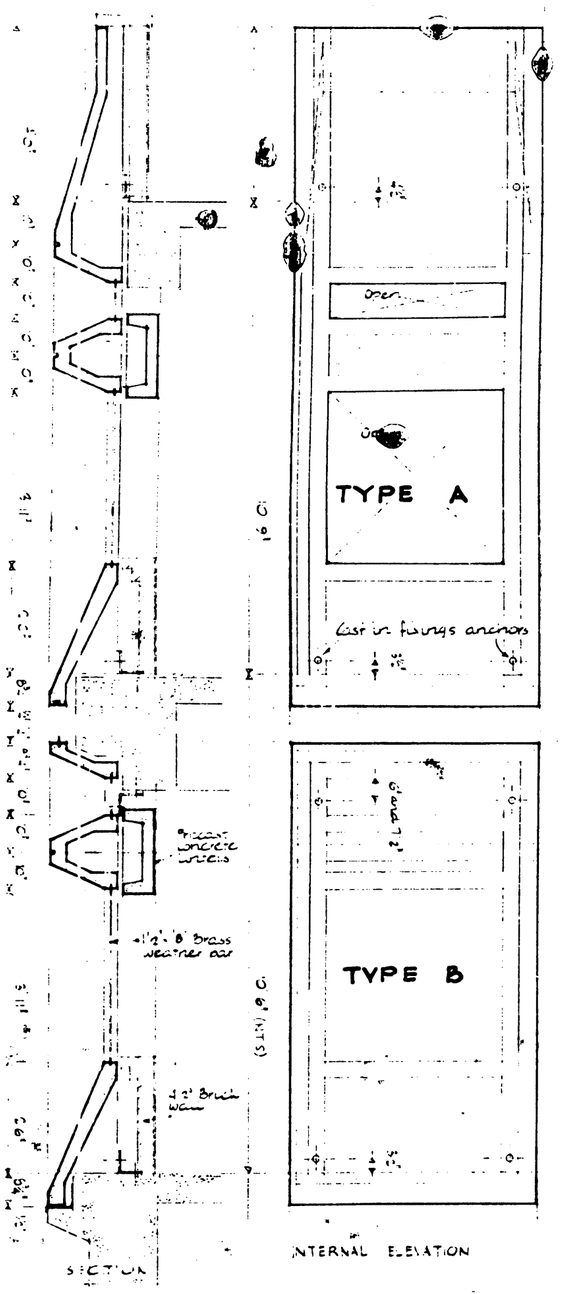
SCALE 1/8" = 1'0"

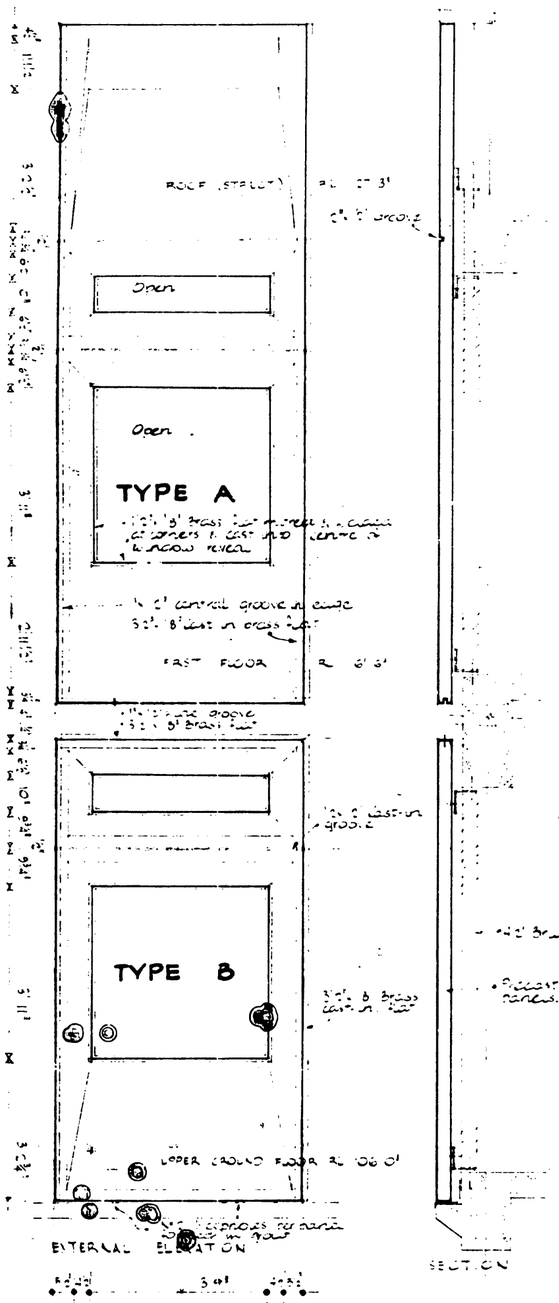
DRAWING NUMBER 247/6 PC 386/50

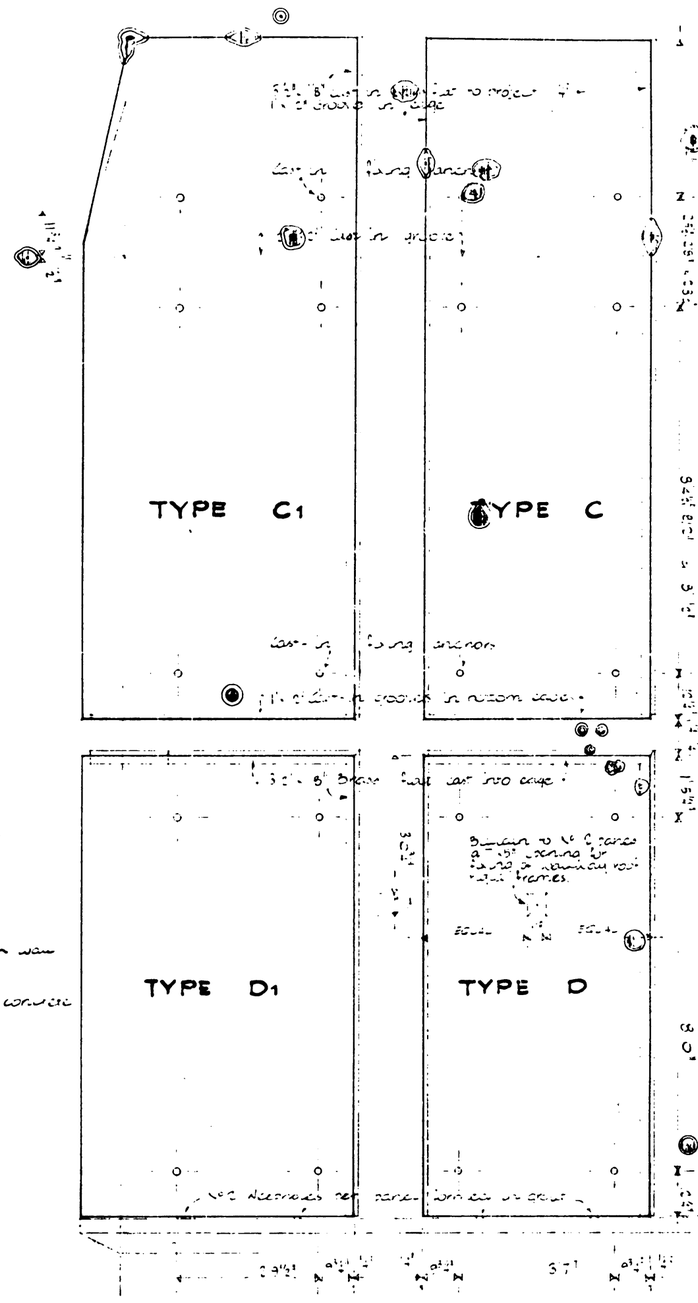
REVISED DRG. NO. 6/46

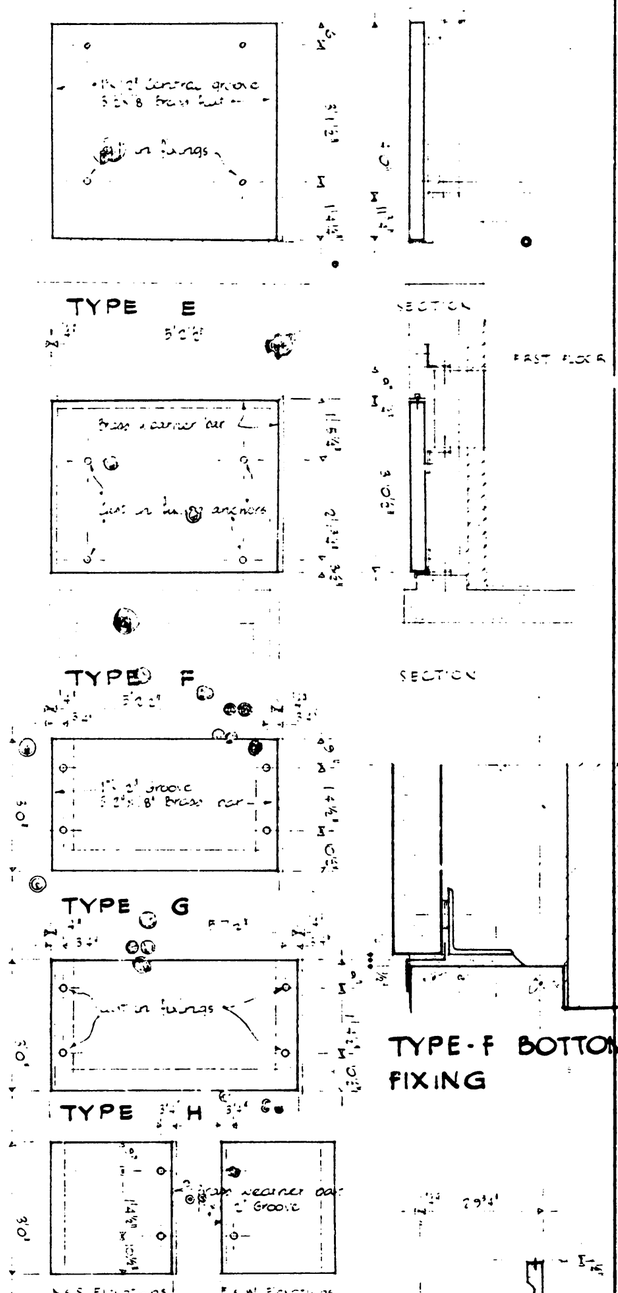
CONTRACT NUMBER

1964





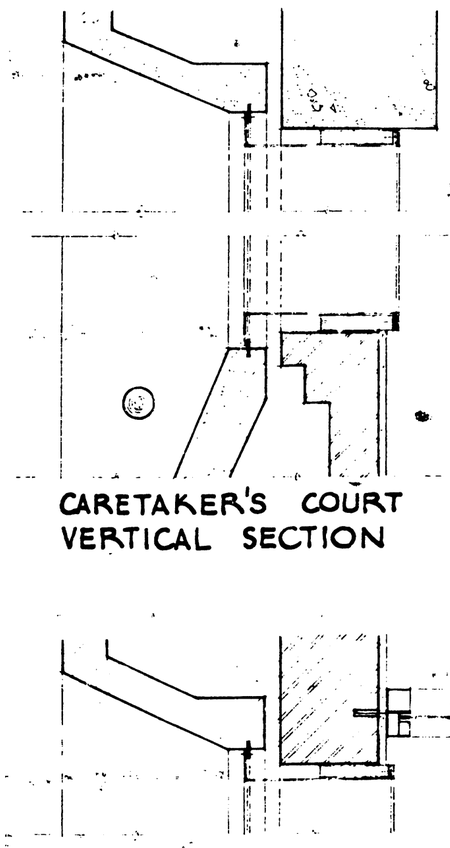


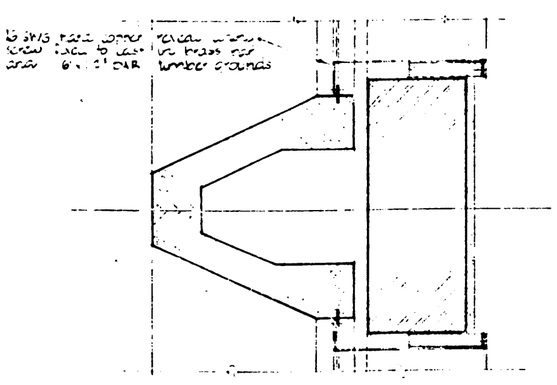


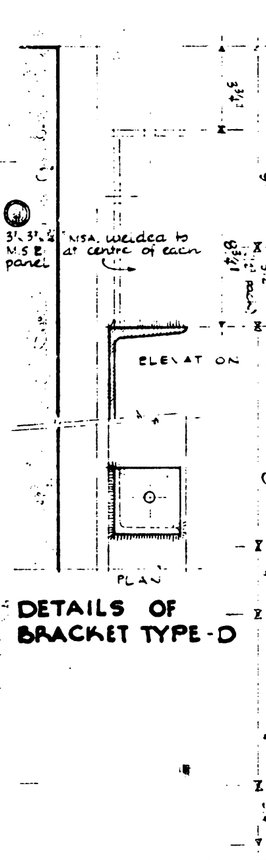
NOTE:

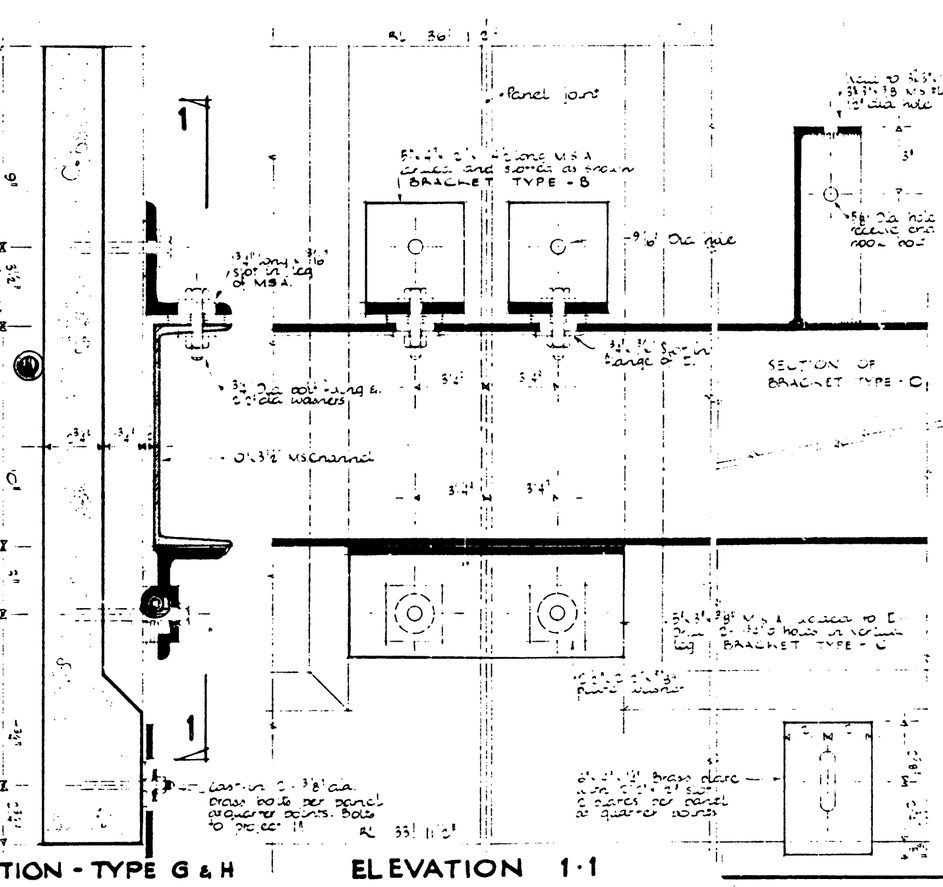
* ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED ON JOB BEFORE FABRICATION COMMENCES.

THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH DETAIL DRAWING 247/18.





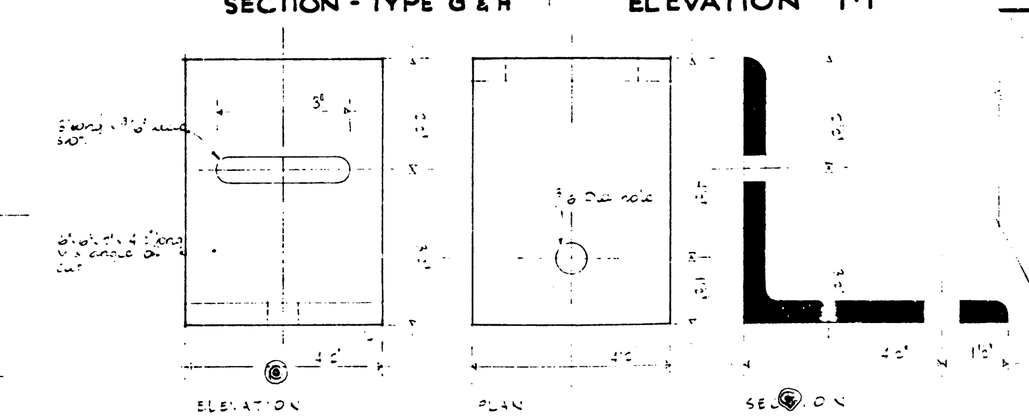


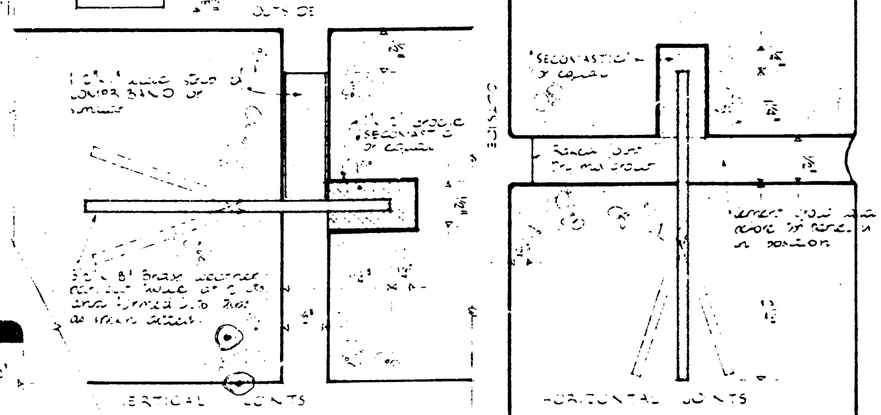


LINTELS

SCHEDULE - PRECAST. CONCRETE UNITS.

TYPE	LOCATION	Nº	REMARKS.
A	N & S WALLS 1st FLR - PARAPET	24	
B	N & S WALLS Gnd - First Flr.	24	
C	E & W WALLS	24	
D	E & W WALLS	22	Nº 12 TO MAKE A PAIR MISSING
C1	E & W WALLS	4	
D1	E & W WALLS	4	
E	East WALL	20	
F	W. WALL	2	
G	Clearstorey roof	24	
H	" "	28	
LINTELS	N & S WALLS.	48	
Clearstorey corners.		8	





NEW SOUTH WALES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
R.A. JOHNSON - DIRECTOR

DESIGN BY GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT
DESIGN OFFICE

E.H. Armitage
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

WORKING DRAWINGS BY
ARCHITECT & PAINE, ARCHITECT
CO-ARBOR VEIN CRESCENT
NORTH SYDNEY

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS

SCHEDULE & DETAILS OF PRE-CAST PANELS.

SCALE:

DRAWING NUMBER 247/17

WORKS NUMBER 17/46

PK386/1964

1964

SECTION · PARAPET PANELS NORTH & SOUTH FACADES

PLAN AT 'Y'

PLAN AT 'X' (TYPICAL CORNER).

SECTION · TOP OF PANELS EAST ELEV'N FOR EXTENT OF LINK.

SECTION · BOTTOM OF PANELS EAST ELEVATION FOR EXTENT OF LINK.

SECTION · PARAPET PANELS EAST & WEST FACADES, EXCEPT WHERE 'LINK' ADJOINS.

NOTE:
UPPER PART OF PARAPET PANEL CANTILEVERS BEYOND THE MAIN

PLAN · TYPICAL CORNER JUNCTION AT FIRST FLR. LEVEL.

SECTION · JUNCTION OF TYPE 'C' & 'D' PANELS AT FIRST FLOOR LEVEL.
(JUNCTION C1 & D1 SIMILAR)

SECTION · APERTURES FOR CONNECTIONS WALKWAY FRAMES.

PLAN · JUNCTION TYPE "D" PANELS TO COL. C29
JUNCTIONS TO COL C33 & CONC JAMBS SIMILAR.

VERTICAL SECTION NTH. & SOUTH FACADES.

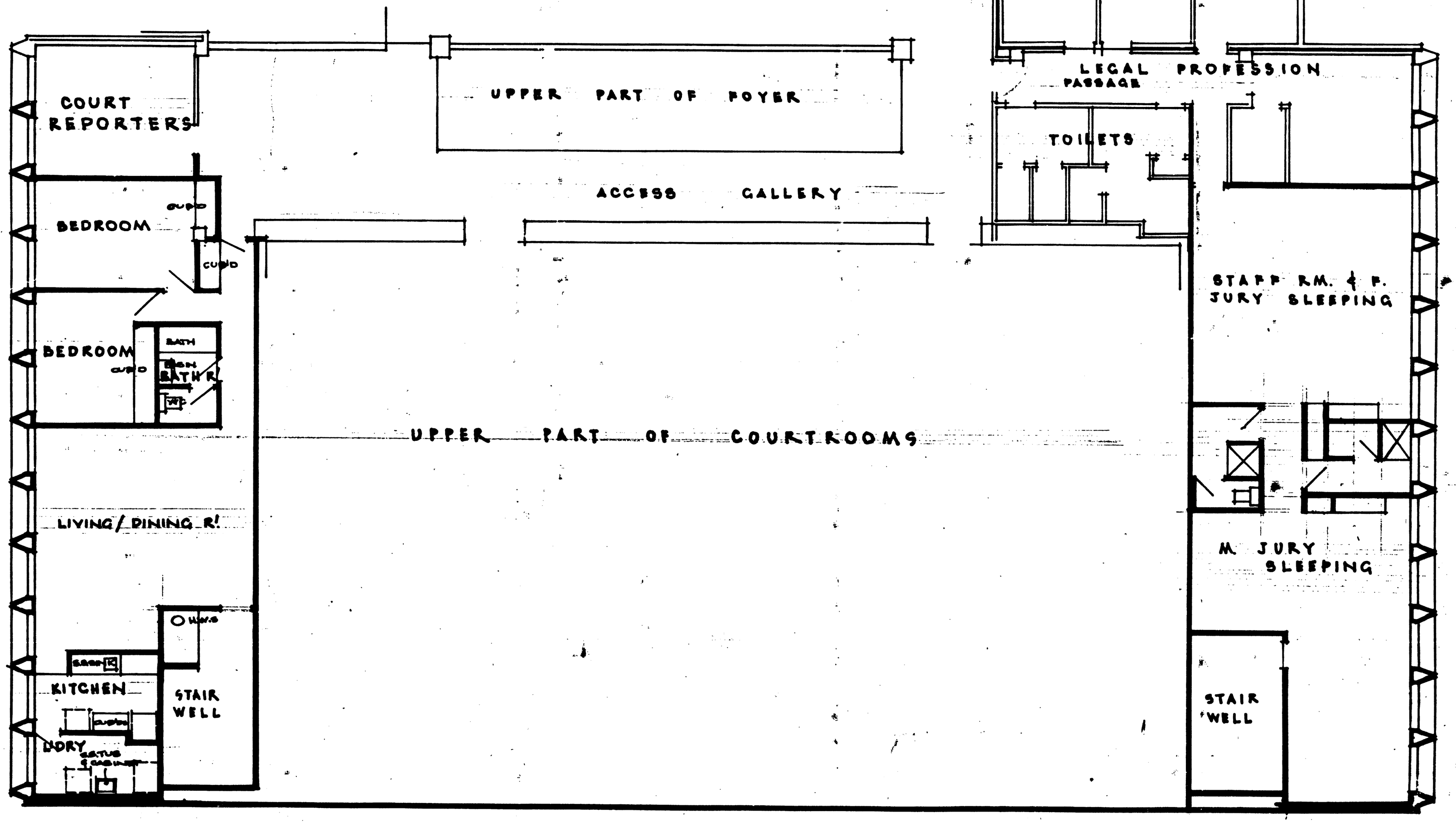
PLAN DETAIL NORTH EAST CORNER & RETURN
UPPER GROUND LEVEL

PLAN DETAIL TYPICAL MULLION JOINT (NTH & STH)
UPPER GROUND LEVEL (FIRST FLOOR SIMILAR)

VERTICAL SECTION EAST & WEST FACADES.

NOTES:
1 DO NOT SCALE DIMENSIONS OFF THIS DWG
2 READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH DWG 247/17, WORKING DWGS & SPECIFICATION DETAILS.
3 ALL CONCRETE (U.N.O.) TO BE 25000 PSI MINIMUM STRENGTH AT 28 DAYS AS PER SPECIFICATION
4 TOLERANCE ALLOWED FOR ALL CONCRETE WORK AS PER SPECIFICATION
5 ALL RESTRAINT BOLTS, BRACKETS AND SHIMS TO BE HOT DIP GALVANISED
6 ALL PRECAST CONCRETE PANELS TO BE FINISHED AS PER SPECIFICATION
7 CONTRACTOR TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING ANY PRECAST CONCRETE WORK
8 SHOP DRAWINGS TO BE PREPARED FOR ALL PRECAST CONCRETE PANELS AND SUBMITTED TO THE SUPERINTENDING ARCHITECT FOR APPROVAL

NEW COURTHOUSE
ALTERATIONS & ADDITIONS
DETAILS OF PRE-CAST CLADDING PANELS
SCALE AS SHOWN
DRAWING NUMBER 247/18 PLAN REV NUMBER
WORKS NO 18/46 DC 386/62
DESIGN BY GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S OFFICE
WORKING DRAWINGS BY GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S OFFICE
NEWCASTLE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
R.A. JOHNSON DIRECTOR
1964



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE - PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1" = 1'-0"

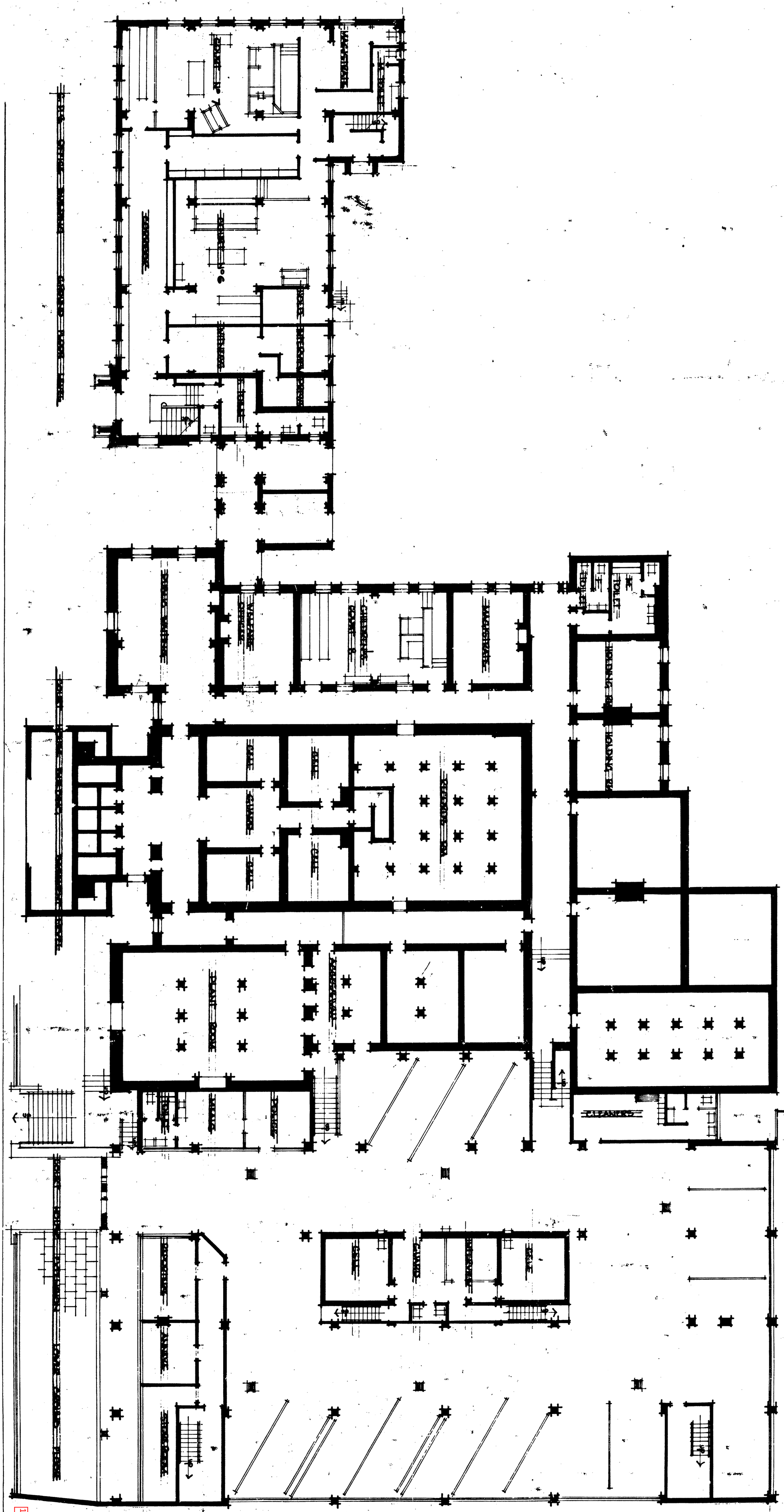
8

1965

C.S. 10/65

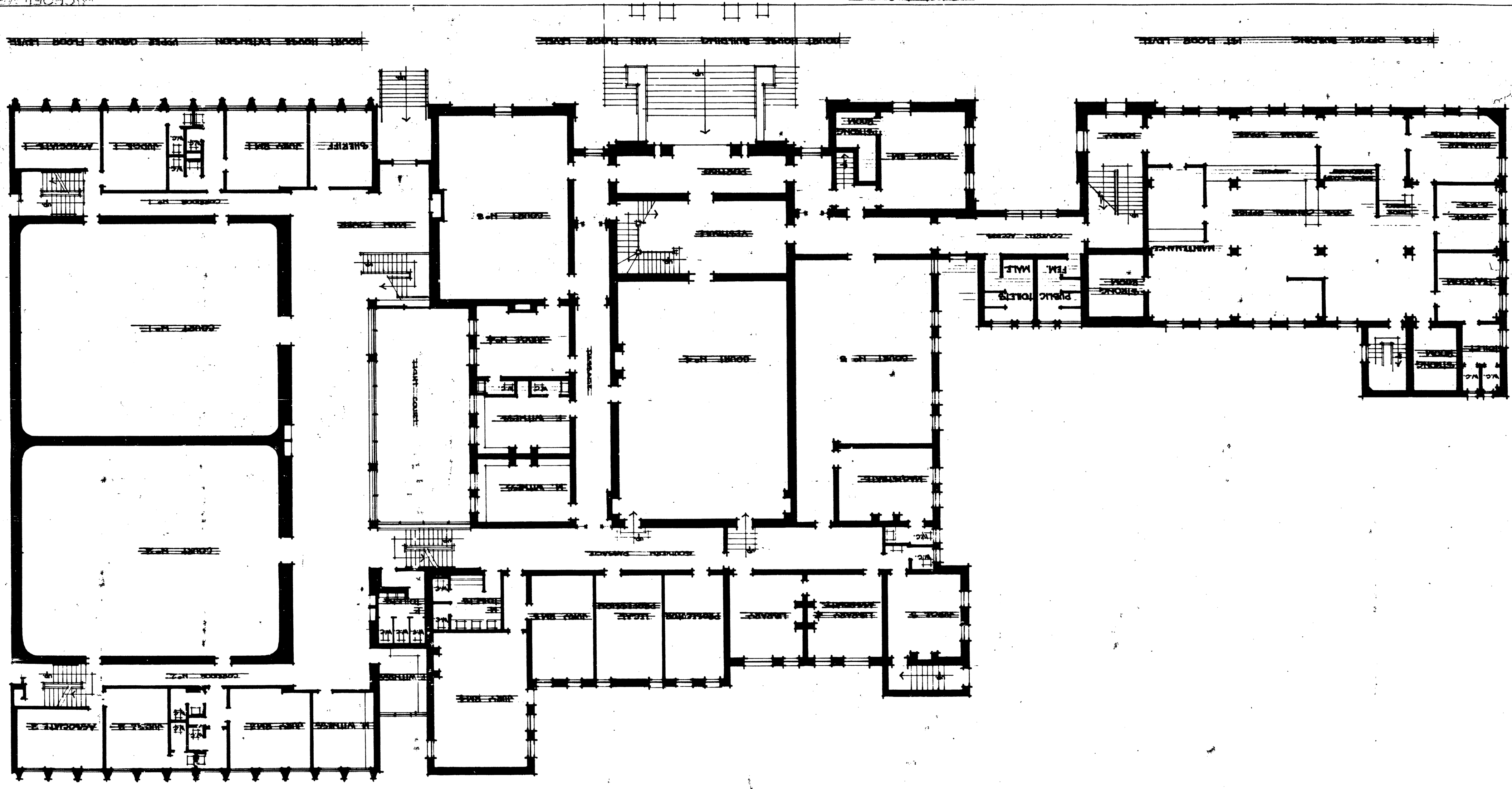
PC 386/77

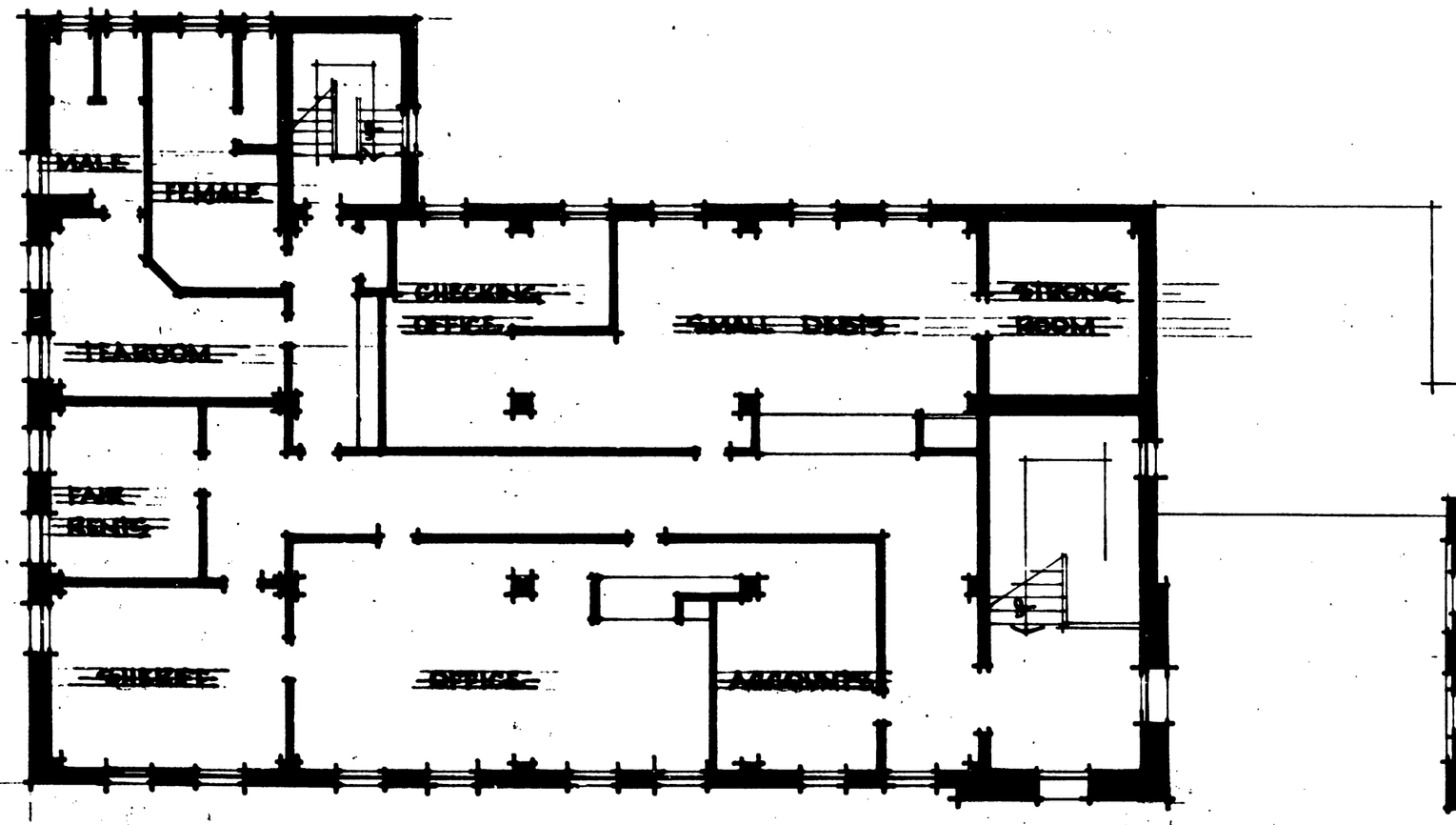
(6)



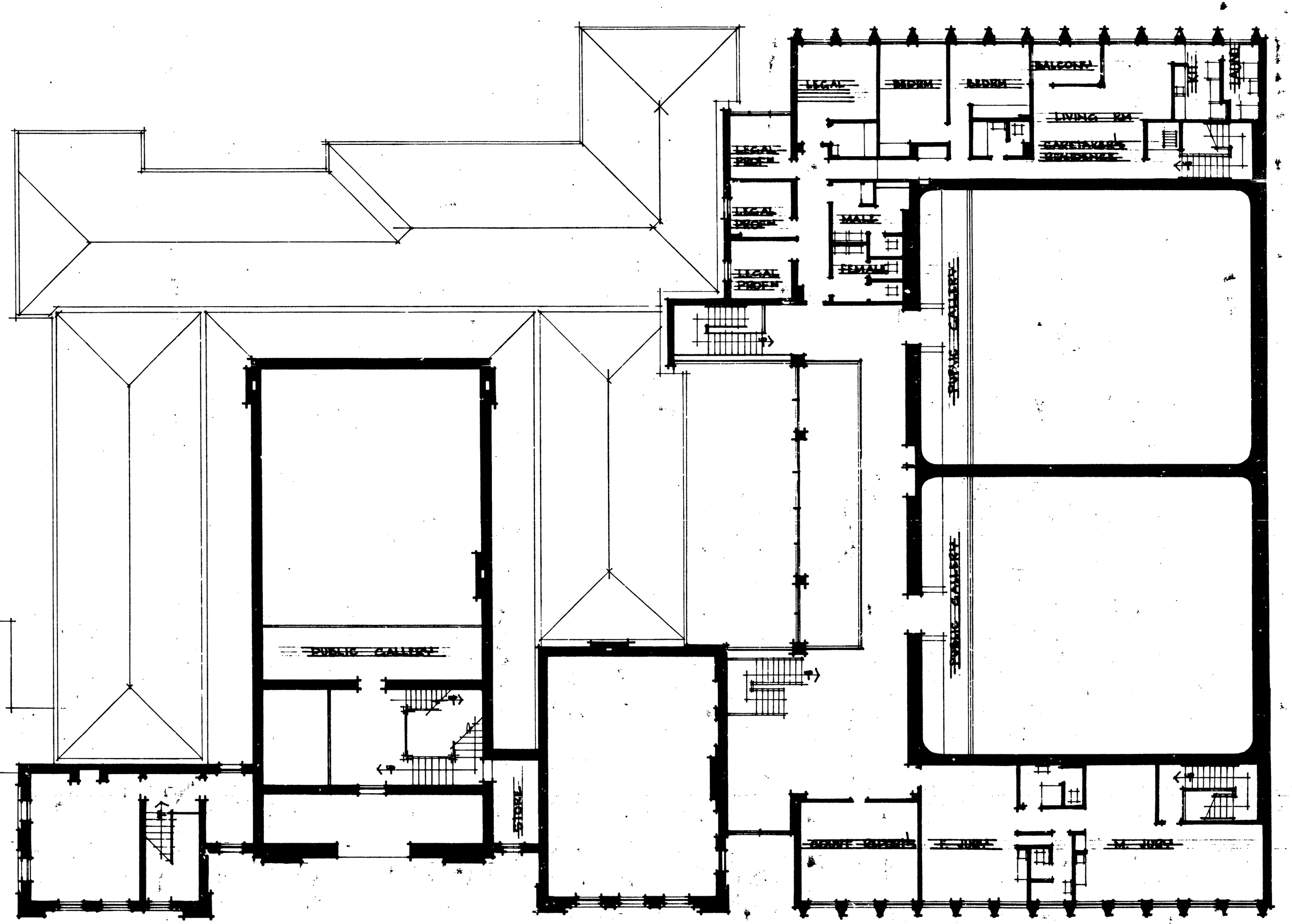
1968

1968





P.P.S. OFFICE BUILDING 2ND FLOOR LEVEL



COURT HOUSE BUILDING 1ST FLOOR LEVEL

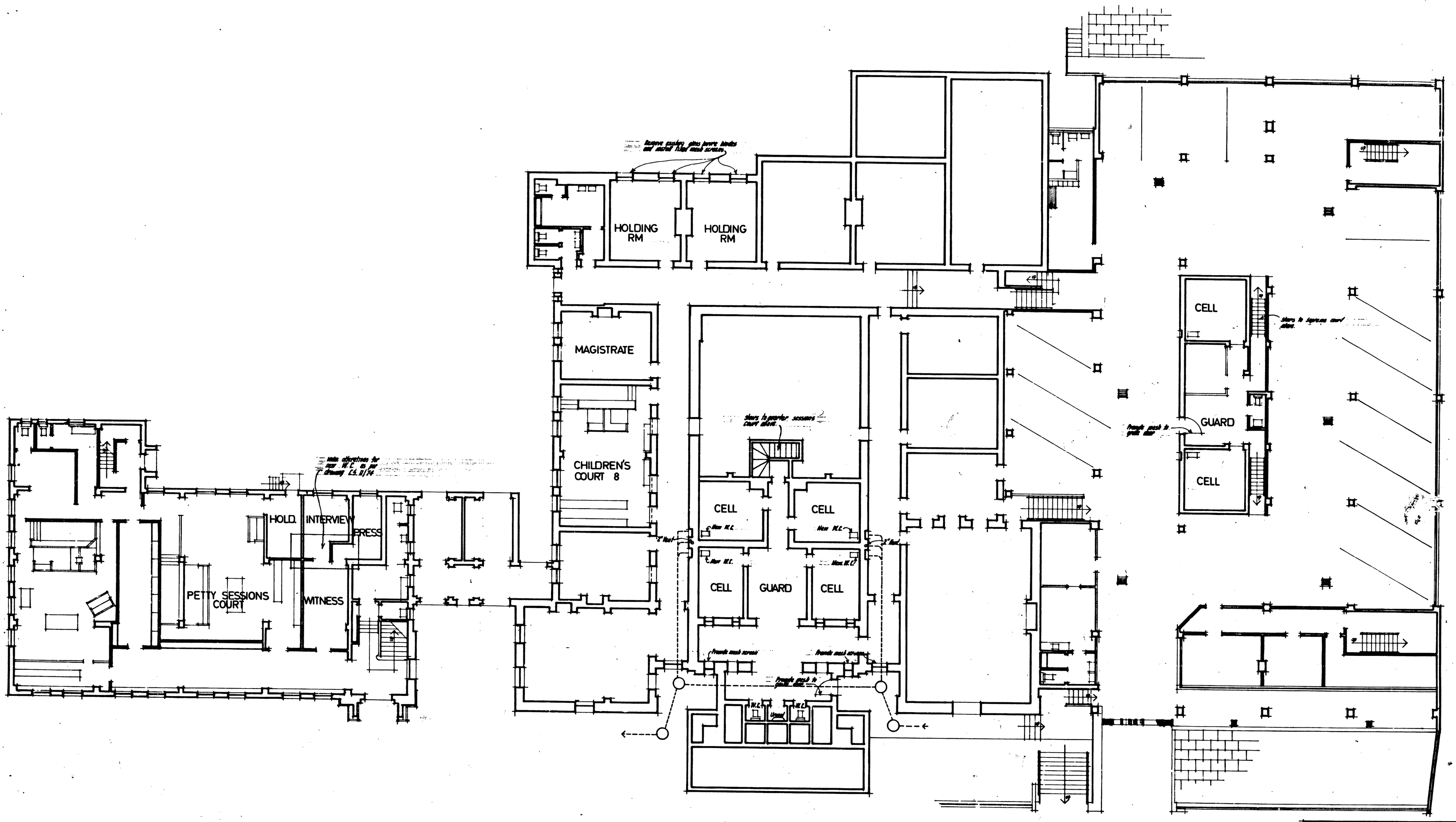
COURT HOUSE EXTENSION 1ST FLOOR LEVEL

1968
MICROFILMED

NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE
FLOOR PLANS EXISTING MAY 1968
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NEWCASTLE, CLASS C.P. OFFICE, ARCHITECT'S BRANCH
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0" DRAWN JULY 1968.

SHEET No.
OF SHEETS
DRAWING No.
C.S. 15.68

PC386/159



C.P.S. OFFICE BUILDING - GROUND FLOOR LEVEL

COURT HOUSE BUILDING - BASEMENT LEVEL

COURT HOUSE EXTENSION
LOWER GROUND FLOOR

B. R. WEBBER
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT
J. C. HUMPHREY
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
NEW SOUTH WALES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Government Architects Branch Newcastle

Scale: 1 inch equals 8 feet | Sept. 74

NEWCASTLE
COURT HOUSE

Additional W.C's & security improvements shown: P. Ross

CS 12/74

1974

PC398/163

EXISTING MORGUE

BLOCK A
EXISTING 1947
COURTHOUSE
REFER

BLOCK B
NEW ADDITION
REFER

BLOCK C
EXISTING 1890
COURTHOUSE

CARPARK
ASPHALTIC CONC. THROUGHOUT (REMOVE EXIST. CONC. PAVING)

DRIVEWAY
(EXISTING CONCRETE SLAB)

LIGHTWELL LANDSCAPED AREA
REFER

LANDSCAPED AREA
REFER

NEWCASTLE POLICE STATION
(UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON ADJACENT SITE)

EXISTING HOARDING BY POLICE STATION CONTRACTOR

COURTHOUSE BOUNDARY

EXTENT OF NEW POLICE STATION

EXISTING BRICK RETAINING WALL

EXISTING CONCRETE PATHWAY

EXISTING RETAINING WALL

BOUNDARY

EXIST. KERB - GRADE APPROX 1:8

EXIST. SECURITY SCREEN

EXTENT OF CONTRACTORS SITE

EXIST. CARPARK.

EXISTING GRATE DRAIN RETAINED

EXTENT OF ASPHALTIC CONCRETE (FINISH FLUSH AGAINST EXIST. FINISH)

EXIST. RETAINING WALL

PRECAST CONCRETE CRIB WALL.

EXIST. FINISH RETAINED

NEW ASPHALTIC CONC TO MAKE GOOD CARPARK REMOVAL (FINISH FLUSH AGAINST EXIST. GRATE DRAIN)

TEMPORARY MORGUE CAR PARKING AREA (DOTTED AREA) TO BE REMOVED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF ADJACENT LANDSCAPED AREA (STAGE 3)

EXIST. STEPS RETAINED

EXTENT OF EXIST. BUILDING BLOCK C.

240 THICK BRICK KERB

DEMOLISH EXIST. K.G. & STAIRS

NOTE:
LANDSCAPED AREA (TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN STAGE 3 AFTER REMOVAL OF ADJACENT MORGUE CAR PARKING SPACES)

240 THICK R.C. RETAINING WALL

EXISTING TELECOM PIT

EXTENT OF CONTRACTORS SITE

EXTENT OF EXIST. BUILDING

END OF RETAINING WALL

EXIST. GROUND RETAINED

240 WIDE BRICK PAVING TO STEP UP

SUMP AS PER HYDR. ENG. DETAIL

END OF RETAINING WALL

STEP UP

CONC. PED. WALKWAY

EXTENT OF CONC. SLAB

FALL SLAB

NEW R.C. COLUMNS

450 W. CONC. SPOON DRAIN

450 MIN. WIDTH DISH DRAIN FORMED IN ASPHALTIC CONC. - FALL TO SUMP

LINE OF NEW ADDITION BLOCK B OVER

MAKE GOOD EXIST. CONC. DRIVEWAY AGAINST ASPHALTIC CONC. CARPARK

EXTENT OF ASPHALTIC CONC.

PIT NO 1 BY CONTRACTOR AS PER ELECT. & ELEC. ENG. DETAILS

LINE OF NEW ADDITION BLOCK B OVER (DOTTED)

PIT NO 2 BY CONTRACTOR AS PER ELECT. & ELEC. ENG. DETAILS

PIT NO 3 BY CONTRACTOR AS PER ELEC. DETAILS

EXTENT OF CONC. SLAB

NEW BRICK RETAINING WALL TO MATCH EXTNG

DEMOLISH EX. RETAINING WALL

EXTENT OF STRUCTURAL R.C. SLAB.

MAKE GOOD EXISTING CONCRETE PATHWAY

NEW R.C. COLUMNS

CONCRETE PED. WALKWAY

FINISH ASPHALTIC CONCRETE FLUSH AGAINST CONC. PED WALKWAY.

EXTENT OF NEW ADDITION BLOCK B.

BRICKWORK VENT SHAFTS REFER
(CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM LOCATION ON SITE)

EXTENT OF NEW ADDITION BLOCK B

DEMOLISH EXIST. BRICK RETAINING WALL

DEMOLISH EXIST FLOWER BOX

DEMOLISH EXIST. BRICK RETAINING WALL

NEW R.C. STEPS

DEMOLISH SECTION OF EXTNG. RETNG. WALL

EXTENT OF EXISTING BUILDING BLOCK A

BRICKWORK VENT SHAFTS REFER
(CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM LOCATION ON SITE)

DEMOLISH EXISTING ENTRY CAUSEWAY

ENTRY

EXTENT OF EXISTING BUILDING BLOCK C

EXISTING STAIRS

EXTENT OF BRICK PAVING

NEW STAIRS

BRICK PAVING

REMOVE EXISTING CONCRETE

EXISTING ENTRY STAIRS

BRICK PAVING

BRICK PAVING

BRICK PAVING

LANDSCAPED AREA
REFER

DEMOLISH EXIST. STAIRS

DISMANTLE AND RELOCATE SECTION OF EXTNG. FENCE

RELOCATED C.I. FENCE NEW CONCRETE BASE TO MATCH EXISTING.

LIGHT FITTING

BOLLARD TYPE LIGHT FITTING AS PER ELECT. ENG. DETAILS

LANDSCAPED AREA
REFER

LIGHT FITTING

EXIST. BENCH MARK STATION R.L. 22.735

SLEEPER WALL
REFER

DEMOLISH EXIST. STAIRS.

BOLLARD TYPE LIGHT FITTING AS PER ELECT. ENG. DETAILS

NEW BRICK RETAINING WALL TO MATCH EXISTING

MAKE GOOD EXISTING CONC. DRIVEWAY

EXISTING CONCRETE PEDESTAL RETAINED

EXTENT OF BRICK PAVING

PIT NO 5 SUPPLIED & INSTALLED BY TELECOM

EXISTING C.I. FENCE AND CONCRETE BASE.

CONCRETE PEDESTALS RELOCATED AS SHOWN

F.P. BOOSTER VALVE

NEW LOCATION OF EXISTING CONC. PEDESTALS

EXISTING C.I. FENCE AND CONCRETE BASE.

EXISTING CONC. PEDESTALS RETAINED

NEW BRICK PAVING TO EXISTING FOOTPATH BY CONTRACTOR (REFER SPEC)

EXTENT OF NEW PAVING TO FOOTPATH

EXISTING DRINKING FOUNTAIN RETAINED

NEW TREES REFER

EXISTING PARKING METERS RETAINED

PARKING METERS

EXIST. GULLY

LINE OF KERB.

EXTENT OF BRICK PAVING TO FOOTPATH

CHURCH STREET

NORTH

NOTE:
BOUNDARY ALSO DENOTES EXTENT OF CONTRACTORS SITE UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE (VIZ. AS PER ABOVE)

BRICK PAVING TO EXISTING FOOTPATH BY CONTRACTOR (REFER SPECIFICATION)

KEY:

- EXISTING LEVEL
- NEW LEVEL
- CONTRACTOR'S SITE
- SITE BOUNDARY

NOTE: CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT ALL EXCAVATIONS & EXISTING SERVICES AS REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION OF CABLES ETC. REFER ELECT. ENG. DRAWINGS FOR LAYOUT & EXTENT OF WORK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
NEW SOUTH WALES
W.K. PILZ DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

18/1/79
J.W. THOMSON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS

SITE PLAN - SITEWORKS

PLAN ROOM NUMBER PC 386/408

NUMBER IN SET 41

SHEET NUMBER A2

SCALE 1:100

1979

ROLL 735

X100 000 X105 075 X110 175 X115 275 X120 350 X123 985 X128 880

EXISTING MORGUE

BLOCK A
EXISTING 1947
COURTHOUSE

BLOCK C
EXISTING 1890
COURTHOUSE

Y126 365
Y118 265
Y111 865
Y107 900
Y103 935
Y100 000

REMOVE BRICKWK FOR NEW DOOR OPENING.
REMOVE SECTION OF FIRST WALL TO INSTAL NEW LINTOLS & SUPPORT BEAM.
DEMOLISH EXIST. FLAT SLAB OVER THIS AREA
REMOVE BRK WK OUTPUT & BLADES
REMOVE END OF TREADS & TIMBER CARTING FROM BRK WK EXTENSION
REMOVE DOOR
REMOVE TIMBER FLOOR ONLY IN THIS AREA
REMOVE TIMBER FRAMED WINDOWS ONLY LEAVE OPENING INTACT
NOTE REMOVE ALL EXIST. CLASSROOM FITTINGS
REMOVE TIMBER WALLS & DOORS
REMOVE TIMBER FRAMED WINDOWS & ADJACENT WALL TO FORM NEW OPENINGS
REMOVE BRK WK (EXT SKIN ONLY) ABOVE 2150
REMOVE R.C. STEPS & LANDING
REMOVE BRK WALLS ABOVE RL 2252 ONLY
NEW DOOR & WINDOW OPENING REMOVE BRICK WORK TO SILL HEIGHT FOR NEW WINDOW
REMOVE WALL FOR NEW OPENING
EDGE OF EXIST SLAB
NEW OPENING IN EXIST. WALL
REMOVE TIMBER WALLS & DOORS
REMOVE STEPS & HANDRAILS
REMOVE TIMBER FRAMED WINDOWS & ADJACENT WALL TO FORM NEW OPENINGS
REMOVE END OF TREADS
REMOVE DOORS
REMOVE STONE PLINTH & PORCH
EDGE OF SLAB
DEMOLISH EXIST. LINTOLS INCL BRK PIER SUPPORTS
REMOVE EXIST. TIMBER MOULDINGS FROM WALLS IN THIS AREA ONLY (UP TO RL 2252)
REMOVE DOORS & FRAMES
REMOVE WINDOWS
REMOVE EXIST. WINDOW TO FORM NEW DOORWAY
REMOVE WINDOW
REMOVE EXISTING BRICKWORK FOR NEW DOOR OPENINGS
REMOVE EXISTING BRICKWORK FOR NEW BEAM SUPPORT
PROVIDE ADEQUATE TEMPORARY SUPPORT FOR EXIST. FLOOR & BEAM OVER.
REFER TO ENG DWG A6-25
REMOVE EXISTING DOOR & FRAME & STORE FOR FUTURE USE.
REMOVE BRK WK (EXT SKIN ONLY) ABOVE RL 2252
REMOVE DOORS & FITTINGS
REMOVE BRK WK WALLS
REMOVE DOOR
REMOVE DOOR FITTINGS & ADJACENT WALL TO SUIT NEW OPENINGS
REMOVE EXIST. TIMBER MOULDINGS FROM FACE OF BRK WK IN THIS AREA ONLY (UP TO RL 2252)
REMOVE BRK WK WALL
REMOVE BRK WK WALL
2500
1800
500
1800
1800
2300
1800
500
500

NOTE REFER SPECIFICATION & STAGING DWG ST1 NO 1 FOR STAGING OF DEMOLITION

NORTH

AMENDMENTS
1 NEW DOOR OPENINGS ADDED TO BLOCK C.
2 INTERNAL WALL TO COURT 6 REMOVED.
3 DOOR OPENING & WINDOW OPENING TO SOUTH WALL BLOCK C ADDED
4 DOOR TO BLOCK C REMOVED FOR STORAGE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
NEW SOUTH WALES
W.K. PILZ DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS
1980 AMENDMENTS

BLOCK A&C LEVEL 1 DEMOLITION PLAN

PLAN ROOM NUMBER Pc 386/409A

NUMBER IN AMENDED SET 27

SHEET NUMBER A-A3

SCALE 1:100

1979

MICROFILMED

X100 900 X105 075 X110 175 X115 275 X120 350 X123 985 X128 880

Y126 365 Y118 265 Y111 865 Y107 900 Y103 935 Y100 000

JUSTICE CHAMBER

REMOVE DOOR

REMOVE WINDOW & FORM NEW OPENING

RELOCATE DOOR ARCHITRAVES & FANLIGHT TO COURT 6.

250 1800

REMOVE DOOR & HINGES

REMOVE PART OF WALLS

REMOVE EXIST. PANELLED MOULDING FROM FACADE OVER THE NEW DOOR ONLY (LEVEL 1 TO LEVEL 2) 25 732

REMOVE EXIST BRICK WORK FOR NEW STAIR.

RELOCATE WINDOW

REMOVE EXISTING BRICKWORK FOR NEW DOOR OPENINGS.

REMOVE EXISTING FLOOR FOR NEW STAIR & PROVIDE ADEQUATE TEMPORAY SUPPORT. REFER A/42

REMOVE EXISTING WALLS & TIMBER STAIR TO DIAG SHOWN DOTTED.

APPROXIMATE POSITION OF EXISTING POSTS

REMOVE SECTION OF EXIST. WALL TO INSERT NEW LANDING SUPPORT BEAM

REMOVE DOORS & FITTINGS

REMOVE BRK WK WALLS

REMOVE TIMBER RAILING FROM EXT WK BALUSTRADE

REMOVE BRK WK WALL & WINDOWS

EDGE OF SLAB

REMOVE DOOR

REMOVE BRK WK WALL

REMOVE TEMPORARY BRICK EXIST WALL TO FORM NEW OPENINGS

REMOVE BRK WK WALL

DEMOLISH BRK UNWANT INCLUDING FITTINGS & FITTINGS

REMOVE TIMBER WALLS

REMOVE TEMPORARY WALL FROM EXIST OPENINGS

LINE OF EXIST. FLAT UNDER

EDGE OF EXIST TIMBER FLOORING

REMOVE TIMBER BROKEN WINDOWS LEAVE OPENING INTACT

REMOVE TIMBER WALLS

REMOVE TIMBER RAILING FROM EXT WK BALUSTRADE

REMOVE EXIST PANELLED MOULDING FROM FACADE OVER THE NEW DOOR ONLY (LEVEL 1 TO LEVEL 2) 28 252

REMOVE FITTINGS

REMOVE BRK WK & FITTINGS

REMOVE DOOR & SECTION OF ADJAC EXT WALL

REMOVE TO FORM NEW OPENING

REMOVE WINDOWS

1800 1500 900 1350 700

REMOVE TIMBER BROKEN WINDOWS LEAVE OPENING INTACT

NOTE: REFER SPECIFICATION & STAGING DWG SH NO 1 FOR STAGING OF DEMOLITION

NORTH

1979

MICROFILMED

AMENDMENTS

1 DOOR OPENINGS ADDED TO BLOCK C

2 FLOOR & WALLS REMOVED FOR FUTURE STAIR TO BLOCK C.

3 DOOR TO JUSTICE CHAMBER RELOCATED TO LEVEL 1.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
NEW SOUTH WALES
W.K. PILZ DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

18/11/79

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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS
1980 AMENDMENTS

BLOCK A&C LEVEL 2 DEMOLITION PLAN

PLAN ROOM NUMBER PC 386/410 A

NUMBER IN AMENDED SET 27

SHEET NUMBER AA4

SCALE 1:100

X100 000
X105 075
X110 175
X115 275
X120 350
X123 985
X128 380

EXISTING MORGUE

Y126 365

EAVES LINE

LINE OF WALL UNDER

Y118 265

REMOVE TIMBER FENCING FROM BOT. OF BALUSTRADE

REMOVE DOORS & FITTINGS

REMOVE WALLS

REMOVE DOOR

REMOVE BRK WALL & WINDOWS

T.O.S. OF SLAB

REMOVE BRK WALLS

REMOVE TIMBER WALLS & FITTINGS

REMOVE TIMBER WALLS & DOORS

REMOVE TIMBER FRAMED WINDOWS ONLY LEAVE OPENING INTACT

REMOVE TIMBER WALLS & FITTINGS

1550

200

REMOVE DOOR & SECTION OF BRK WALL

REMOVE TIMBER FRAMED WINDOWS ONLY LEAVE OPENING INTACT

DEMOLISH LAUNDRY BELOW

REMOVE TIMBER CAPPING FROM TOP OF BALUSTRADE

LINE OF WALL UNDER

REMOVE SECTION OF ROOF

BLOCK C
EXISTING 1890
COURTHOUSE

Y111 865

Y107 900

Y103 935

Y100 000

NOTE: REFER SPECIFICATION & STAGING DWG S1.001 FOR STAGING OF DEMOLITION

NORTH

1979

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
NEW SOUTH WALES
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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS

BLOCK A&C
LEVEL 3 DEMOLITION PLAN

PLAN ROOM NUMBER Pc 386/411

NUMBER IN SET 41

SHEET NUMBER A5

SCALE 1:100

X100 000 | X105 075 | X110 175 | X115 275 | X120 350 | X123 985 | X128 880

EXISTING MORGUE

BLOCK B
NEW ADDITION

BLOCK C
EXISTING 1890
COURTHOUSE

A1·08 MAGISTRATE 2
A1·11 CORRIDOR
A1·07 MAGISTRATE
A1·06 PRESS
A1·01 PUBLIC WAITING
A1·02 STAIR LOBBY
A1·03 COURT 6
A1·04 COURT 7
A1·14 MECH PLANT RL 21705
A1·15 MALE W.C.
A1·16 AIR DUCT
A1·12 PASSAGE
A1·13 CLNR
STAIR No 2
STAIR No 1
EN-SUITE
STORE
C1·04 POLICE
C1·07 CELL 1
C1·08 CELL 2
C1·02 CORRIDOR
C1·05 INTERVIEW
C1·06 CORRIDOR
C1·03 COURT 8
C1·09 OFFICE
C1·01 PUBLIC WAITING
STAIR
STORE C10 A42

Y126 365
Y118 265
Y111 865
Y107 900
Y103 935
Y100 000

NOTE:
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE
STREET FLOOR LEVEL
THROUGHOUT BLOCK A LEVEL 1 IS
RL 22.380
& THROUGHOUT BLOCK C LEVEL 1 IS
RL 21.490

(FH) DENOTES FULL HEIGHT PARTITION REFER FINISHES SCHEDULE

DENOTES STEEL STUD PARTITION AS SPECIFIED

NORTH

5075 | 5100 | 5100 | 5075 | 3635 | 4875

6400 | 3965 | 3965 | 3935

AMENDMENTS
1 PARTITION LAYOUTS & ENSUITES ALTERED TO BLOCK A
2 EXTERNAL DOORS & WINDOWS ADDED TO SOUTH WALL OF BLOCK A.
3 COURT 8 ADDED TO BLOCK C
4 INTERVIEW ROOM ADDED TO BLOCK C INCLUDING DOOR OPENINGS & NEW BRICKWORK.
5 DOOR 46 RELOCATED FROM L2.
6 NEW TIMBER STAIR ADDED TO BLOCK C.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS

BLOCK A&C
LEVEL 1 FLOOR PLAN

PLAN ROOM NUMBER Pc 386/412 A

NUMBER IN AMENDED SET 27

SHEET NUMBER AA6

SCALE 1:100

1979

X100 000 X105 075 X110 175 X115 275 X120 350 X123 985 X128 680

Y126 365 Y118 265 Y111 865 Y107 900 Y103 935 Y100 000

EXISTING MORGUE

LINE OF EXIST MORGUE BELOW

BLOCK B
NEW ADDITION
REFER 1/14

EXTENT OF ADJACENT NEW ADDITION BLOCK B

EXTENT OF ADJACENT NEW ADDITION BLOCK B

A2·11 HYDR. DUCT

MALE STAFF W.C.

STAIR Nº 2

A2·08 STATIONERY STORE

A2·07 CORR. DOOR

A2·01 PETTY SESSIONS GENERAL OFFICE

A2·02 C.P.S

A2·03 CHAMBER MAGISTRATE

A2·04 PUBLIC WAITING

A2·05 STAIR LOBBY

STAIR Nº 1

A2·13

A2·12 HYDR. DUCT

ENSUITE

C2·02 CORRIDOR

ENSUITE

C2·06 MAGISTRATE

STAIR

C2·07 COURT 5

C2·01 CORRIDOR

EXISTING DIAS.

BLOCK C
EXISTING 1890
COURTHOUSE

NOTE:

UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE STRUCT. FLOOR LEVEL THROUGH-OUT BLOCK B LEVEL 2 IS RL 25732
STRUCT. FLOOR LEVEL THROUGH-OUT BLOCK C LEVEL 2 IS RL 26 680

FH DENOTES FULL HEIGHT PARTITION. REFER FINISHES SCHEDULE.

DENOTES STEEL STUD PARTITION AS SPECIFIED.

FH DENOTES FULL HEIGHT ONE WAY GLASS AS DETAILED.

NORTH

AMENDMENTS

1 INTERVIEW ROOM A2·09 DELETED.
2 A2·15 PARTITION LAYOUT ALTERED.
3 PETTY SESSIONS COUNTER ALTERED.
4 D2·02 # 208 RELOCATED TO BLOCK C.
5 GLASS SCREEN (ONE WAY) ADDED TO A2·02.
6 WRITING DESK RELOCATED # ALTERED
7 ACCESS GATE DELETED TO PUBLIC WAITING.
8 STAIR ADDED TO BLOCK C CORRIDOR.
9 NEW OPENINGS # DOORS ADDED TO C2·06.
10 DOOR OPENING C2·06 BRICKED UP # DOOR RELOCATED.
11 UPSTAND TO EXISTING DIAS C2·07 ALTERED.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS

BLOCK A & C LEVEL 2 FLOOR PLAN

PLAN ROOM NUMBER Pc 386/413A

NUMBER IN AMENDED SET 27

SHEET NUMBER AA7

SCALE 1:100

1979

AMENDMENTS
1 STORE A3·05 DELETED
2 SHERIFF A3·06 RELOCATED
3 DOORS B·03 & B·04 & B·18 RELOCATED
4 PARTITIONS RELOCATED & DELETED GENERALLY.
5 DUCT A3·13 ENLARGED

X100 000 X105 075 X110 175 X115 275 X120 350 X123 985 X128 880

EXISTING MORGUE

LINE OF EXIST. MORGUE BELOW

Y126 365 Y118 265 Y111 865 Y107 900 Y103 935 Y100 000

BLOCK B
NEW ADDITION REFER 1/11
2/14

EXTENT OF NEW ADDITION BLOCK B

BLOCK C
EXISTING 1890
COURTHOUSE

A3·10 HYDR. DUCT
FEMALE STAFF WC
A307
A308
STAIR No 2
A3·08 REST ROOM
A3·14 CORRIDOR
A3·12 CORRIDOR
A3·13 HYDR. DUCT
A3·11 STORE
STAIR No 1
A3·04 STAFF AMENITIES
A3·01 SHERIFFS GENERAL OFFICE
A3·06 SHERIFF
A3·02 PUBLIC
A3·03 STAIR LOBBY

EXTENT OF EXIST. SUB
LINE OF ADJAC. BUILDING & TOILETS BLOCK B DOTTED
LINE OF ADJAC. CUT OUT WALL BLOCK B
EXIST. WALLS & COLUMNS
EXIST. COLUMNS
ADJUSTABLE SHELVING AS PER SPEC.
PLASTERED BEAMS & CEILINGS TO MEWS FRAMING
VINYL TILES TO FLOOR
GLAZED PANEL
COUNTER REFER
NEW WINDOWS TO REPLACE EXIST. THROUGH-OUT
NEW HANDRAIL REFER
CUT BACK EXIST. ROOFING
LINE OF EXIST. BLOCK C BUILDING
EXTENT OF NEW ADDITION BLOCK B

NOTE:
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL THROUGH-OUT BLOCK A LEVEL 3 IS RL 29.082
(FH) DENOTES FULL HEIGHT PARTITION. REFER FINISHES SCHEDULE
DENOTES STEEL STUD PARTITION AS SPECIFIED.

NORTH

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS
1980 AMENDMENTS

BLOCK A&C
LEVEL 3 FLOOR PLAN

PLAN ROOM NUMBER PC 386/414A

NUMBER IN AMENDED SET 27

SHEET NUMBER AA8

SCALE 1:100

1979

MICROFILMED

X100 000 | X105 075 | X110 175 | X115 275 | X120 350 | X123 985 | X128 880

EXISTING MORGUE

LINE OF MORGUE EXIST.

LINE OF PERSON-NEL ACCESS TUNNEL UNDER DOTTED

B1·01 CARPARK REFER

B1·05 CONDENSOR CUP'D

B1·02 FIRE EGRESS PASSAGE

RAMP No 8 UP

B1·03 P.A.B.X. RL 22294

B1·04 SWITCH RL 22294

B1·20 FIRE HOSE REEL CUP'D

LINE OF EXIST. BLOCK A BUILDING

B1·19 GAS METER CUPBD.

B1·12 PAROLE

B1·13 CORRIDOR

B1·11 WAITING

B1·10 F.P. STOP VALVE CUPBD.

HANDICAPPED PERSONS W.C.

B1·08 REST

B1·14 CORRIDOR

FEMALE W.C.

B1·06 HYDR. DUCT

B1·15 TELEPHONES

B1·16 LOBBY

B1·17 LIGHTWELL

B1·18 LANDING RL 21935

STAIR No 3

RAMPS

RAMP No 6 UP

RAMP No 5 UP

RAMP UP 4 UP PRISONER ACCESS

FL AT TOP OF RAMPS RL 21490

NOTE: RAMP, LINK WALL, FREE STAIR LAYOUT, DOWNPIPES REFER

BLOCK C EXISTING 1890 COURTHOUSE

BLOCK A EXISTING 1947 COURTHOUSE

NOTE:
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE STRUCTURAL FLOOR LEVEL THROUGHOUT BLOCK B LEVEL 1 IS RL 22380

Y126 365 | Y118 265 | Y111 865 | Y107 900 | Y103 935 | Y100 000

8100 | 6400 | 3965 | 3965 | 3935

5075 | 5100 | 5100 | 5075 | 3635 | 4895

NORTH

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
NEW SOUTH WALES
W.K. PILZ DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

18/1/79
J.W. THOMSON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

DESIGN BY GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

CONSULTING ARCHITECT
Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs International Pty. Limited
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CONSULTING ENGINEER: STRUCTURAL
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18 Argyle St. Sydney. Tel 241-1[illegible]

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Chas. A. Harding, Widnell, Trollope
40 Miller St, North Sydney. [illegible] 929 5355

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS

BLOCK B LEVEL 1 FLOOR PLAN

PLAN ROOM NUMBER Pc 386/415

NUMBER IN SET 41

SHEET NUMBER A9

SCALE 1:100

1979

EXISTING MORGUE

BLOCK A
EXISTING 1947
COURTHOUSE REFER (7/7)

BLOCK C
EXISTING 1890
COURTHOUSE REFER (7/7)

B2·05 GENERAL PURPOSE OFFICE
B2·06 STORE
B2·07 EXHIBIT STRONG RM.
B2·04 ACCOUNTS
B2·01 PETTY SESSIONS GENERAL OFFICE
B2·09 MECH. DUCT
B2·03 CORRIDOR
B2·13 PABX CUPBD
B2·14 ELECT. CUPBD
B2·15 FIRE CUPBD
B2·02 PUBLIC
B2·11 STAFF LINKWAY
B2·10 CORRIDOR
STAIR No. 3
RAMPS
B2·12 PUBLIC LINKWAY RL 24780
B2·08 VOID (LOBBY BELOW)
LIGHTWELL

NOTE:
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE STRUCT. FLOOR CUT THROUGH-OUT BLOCK B LEVEL 2 IS RL 25732

NOTE:
FINISHES, LINE-WORK, FIRE UNIT, SETOUT, DIMENSIONS REFER (2/17)

NORTH

X100 000 X105 075 X110 175 X115 275 X120 350 X123 985 X128 880
Y126 365 Y118 265 Y111 865 Y107 900 Y103 935 Y100 000
5075 5100 5100 5075 3635 4895
3100 3345 3345 3345 6400

AMENDMENTS
1 ACCOUNTS DEPT B2·04 RELOCATED & GLASS SCREEN & DOOR RELOCATED.
2 DOOR 2·16 RELOCATED.
3 DOOR 2·28 RELOCATED.
4 ENTRY TO B2·01 ALTERED
5 COUNTER & NOTICE BOARD ADDED TO B2·01
6 PUBLIC SEATING ADDED TO B2·02
7 ACCOUNTS COUNTER ADDED TO B2·05
8 FIRE BALUSTRADE DELETED FROM LINKWAY & GLAZING ADDED.
9 DOOR 2·28 DELETED, INCL SIDELIGHT.
10 MATT RECESS DELETED.

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1980 AMENDMENTS

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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS
1980 AMENDMENTS

BLOCK B
LEVEL 2 FLOOR PLAN

PLAN ROOM NUMBER Pc 386/4161

NUMBER IN AMENDED SET 27

SHEET NUMBER AA10

SCALE 1:100

1979

AMENDMENTS
1 GLAZED PARTITION ADDED TO B3-01
& DOORS & W.C.'S RELOCATED.

X100 900 X105 075 X110 175 X115 275 X120 350 X123 985 X128 880

Y126 365 Y118 265 Y111 865 Y107 900 Y103 935 Y100 000

EXISTING MORGUE

LINE OF EXIST. MORGUE BELOW

B3·01 TRANSCRIPTION TYPISTS

B3·02 ROOFLIGHT VOID OPEN BELOW TO LEVEL 2

B3·03 COMPACTUS

B3·04 CORRIDOR

B3·05 MECH. DUCT

B3·07 VOID

B3·08 PABX CUPBD

B3·09 ELECT. CUPBD

B3·10 FIRE CUPBD

B3·11 MECH. DUCT

B3·12 CORRIDOR

STAIR No 3

LIGHTWELL BELOW

LANDING ROOF BELOW

FACE BRK. WK.

PLASTERED LINING ON METAL FRAMING

COMPACTUS DUTIES SEE SPECIFICATION

STORAGE UNDER REFER

FULL HEIGHT GLAZED PARTITION

PLASTERED SINGLE SKIN BRK. W.

300 45° SKEW ANGLE CORNER

HEIGHTS BENEATH GLAZING

F.C. COLUMNS

BRICK CLAD METAL DUCT REFER TO DETAILS

LINE OF EXIST. BUILDING

PLASTERED LINING ON METAL FRAMING

FIRE STATION WIRING DETAILS

300 SKEW TO CORNER

PLASTERED SINGLE SKIN BRK. WK.

CONSTRUCTION JOINT BETWEEN NEW & EXIST. SLABS

ROOF LIGHTS OVER DOTTED

EXISTING COLUMNS

CONSTRUCTION JOINT

ADJACENT BLOCK A WALL DOTTED

EXIST. WALL BLOCK A

SUMP & DOP WITH BOX GUTTER

LINE OF EXIST. BLOCK A BUILDING

RWP TO FACE OF WALL & DISCHARGE ONTO SURFACE OF LANDING ROOF BELOW

FALL GUTTER

FALL ROOF

DP UNDER DOTTED

RWP TO FACE OF WALL & DISCHARGE ONTO SURFACE OF LANDING ROOF BELOW

F.C. WALLS

ROOFLIGHT OVER

NOTE: POWER, LINK-WAY, TIME LIGHT, TELEPHONE OUTLETS REFER

LINE OF EXIST. BLOCK C BUILDING DOTTED

METAL DECK ROOF TO RAMP & LIBRARY AREA BELOW

F.C. WALL

150 MIN. 300 ENDS TO GUTTER

TURN DOWN NEW FLASHING

UNDERFLASH EXIST. LEADING

OVERFLASH NEW METAL DECK ROOFING

LINE OF EXIST. BLOCK C BUILDING

BLOCK A EXISTING 1947 COURTHOUSE REFER

BLOCK C EXISTING 1890 COURTHOUSE REFER

NOTE:
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE SILL OF FLOOR LEVEL CUT BLOCK B LEVEL 3 IS RL 29.084

NORTH

5075 5100 5100 5075 3635 4815

6400 3945 3945 3935

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18/1/79
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1980 AMENDMENTS

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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS
1980 AMENDMENTS

BLOCK B
LEVEL 3 FLOOR PLAN

PLAN ROOM NUMBER PC 386/417A

NUMBER IN AMENDED SET 27

SHEET NUMBER AA11

SCALE 1:100

1979

X100 000 | X105 075 | X110 175 | X115 275 | X120 350 | X123 985 | X128 880

EXISTING MORGUE

B4·02 PLANT RM. B

B4·03 BOILER RM / CONDENSOR RM

B4·01 PLANT RM. A.

STAIR 2

ROOFLIGHTS

LIGHTWELL

BLOCK B — NEW ADDITION

BLOCK A — EXISTING 1947 BUILDING

BLOCK C EXISTING 1890 COURTHOUSE

Y126 365 | Y118 265 | Y111 865 | Y107 900 | Y103 935 | Y100 000

NOTE :
UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE STRUCT. FLOOR LEVEL THROUGH-OUT BLOCKS A & B LEVEL 4 IS RL 32·436

NORTH

5075 | 5100 | 5100 | 5075 | 3635 | 4895

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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS

BLOCKS A & B
LEVEL 4 PLANT RM. FL. PLAN

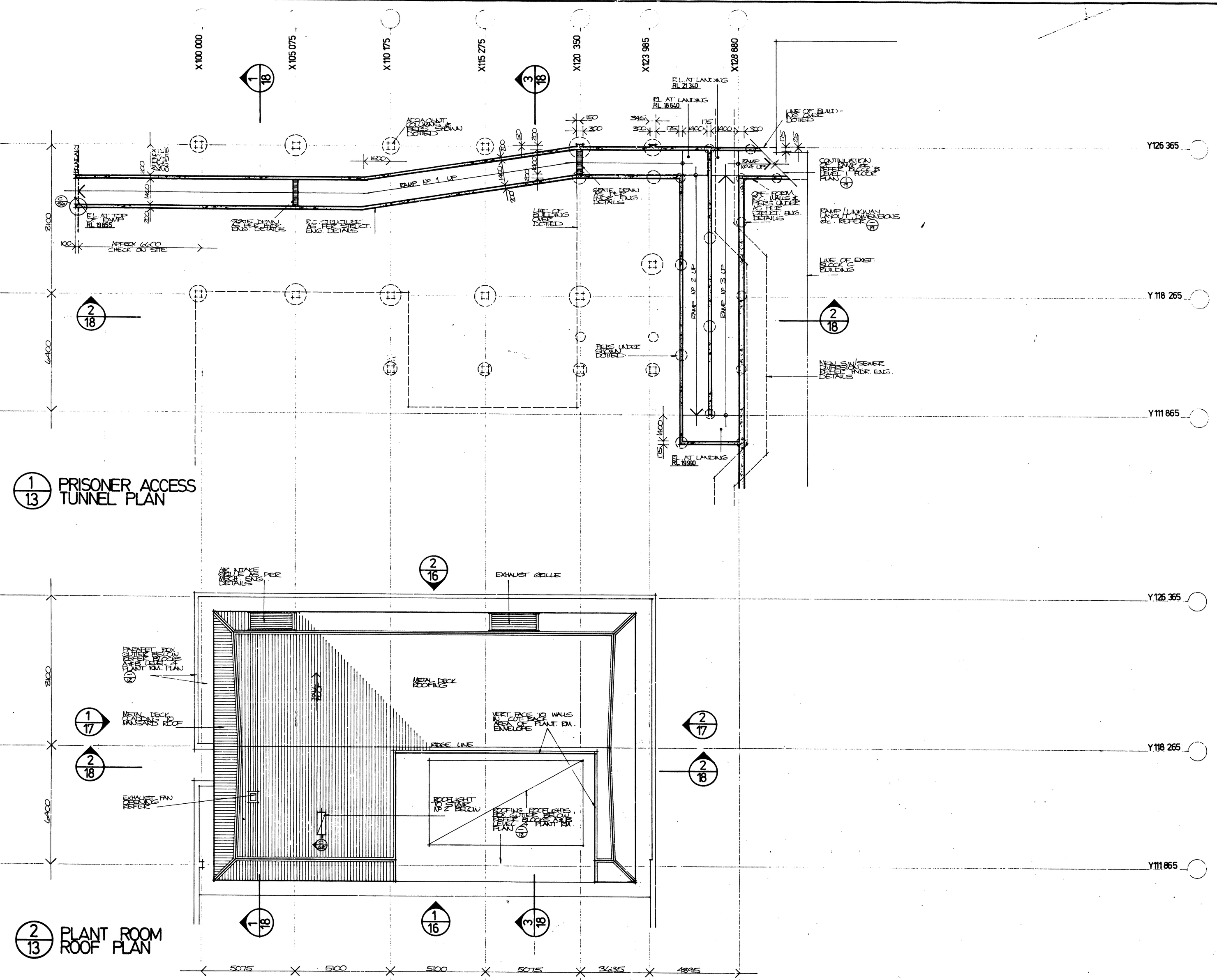
PLAN ROOM NUMBER PR 386/418.

NUMBER IN SET 41

SHEET NUMBER A12

SCALE 1:100

1979



1/13 PRISONER ACCESS TUNNEL PLAN

2/13 PLANT ROOM ROOF PLAN

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J.W. THOMSON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS

PRISONER ACCESS TUNNEL PLANT ROOM ROOF PLAN

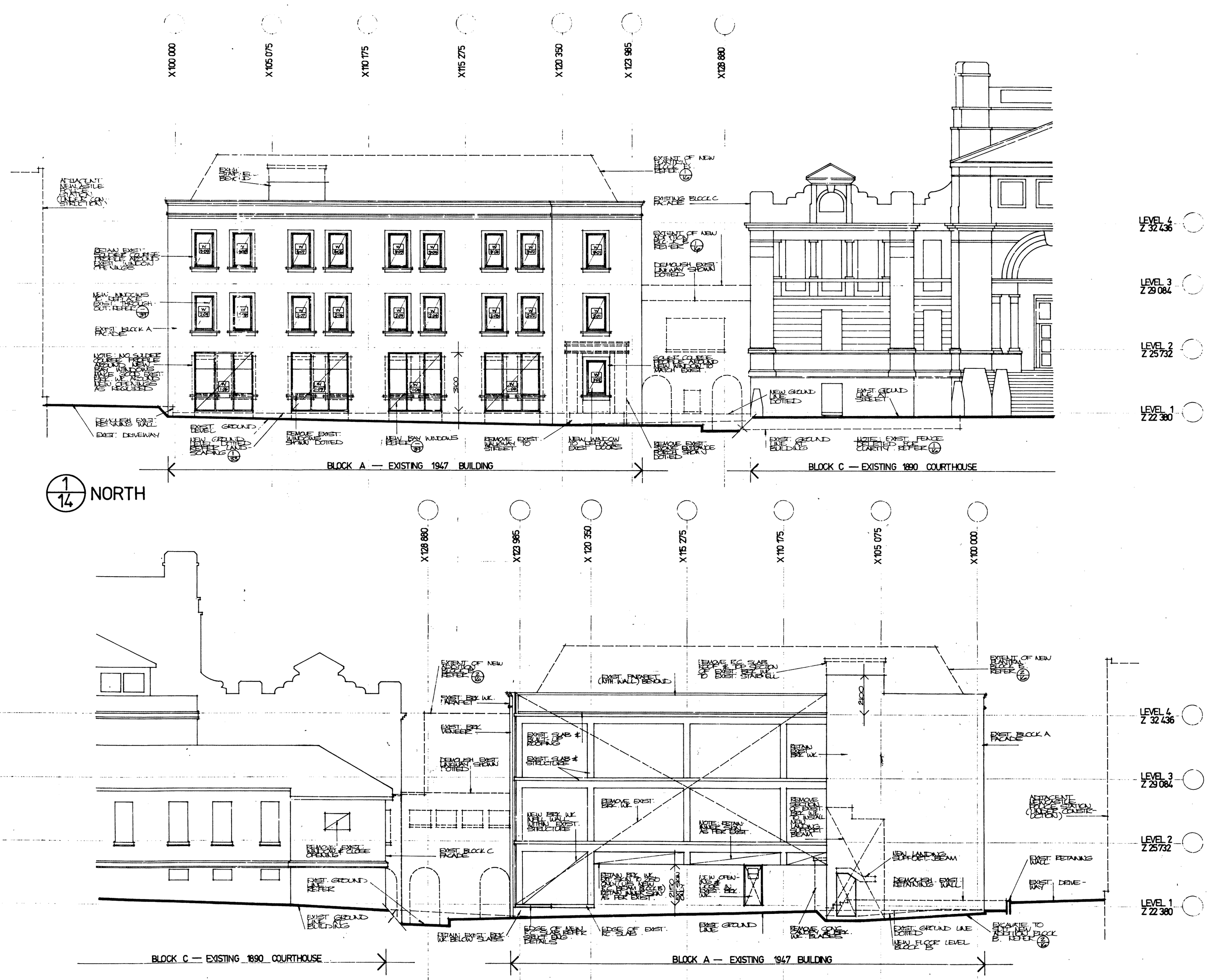
PLAN ROOM NUMBER Pc 386/419

NUMBER IN SET 41

SHEET NUMBER A13

SCALE

1979



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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS

BLOCK A NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATION

PLAN ROOM NUMBER PC 386/420

NUMBER IN SET 41

SHEET NUMBER A14

SCALE 1:100

1979

AMENDMENTS
1 SKYLIGHT OBSCURE GLASS ADDED TO V 1-11.

Y 126,365
Y 118,265
Y 111,865
Y 107,900
Y 103,935
Y 100,000

EXTENT OF NEW PLANTER BLOCK B
EXTENT OF ADDITION BLOCK B REFER 1/17
LINE OF EXIST. MORGUE
EXIST. RETAINING WALL
EXIST. GROUND LINE
REMOVE T.O.S. SLAB LOCK & TOP SECTION OF EXIST. BRK. WALLS TO EXIST. STAIR-WELL
EXIST. PARAPET
2400
OVERFLOW SPOUT
RETAIN EXIST. SLATE COURSE & BOTTLE ARCHS EXIST. WINDOW OPENINGS
EXIST. BLOCK A FACADE
NEW WINDOWS TO REPLACE EXIST. THROUGHOUT REFER 3/17
REMOVE EXIST. STONE ENTRANCE PORCH SHOWN DOTTED
NEW BAY WINDOWS REFER 3/17
EXIST. FENCE
EXCAVATE EXIST. FOOTPATH FOR NEW BRK PAVING
REMOVE & END OF EXIST. RE-TAINING
EXCAVATE TO CLEAN & REPAIR EXIST. RETAINING WALL REFER 2/17
DEMOLISH END OF EXIST. RE-TAINING WALL
LINE OF EXIST. RETAINING WALL
LINE OF EXIST. WALL AT BUILDING
EXIST. PATH AT BUILDING
GLAZING TO EXIST WINDOW TO BE REPLACED WITH OBSCURE GLASS AS SPEC.
BLOCK B — NEW ADDITION
BLOCK A — EXISTING 1947 BUILDING
LEVEL 4 Z 32436
LEVEL 3 Z 29084
LEVEL 2 Z 25732
LEVEL 1 Z 22380

1/15 EAST

REMOVE TOP OF EXIST. STAIRWELL
RETAIN EXIST. BRK. WK.
EXTENT OF NEW PLANTER BLOCK B
EXIST. BRK. WK. PARAPET
OVERFLOW SPOUT
EXTENT OF NEW ADDITION BLOCK B REFER 2/17
EXIST. BLOCK A FACADE
GLAZING TO NEW OPENING
NEW OPENINGS IN EXIST. WALL
OPEN THROUGH
REMOVE EXIST. STONE ENTRANCE PORCH SHOWN DOTTED
EXTENT OF NEW ADDITION BLOCK B (PART) (UNDER AREA) REFER 1/17
EXIST. FENCE
EXCAVATE EXIST. FOOTPATH FOR NEW BRK PAVING
DEMOLISH EXIST. ENTRY CAUSE-WAY
ET INDICATE PANEL SET INTO FACE OF EXIST. BRK. WK.
NEW OPENING IN EXIST. WALL
EXIST. STAIRWELL
EXTENT OF NEW ADDITION BLOCK B (PART) (UNDER AREA) REFER 2/17
REMOVE CONC. CANOPY & BRK. WK. BLADES
NEW GROUND LINE REFER 2/17
CUT EXIST. OPENING
LINE OF EXIST. RETAINING WALL & GROUND BEYOND
REMOVE EXIST. REFER 2/17
LINE OF EXIST. MORGUE BEYOND
EXIST. RETAINING WALL
EXIST. FENCE
EXIST. RAMP
DEMOLISH EXIST. REFER 2/17
EXIST. GROUND LINE
BLOCK A — EXISTING 1947 BUILDING
BLOCK B — NEW ADDITION
LEVEL 4 Z 32436
LEVEL 3 Z 29084
LEVEL 2 Z 25732
LEVEL 1 Z 22380

2/15 WEST

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NEW SOUTH WALES
W.K. PILZ DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

20/11/79
J.W. THOMSON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

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Department of Public Works
1980 AMENDMENTS

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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS
1980 AMENDMENTS

BLOCK A
EAST & WEST ELEVATION

PLAN ROOM NUMBER PC 386/4-21A

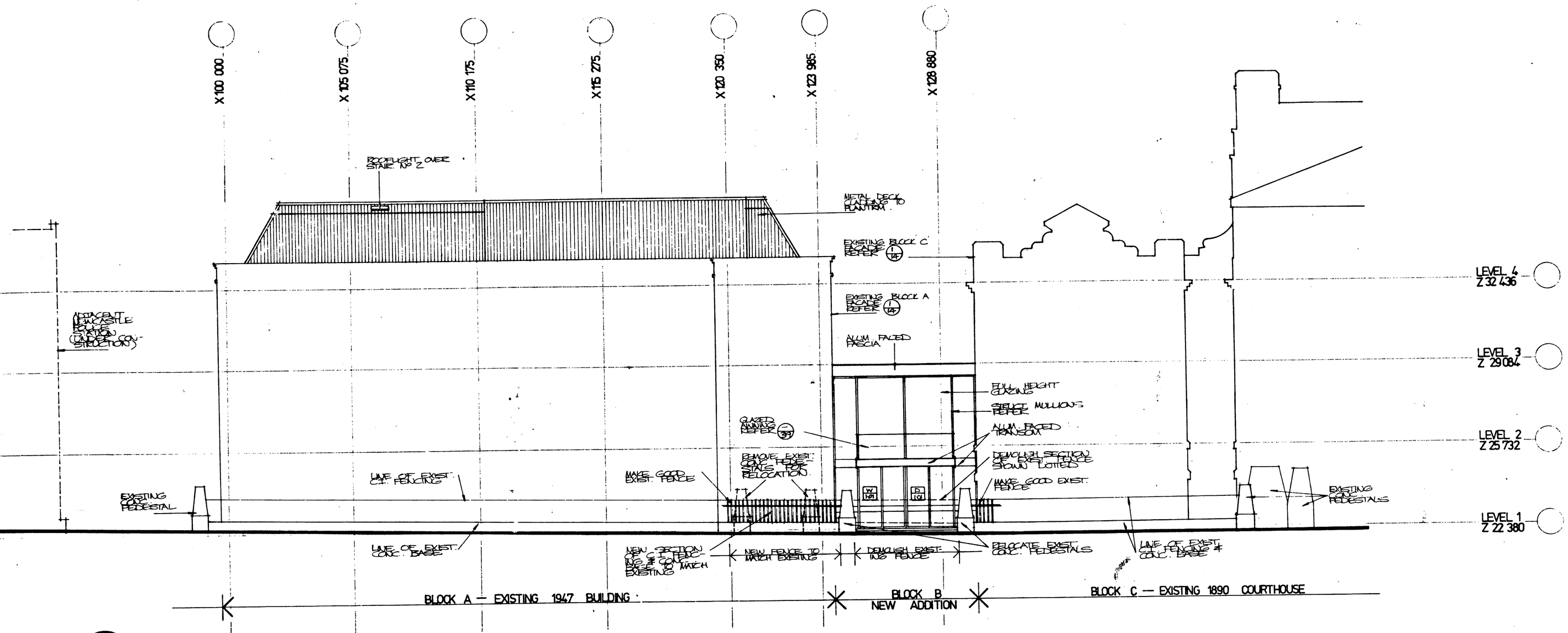
NUMBER IN AMENDED SET 27

SHEET NUMBER AA15

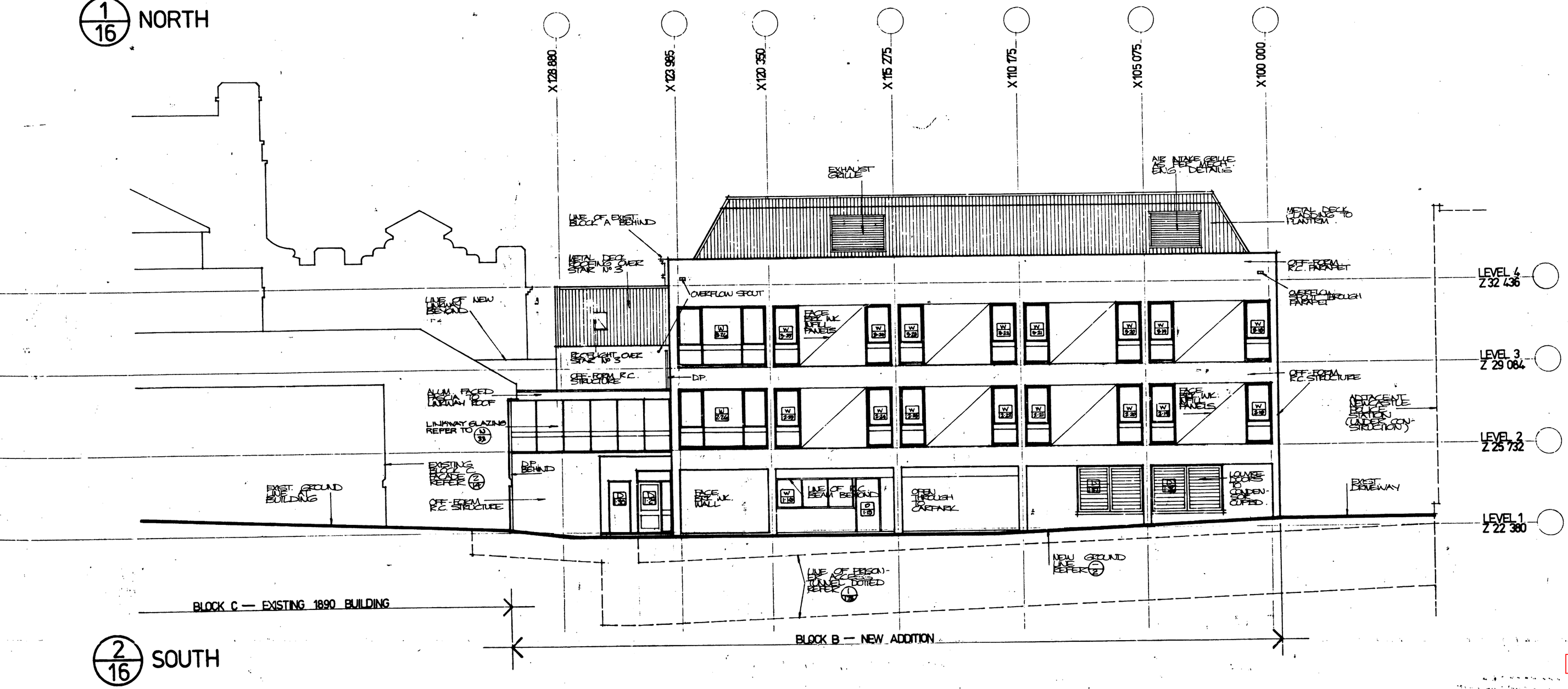
SCALE 1:100

1979

AMENDMENTS
1 DOOR 1.15 RELOCATED
2 WINDOW 1.16 ADDED
3 LINKWAY GLAZING ADDED & PIPE HAND RAIL DELETED.



1/16 NORTH



2/16 SOUTH

1979

MICROFILMED

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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS
1980 AMENDMENTS

BLOCK B
NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATION

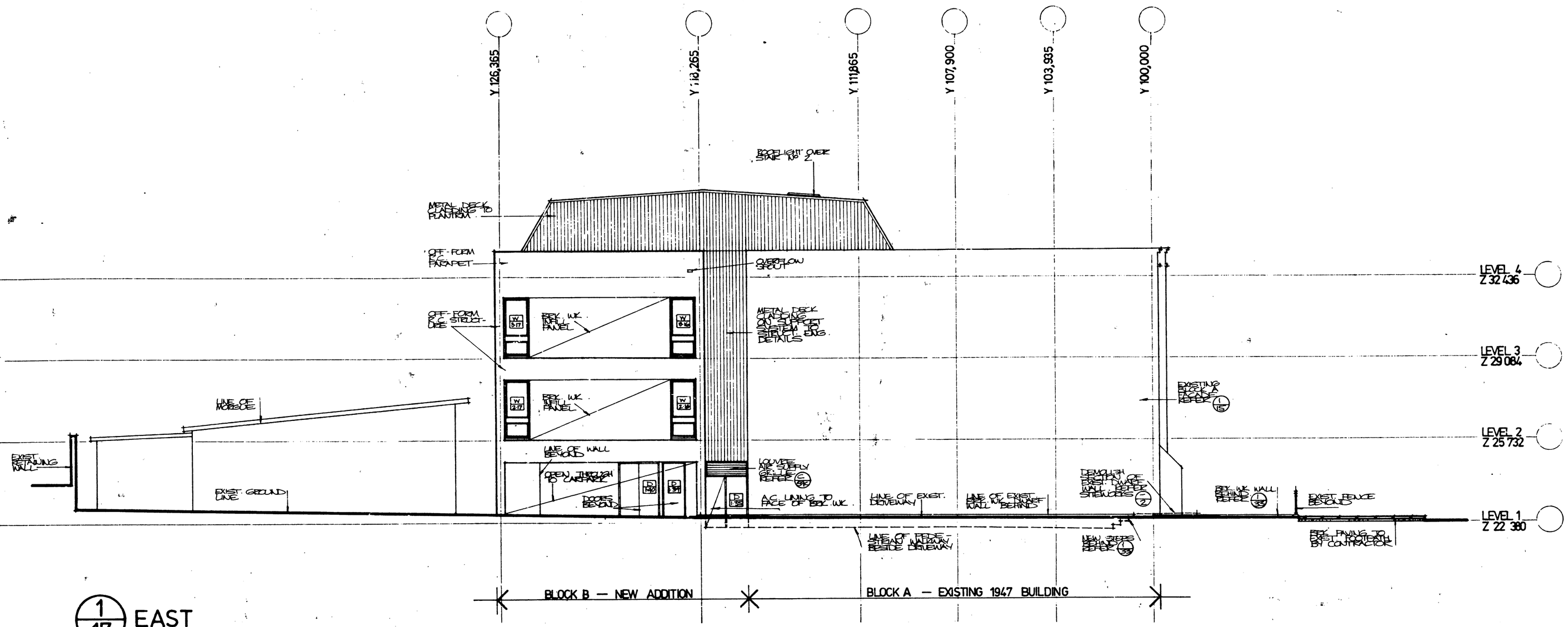
PLAN ROOM NUMBER Pc 386/422A

NUMBER IN AMENDED SET 27

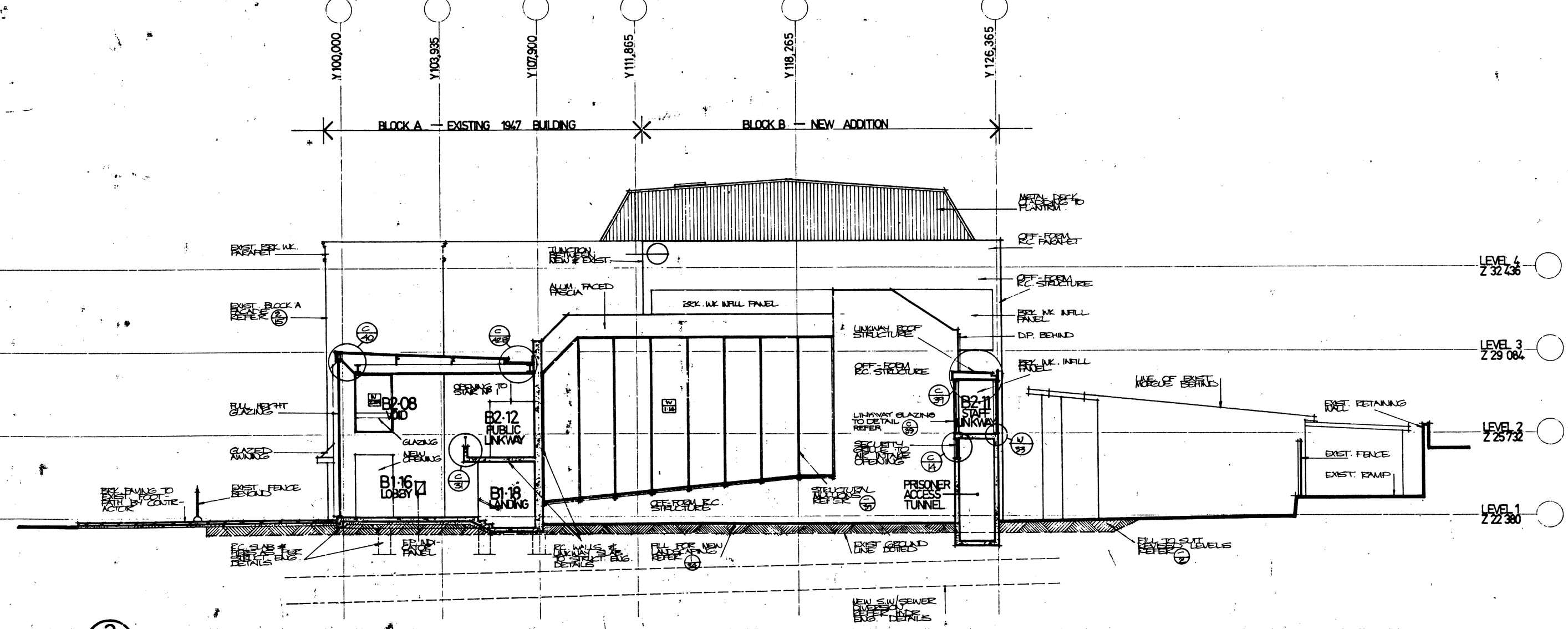
SHEET NUMBER AA16

SCALE 1:100

AMENDMENTS
1 LINKWAY B2-11 GLAZING ADDED.



1/17 EAST



2/17 WEST

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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS
1980 AMENDMENTS

BLOCK B EAST & WEST ELEVATIONS

PLAN ROOM NUMBER PC 386/423A

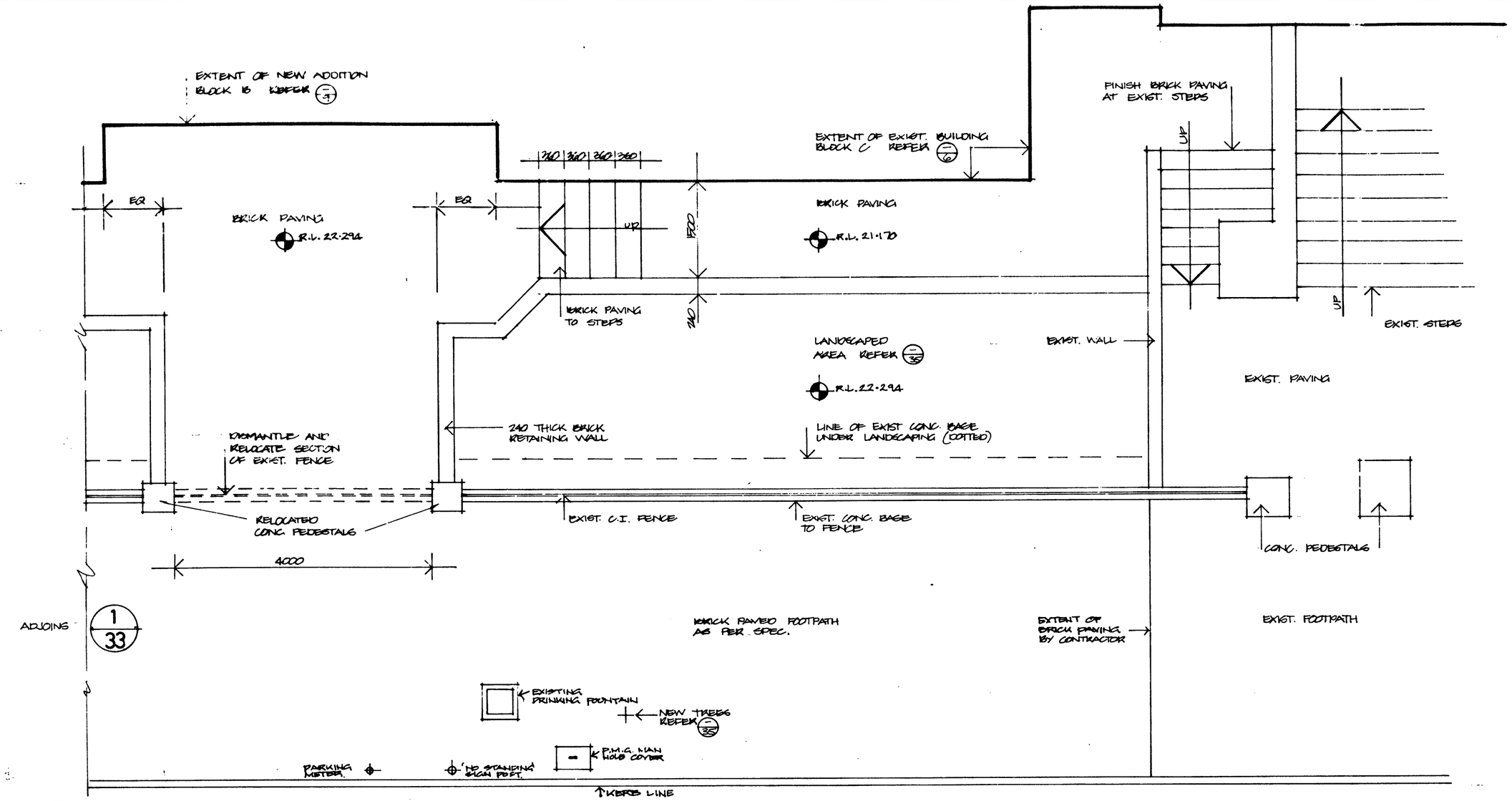
NUMBER IN AMENDED SET 27

SHEET NUMBER AA17

SCALE 1:100

1979

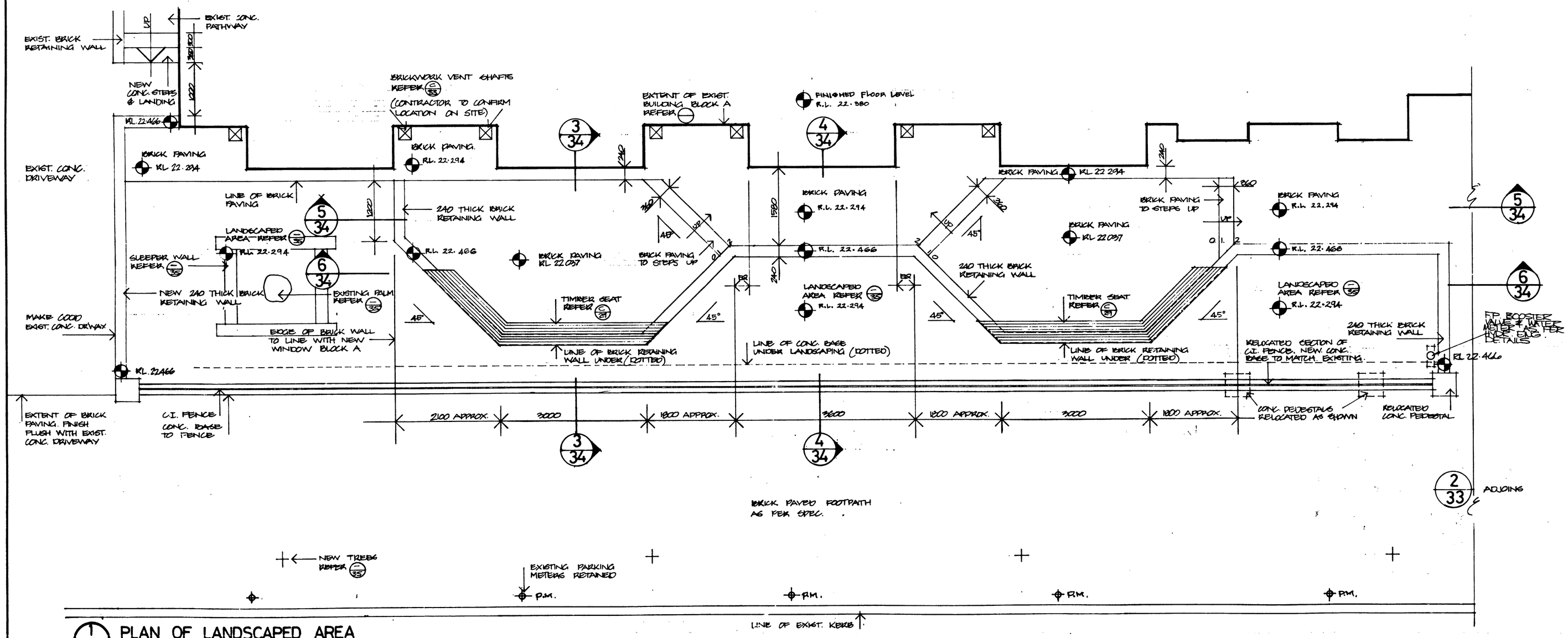
MICROFILMED



2/33 PLAN OF LANDSCAPED AREA NORTH OF BUILDING C

CHURCH STREET

NOTE:
R.L.'s SHOWN TO LANDSCAPED AREAS DENOTE FINAL LEVEL OF FILL etc. FOR COMPOSITION OF BUILD-UP REFER LANDSCAPING DRAWING (35)



1/33 PLAN OF LANDSCAPED AREA NORTH OF BUILDING A

CHURCH STREET

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
NEW SOUTH WALES
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18/11/99

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NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS

EXTERNAL WORKS

PLAN ROOM NUMBER FC386/439

NUMBER IN SET 41

SHEET NUMBER A33

SCALE

1979

EXISTING MORGUE

NEW ADDITION

S.W. SUMP BY OTHERS

FOR SECTION THROUGH LIGHTWELL REFER TO SHEET NUMBER 18

NOTE:
- SEE SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS ON PREPARATION AND FILLING OF ALL LANDSCAPED AREAS WITH TOPSOIL MIXTURE AND MULCH. SITE WORKS PLAN INDICATES FINAL LEVELS IN ALL AREAS
- WATERING SYSTEM AND GARDEN SPRINKLERS TO LANDSCAPED AREAS DETAILED IN HYDRAULIC DRAWINGS. WORK BY OTHERS

MANHOLES UNDER BY OTHERS

REFER TO OTHER SECTIONS FOR STAGING OF BRICK SET DOWNS. SET DOWNS TO BE REMOVED BY OTHERS AT THE END OF STAGE III CONSTRUCTION

EXISTING 1947 COURTHOUSE

EXISTING 1890 COURTHOUSE

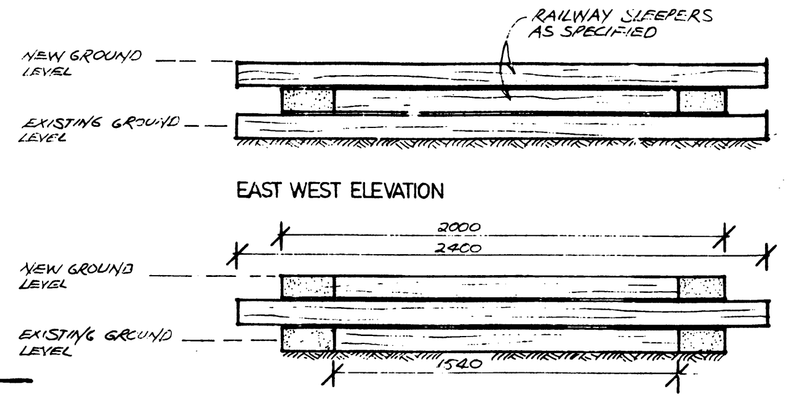
SOIL LEVEL IN THIS AREA TO BE SAME AS EXISTING

SLEEPER WALL AS PER DETAIL

EXISTING PALM TO BE RETAINED

CHURCH STREET

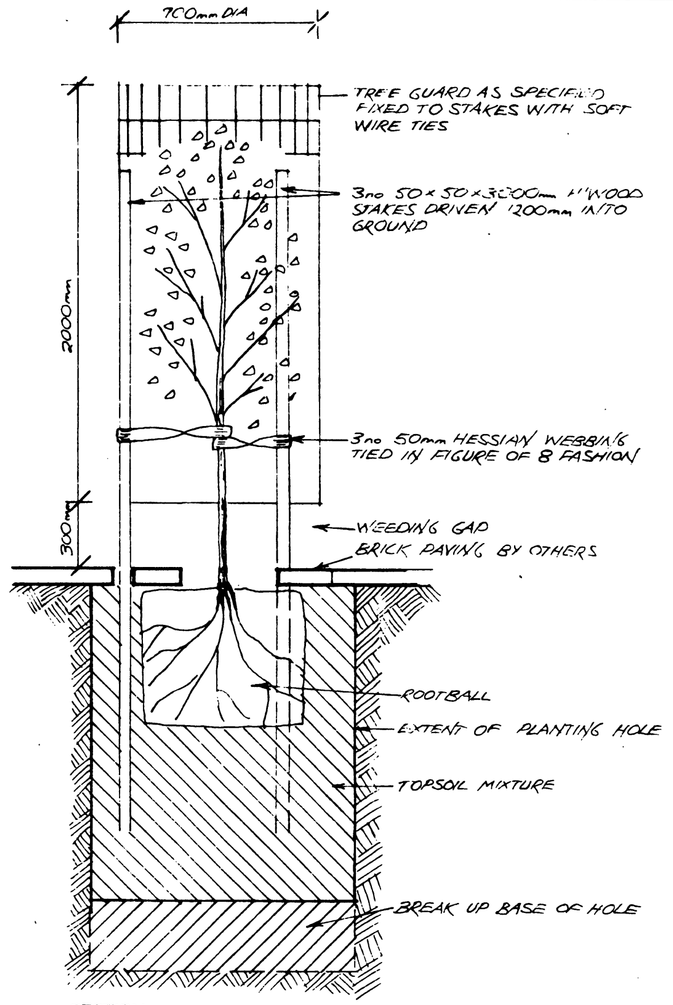
EXISTING TREE



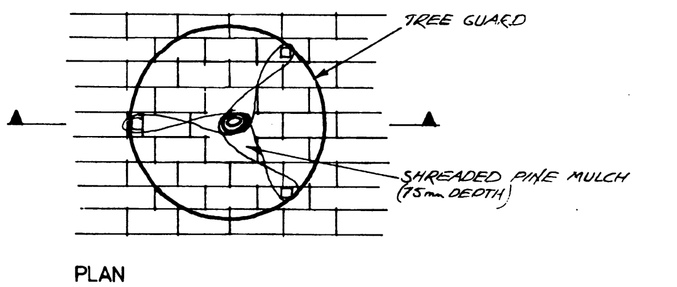
SLEEPER WALL DETAIL
SCALE 1:20

PLANT SCHEDULE

SYMBOL	NO OFF	SPECIES	CONT. SIZE	MIN HEIGHT	STAKES
E	2	ELAEOCARPUS RETICULATUS (BLUEBERRY ASH)	90 dl.	1000mm	
H	4	HYMENOSPORUM FLAVUM (NATIVE FRANGIPANNI)	300 dl.	1500mm	1 x 38 x 38 x 1500mm
L	3	LAGUNARIA PATERSONIA (NORFOLK ISLAND HIBISCUS	900 dl.	2000mm	2 x 50 x 50 x 2000mm
M	5	METROSIDEROS EXCELSA (N.Z. CHRISTMAS BUSH)	900 dl.	2500mm	3 x 50 x 50 x 3000mm
⊖	7	CALLISTEMON SIEBERI	80 dl.	800mm	
V	19	CALLISTEMON VIMINALIS 'CAPTAIN COOK'	90 dl.	600mm	
O	13	CLIVEA MINIATA	90 dl.	400mm	
+	26	COPROSMA KIRKII	90 dl.	300mm	
⊕	5	FATSIA JAPONICA (ARALIA)	90 dl.	400mm	
ɜ	5	GREVILLEA ROSMARINIFOLIA (ROSEMARY GREVILLEA)	90 dl.	400mm	
△	45	HEBE BUXIFOLIA (DWARF VERONICA)	90 dl.	300mm	
▲	55	HEBE ELLIPTICA 'BLUE GEM' (BLUE VERONICA)	90 dl.	400mm	
□	28	CISSUS ANTARCTICA (KANGAROO VINE)	90 dl.	450mm TRAILERS	
ɾ	4	FICUS PUMILA (CREEPING FIG)	90 dl.	450mm TRAILERS	
ʂ	12	HIBBERTIA SCANDENS	90 dl.	450mm TRAILERS	
ɑ	4	ASPLENIUM BULBIFERUM (MOTHER SPLEENWORT)	90 dl.	300mm	
✱	9	ASPLENIUM NIDUS (BIRDS NEST FERN)	80 dl.	500mm	
●	4	CYATHEA AUSTRALIS (SMOOTH TRUNKED TREE FERN)	300 dl.	600mm TRUNK	



SECTION



PLAN

STREET TREE PLANTING DETAIL
SCALE 1:20

LEGEND

AREA TO BE RIVER PEBBLE MULCH AS SPECIFIED

AREA TO BE SHREADED PINE MULCH AS SPECIFIED

1979

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
NEW SOUTH WALES
W.K. PILZ DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

16/1/79
J.W. THOMPSON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

DESIGN BY GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT

CONSULTING ARCHITECT
Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs International Pty. Limited
201 Pacific Highway, North Sydney. Tel: 922-1166

CONSULTING ENGINEER: STRUCTURAL
Miller Milston & Ferris P/L
18 Argyle St, Sydney. Tel: 241-1981

ENGINEER ELECTRICAL
Department of Public Works

CONSULTING ENGINEER: MECHANICAL
Davis & Flannigan
16 Northwood Rd, Northwood. Tel. 428-4322

CONSULTING ENGINEER: HYDRAULIC
E.R. O'Keefe & Associates
102 Victoria Rd, Drummoyne. Tel. 813-3973

CONSULTING QUANTITY SURVEYORS
Chas. A. Harding, Widnell & Trollope
40 Miller St, North Sydney. Tel. 929-5355

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS

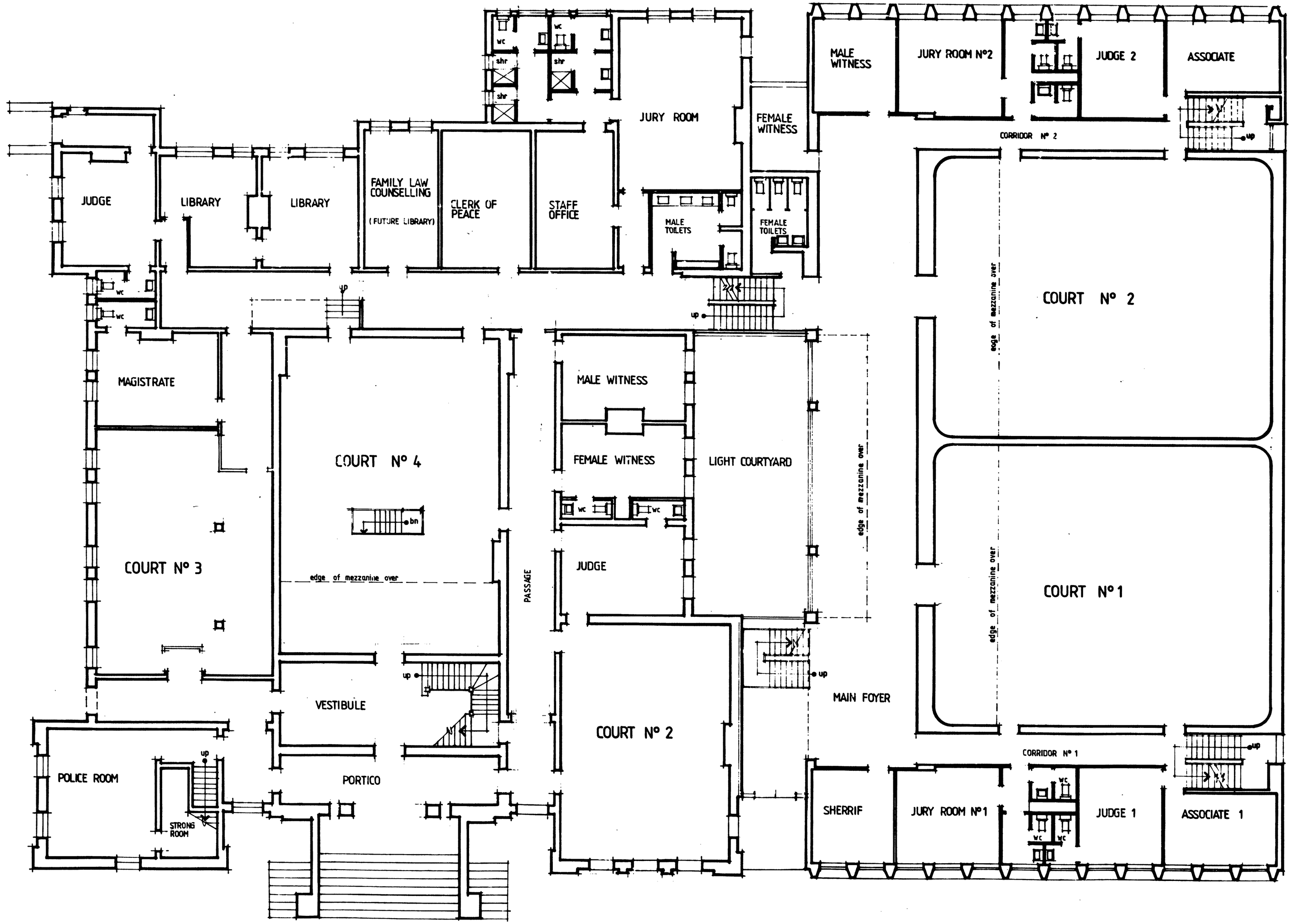
LANDSCAPING

PLAN ROOM NUMBER Pc 386/4411

NUMBER IN SET 41

SHEET NUMBER A35

SCALE 1:100 & as shown



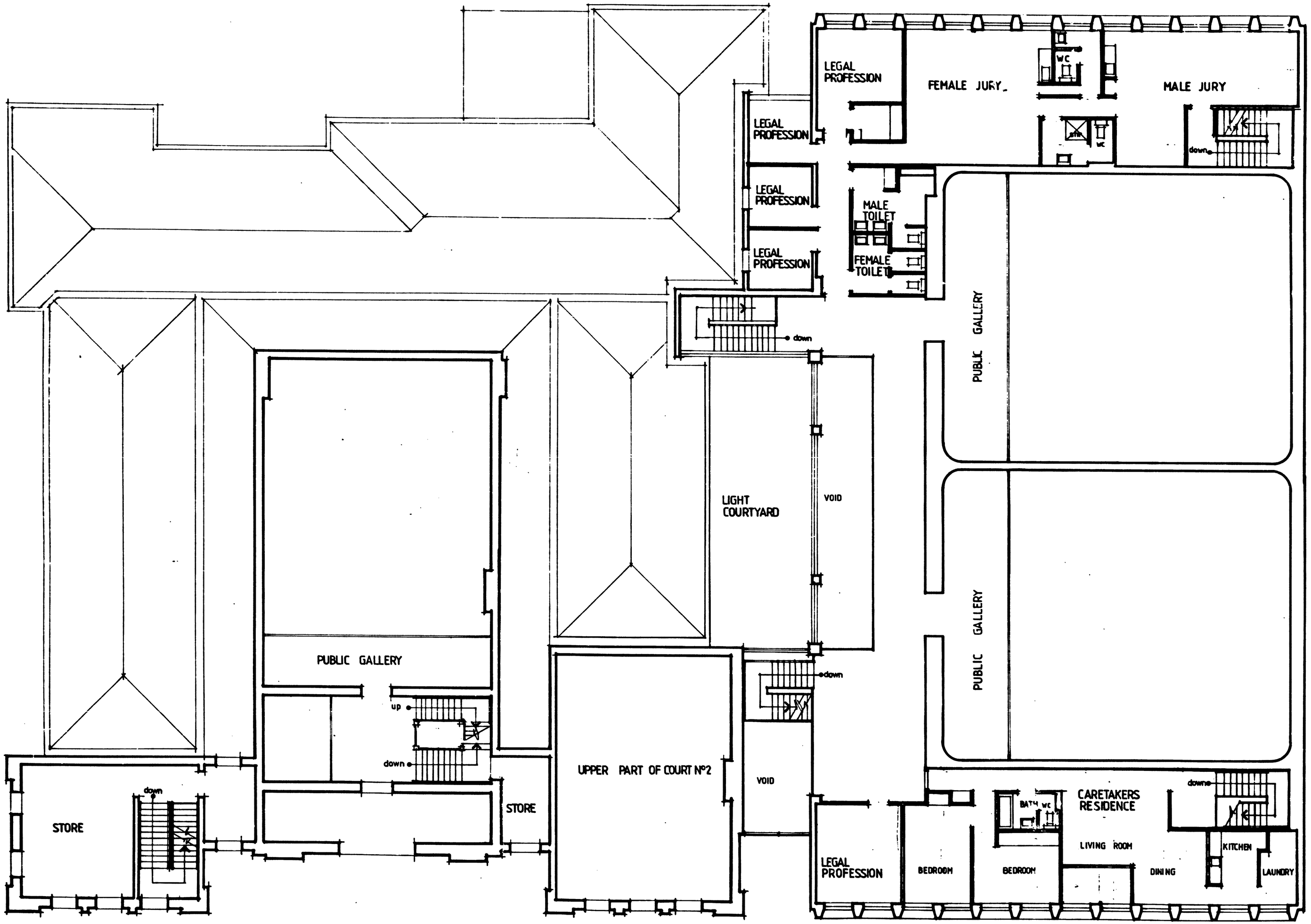
GROUND FLOOR

UPPER GROUND FLOOR

1979

W. K. Pitt Director of Public Works NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	Government Architect J.W.THOMSON	Notes	Section Project Architect Drawn	Scale 1:100 Date	Project NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE Title GROUND FLOOR PLAN	Number CS 3/79

PC986/79-7



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1979

W. K. Fitz Director of Public Works NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	Government Architect J.W. THOMSON	Notes	Section Project Architect Drawn	Scale 1:100 Date	Project NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE Title FIRST FLOOR PLAN	Number CS 4/79

AE 306/79-8

MAGISTRATE.
CHAMBER.

NEW STAIRS

DEMOLISH EXISTING STAIR.

FUTURE SECURITY STAIR

REMOVE EXISTING 1330mm WALL, MAKE GOOD ALL WALL SURFACES.

FULL HEIGHT WALLS AS PART OF STAGE 1

C/D

EXISTING FLOOR TO REMAIN.

1. 2 3. 4. 5.

BENCH.

C/D

+300

2.

WITNESS

BENCH.

D/C

2.

EXISTING 1330 WALL TO REMAIN.

DAIS STAGE 1

BAR

TABLE

POSITION OF FUTURE DOCK.

LINE OF SIGHT.

MAJOR REFURBISHING COURT ROOM 5 TO BE INCLUDED IN STAGE 2.

COURT ROOM N° 5
DAIS LAYOUT

1850 12-11-80 P.M.

PC 386/493

1980

NEWCASTLE COURT HOUSE

LEVEL 4 R.L. 32.436

LEVEL 3 R.L. 29.084

LEVEL 2 R.L. 25.732

LEVEL 1 R.L. 22.380

STAGE 1.

UPPER LEVEL R.L. 28.500

GROUND FLOOR R.L. 24.690

BASEMENT R.L. 21.490

STAGE 2.

UPPER LEVEL R.L. 29.567

UPPER GROUND LEVEL R.L. 26.367

LOWER GROUND LEVEL R.L. 23.319

STAGE 3.

STRUCTURAL FLOOR LEVELS

EXISTING MORGUE

Prisoner tunnel to new police station.

NEWCASTLE POLICE STATION

CONDENSERS

FIRE EGRESS

P.A.B.X

STAIR 2

MAGISTRATE

SWITCH ROOM

STORE & CLEANER

EN-SUITE

CORRIDOR

COURT 6

COURT 7

MAGISTRATE

EN-SUITE

PRESS

PUBLIC WAITING

PAROLE

WAITING

handicapped persons.

REST

FEMALE

MALE

MACH. PLANT

STAIR 1.

LOBBY

CORRIDOR

RAMPS

telephones

LOBBY

PRISONER ACCESS down

STAIR No 3

POLICE (stage 1)

HOLDING ROOM 1. (stage 1)

HOLDING ROOM 2. (stage 1)

new entrance to prisoner ramp (stage 1)

INTERVIEW

LIGHT WELL

COURTROOM 8

STAGE 1.

OFFICE

PUBLIC WAITING AREA

under floor space

under floor space

under floor space

under floor space

under floor space

under floor space

CLEANER'S

down

RECORDS

CELL

CELL

CELL

GUARD'S

CELL

arch

arch

CELL ENTRANCE

grille

grille

grille

PARKING AREA

PRISONER ACCESS

grille

PLANT ROOM

POLICE

POLICE MEAL

PARKING AREA

CELL

INTERVIEW

GUARD'S

CELL

PARKING AREA

COURT KEEPER STORE

COURT KEEPER OFFICE

COURT KEEPER STORE

LEVEL 1
1947
STAGE 1. (under construction)

BASEMENT
1890
STAGE 2

LOWER GROUND FLOOR
1964
STAGE 3

1980

P.C. 386/705

Department of Public Works N.S.W.
W. K. Pitt Director of Public Works

J. W. Thomson Government Architect

Notes

CHURCH STREET

Roll 1222

Section PUBLIC BUILDINGS SECTION
Project Architect B.P.
Scale 1:100 APRIL '80

Project NEWCASTLE COURT COMPLEX
ST 2 & ST 3 AS EXISTING
ST 1 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Number M.D.1

LEVEL 4 R.L. 32.436

LEVEL 3 R.L. 29.084

LEVEL 2 R.L. 25.732

LEVEL 1 R.L. 22.380

UPPER LEVEL R.L. 28.500

GROUND FLOOR R.L. 24.690

BASEMENT R.L. 21.490

UPPER LEVEL R.L. 29.567

UPPER GROUND LEVEL R.L. 26.367

LOWER GROUND LEVEL R.L. 23.319

STAGE 1. STAGE 2. STAGE 3.

STRUCTURAL FLOOR LEVELS

EXISTING MORGUE

NEWCASTLE POLICE STATION

OFFICE
EXHIBIT
STORE
ACCOUNTANT
MECH DUCT
MALE W.C.
STAIR 2
STORE
PETTY SESSIONS GENERAL OFFICE
PETTY SESSIONS GENERAL OFFICE
PUBLIC
C.P.S.
CHAMBER MAGISTRATE
WAITING
STAFF LINKWAY
STAIR 3
STAIR 1
RAMPS
LIGHTWELL
PUBLIC LINKWAY
VOID

LEVEL 2
1947
STAGE 1 (under construction)

EN-SUITE (stage 1)
JUDGE 4
ASSOCIATE (stage 2)
EXISTING SCREEN TO BE REMOVED
MAGISTRATE (stage 2)
NEW EN-SUITE
STAGE 1 up.
EN-SUITE stage 1
MAGISTRATE
COURT 5 (NEW FITOUT)
RAMP & DOORWAY (stage 1)
NEW ARCHED OPENING (GLAZED)
NEW ARCHED OPENING
STAGE 1
WAITING
LIBRARY (stage 2)
EXISTING WALL TO BE REMOVED
EXISTING FLOORING BROUGHT UP
OFFICE
u.p.
u.p.
JURY COURT 4
gallery over
up
VESTIBULE
arch
arch
PORTICO
down
up
down

GROUND FLOOR
1890
STAGE 2

JURY ROOM 4
M. TOILETS
FEMALE WITNESS
F. TOILETS
LEGAL PROFESSION
CROWN PROSECUTOR
JUDGE 3
COURT 3 (REFURBISHED)
LIGHT COURTYARD (TO BE LANDSCAPED)
NEW DOORS & SCREEN
FOYER TO BE REFURBISHED & NEW HEATING PROVIDED.
edge of access gallery over
GIO SOLICITOR
JURY ROOM 2
JUDGE 2.
ASSOCIATE 2.
up
JURY COURT 2
gallery over
JURY COURT 1
gallery over
up
MAIN FOYER
SHERIFF
JURY ROOM 1
JUDGE 1
ASSOCIATE 1.

UPPER GROUND FLOOR
1964
STAGE 3
AMENDED 9 4 81

1981

P.c. 386/706

W. K. [illegible] Director of Public Works
NEW SOUTH WALES
PUBLIC WORKS
J.W. Thomson Government Architect

CHURCH STREET

AMENDED 10 3 81
ASSOCIATE
MAGISTRATE
LIBRARY
COURT 3 PRISONER ACCESS

POLICE ROOM

AMENDED 23 3 81
COURT 3 PRISONER ACCESS
COURT LAYOUTS

AMENDED 9 4 81
COURT LAYOUTS
WAITING AREA
1890/1964 DOORS

Section: PUBLIC BUILDINGS SECTION
Project Architect: B.P.
Drawn:
Scale: 1:100
Date: APRIL '80

Project: NEWCASTLE COURT COMPLEX
ST 2 & ST 3 AS EXISTING
ST 1 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Number: MD2

LEVEL 4 R L 32 436

LEVEL 3 R L 29 084

LEVEL 2 R L 25 732

LEVEL 1 R L 22 380

STAGE 1.

UPPER LEVEL R L 28 500

GROUND FLOUR R.L. 24 690

BASEMENT R.L. 21 490

STAGE 2.

UPPER LEVEL R L 29 567

UPPER GROUND LEVEL R.L 26 367

LOWER GROUND LEVEL R L 23 319

STAGE 3.

STRUCTURAL FLOOR LEVELS

NEWCASTLE POLICE STATION

EXISTING MORGUE

COMPACTUS

TRANSCRIPTION TYPISTS

MECH. DUCT

CLNR.

FEMALE STAFF

STAIR 2

REST ROOM

ROOFLIGHT VOID

3/4 Height - New Partition

STAFF AMENITIES

STORE

SHERIFFS GENERAL OFFICE

STORE

STAIR 1

SHERIFF

PUBLIC

VOID

STAIR Nº 3

roof fall

LIGHTWELL

roof fall

OFFICE

TEA ROOM/ STORE

gallery

VOID

STORE

upper part courtroom 3.

highlight windows

LIGHT COURTYARD

VOID

CROWN PROSECUTOR

MAGISTRATE'S ROOM

STORE

LEGAL PROF.

LEGAL PROF.

LEGAL PROF

MALE

FEMALE

NEW DOORS & SCREEN

gallery

gallery

DOWN

PUBLIC DEFENDER

BEDROOM

BEDROOM

CARETAKERS RESIDENCE

KITCHEN

L'DRY

LEVEL 3
1947
STAGE 1 (under construction)

UPPER LEVEL
1890
STAGE 2

UPPER LEVEL
1964
STAGE 3
AMENDED 9 4 81

1981

P.C. 386/707

W. K. Fitt Director of Public Works
NEW SOUTH WALES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
J.W. Thomson Government Architect

CHURCH STREET

AMENDED 9 4 81
1890 / 1964 DOORS

Section: PUBLIC BUILDINGS SECTION
Project Architect: B.P.
Drawn:
Scale: 1:100
Date: APRIL '80

Project: NEWCASTLE COURT COMPLEX
ST 2 & ST 3 AS EXISTING
ST 1 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Number: M.D.3

LEVEL 4 R.L. 32 436

LEVEL 3 R.L. 29 084

LEVEL 2 R.L. 25 732

LEVEL 1 R.L. 22 380

STAGE 1.

UPPER LEVEL R.L. 28 500

GROUND FLOOR R.L. 24 680

BASEMENT R.L. 21 490

STAGE 2.

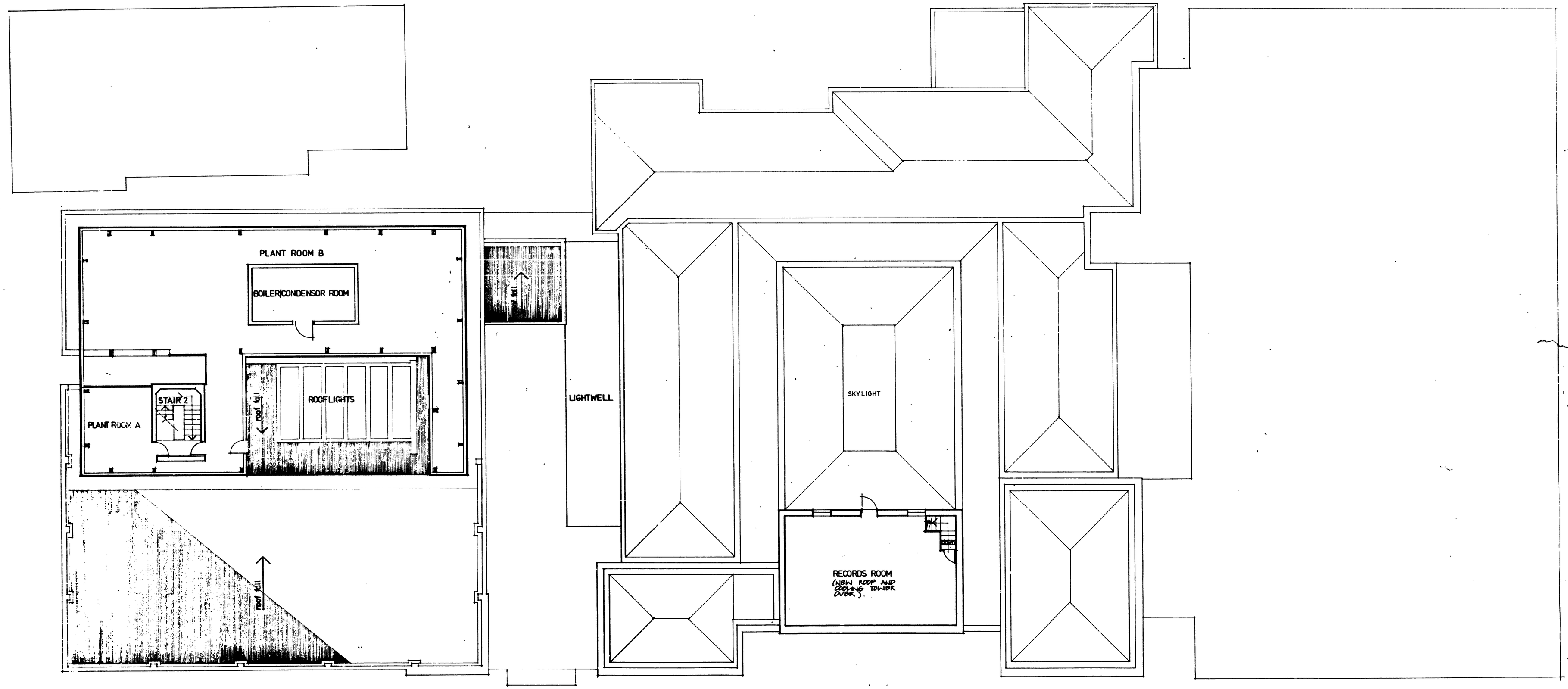
UPPER LEVEL R.L. 29 567

UPPER GROUND LEVEL R.L. 26 367

LOWER GROUND LEVEL R.L. 23 319

STAGE 3.

STRUCTURAL FLOOR LEVELS



LEVEL 4 (plantroom level)
1947
STAGE 1.

ROOF
1840
STAGE 2

ROOF
1964
STAGE 3

1980

P.c. 386/708

Department of Public Works N.S.W.
W. K. Fitz Director of Public Works

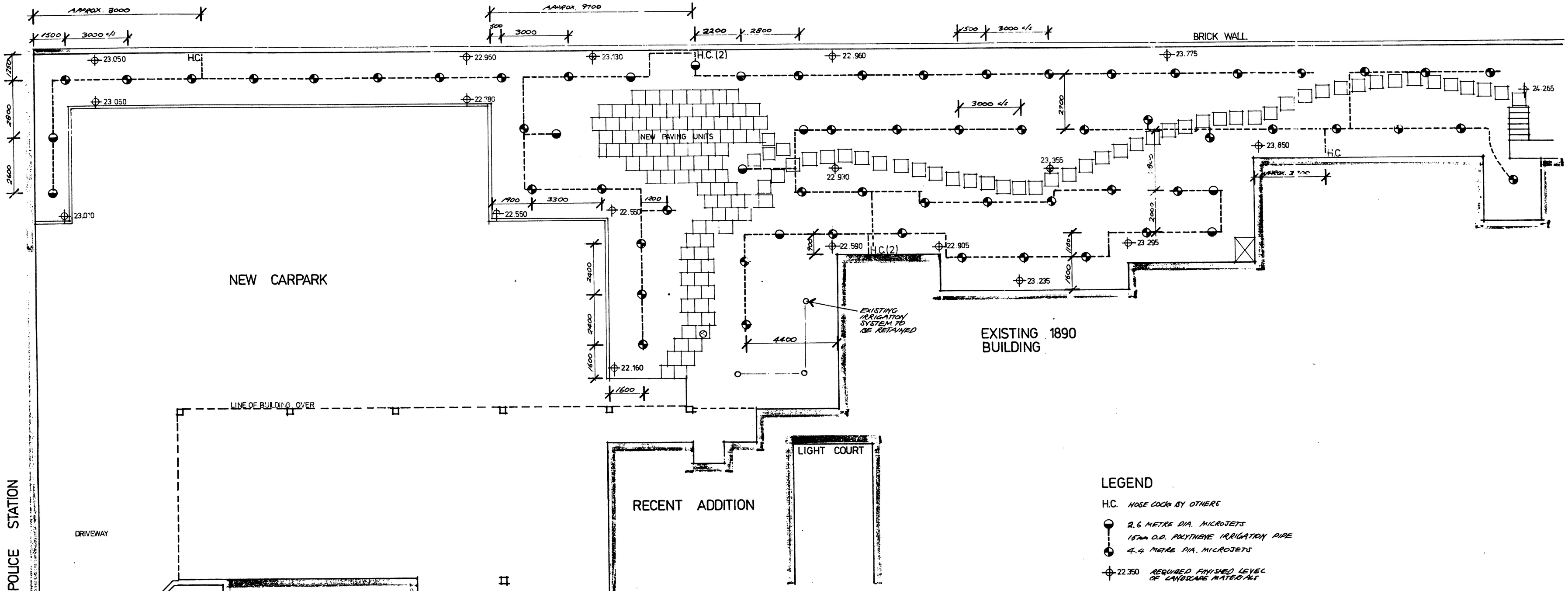
J. W. Thomson Government Architect

Notes

Section: PUBLIC BUILDINGS SECTION
Project Architect: B.P
Scale: 1:100 APRIL '80

Project: NEWCASTLE COURT COMPLEX
ST 2 & ST 3 AS EXISTING
ST 1 UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Number: M.D. 4



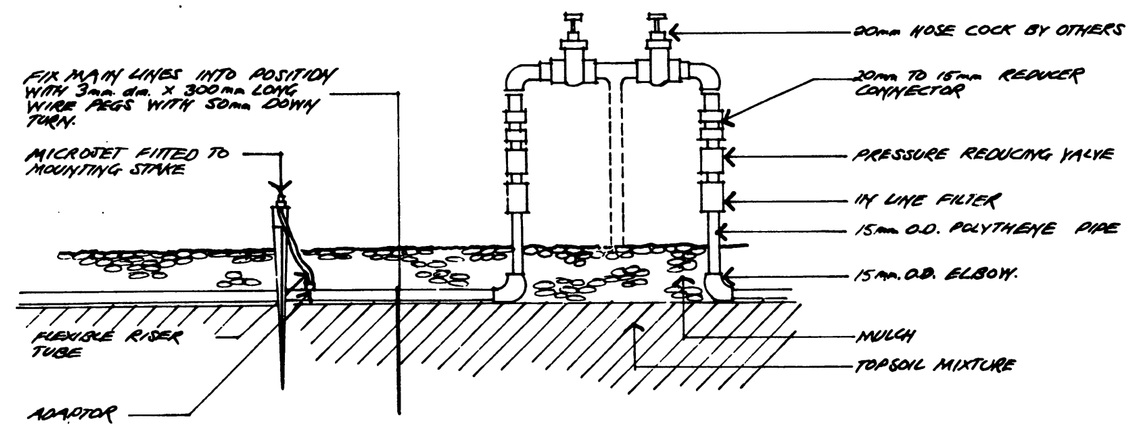
SITE PLAN
SCALE 1:100

LEGEND

H.C. HOSE COCK BY OTHERS

2.6 METRE DIA. MICROJETS
15mm O.D. POLYTHENE IRRIGATION PIPE
4.4 METRE DIA. MICROJETS

22.350 REQUIRED FINISHED LEVEL OF LANDSCAPE MATERIALS



DETAIL IRRIGATION SYSTEM
N.T.S.

1983

SCALES 1:1 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 | 1:2 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 | 1:5 100 200 300

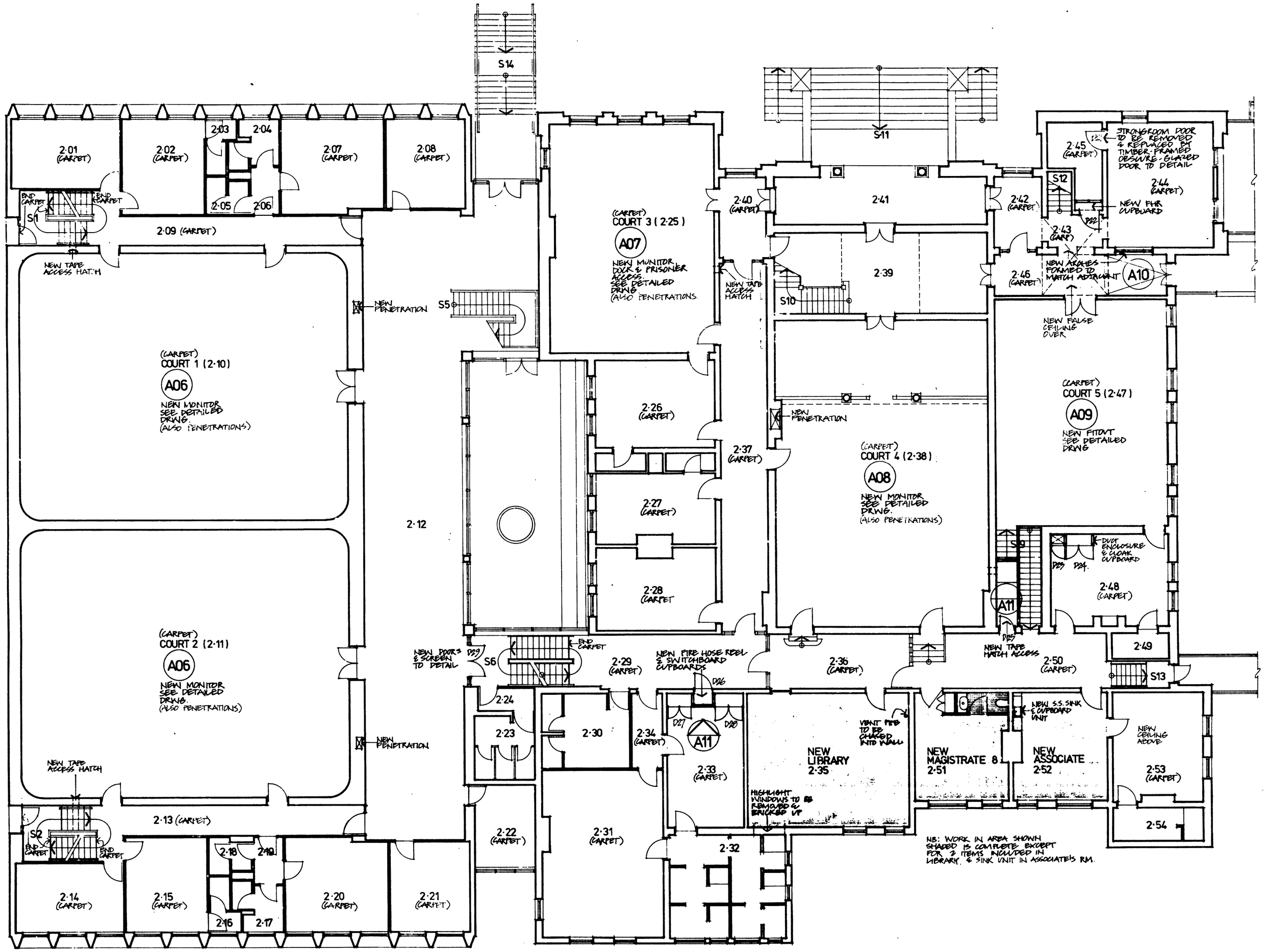
NOTES EVENLY GRADE FINISHED SURFACE BETWEEN LEVELS SHOWN
BENCH MARK IS LOCATED ON FRONT STEPS OF 1890 BUILDING (22.735)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, N.S.W.
W. K. PILZ, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
J. W. THOMSON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT
per 18/3/83
PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT
GOVT. ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE
REAR PRECINCT

IRRIGATION LAYOUT

PLAN ROOM NUMBER P.C. 386/709
NUMBER IN SET 2
SHEET NUMBER 2
SCALES 1:100
DRAWN DRA.



1983

SCALES 1:1

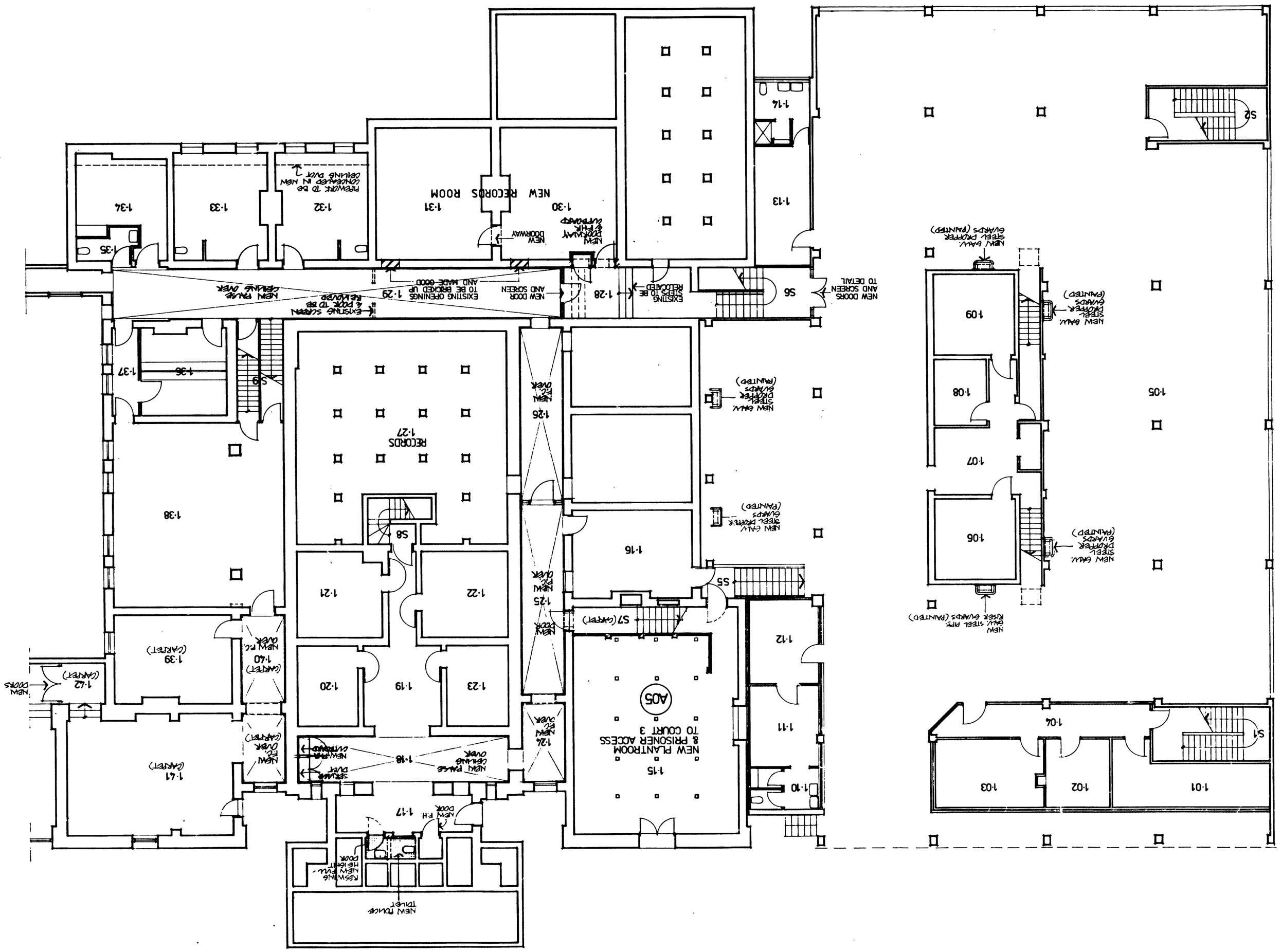
NOTES

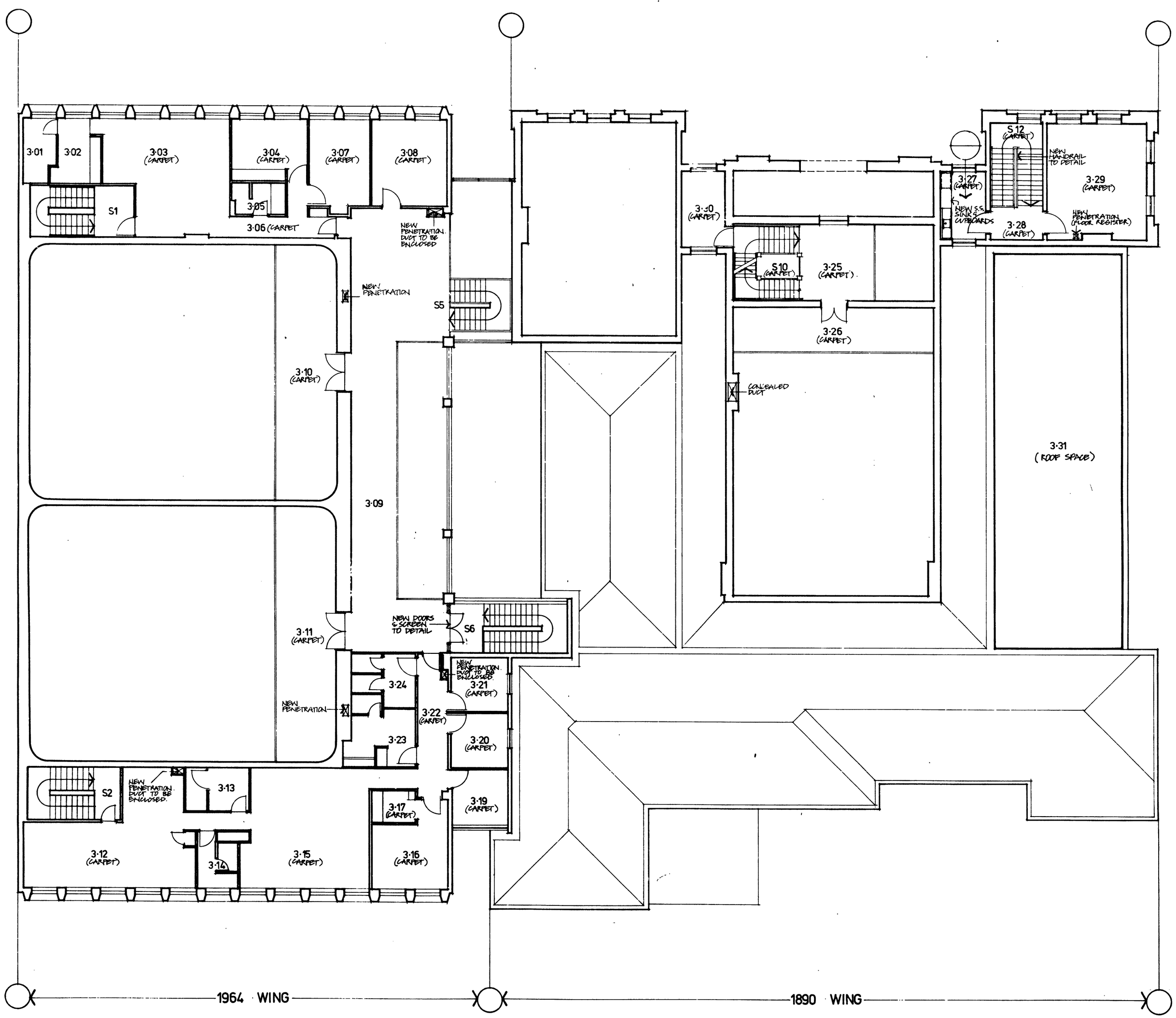
A. RECORD NOTE ADDED. 2·5·83.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS N.S.W.
W. K. FITZ, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
J. W. THOMSON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT
PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT
per H. Eldridge
GOVT. ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE STAGE 2 PLAN LEVEL 2

PLAN ROOM NUMBER P.C. 386/711
NUMBER IN SET
SHEET NUMBER A.02
SCALES 1·100
DRAWN


NEW RECORDS ROOM
1.30
1.31
1.32
1.33
1.34
1.35
1.36
1.37
1.38
1.39 (CARPET)
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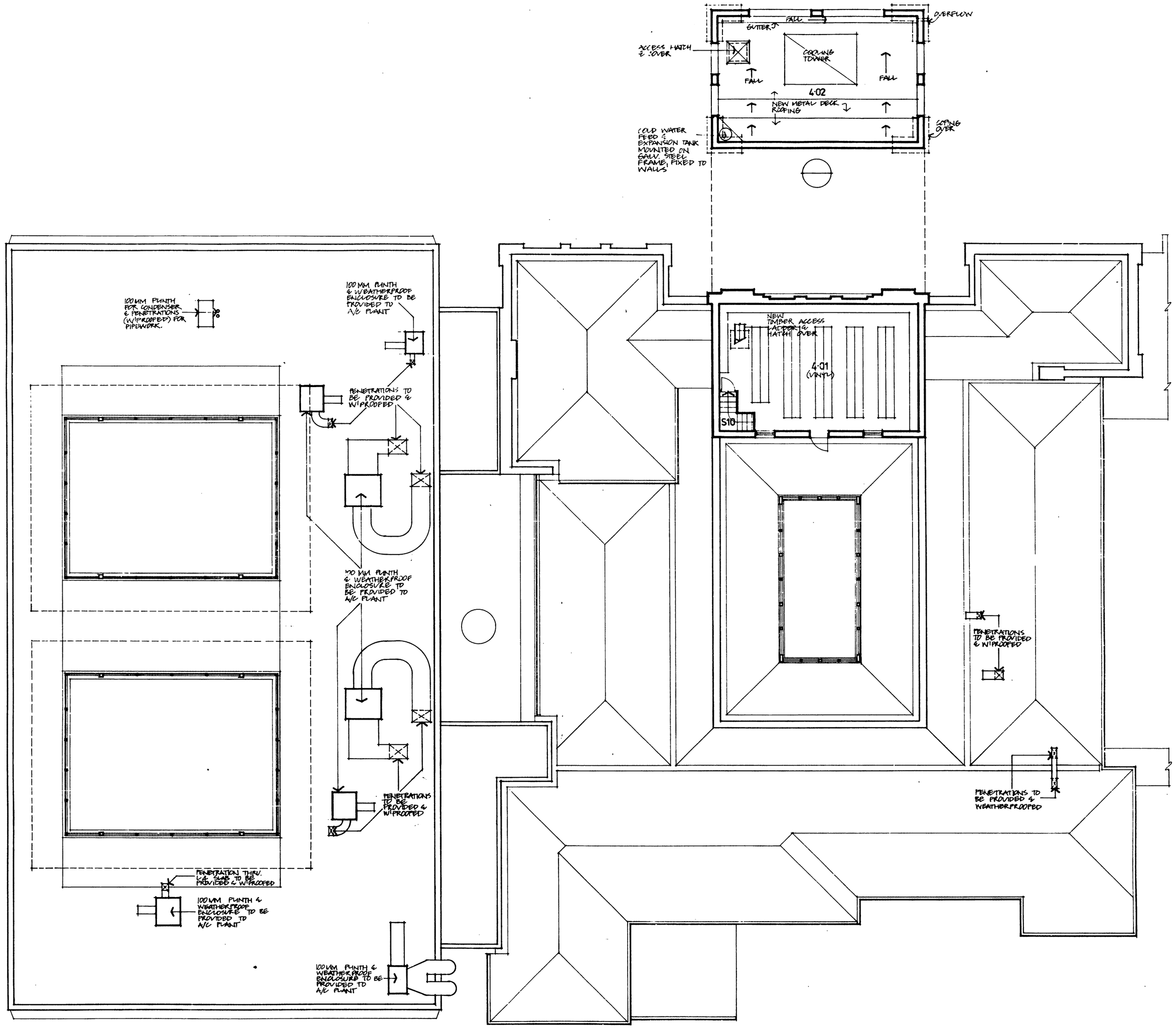
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NOTES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS N.S.W.
W. K. FITZ, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
J. W. THOMSON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT
PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT
GOVT. ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE STAGE 2 PLAN LEVEL 3

PLAN ROOM NUMBER: P.C. 386/712
NUMBER IN SET
SHEET NUMBER: A.03
SCALES: 1·100
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No date

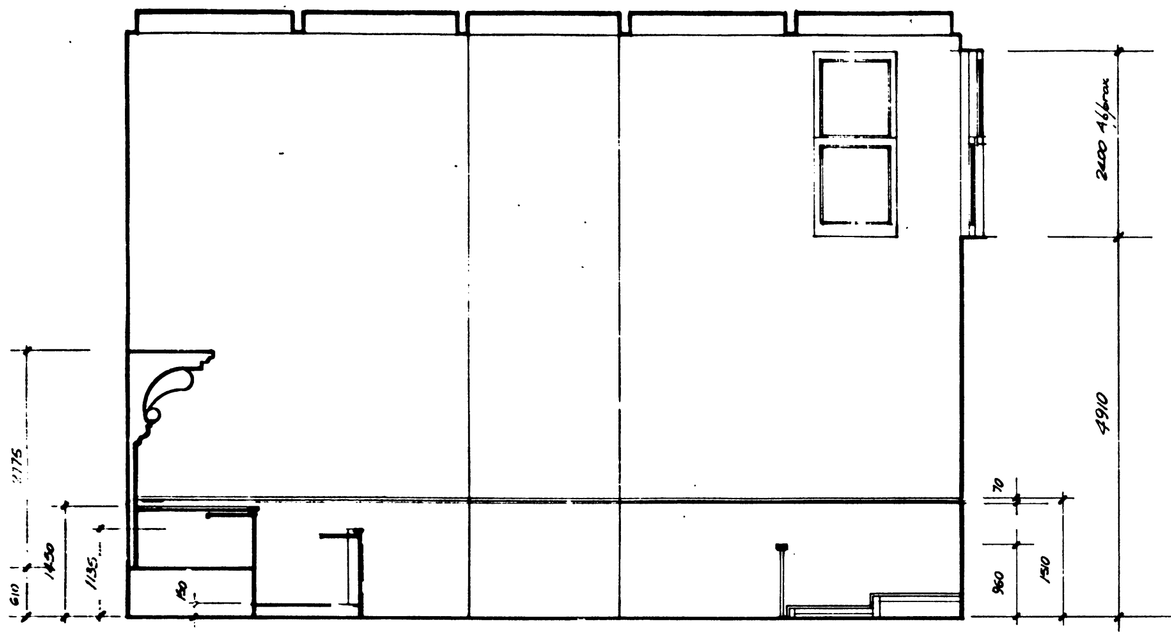
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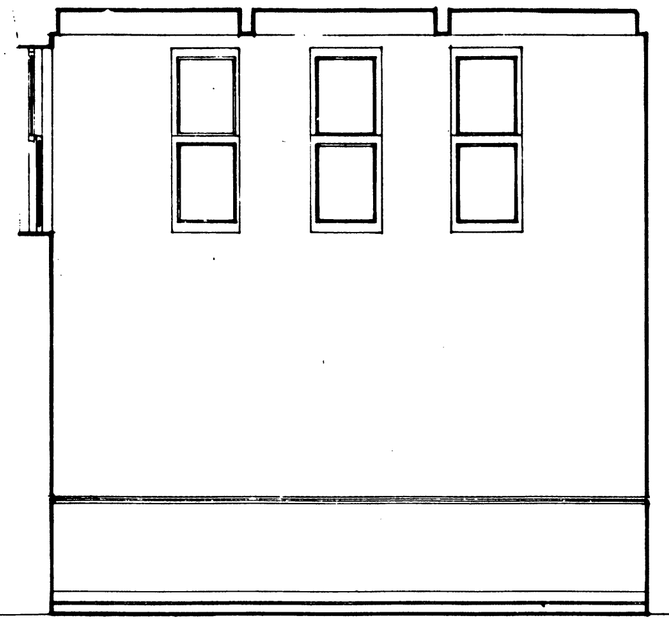
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS N.S.W.
W. K. FITZ, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
J. W. THOMSON GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT
PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT
GOVT. ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE STAGE 2 PLAN LEVEL 4

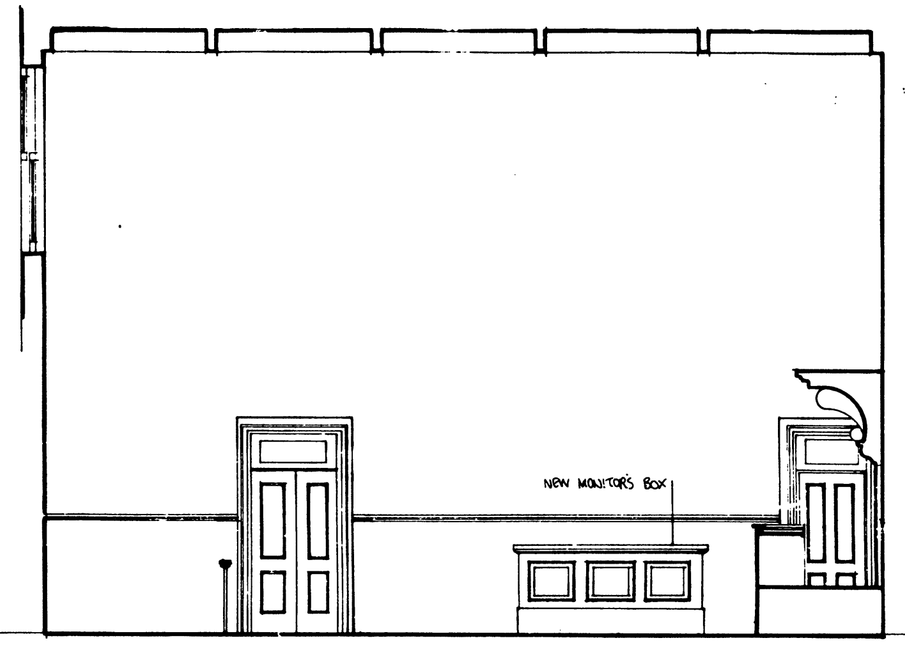
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NUMBER IN SET
SHEET NUMBER A.04
SCALES 1·100
DRAWN



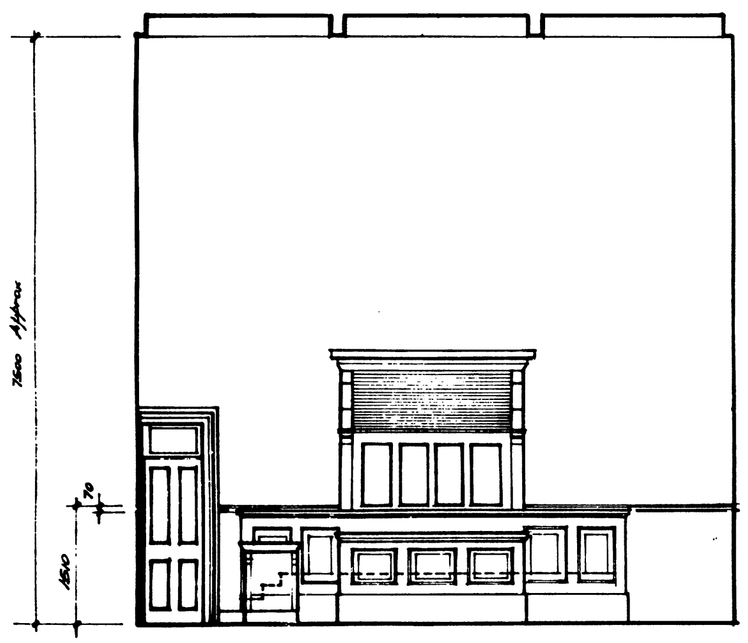
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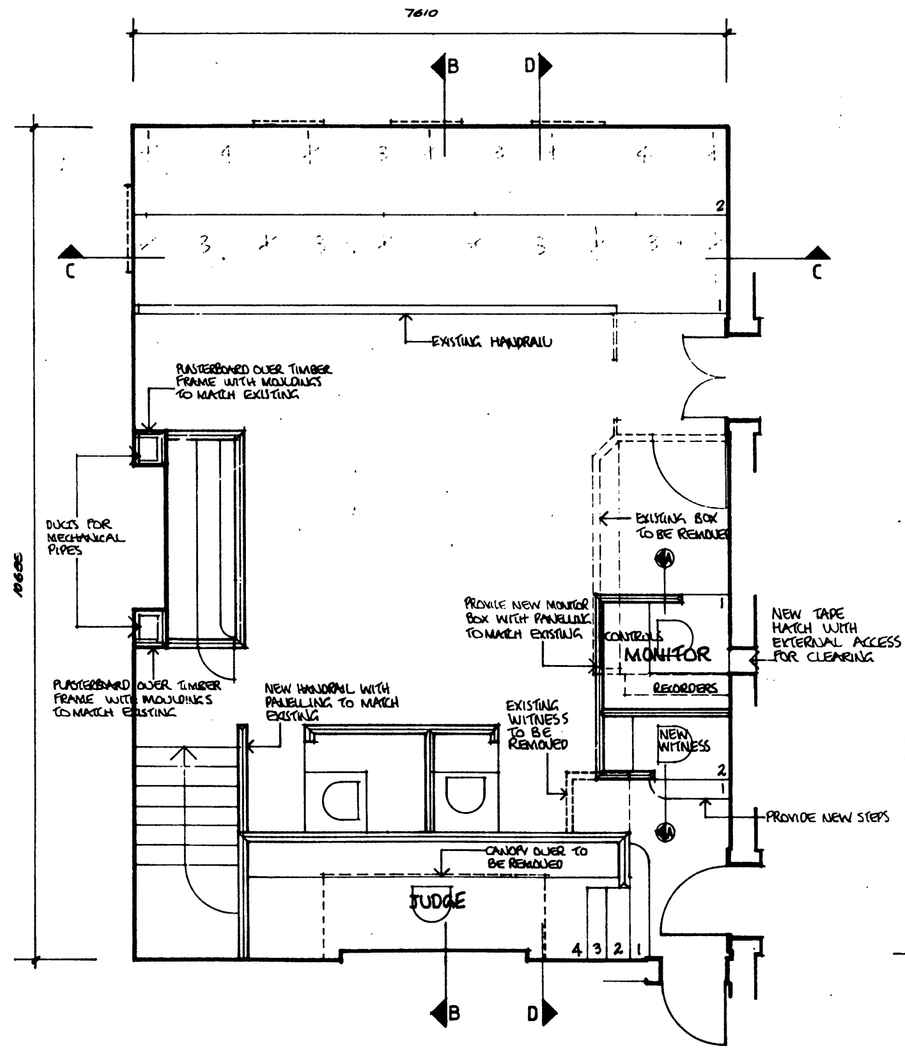
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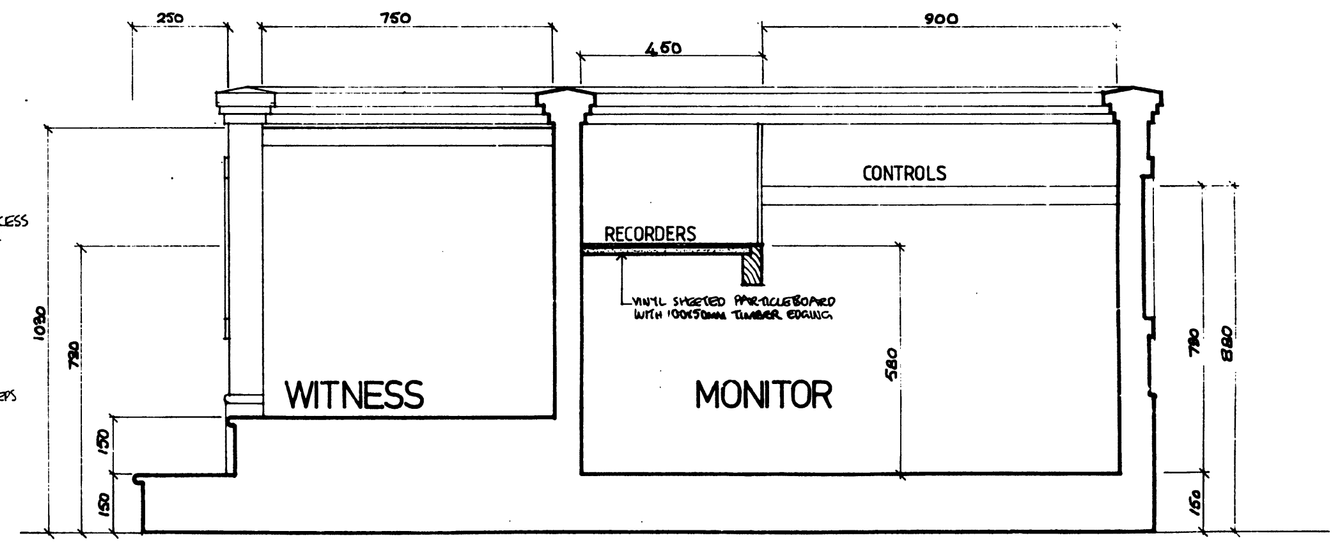
SECTION DD



SECTION EE SCALE 1:10



PLAN SCALE 1:50



SECTION AA SCALE 1:10

No date

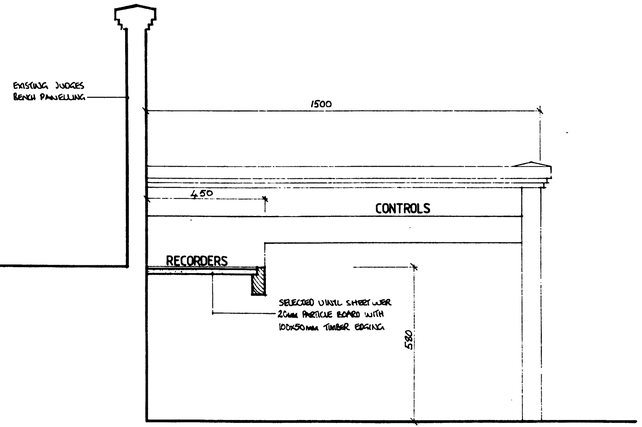
SCALES 1:1

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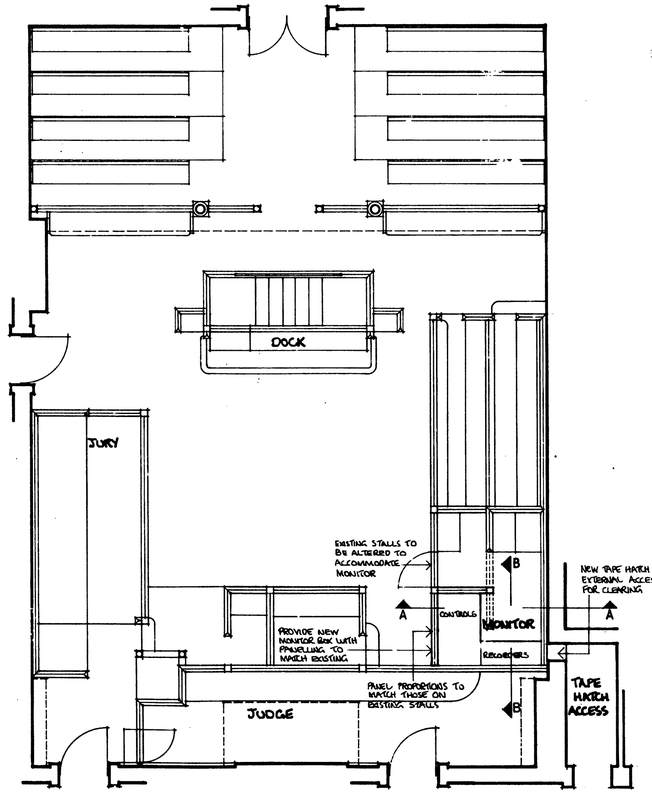
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS N.S.W.	
W. K. FRY,	DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
J. W. THOMSON	GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT
	PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT
G. C. COWELL	DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER GOVT. ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE
STAGE 2
COURT 3

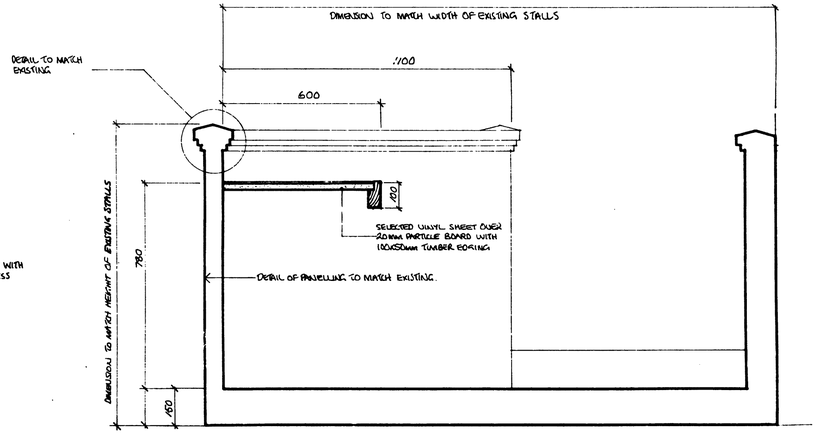
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NUMBER IN SET
SHEET NUMBER A·07
SCALES 1·50, 1·10
DRAWN



SECTION B-B SCALE 1:10



PLAN SCALE 1:50



SECTION A-A SCALE 1:10

No date

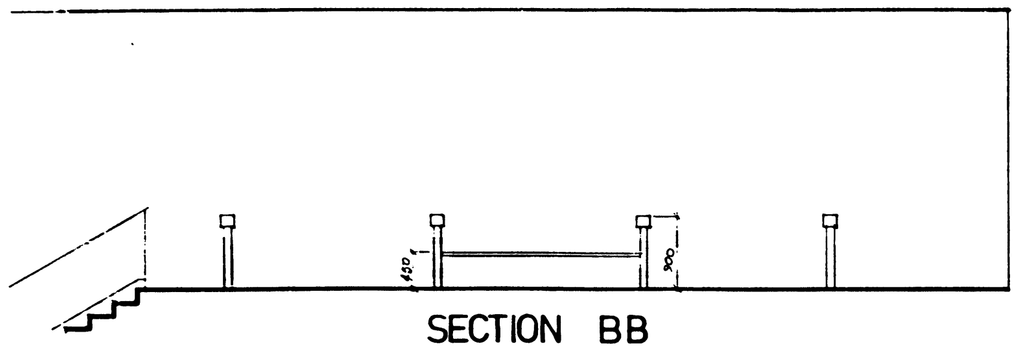
SCALES 1:1
1:2
1:5

NOTES

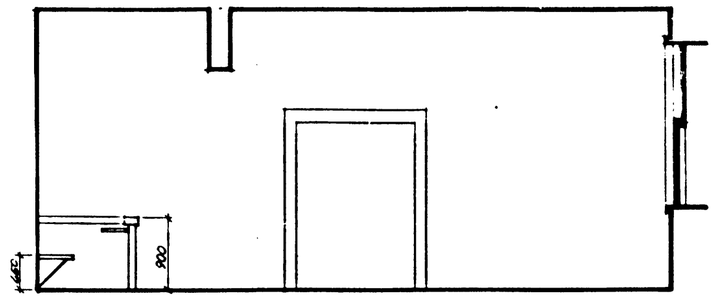
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS N.S.W.	
W. E. PEIL,	DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
J. W. THOMSON	GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT
	PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT
G. C. COWELL	DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER GOVT. ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE STAGE 2 COURT 4

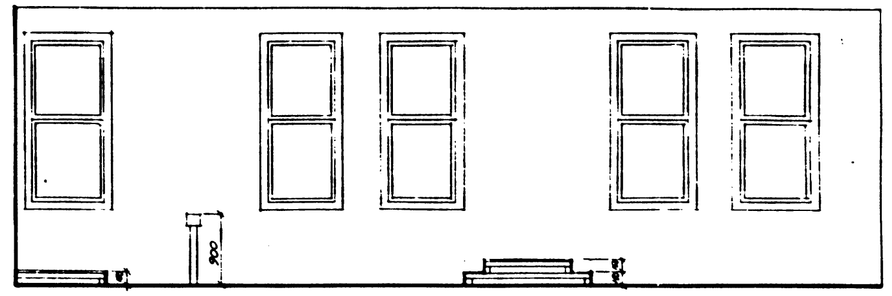
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NUMBER IN SET
SHEET NUMBER A-08
SCALES 1:50, 1:10
DRAWN



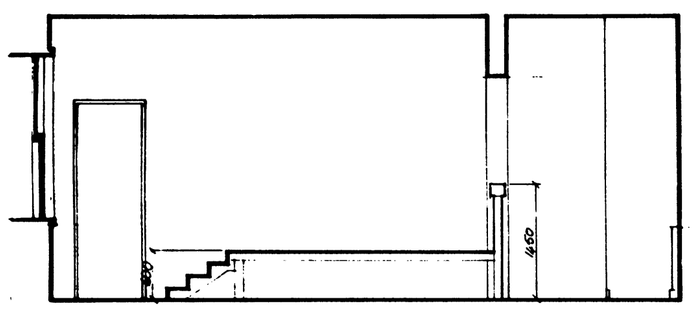
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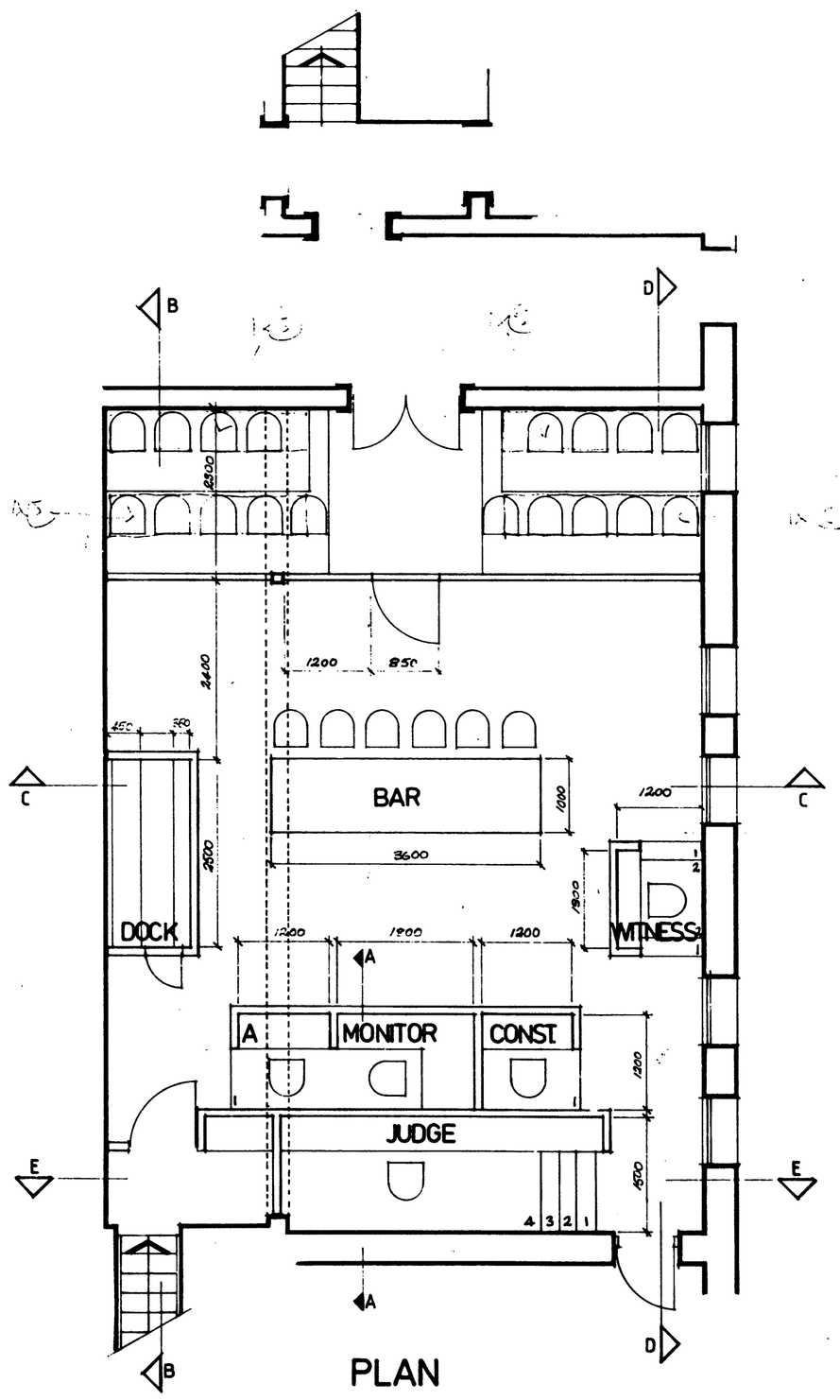
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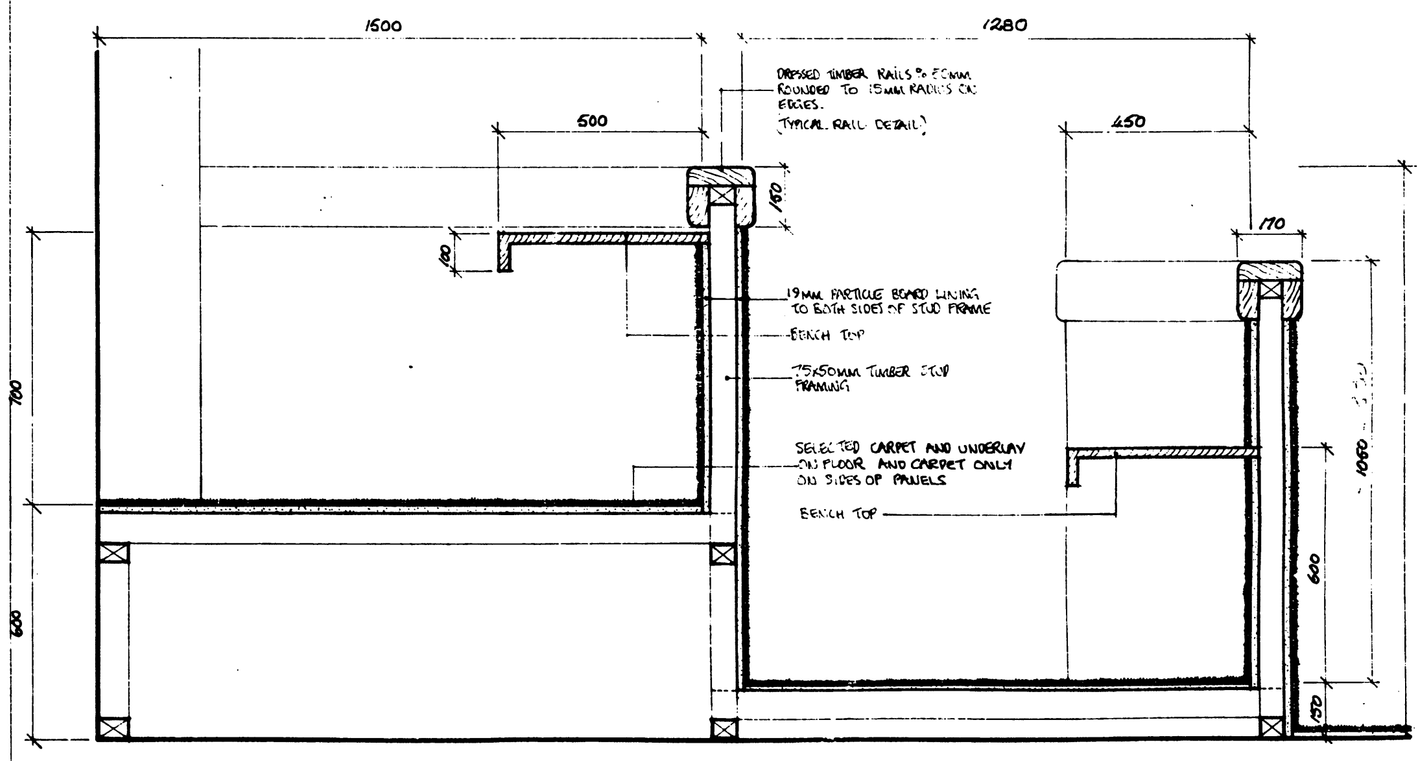
SECTION DD



SECTION EE



PLAN



SECTION A-A (TYPICAL DETAIL)

No date

SCALES 1:1

1:2

1:5

NOTES

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	PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT
G. C. COSELL	DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER GOVT. ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE STAGE 2 COURT 5

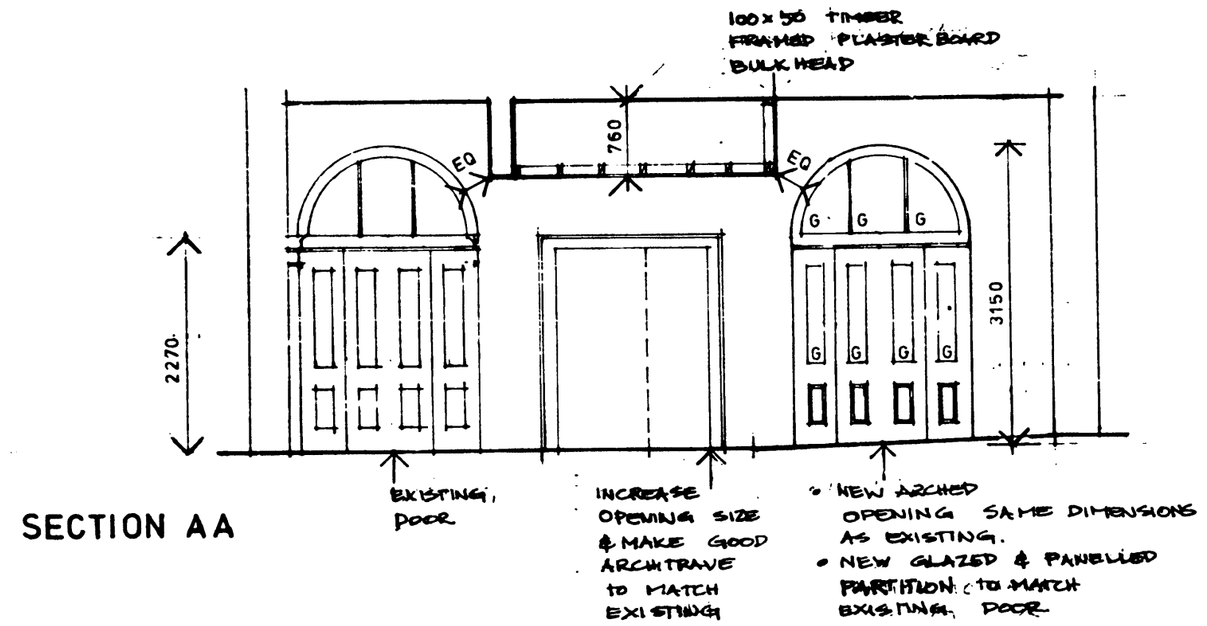
PLAN ROOM NUMBER P.C. 386/7/8

NUMBER IN SET

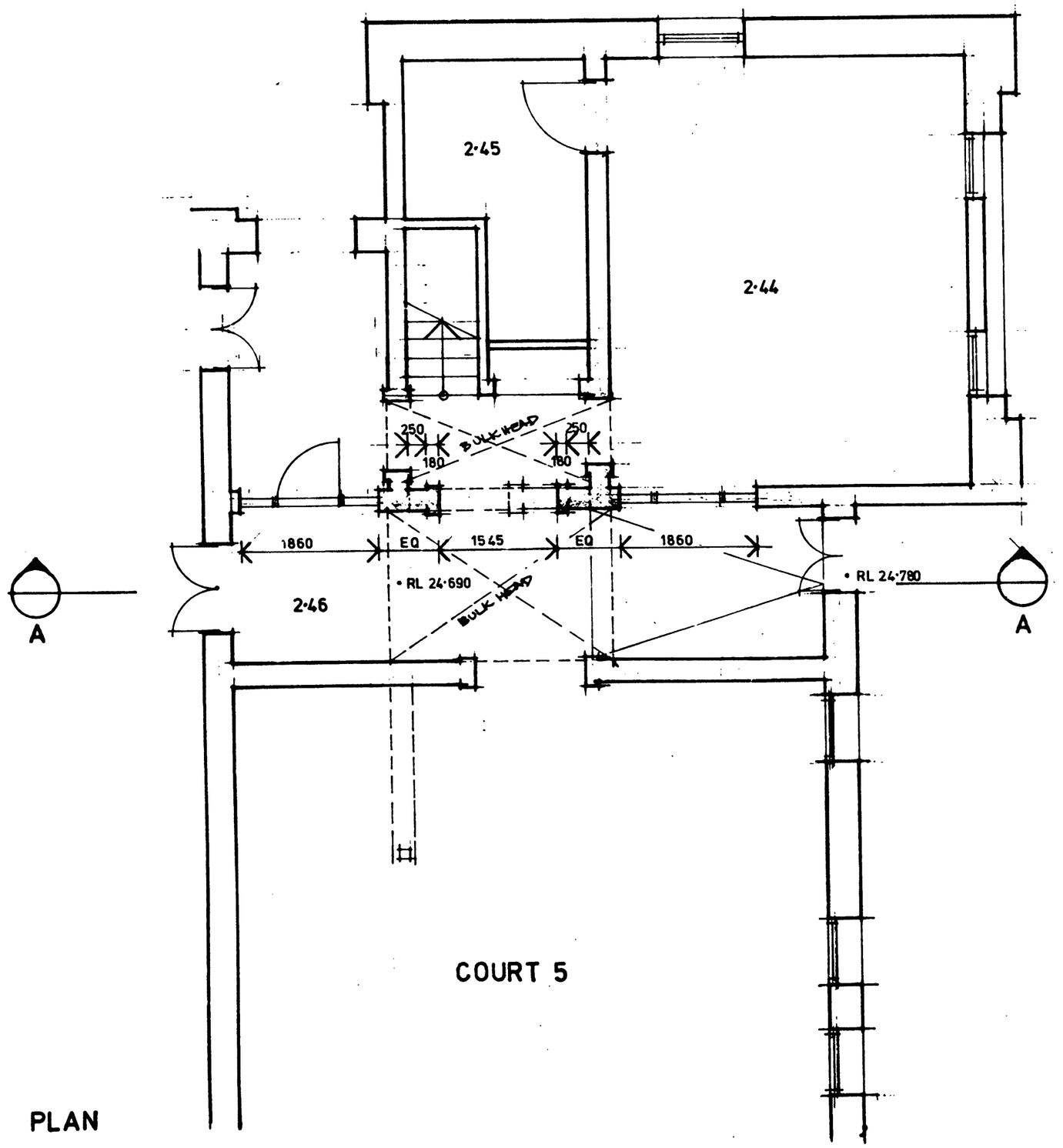
SHEET NUMBER A·09

SCALES 1·50, 1·10

DRAWN



SECTION AA



COURT 5

PLAN

No date

SCALES 1:1

NOTES

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J. W. THOMSON	GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT
	PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT
	GOVT. ARCHITECT'S BRANCH

NEWCASTLE COURTHOUSE
STAGE 2
COURT 5 VESTIBULE

PLAN ROLL NUMBER	Pc.386/719
NUMBER IN SET	SHEET NUMBER A10
SCALES	1:50
DRAWN	

B1

R.011267

APPENDIX 2

Minale Tattersfield Designs

- Wayfinding & Signage
- Brochure
- Website

BUILT

PROJECT NAME: **NIHON UNIVERSITY CAMPUS NEWCASTLE**

WAYFINDING & SIGNAGE
HERITAGE INTERPRETATION

ISSUE: **H**
ISSUED FOR: **APPROVAL**
DATE: **26.02.2021**

PROJECT NUMBER: **S3353**
DOCUMENT NUMBER: **S3353-01**

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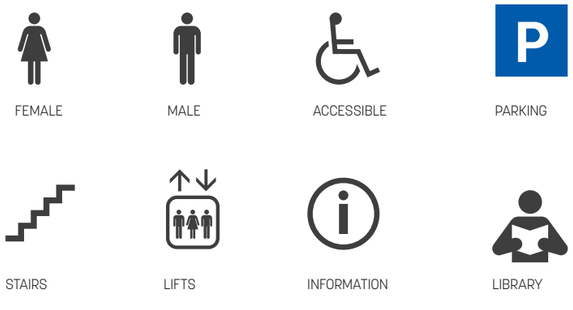
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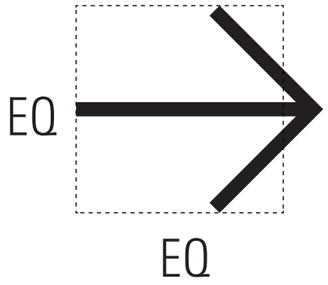
0123456789

Sophia Pro Medium Optical Tracking -20

Pictograms



Arrows



Hierarchy of Directions

1. Typical/ Straight Ahead
2. Where Required
3. Typical/ Left
4. Where Required
5. Typical/ Right

Colours

シンボルマーク

特 色 DIC:157
Process M:100 Y:95
RGB R:230 G:0 B:25

教育理念

特 色 DIC:G-267
Process BL:80
RGB R:90 G:90 B:90

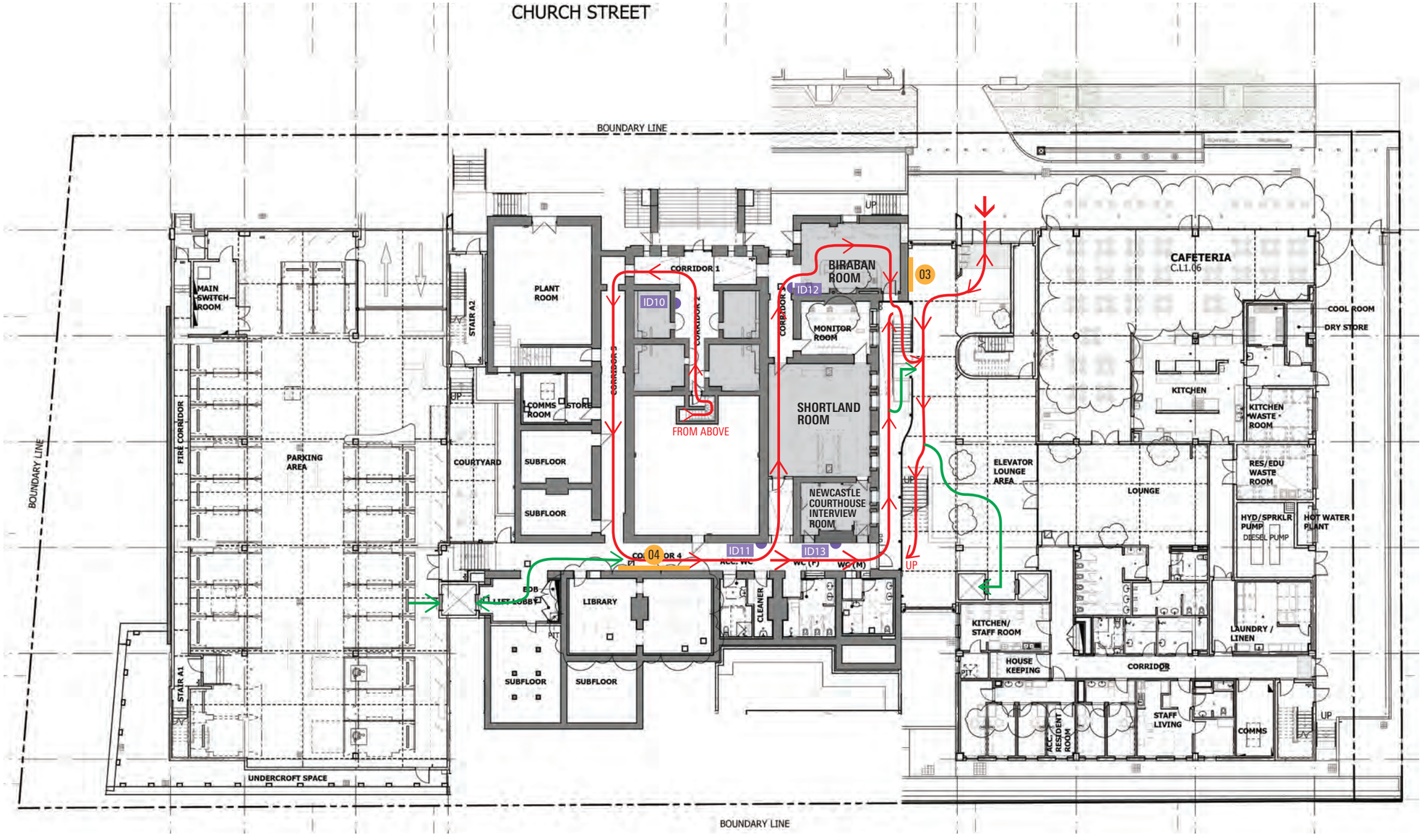
ロゴタイプ

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Emblem

 © 2021 MINALE TATTERSFIELD

LEVEL 1 3
FLOOR PLAN

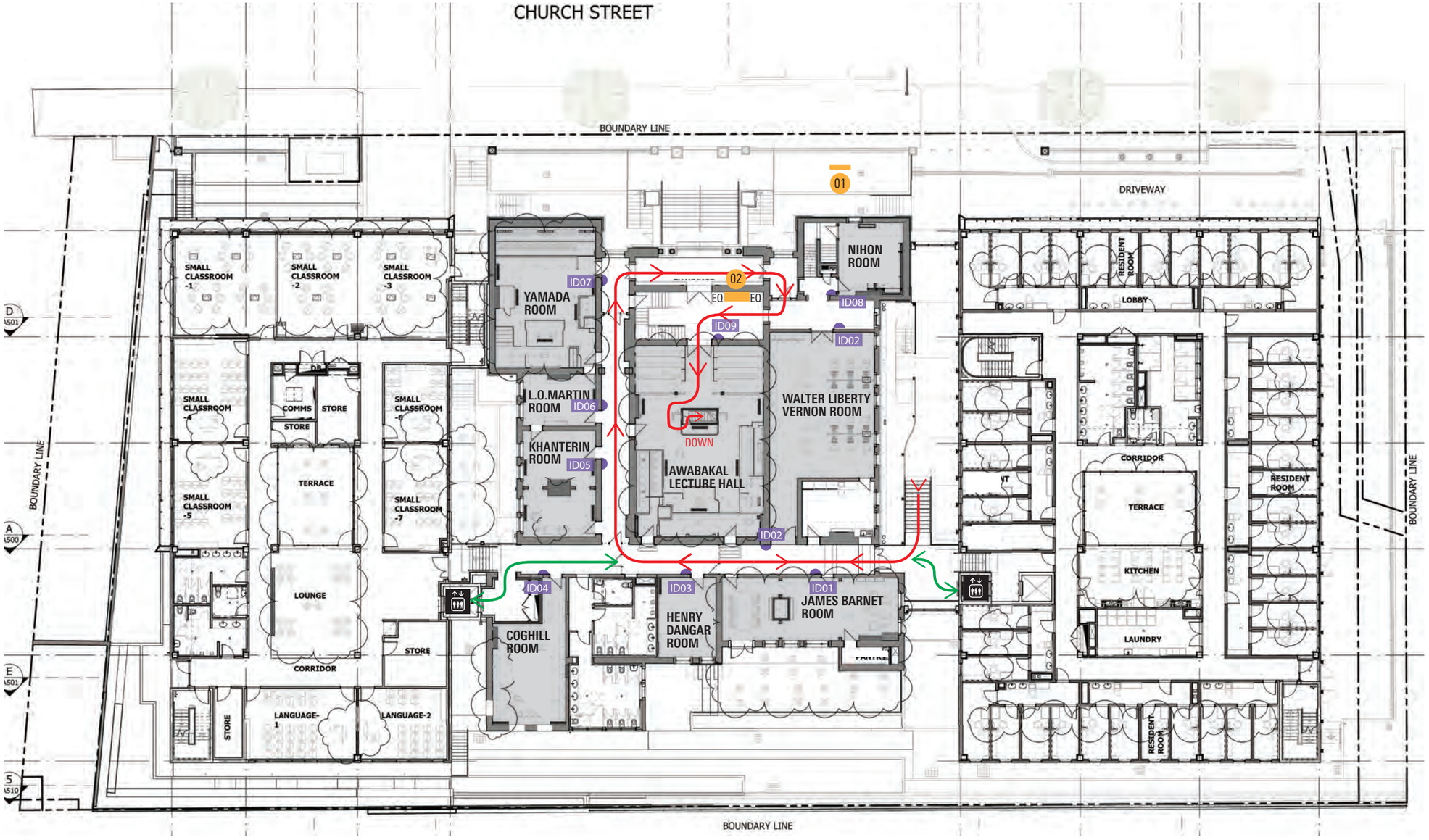


KEY

- Interpretation Panel Zones
- 01 External Freestanding Marker
- 02 Courthouse
  Plaque Display
- 03 L1 Atrium (timeline)
  Internal Panel 03
- 04 Courthouse
  Newcastle Timeline
- Path of Visitor on Heritage Open Day
- Alternative Accessible Path of Travel via Lifts
- Room Interpretation Signs

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LEVEL 2
FLOOR PLAN



KEY

- Interpretation Panel Zones
- 01 External Freestanding Marker
- 02 Courthouse
  Plaque Display
- 03 L1 Atrium (timeline)
  Internal Panel 03
- 04 Courthouse
  Newcastle Timeline
- Path of Visitor on Heritage Open Day
- Alternative Accessible Path of Travel via Lifts
- Room Interpretation Signs

N

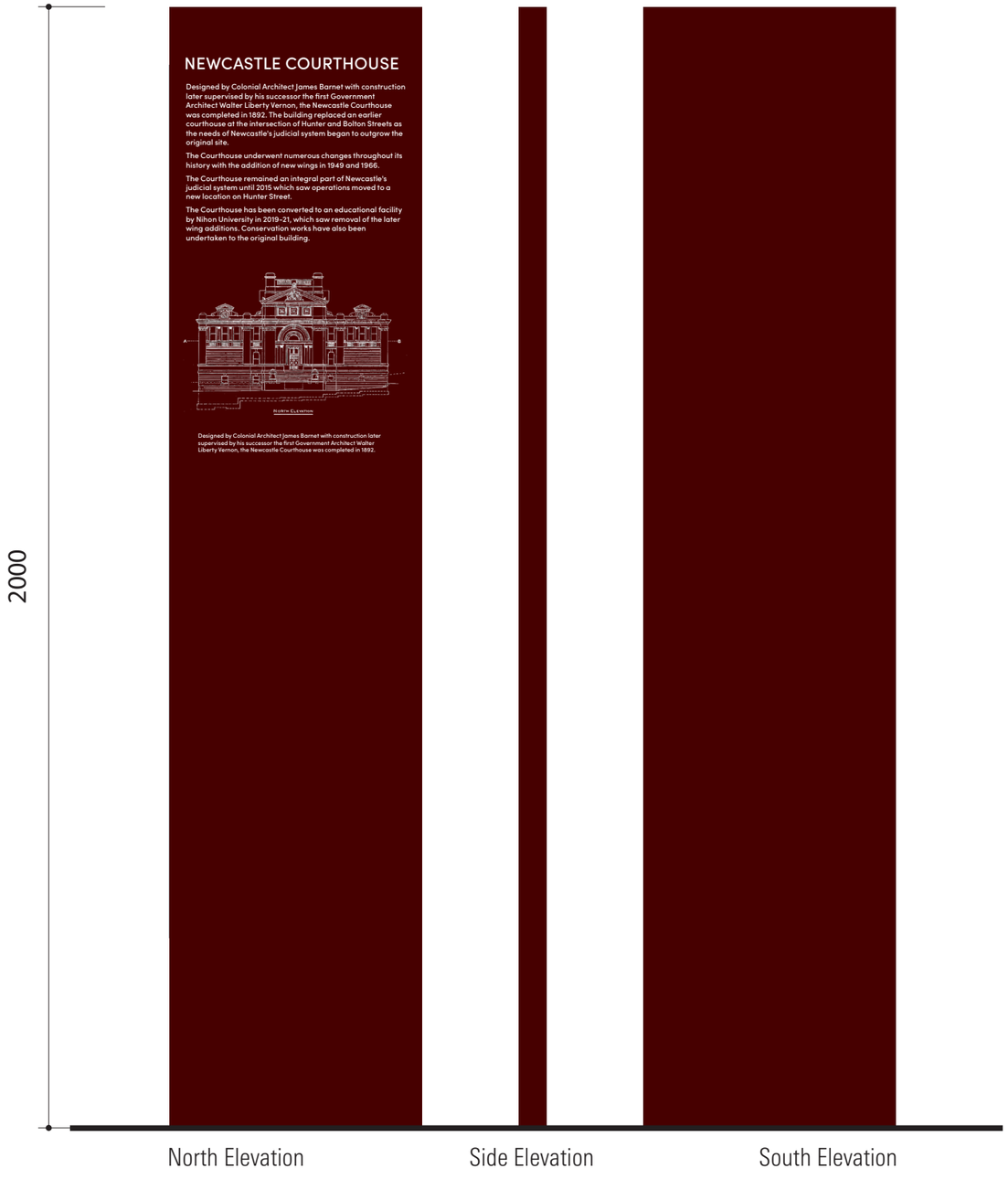
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Location Plan

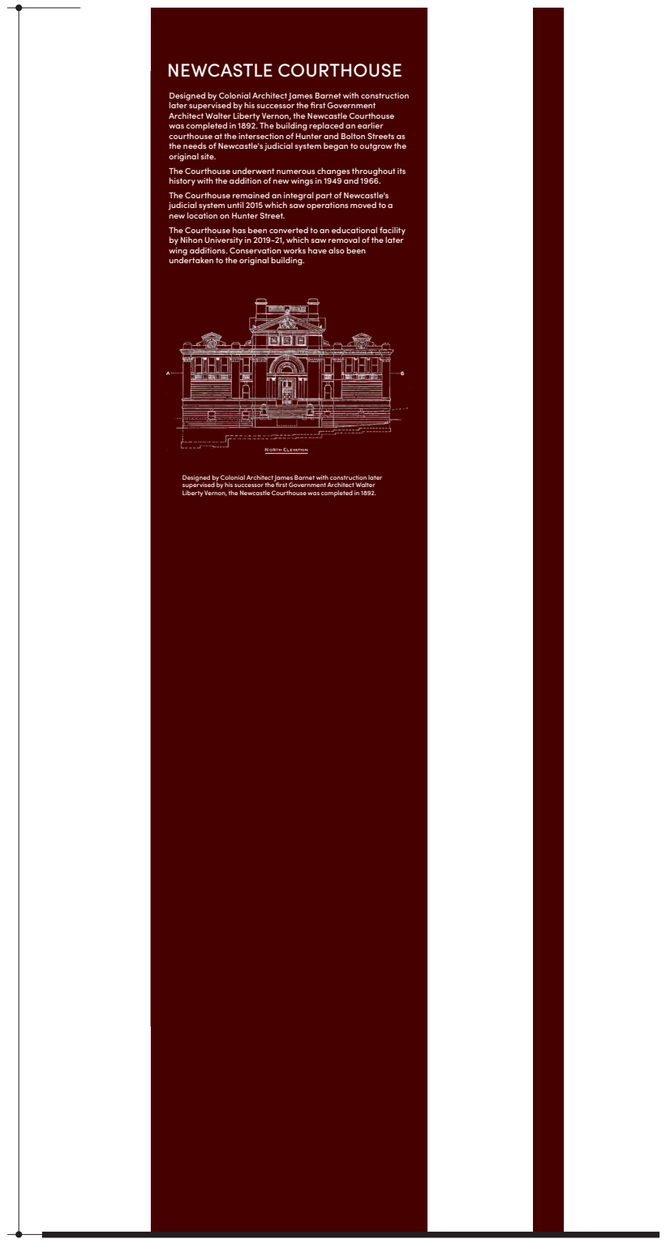


North Elevation of Courthouse



01 External Freestanding Marker

 © 2021 MINALE TATTERSFIELD



01 External Freestanding Marker

450W x 2000H x 50D mm

Cap heights:	Newcastle Courthouse	21mm
	Body text	10mm
	Caption	8mm

Construction

Footing

Reinforced concrete footing below ground to structural engineers design and certification. Top of footing nominal 100mm below finished ground. Soft landscaping to be reinstated by signage contractor.

Search for underground services by specialist consultants engaged by signage contractor. Diagrams and plans to be provided with shop drawings. Adjustments to nominated locations may be necessary to be reviewed by client and authorities. Bridging footing may be necessary to avoid redirecting existing services.

Structural Frame

Ms/hd galvanised frame or aluminium frame with baseplate and gussets where necessary anchored into concrete footing. No components of the structural frame will be visible.

Cladding

Nominal 4mm external quality composite panels folded and fixed to frame. Colour of cladding to match in principle architectural finish PT02_RED SHALE-S04C9.

Subject to approval by client we match with Alpolic MB281-G30 Cardinal Red or Alpolic MB022-G30 Clay brown.

Prefinished panels guarantee much longer lifespan concerning fading than any paint colour especially a red tone and for a sign facing north.

Cladding panels are NC rated.

Cladding to reach as a minium soft landscape ground or 30mm below.

Gravel Bed

White round 20mm gravel contained by a steel frame which is level with soft landscape ground. Gravel bed to be 200mm wide on all sides.

Fixing of cladding panels

Subject to detailed shopdrawings, outline below:

Top cap fixed to structural frame with VHB d/s tape to structural frame.

Vertical panels folded round vertical edges (back-to-back method) and fixed into edge of sign according to a fixing layout shown in shop drawing.

Fixings non-corrosive flathead countersunk screws flush with cladding.

Fixings will not protrude from cladding panel.

Screw heads touch up with colour and gloss level to match cladding panel finish.

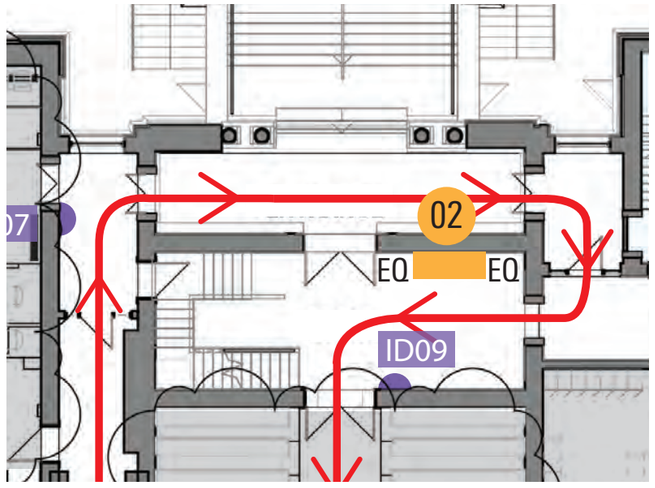
Graphics

Direct print or Graphics digital print onto 3M IJ40-10 Polymeric Gloss White vinyl. Overlaminated with 3M IJ40-124 Polymeric Matte Clear vinyl.

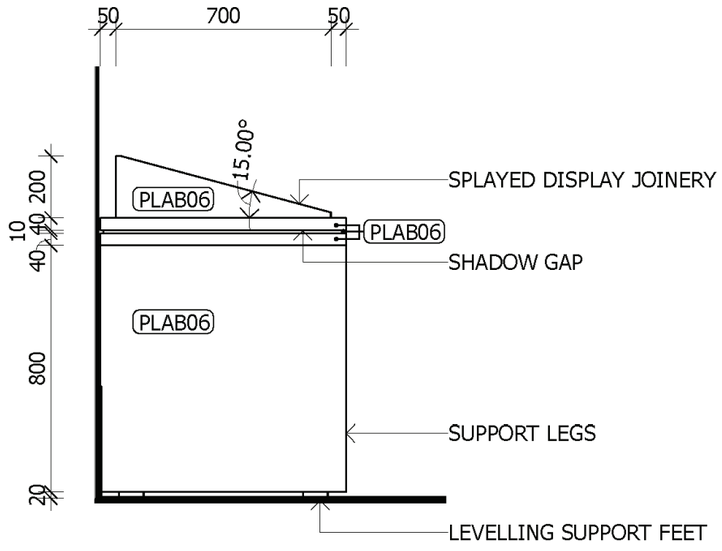
The method must have a warranty of minimum of 7 years against fading or peeling.

Optimal option subject to mandatory sample and warranty information provided by signage contractor.

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Location Plan



Plaque Display

Construction

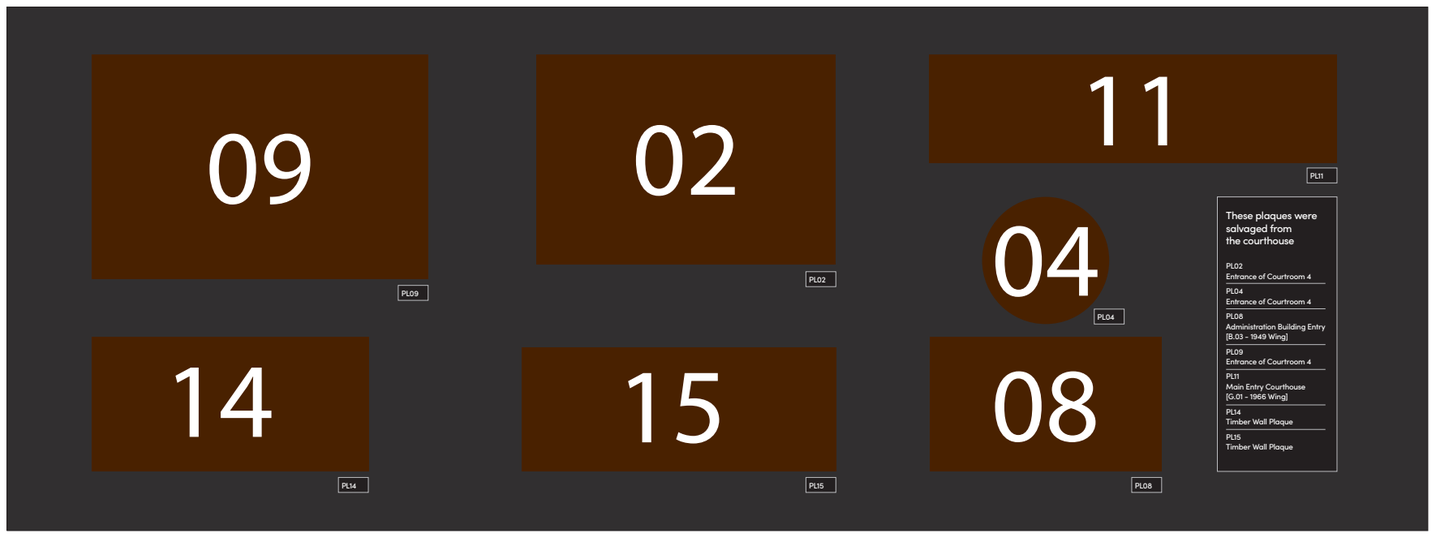
Plaque codes and Information Panel

Nom 1.6mm aluminium panel painted matt black.

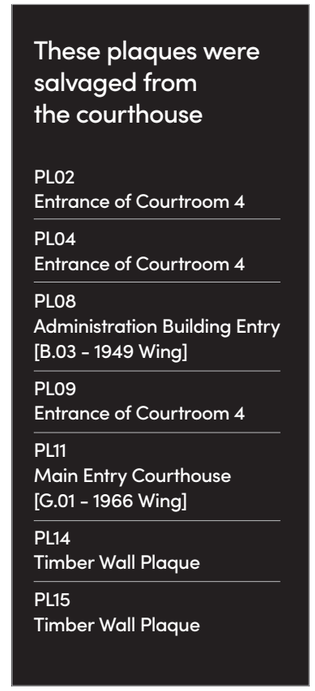
Panels with adhesive fixed packer of 2 mm to "lift" panel of the surface of the display table. Securely and invisibly fixed to display table.

Graphics

Direct print or Graphics digital print onto 3M IJ40-10 Polymeric Gloss White vinyl. Overlaminated with 3M IJ40-124 Polymeric Matte Clear vinyl subject to a mandatory sample for approval.



Plaque Display Top View
1900 x 700mm

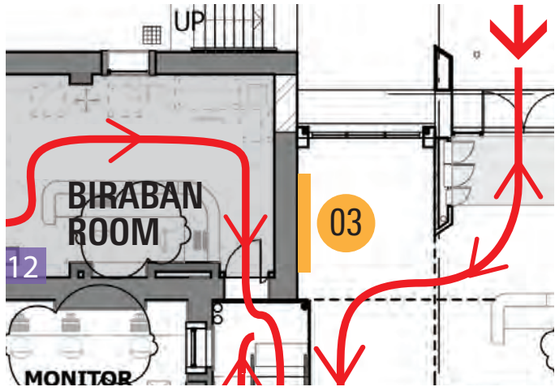


Detail of Information Panel
160 x 367mm

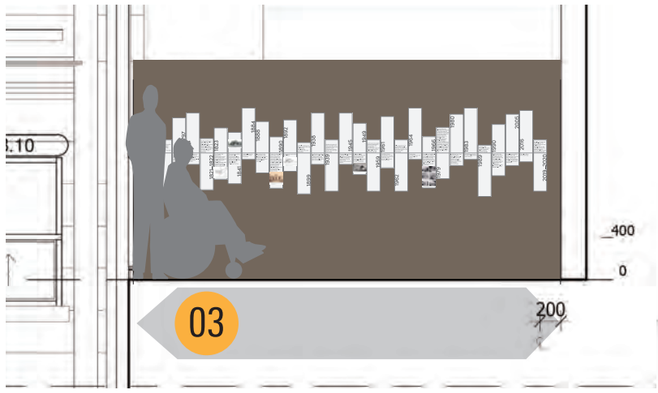


Detail of Plaque Codes
40 x 20mm

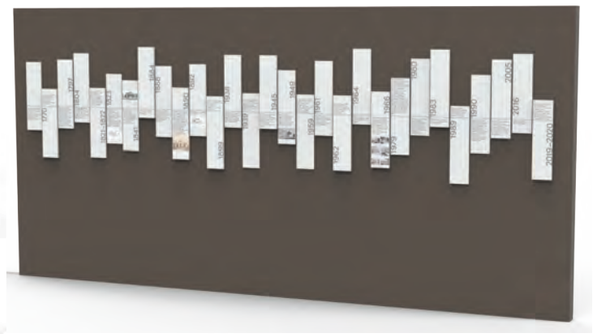
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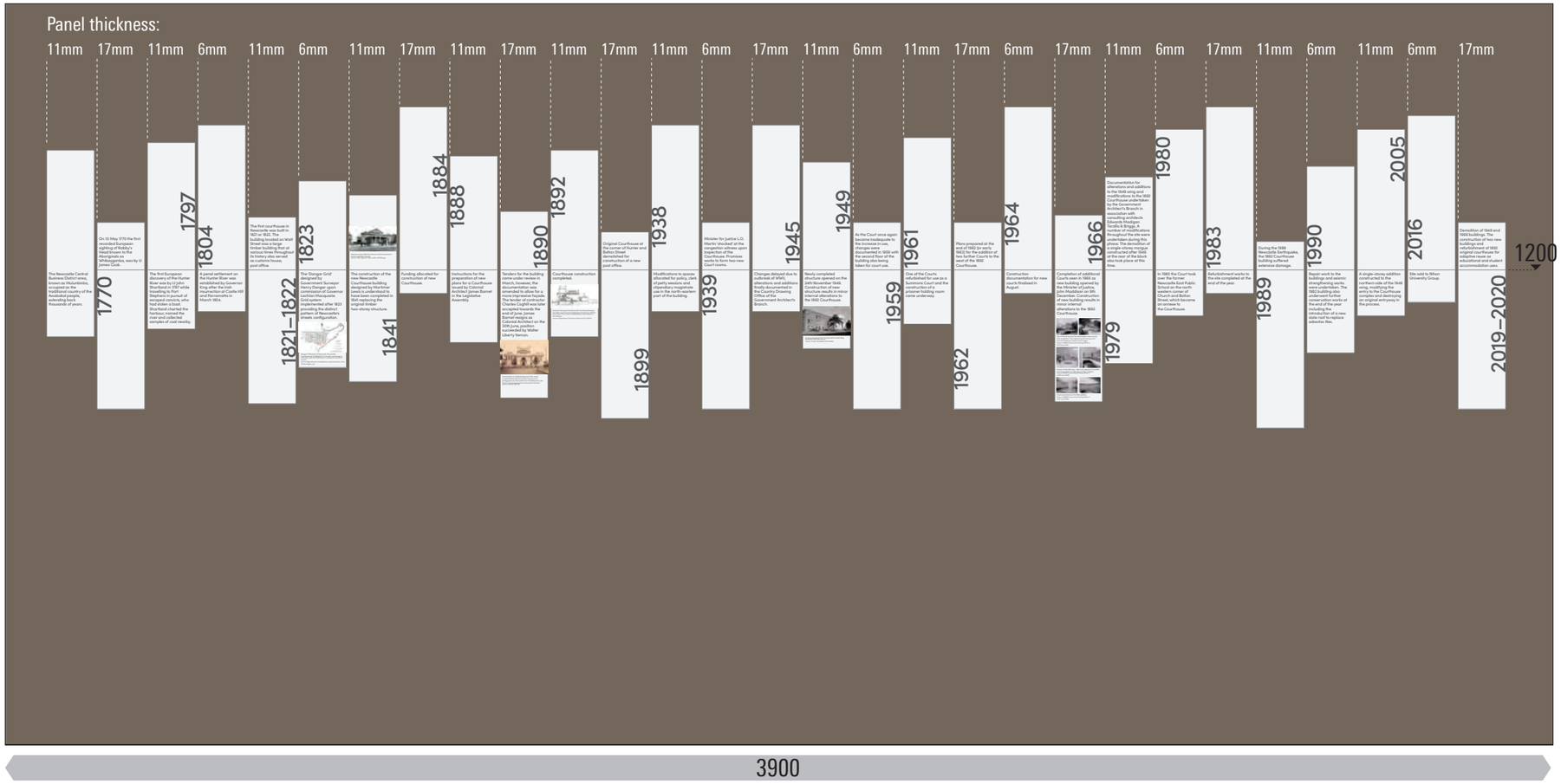
Location Plan



Elevation of Atrium



Render of L1 Atrium Timeline



Elevation of L1 Atrium Timeline

Construction

Display

Approx. 3676mm total width.
Typical cap height 7 mm
Wall colour: Dulux Braid

Frame

The panels are of alternating depths: 6mm, 11mm and 17mm thick as specified on elevation.

6mm: Signlink Avant Garde
11mm: Signlink Displaymax
17mm: Signlink Grandeur

Size 120W x 470H mm.

7mm gap between each panel.

Highest panel 1607mmH from floor to top of panel.
Lowest Panel 800mm from floor to bottom of panel.

Signlink frame

Visible edges painted 2-pack polyurethane white satin to match graphic panel.

Mechanically -invisibly- fixed to wall to Signlink specifications.

Signlink sign panel

To signlink specifications magnetically fixed into frame.

Graphics to sign panel

Graphics digital print onto 3M IJ40-10 Polymeric Gloss White vinyl. Overlaminated with 3M IJ40-124 Polymeric Matte Clear vinyl.

This requires a mandatory full-scale sample for approval.

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1770

The Newcastle Central Business District area, known as Mulunbinba, occupied as the traditional country of the Awabakal people, extending back thousands of years.

1770

On 10 May 1770 the first recorded European sighting of Nobby's Head known to the Aboriginals as Whibayganba, was by Lt James Cook.

1797

The first European discovery of the Hunter River was by Lt John Shortland in 1797 while travelling to Port Stephens in pursuit of escaped convicts, who had stolen a boat. Shortland charted the harbour, named the river and collected samples of coal nearby.

1804

A penal settlement on the Hunter River was established by Governor King after the Irish insurrection at Castle Hill and Parramatta in March 1804.

1821–1822

The first courthouse in Newcastle was built in 1821 or 1822. The building located on Watt Street was a large timber building that at various times throughout its history also served as customs house, post office.

1823

The 'Dangar Grid' designed by Government Surveyor Henry Dangar upon commission of Governor Lachlan Macquarie. Grid system implemented after 1823 providing the distinct pattern of Newcastle's streets configuration.



Dangar's 1824 layout of Newcastle. The present Courthouse site is highlighted. To its west a parsonage is established, while the Commissioner's residence is located to its east.
Source: Reproduced in Lee Reedman, Early Architects of the Hunter Region, p.8.

1841



Mortimer Lewis' 1840s Courthouse at the intersection of Hunter and Bolton Streets.
Source: SRA, digital ID 4481_a026_000535.jpg

The construction of the new Newcastle Courthouse building designed by Mortimer Lewis is understood to have been completed in 1841 replacing the original timber two-storey structure.

1884

Funding allocated for construction of new Courthouse.

1888

Instructions for the preparation of new plans for a Courthouse issued by Colonial Architect James Barnet in the Legislative Assembly.

1890

Tenders for the building came under review in March, however, the documentation was amended to allow for a more impressive façade. The tender of contractor Charles Coghill was later accepted towards the end of June. James Barnet resigns as Colonial Architect on the 30th June, position succeeded by Walter Liberty Vernon.



Fred Hardie's circa 1892 photograph of the newly completed Newcastle Courthouse. Hardie was a photographer for the Scottish firm G W Wilson & Co, the largest view photographers in the world at the time.
Source: SLNSW FAD 754.

1892

Courthouse construction completed.



Sectional drawing of the Newcastle Courthouse showing the "lofty" courtroom for holding Quarter Sessions, District and Circuit Court, and its relationship to other spaces in the building.
Source: Department of Finance & Services PC 386/18.

1899

Original Courthouse at the corner of Hunter and Bolton Street demolished for construction of a new post office.

1938

Modifications to spaces allocated for policy, clerk of petty sessions and stipendiary magistrate use in the north-eastern part of the building.

1939

Minister for Justice L.O. Martin 'shocked' at the congestion witness upon inspection of the Courthouse. Promises works to form two new Court rooms.

1945

Changes delayed due to outbreak of WWII, alterations and additions finally documented in the Country Drawing Office of the Government Architect's Branch.

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1949

Newly completed structure opened on the 24th November 1949. Construction of new structure results in minor internal alterations to the 1892 Courthouse.



Looking east along Church Street with the 1949 Wing beside the 1892 Courthouse.
Source: Hunter PhotoBank 0xF 000152.

1959

As the Court once again became inadequate to the increase in use, changes were documented in 1959 with the second floor of the building also being taken for court use.

1961

One of the Courts refurbished for use as a Summons Court and the construction of a prisoner holding room came underway.

1962

Plans prepared at the end of 1962 (or early 1963) for the addition of two further Courts to the west of the 1892 Courthouse.

1964

Construction documentation for new courts finalised in August.

1966

Completion of additional Courts seen in 1966 as new building opened by the Minister of Justice, John Maddison on 9th December. Construction of new building results in minor internal alterations to the 1892 Courthouse.



Church Street facade of the 1966 addition taken shortly after completion. The sculptural quality of its precast concrete cladding is evident in the images.
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 2 – 22701 and 22725.



Interiors of the 1966 wing – light court adjacent to the 1892 Courthouse (left) and upper ground floor vestibule.
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 2 – 13697 and 13698.



Court room interiors in the 1966 addition.
Source: SLNSW Government Printing Office 2 – 13701 and 13706.

1979

Documentation for alterations and additions to the 1949 wing and modifications to the 1892 Courthouse undertaken by the Government Architect's Branch in association with consulting architects Edwards Madigan Torzillo & Briggs. A number of modifications throughout the site were undertaken during this phase. The demolition of a single-storey morgue constructed after 1949 at the rear of the block also took place at this time.

1980

In 1980 the Court took over the former Newcastle East Public School on the north western corner of Church and Bolton Street, which became an annexe to the Courthouse.

1983

Refurbishment works to the site completed at the end of the year.

1989

During the 1989 Newcastle Earthquake, the 1892 Courthouse building suffered extensive damage.

1990

Repair work to the buildings and seismic strengthening works were undertaken. The 1982 building also underwent further conservation works at the end of the year including the introduction of a new slate roof to replace asbestos tiles.

2005

A single-storey addition constructed to the northern side of the 1949 wing, modifying the entry to the Courthouse complex and destroying an original entryway in the process.

2016

Site sold to Nihon University Group.

2019–2020

Demolition of 1949 and 1966 buildings. The construction of two new buildings and refurbishment of 1892 original courthouse for adaptive reuse as educational and student accommodation uses.

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Panel Size 120W x 470H mm

1949

Date Cap Height 35mm

Newly completed structure opened on the 24th November 1949. Construction of new structure results in minor internal alterations to the 1892 Courthouse.

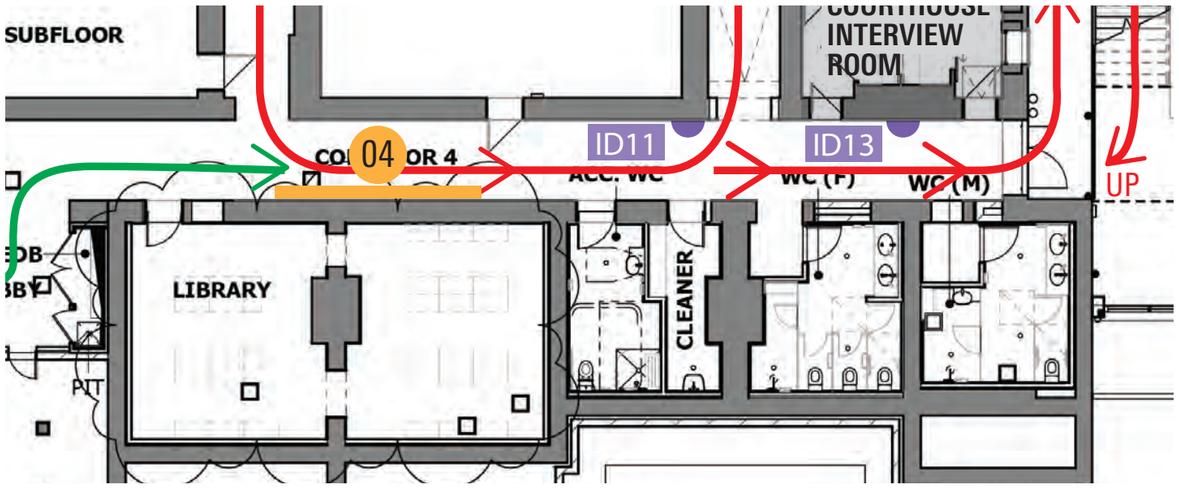
Body Text Cap Height 7mm



Looking east along Church Street with the 1949 Wing beside the 1892 Courthouse.
Source: Hunter PhotoBank 047 000152.

Caption Cap Height 3mm

 © 2021 MINALE TATTERSFIELD



Location Plan

Construction

Display

Approx. 5314mm total width.
Typical cap height 7 mm
Wall colour: TBA (lightcoloured).

Frame

The panels are of alternating depths: 6mm, 11mm and 17mm thick as specified on elevation.

6mm: Signlink Avant Garde
11mm: Signlink Displaymax
17mm: Signlink Grandeur

Size 170W x 470H mm.

7mm gap between each panel.

Highest panel 1660mmH from floor to top of panel.
Lowest Panel 925mm from floor to bottom of panel.

Signlink frame

Visible edges painted 2-pack polyurethane white satin to match graphic panel.

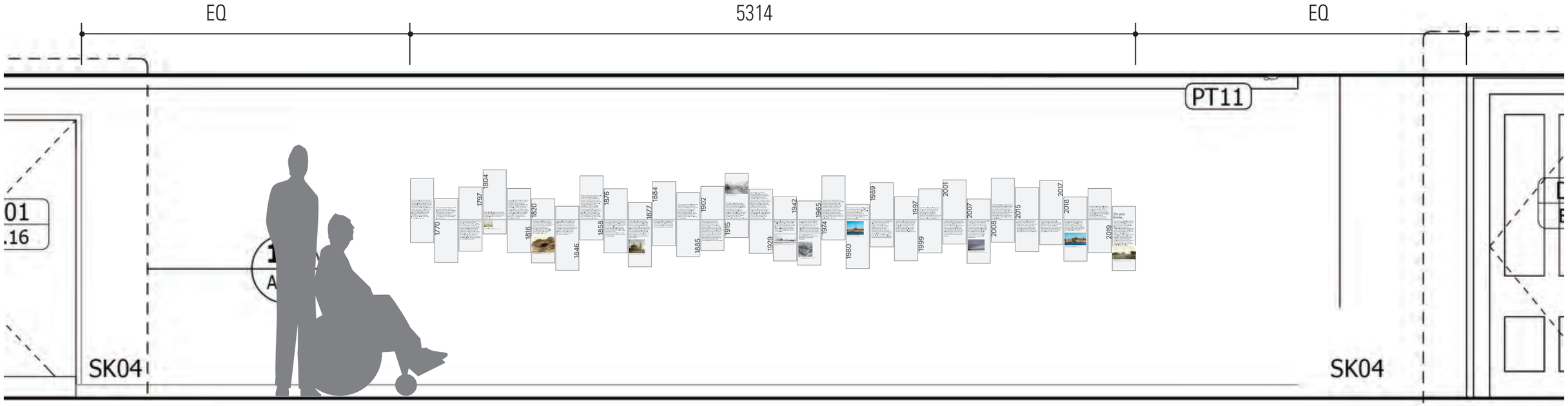
Mechanically -invisibly- fixed to wall to Signlink specifications.

Signlink sign panel

To signlink specifications magnetically fixed into frame.

Graphics to sign panel

Graphics digital print onto 3M IJ40-10 Polymeric Gloss White vinyl. Overlaminated with 3M IJ40-124 Polymeric Matte Clear vinyl.



Elevaton of Corridor

 © 2021 MINALE TATTERSFIELD

Panel thickness:

11mm

The Newcastle area forms part of the country that was used by the traditional Aboriginal owners (the Awabakal) for thousands of years prior to European contact. The current Newcastle central business district known as 'Mulubinba' by the Awabakal, is a significant place in the local Aboriginal landscape, its streams and shoreline areas providing a variety of reliable and easily accessible resources.

17mm

On 10 May 1770 the first recorded European sighting of Nobby's Island known to the Aboriginals as Whibayganba, was by Lt James Cook from the deck of the *Endeavour*. His description was of "a small clump of an island lying close to shore"

1770

11mm

1797

The first European discovery of the Hunter River was by Lt John Shortland in 1797 while travelling to Port Stephens in pursuit of escaped convicts, who had stolen a boat. Shortland charted the harbour, named the river and collected samples of coal nearby. Newcastle can claim the honour of developing Australia's first export – the loading of 50 tonnes of coal for India in 1799 via Sydney in the vessel *The Hunter*.

6mm

1804

A penal settlement on the Hunter River was established by Governor King after the Irish insurrection at Castle Hill and Parramatta in March 1804.



Entrance of Coal River on 11 December 1801 / by Charles Rodius Angas Library Picture Gallery // No. SLNSW 2 / No. SLV-IE00256.

11mm

1816

Newcastle East Public School was established by a convict named Henry Wrensford who was granted a conditional pardon by Governor Lachlan Macquarie. Originally run in a government owned slab hut on Bolton Street, then later on the grounds of Christ Church Cathedral, it is the oldest continually operating school in Australia. The site's current location on Tyrrell Street was established in 1878.

6mm

1820

The Bogey Hole, located within King Edward Park, was hand cut out of wave eroded rock platforms by convicts for the personal use of Major James Morisset. It is unknown if this work was the enlargement of a naturally occurring rock pool used by Aboriginal people or not.



The Bogey Hole, Newcastle, undated. Source: Newcastle Library, Burdekin Private Collection // No. 2161 (00156)

11mm

1846

Nobbys Island (formerly Coal Island) became Nobbys Head when it was connected to the mainland causeway known as Macquarie pier, taking 28 years to complete. Construction began on August 5, 1818, using convict labour and many lives were lost due to rough sea and weather conditions.

17mm

1858

Nobbys Lighthouse and the signal house were built on Nobbys Head, to a design by Alexander Dawson, the NSW Government Architect. It is included in the Coat of Arms of the City of Newcastle. The current height of the headland is 27.5m (originally around 43m high), and it was reduced (using explosives) due to causing sailing ships to lose wind and also to accommodate the lighthouse. During World War II, the site played an integral role in the coastal defence of Newcastle, due to its strategic location.

11mm

1876

The current Victoria Theatre was opened at 8-10 Perkins Street and is the oldest theatre still standing in New South Wales. The theatre is one of several large stage and screen theatres built across the city from the 1870s until the early twentieth century.
The theatre was built in 9 weeks with a timber structure, seating up to 1200 people.

17mm

1877

NSW Colonial Architect James Barnet designed the Newcastle Customs House in an Italianate Renaissance Revival Style. The wings of the building were added later by Government Architect W.L. Vernon, harmoniously adding to the original design. Its original purpose was for the collection of customs duties, operating as Newcastle Customs House from 1877 to 1989.



Customs House, where it was Water Board Offices, 1870 - 1988. Source: State Library Victoria // No. c2000000

11mm

1884

The Bogey Hole was enlarged by Newcastle City Council to seven times of its original size and had an iron safety rail constructed. It retains the 1884 form to this day.

17mm

1885

A soap factory was built between Tighes Hill and Port Waratah which was the largest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. Its products won 17 medals at International Exhibitions. The factory was later sold to Messrs Lever & Kitchen (now part of Unilever) after WWI and closed in the mid-1930s.

11mm

1902

The current Christ Church Cathedral was opened for services. Construction of the church began much earlier in 1883, the delay was the result of many factors. One of which was the breakdown of the relationship between the Architect Horbury Hunt and the builder John Straub. They were both dismissed by the Dean in 1895. There have been a few additions over the years, but the overarching style of the Cathedral remains Gothic Revival.

6mm

1915



Aerial view of BHP Steelworks, Undated. Source: Newcastle Library // No. 80100235

The BHP steelworks opened, beginning a period of some 80 years dominating the steelworks and heavy industry until 1999. As Mayfield and the suburbs surrounding the steelworks declined in popularity because of pollution, the steelworks thrived, becoming the region's largest employer and affirming Newcastle's identity as a 'steel city'.

17mm

1929

Newcastle Civic Theatre (Newcastle's oldest surviving theatre) opened as a 1520 seat venue hosting an array of musicals, plays, concerts and dance events. The design was by renowned theatre architect Henry Eli White, architect of Sydney's State and Capitol Theatres. The building constructed by W Stronach is one of the finest theatre buildings in New South Wales. The theatre is a finely crafted example of the Georgian Revival style with its largely intact interiors also considered an outstanding example of the Spanish/Moroccan style.

 © 2021 MINALE TATTERSFIELD

11mm 6mm 11mm 17mm 6mm 17mm 11mm 6mm 17mm 11mm 6mm 11mm 6mm 17mm 6mm

1942

In the early hours of June 8 during WWII, a Japanese submarine I-21 shelled Newcastle. Areas hit were dockyards, the steelworks, Parnell Place, the East End, the Nobbys break wall and the ocean baths. There was minimal damage and no casualties.



The Japanese submarine I-21
Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Japanese_Submarine_I-21_Type-KD_Submarine

1965

The University of Newcastle was established on January 1, after becoming autonomous from the University of NSW. The main campus located in the suburb of Callaghan is named after Sir Bede Callaghan who was a foundation member of the university council. The University has since expanded to have campuses in the Newcastle CBD, Ourimbah, Port Macquarie, Sydney and Singapore.



University of Newcastle & Birmingham Gardens, 9 November 1974.
Source: Newcastle Library – No. 001-000565

1974

Large storms appeared in May 1974 causing a reported 17m swell off the entrance of Newcastle harbour. The MV Sygna on its maiden voyage to receive coal destined for Europe ignored warnings from the Bureau of Meteorology to stay 4km offshore, this failure caused the ship to become beached on Stockton beach. Salvage efforts caused the vessel to break, and parts of it are still visible to this day.

1980

The Queens Wharf, a multipurpose venue designed by Kevin Snell, was opened by Queen Elizabeth II as a bicentennial project.
The venue was the vision of former Lord Mayor Joy Cummings who was the first female Lord Mayor in Australia.



Queen's Wharf with the tower as it is constructed
Source: Newcastle Herald, Image courtesy of Newcastle City Council

1989

On December 28, a 5.6 magnitude earthquake shook Newcastle killing 13, injuring 162 and destroying several prominent buildings which changed the character of the city. The earthquake is one of the most significant events in the history of Newcastle. It was one of Australia's most serious natural disasters.
Many locals can often recall where they were during the earthquake.

1997

The Newcastle Knights (founded in 1987) won their first premiership, defeating the Manly-Warringah Sea Eagles 22-16 in the Grand Final. A sensational try won the match from Darren Albert who broke a 16-16 deadlock seven seconds before the full-time siren.

1999

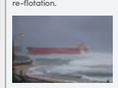
The BHP steelworks closed after 84 years of operation and had employed around 50,000 in its existence. After the closure Newcastle has undergone economic diversification which has seen the city transition away from its former title as a "steel city".

2001

The Newcastle Knights won their second premiership defeating the Parramatta Eels 30-24 in the Grand Final. The Knights started with a commanding lead and were up 24-0 at halftime, the comeback demonstrated by the Eels caused the match to be an emotional rollercoaster for the fanbase and is remembered to this day.

2007

On June 8, the Hunter and Central Coast regions were declared natural disaster areas as one of the worst storms in thirty years battered the region. Newcastle received international attention due to a 225-metre bulk carrier ship called MV Posha Bulker running aground at Nobby's beach where it remained for 24 days before successful re-flotation.



Grounding of the Posha Bulker at Nobbys Beach, 4 June 2007
Source: Australian Maritime Library, Ron Arrowsmith Collection
– No. EN-000001

2008

The Newcastle Jets won their first A-League Grand Final 1-0 against the Central Coast Mariners. The first half ended 0-0, and Mark Bridge scored the only goal in the 64th minute. The victory was seen as an important moment for Newcastle and the Hunter region which hosts a historically strong football culture.

2015

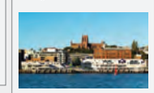
The new Newcastle Courthouse located on Hunter Street was designed by COX Architecture and built by John Holland. The old courthouse was unable to meet the needs of the future and the new building hosts sittings of the Supreme, District and Local courts.

2017

The University of Newcastle opened their landmark NUspace building in centre of the Newcastle CBD housing the Faculty of Business and Law. The project was designed by Lyons architecture in conjunction with EJE Architecture and built by Hansen Yuncken.

2018

The Queens Wharf tower was demolished after failing into a state of disrepair. Its dubious shape which was synonymous with the skyline of Newcastle was a matter of contention for years among locals and tourists.



Queen's Wharf after the removal of the tower.
Source: Newcastle Herald, Image courtesy of Newcastle City Council

2019

The Newcastle Light Rail began service on February 17. It was seen as a significant driver of the revitalisation of the city and the reconnection to the harbour. The heavy rail line between Hamilton and Newcastle stations terminating in the city centre closed on December 25, 2014.

Do you know...

that there is an old tale in the port that if you walk along the shores of Stockton you walk on top of every country in the world. It's a little farfetched but there is rubble, soil, gravel and stone from many countries in the world that came to Newcastle in the form of ballast in old sailing ships.
And it's not only Stockton that has a small slice of the world in its make-up. The foreshore on the southern side of the harbour (including the area near Customs House), Dyke Point, Carrington and Honeysuckle site have been partly filled with ballast.

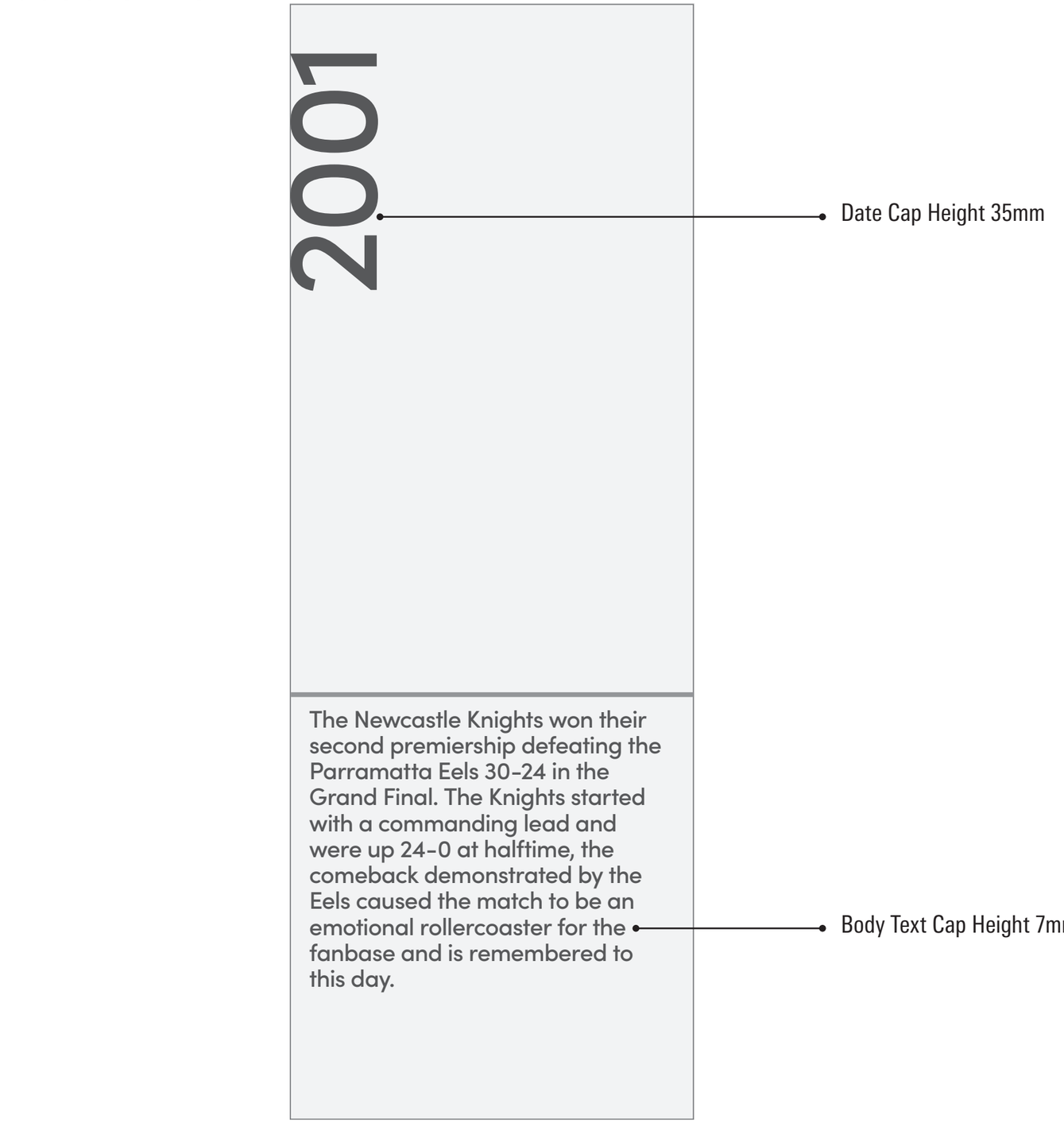


Ballast Ground, Stockton.
Source: Newcastle Library, Alfred Dowell Collection / No. 004-000108

1200

 © 2021 MINALE TATTERSFIELD

Panel Size 170W x 470H mm



 © 2021 MINALE TATTERSFIELD

James Barnet as the chief architect for the original design of the Newcastle Courthouse played a critical role in the design and development of the building and should therefore be acknowledged in the naming strategy. The Old Library is one of the larger rooms within the Courthouse and would have more importance in the hierarchy of the use and layout of the building and thus is considered appropriate for the contribution of James Barnet.

James Barnet Room

ID01

Walter Liberty Vernon was Government Architect overseeing the completion of the Newcastle Courthouse, influencing the change from the classicism of Barnet's previous designs to one of the Arts and Crafts idiom. Vernon's important contribution to the design of the building is recommended to be interpreted in the naming of the Teachers Room which is seen as a room significant in the hierarchy of use within the site.

Walter Liberty Vernon Room

ID02

Henry Dangar was the Government Surveyor commissioned by Governor Macquarie to design a town plan for the city of Newcastle, inspiring the creation of the 'Dangar Grid' synonymous with the city today. Church Street in which the site is located on is a part of this grid and as a reference to the wider history and development of Newcastle, it is recommended to include Dangar into historical interpretation of the site. The selection of the Magistrate room is considered appropriate due to Dangar's high significance to Newcastle but lower association with the Newcastle Courthouse relative to the other individuals selected in the strategy.

Henry Dangar Room

ID03

Charles Coghill was the contractor enlisted to construct the courthouse building and along with the architects represented in the naming strategy, Coghill played a vital part in the physical realisation of the Newcastle Courthouse. The naming of the Library has been selected to provide Coghill a significant standing comparable to other key contributors to the building's creation alongside James Barnet and Walter Liberty Vernon.

Coghill Room

ID04

To assist in interpreting the long indigenous history of the Newcastle area and helping to promote the recognised Awabakal name for the suburb of the Hill, it is recommended that the Office Room be renamed the 'Khanterin Room' after the gazetted dual-name for the Hill or Shepherd's Hill. The selection of the Office Room is due to the stratification of associative significance with the Courthouse itself. Within the hierarchy the name is significantly associated with the local area but not necessarily the Courthouse building. Therefore, it is considered an appropriate location based off its relative association with the Newcastle Courthouse.

Khanterin Room

ID05

L.O. Martin Room, Lewis Martin was the NSW Minister for Justice during the 1930s and who's visit to the overcrowded courthouse inspired a promise to expand the institution with the extension of the courthouse. This link is recommended to acknowledge the period of the court's growth in the post-WWII era, now no longer visible. The Conserved Judge Room has been selected to take the name of L.O. Martin to represent a level of association lower than the key contributors to the buildings history but still holding a place in the historical development of the site important to acknowledge.

L.O. Martin Room

ID06

'Yamada Akiyoshi Room' is named in acknowledgment of the founder of Nihon University, Yamada Akiyoshi. This will help to connect the long history of Nihon University with that of Newcastle Courthouse. Similar to the acknowledgement of the traditional owners of the land, naming of the Multipurpose room after the founder of Nihon University will align with Principle 6 of the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, which encourages inclusiveness in the interpretation of cultural heritage sites in recognition of all layers of occupation of the land and the building including its future ownership through Nihon University. This will allow for appropriate interpretation across the building and the site by having as wide as possible the historical layers and the contemporary use of the place in a respective manner.

Yamada Room

ID07

Proposed use of the room as a space for interpretive media referencing the Japanese origins of the university. The position of the Gallery at the front of the building is symbolic in interpreting the idea of moving forward and looking to the future of the building as part of Nihon University. As above, use of the room for understanding and acknowledgement of the Japanese culture will meet the criteria for inclusiveness and respect to the tangible and intangible values of the new owners of the place.

Nihon Room

ID08

In the naming strategy for the courthouse it is critical to acknowledge the traditional owners of the land on which the building stands. Therefore, it is recommended that the most significant space in the form of the lecture hall be named the 'Awabakal Lecture Hall'. This also avoids comparison of the relative importance of select individuals in the greater history of the site. Inclusion of naming of traditional landowners will be in line with Principle 6 of the ICOMOS Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites, which encourages inclusiveness in the interpretation of cultural heritage sites in recognition of all layers of occupation of the land the building stands as well as the European occupation through the Courthouse and future ownership through
Nihon University.

Awabakal Lecture Hall

ID09

The Newcastle Courthouse cells exist directly beneath the original main courtroom. The four cells constructed of rendered masonry and vaulted corrugated iron ceilings were used for the detention of accused persons awaiting trial. The cells remain in their latest form that were used at the time courthouse ceased operation in 2016.

Newcastle Courthouse Cells

ID10

Lieutenant John Shortland was an officer of the Royal Navy and was first Lieutenant to Governor John Hunter. In 1797 Shortland in pursuit of runaway convicts entered the estuary of the Hunter River, naming the river, making the first chart of the harbour and significantly collecting coal samples. Although brief, Shortland's visit to the area was significant in the later push to establish a penal colony in Newcastle, and its early development as such. Naming the Lounge area after Shortland would be an assured way to recognise the early settlement history of Newcastle.

Shortland Room

ID11

Biraban (c.1800 - 1846) or We-pohng was a leader of the Awabakal people at a time of early communications between the traditional owners of the land and European settlers. Biraban was kidnapped as a child by the British and raised within the military barracks in Sydney. From 1825 Biraban would assist missionary Lancelot Edward Threkeld in teaching him the Awabakal language and cosmology. He later acted as a spokesperson for the Awabakal clan in disputes with settlers to Threkeld and subsequently local authorities. Biraban became significant in helping to translate English texts including numerous religious works into Awabakal and assisting with Threkelds documentation of the local language. This connection to both the traditional owners of the land the Awabakal people and the notion of education through the pursuits of Biraban, would be a valuable form of naming interpretation.
Therefore, it is recommended to name the Administration office, the Biraban Room.

Biraban Room

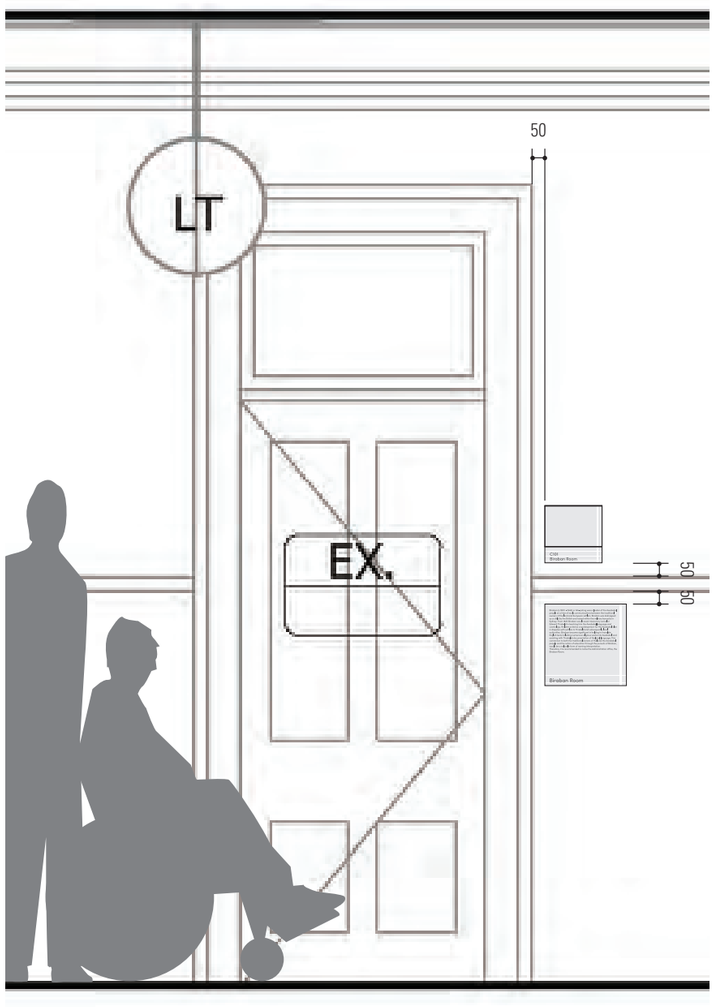
ID12

The Newcastle Courthouse Interview Room was used to service meetings between lawyers/solicitors and inmates involved in ongoing trials or those being held in the building. The room was partitioned into 3 legal rooms each with a window and sound grill to ensure the safety of lawyers/solicitors while undertaking communications. The right-hand side was designated for lawyers and the left-hand side was for inmates. The interview room remains in its latest form while in use at the time the courthouse ceased operation in 2016.

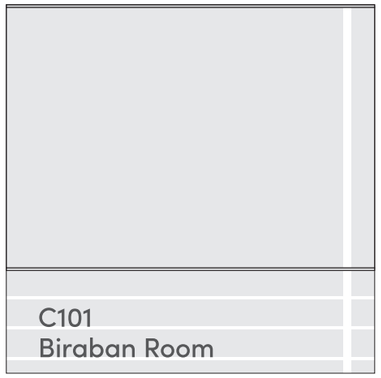
Newcastle Courthouse Interview Room

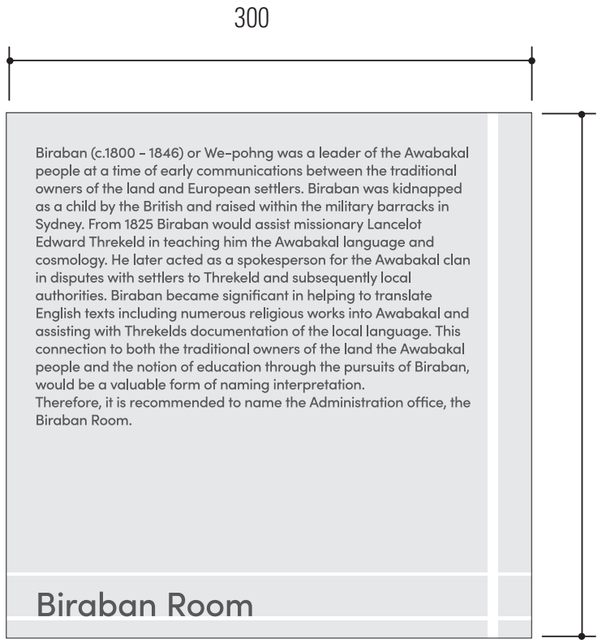
ID13

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Typical Elevation





Detail of sign in context with
Room Identification Sign
(Part of Wayfinding Package)

Specifications

300mmH x 300mmW

Code: IDM

Construction

Signlink sign systems. Avant Garde Frame 7mm.

Visible edges painted 2-pack polyurethane white satin to match graphic panel.

Mechanically -invisibly-fixed to wall to Signlink specifications.

Graphic Application

Graphics digital print onto 3M IJ40-10 Polymeric Gloss White vinyl.

Overlaminated with 3M IJ40-124 Polymeric Matte Clear vinyl.

This requires a mandatory full-scale sample for approval.

 © 2021 MINALE TATTERSFIELD



Mortimer Lewis' 1840s Courthouse at the intersection of Hunter and Bolton Streets. *Source: SRA, digital ID 4481_a026_000535.jpg*

Heritage Open Day

On April 18, 2022 the former Newcastle Courthouse building will have inaugural open day to the public to fully experience the significant aspects of the site and the interpretive works implemented by Nihon University. The tour will follow the path of the established Nihon University Heritage walk, leading through the former Courthouse stopping at important areas and interpretive installations. The Heritage Walk will take place each year for a day during the Australian Heritage Week.

Nihon University Newcastle Campus

Historical Information

Introduction

Welcome to Nihon University 日本大学, (Nihon Daigaku) Newcastle Campus. Nihon University is a significant place for both education and cultural exchange. Occupying the former Newcastle Courthouse building, the university offers state of the art learning facilities and unique study spaces amongst the historic and picturesque surrounds of the Newcastle suburb of the Hill.

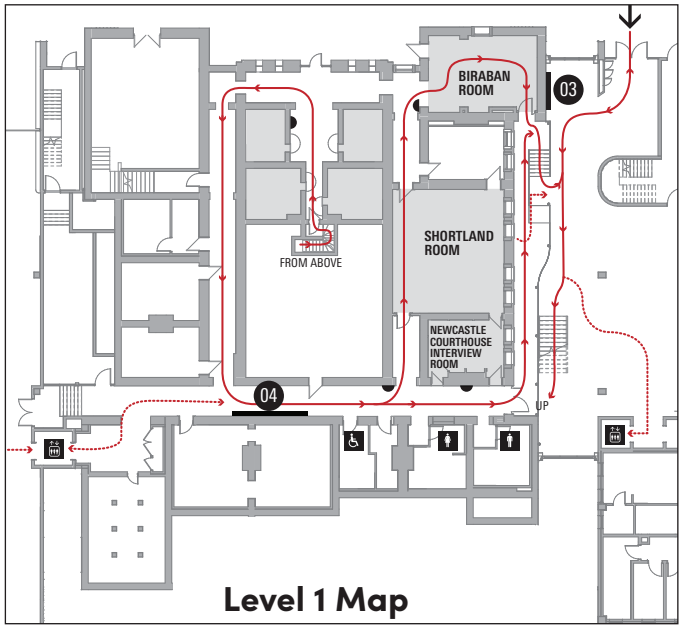
The Nihon University Newcastle Campus is the first overseas campus for the university. Originally founded in 1889 by Japan's first Justice Minister Yamada Akiyoshi, in an important era for the development of both Japan and Australia's judicial systems, the old Newcastle Courthouse building that houses Nihon University was opened just 3 years after the establishment of the University in 1892.

The former Courthouse Building played a major role in the early judicial history of the city of Newcastle and its development throughout the twentieth century, acting as the principal courthouse in the city for over 100 years. It is designed in the Victorian Italianate style by the Colonial Architect James Barnet and his successor the first Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon. The building over its lifetime has been witness to many of the significant events of Newcastle's history from the opening of Christ Church Cathedral in 1902 to the Newcastle Earthquake of 1989.

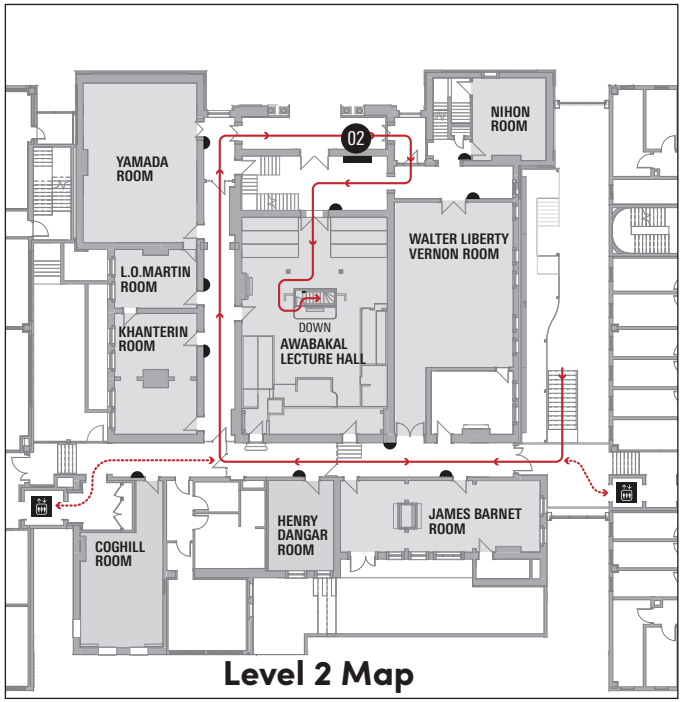




NIHON UNIVERSITY



Level 1 Map



Level 2 Map

Key:

- Point of Interest
- Room Names Information
- Lift
- Toilets
- Heritage Walk
- Accessible Path

Newcastle Courthouse Historical Timeline



Source: SLNSW PXD 754

Fred Hardie's circa 1892 photography of the newly completed Newcastle Courthouse.

Discover the story of the Courthouses in Newcastle from the opening of the first courthouse in 1821 during the city's role as a penal settlement, to the opening of the current Newcastle Courthouse on Hunter Street in 2015. The historical timeline for the former Newcastle Courthouse can be found in the L1 Atrium next to the Church Street entrance or visit the dedicated website for more information.

02 Historical Plaques

See the University's collection of historic plaques salvaged from the former Courthouse building commemorating the significant events that took place involving the Newcastle Courthouse and the evidence of its historic uses. The full collection of the moveable items that were throughout the former Courthouse building and their current repositories can be found on the dedicated website.



Entrance of Court Room 4



Main Entry Courthouse (G01 – 1966 Wing)

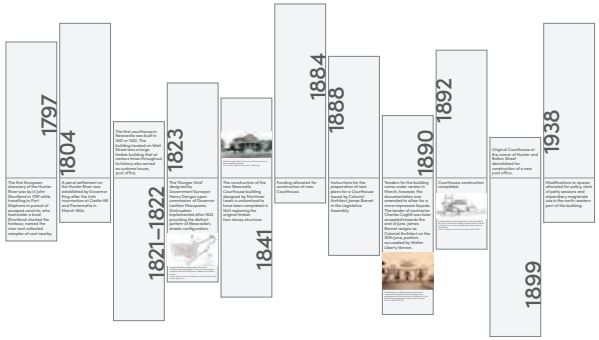
Interesting fact.

There is an interesting synergy between the former Newcastle Courthouse and the establishment of Nihon University, which was founded by Japan's first justice minister three years before the opening of the Courthouse in 1892.

03 Newcastle Courthouse Historical Development

04 Historical Development of City of Newcastle

Explore the history of the City of Newcastle from early beginnings as a significant coastal place for the Awabakal people to a burgeoning city of industry and trade. The historical timeline for the city of Newcastle can be found in Corridor 4 behind the main lecture hall.



Room Names Information

Discover the important people and places associated with the City of Newcastle and Newcastle Courthouse through the naming of the University's significant rooms. To interpret and reflect the valued history of Newcastle and of the former Newcastle Courthouse, rooms within the Nihon University campus have been selected to acknowledge important people and places in the history of both the former Courthouse and the city of Newcastle.



Nihon University Newcastle Campus

Historical Information

Book a tour

About this site



This is the Nihon University Newcastle Campuses main online instrument to conserve and promote the significant heritage associated with the former Newcastle Courthouse building and the city of Newcastle in general. It aims to document the significant efforts put in place as part of the adaptive reuse of the former Courthouse building by Nihon University and allow for the greater exploration of the historical development of the site by the public.

Historic Room Names

To interpret and reflect the valued history of Newcastle and of the former Newcastle Courthouse, rooms within the Nihon University campus have been selected to acknowledge important people and places in the history of both the former Courthouse and the city of Newcastle. Click on a room to explore the story behind the name.

Newcastle Courthou
Interview Room

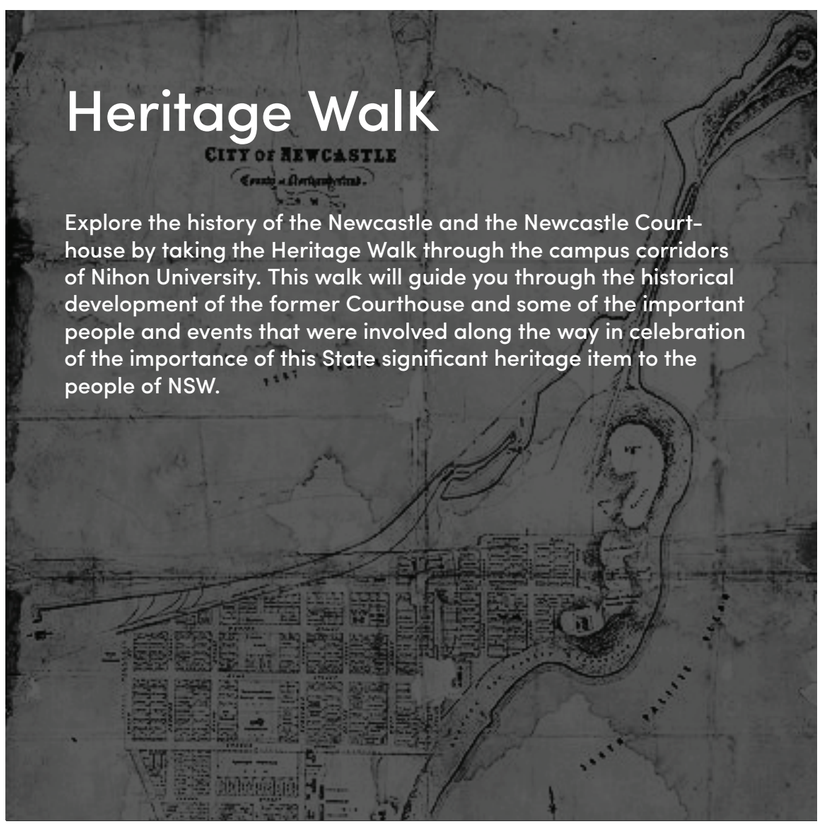
See the collection of archival Plaques

To interpret and reflect the valued history of Newcastle and of the former Newcastle Courthouse, rooms within the Nihon University campus have been selected to acknowledge important people and places in the history of both the former Courthouse and the city of Newcastle. Click on a room to explore the story behind the name.





Heritage WalK



Explore the history of the Newcastle and the Newcastle Court-house by taking the Heritage Walk through the campus corridors of Nihon University. This walk will guide you through the historical development of the former Courthouse and some of the important people and events that were involved along the way in celebration of the importance of this State significant heritage item to the people of NSW.

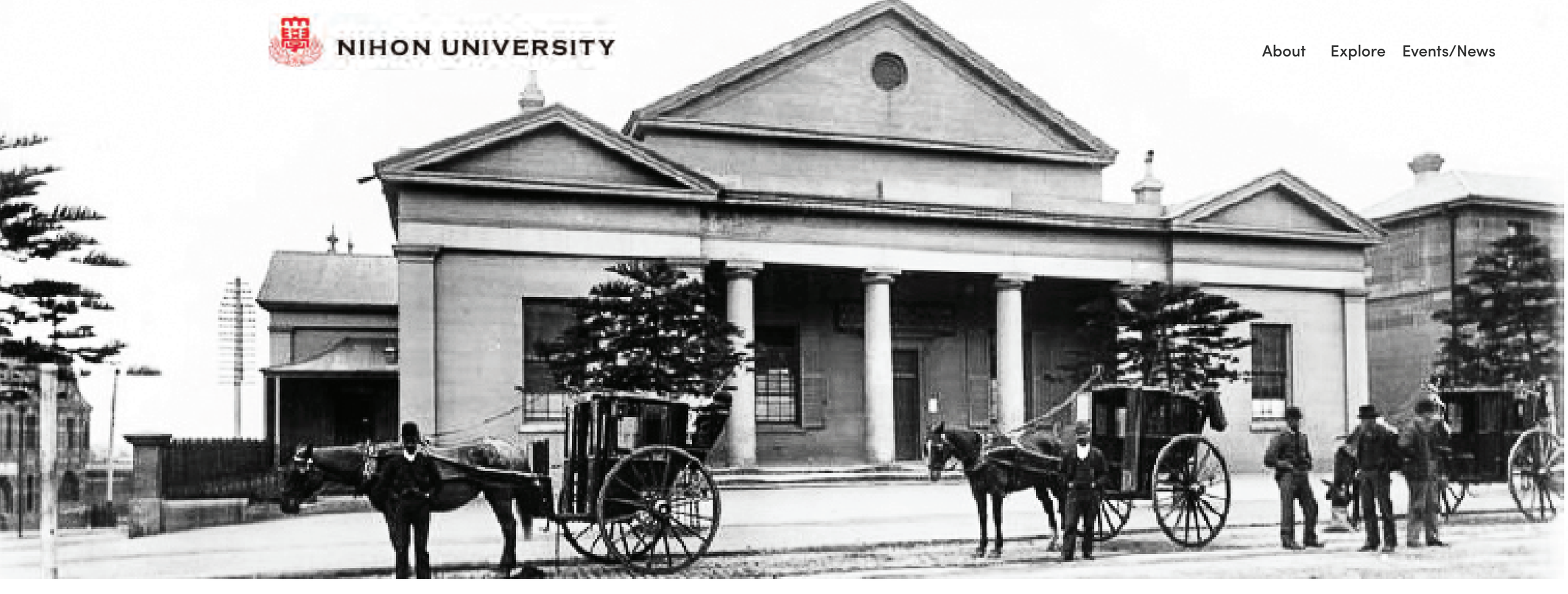
Newcastle Historical Development



Explore the history of the City of Newcastle through key events and features from early beginnings as a significant coastal place for the Awabakal people to a burgeoning city of industry and trade. The historical timeline for the city of Newcastle can be found in Corridor 4 behind the main lecture hall or click here for more information.

Mortimer Lewis' 1840s Courthouse at the intersection of Hunter and Bo
Source: SRA, digital ID 4481_a026_000535.jpg.

Recent News



About this site

Welcome to Nihon University 日本大学, Nihon Daigaku Newcastle Campus. Nihon University is a significant place for both developmental education and cultural exchange. Occupying the former Newcastle Courthouse building, the university offers state of the art learning facilities and unique study spaces amongst the historic and picturesque surrounds of the Newcastle suburb of the Hill.

The Nihon University Newcastle Campus is the first overseas campus for the university, originally founded in 1889 by Japan's first Justice Minister Yamada Akiyoshi. In an important era for the development of both Japan and Australia's judicial systems, the old Newcastle Courthouse building that houses Nihon University opened just 3 years after the establishment of the University in 1892.

The former Courthouse Building played a major role in the early judicial history of the city of Newcastle and its development throughout the twentieth century, acting as the principal courthouse in the city for over 100 years. It is designed in the Victorian Italianate style by the Colonial Architect James Barnet and his successor the first Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon. The building over its lifetime has been witness to many of the significant events of Newcastle's history from the opening of Christ Church Cathedral in 1902 to the Newcastle Earthquake of 1989.

Related

Heritage Walk

Explore the history of the Newcastle and the Newcastle Courthouse by taking the Heritage Walk through the campus corridors of Nihon University. This walk will guide you through the historical development of the former Courthouse and some of the important people and events that were involved along the way in celebration of the importance of this State significant heritage item to the people of NSW. To find out more about what displays can be found through the heritage walk, click below.

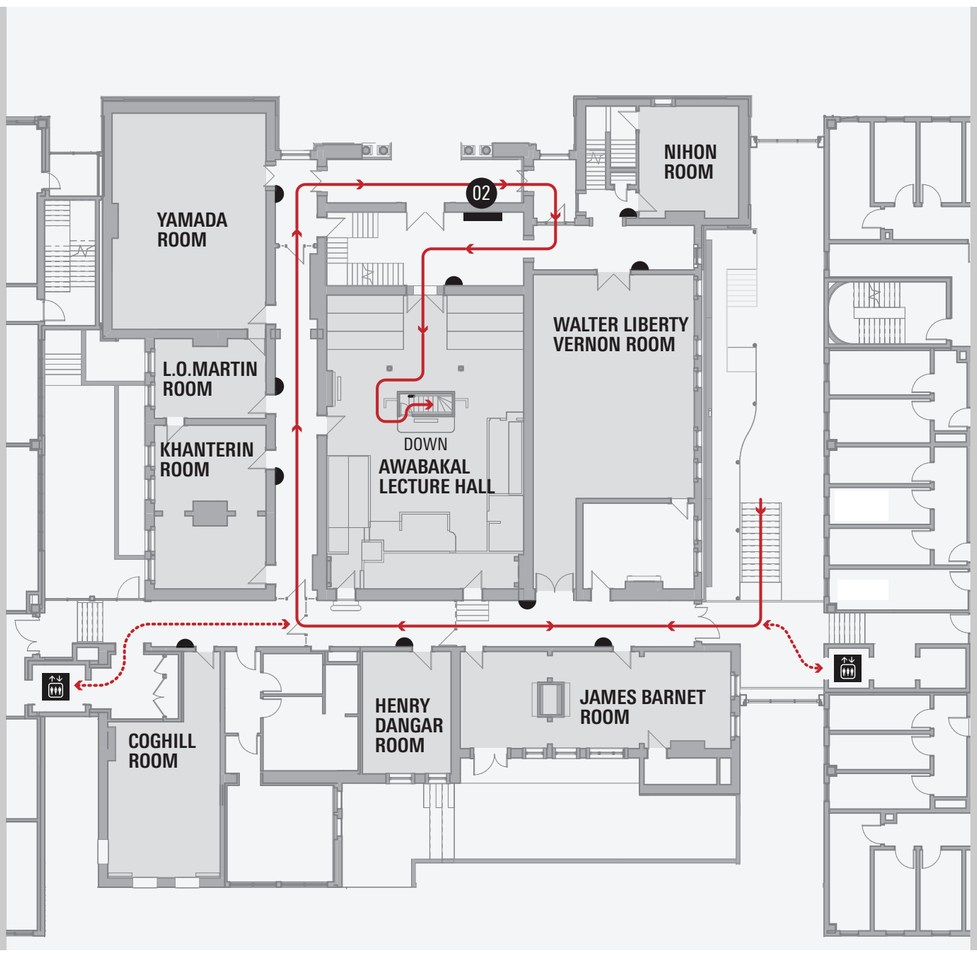
Read more

Historic Room Names

To interpret and reflect the valued history of Newcastle and of the former Newcastle Courthouse, rooms within the Nihon University campus have been selected to acknowledge important people and places in the history of both the former Courthouse and the city of Newcastle. Click on a room to explore the story behind the name.



Heritage Walk





Fred Hardie's circa 1892 photography of the newly completed Newcastle Courthouse.
Source: SLNSW PXD 754

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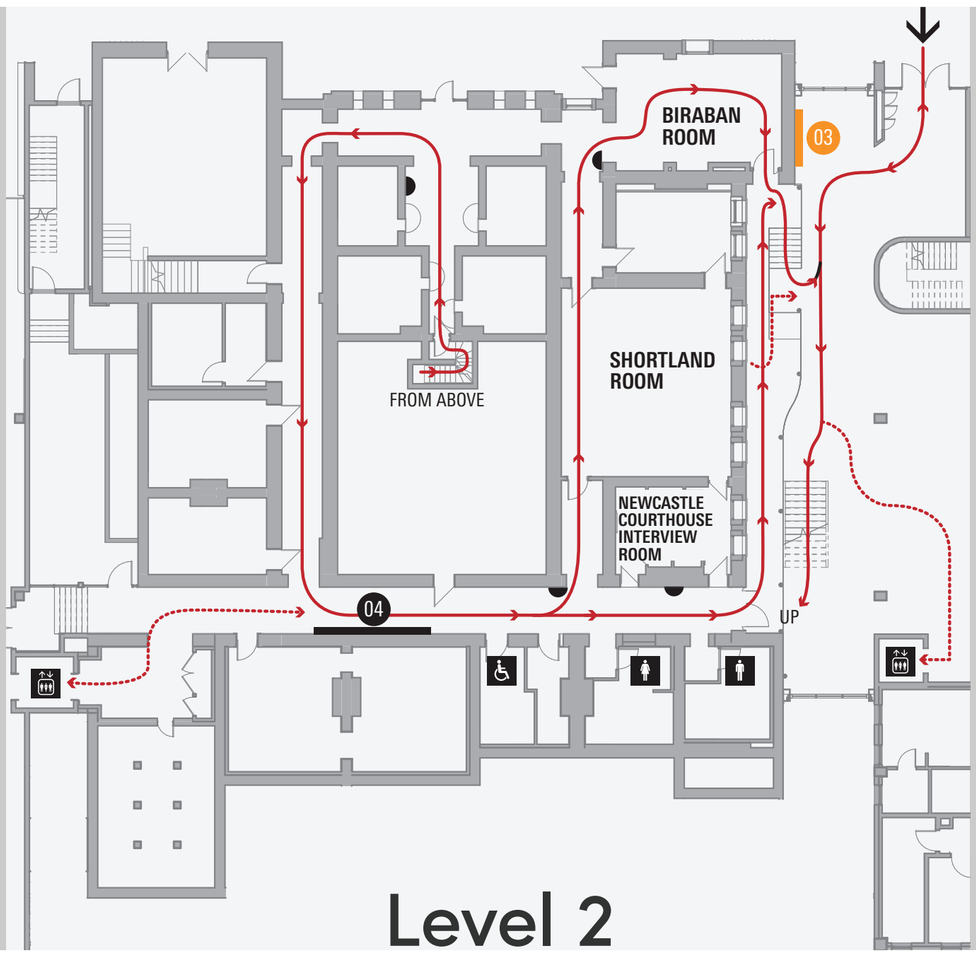
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Read more

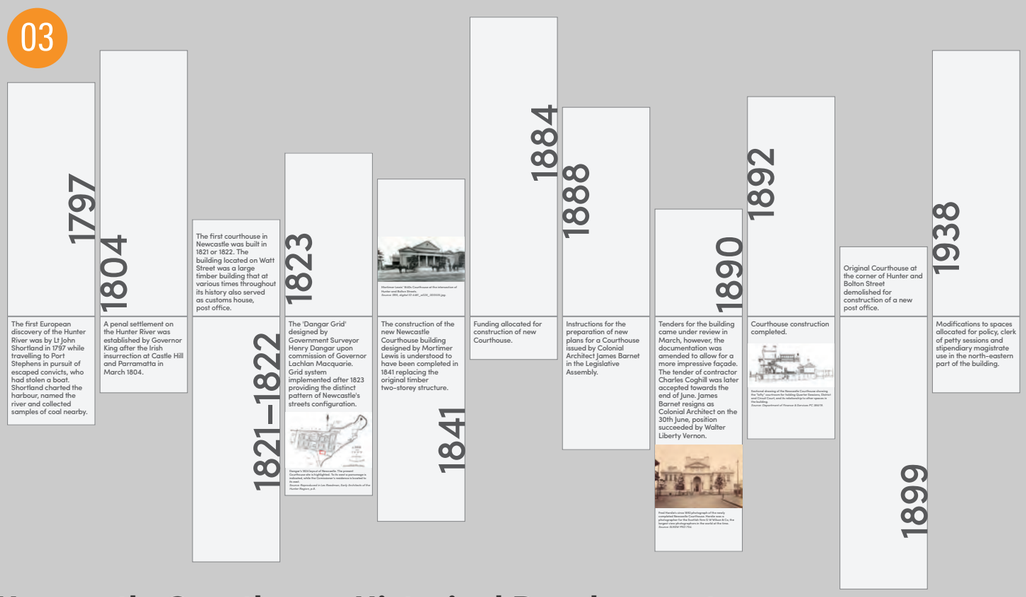


Heritage Walk

Newcastle Courthouse Historical Development



Level 2



Newcastle Courthouse Historical Development

Discover the story of the Courthouses in Newcastle from the opening of the first courthouse in 1821 during the city's role as a penal settlement, to the opening of the current Newcastle Courthouse on Hunter Street in 2015. The historical timeline for the former Newcastle Courthouse can be found in the L1 Atrium next to the Church Street entrance or click here for more information.

Read more

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Heritage Walk

Newcastle Courthouse Historical Development

1797 — The first European discovery of the Hunter River was by Lt John Shortland in 1797 while travelling to Port Stephens in pursuit of escaped convicts, who had stolen a boat. Shortland charted the harbour, named the river and collected samples of coal nearby.

1804 — A penal settlement on the Hunter River was established by Governor King after the Irish insurrection at Castle Hill and Parramatta in March 1804.

1821–1822 — The first courthouse in Newcastle was built in 1821 or 1822. The building located on Watt Street was a large timber building that at various times throughout its history also served as customs house, post office.

1823 — The 'Dangar Grid' designed by Government Surveyor Henry Dangar upon commission of Governor Lachlan Macquarie. Grid system implemented after 1823 providing the distinct pattern of Newcastle's streets configuration.



Dangar's 1824 layout of Newcastle. The present Courthouse site is highlighted. To its west a parsonage is indicated, while the Commissioner's residence is located to its east.
Source: Reproduced in Lex Reedman, Early Architects of the Hunter Region, p.8.

1841 — The construction of the new Newcastle Courthouse building designed by Mortimer Lewis is understood to have been completed in 1841 replacing the original timber two-storey structure.



Mortimer Lewis' 1840s Courthouse at the intersection of Hunter and Bolton Streets.
Source: SRA, digital ID 4401_a028_000030.jpg.

1884 — Funding allocated for construction of new Courthouse.

1888 — Instructions for the preparation of new plans for a Courthouse issued by Colonial Architect James Barnet in the Legislative Assembly.

1890 — Tenders for the building came under review in March, however, the documentation was amended to allow for a more impressive façade. The tender of contractor Charles Coghill was later accepted towards the end of June. James Barnet resigns as Colonial Architect on the 30th June, position succeeded by Walter Liberty Vernon.



Fred Hardie's circa 1892 photograph of the newly completed Newcastle Courthouse. Hardie was a photographer for Kerry & Co Limited from 0.W Wilson & Co, the largest view photographers in the world at the time.
Source: SLNSW PXD 754.

1892 — Courthouse construction completed.



Sectional drawing of the Newcastle Courthouse showing the "lofty" courtroom for holding Quarter Sessions, District and Circuit Court, and its relationship to other spaces in the building.
Source: Department of Finance & Services PC 384/15.

1890

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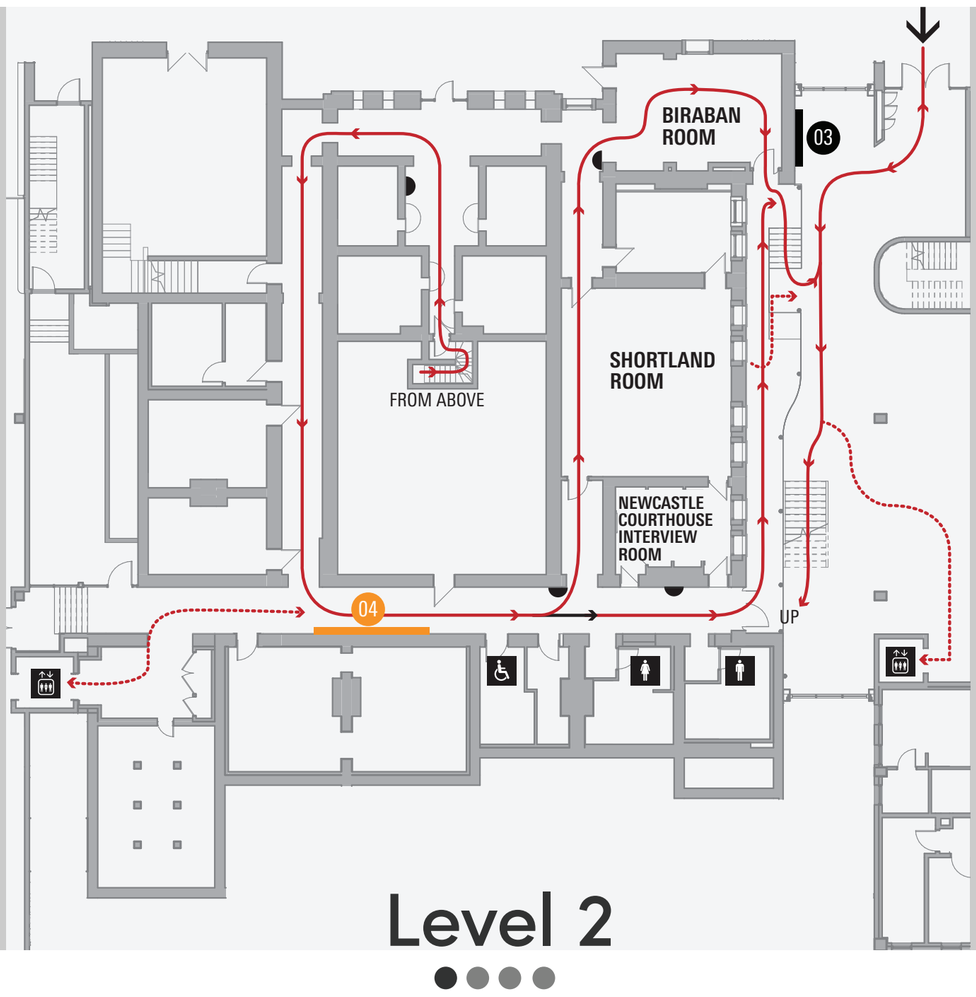


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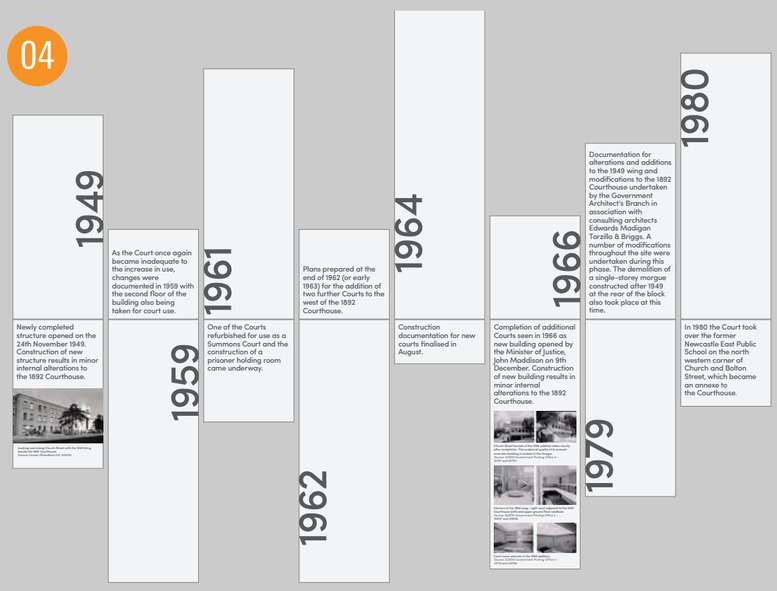


Heritage Walk

Newcastle Historical Development



Level 2



Newcastle Courthouse Historical Development

Explore the history of the City of Newcastle through key events and features from early beginnings as a significant coastal place for the Awabakal people to a burgeoning city of industry and trade. The historical timeline for the city of Newcastle can be found in Corridor 4 behind the main lecture hall or click here for more information.

Read more

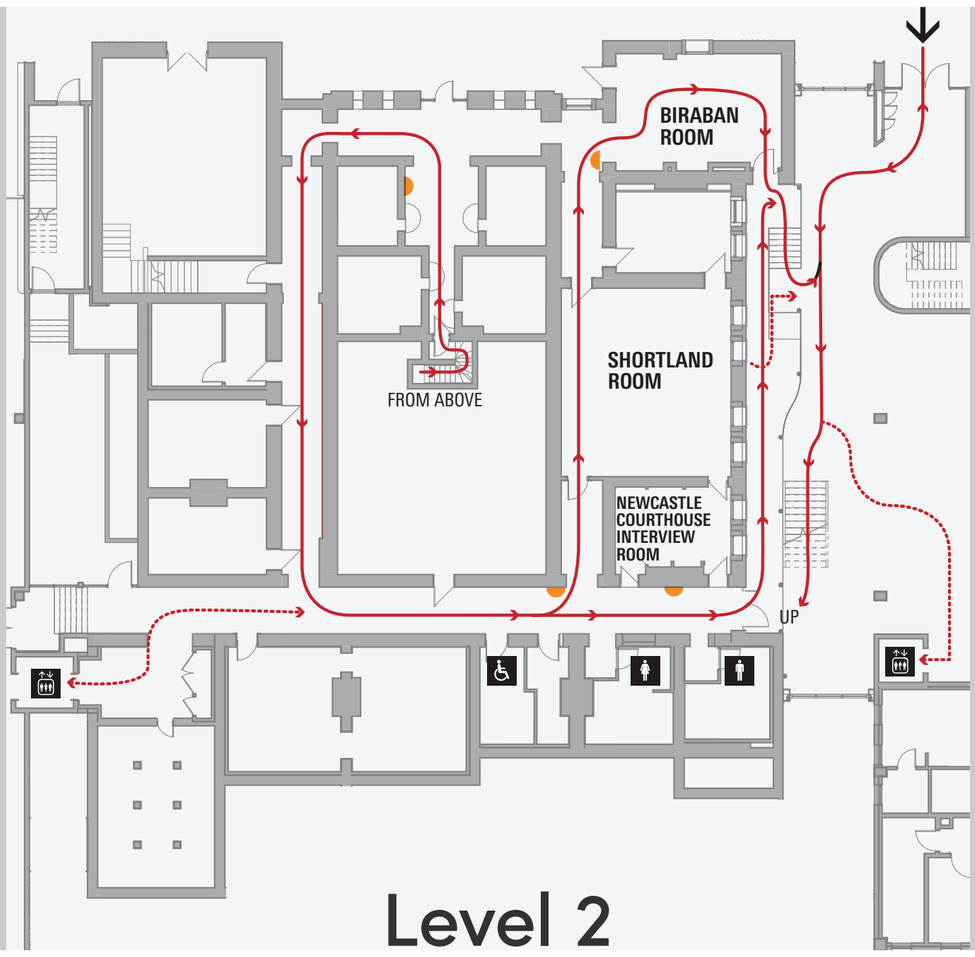
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Heritage Walk

Historic Room Names



Level 2

Biraban (c.1800 - 1846) or We-pohng was a leader of the Awabakal people at a time of early communications between the traditional owners of the land and European settlers. Biraban was kidnapped as a child by the British and raised within the military barracks in Sydney. From 1825 Biraban would assist missionary Lancelot Edward Threkeld in teaching him the Awabakal language and cosmology. He later acted as a spokesperson for the Awabakal clan in disputes with settlers to Threkeld and subsequently local authorities. Biraban became significant in helping to translate English texts including numerous religious works into Awabakal and assisting with Threkelds documentation of the local language. This connection to both the traditional owners of the land the Awabakal people and the notion of education through the pursuits of Biraban, would be a valuable form of naming interpretation.
Therefore, it is recommended to name the Administration office, the Biraban Room.

Biraban Room

The Newcastle Courthouse Interview Room was used to service meetings between lawyers/solicitors and inmates involved in ongoing trials or those being held in the building. The room was partitioned into 3 legal rooms each with a window and sound grill to ensure the safety of lawyers/solicitors while undertaking communications. The right-hand side was designated for lawyers and the left-hand side was for inmates. The interview room remains in its latest form while in use at the time the courthouse ceased operation in 2016.

Newcastle Courthouse Interview Room

Historic Room Names

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Read more

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Therefore, it is recommended to name the Administration office, the Biraban Room.

Biraban Room

Walter Liberty Vernon was Government Architect overseeing the completion of the Newcastle Courthouse, influencing the change from the classicism of Barnet's previous designs to one of the Arts and Crafts idiom. Vernon's important contribution to the design of the building is recommended to be interpreted in the naming of the Teachers Room which is seen as a room significant in the hierarchy of use within the site.

Walter Liberty Vernon Room

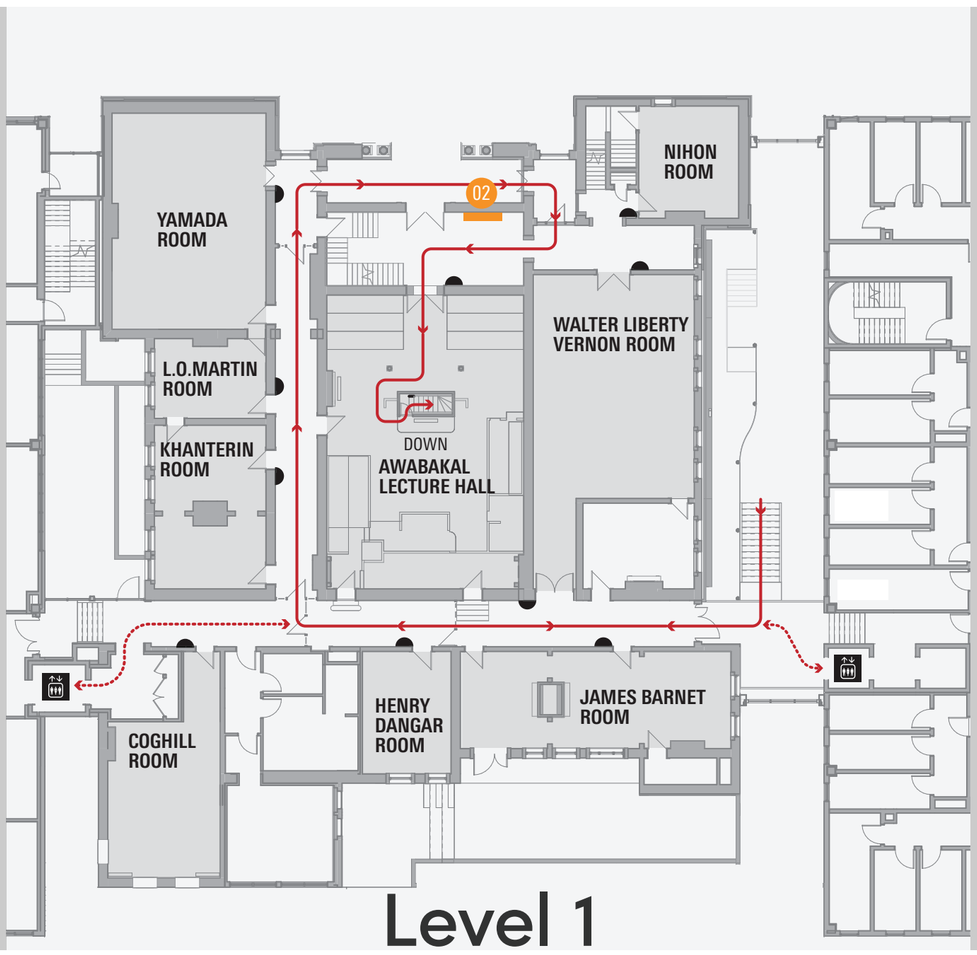
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Heritage Walk Collection of Archival Plaques



02





Collection of Archival Plaques

See our collection of historic plaques salvaged from the former Courthouse building commemorating the significant events that took place involving the Newcastle Courthouse and showing the evidence of its former uses. Click to this link to see the full collection of the moveable items that were throughout the former Courthouse building and their current repositories.

Read more

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Archive

Heritage Documents

Learn more about the effort to conserve the historic Newcastle Courthouse through the site's important research and background documents that were undertaken during the State Significant Development application, the detailed design and construction stages.

Document List

Conservation Management Plan, Tanner Kibble Denton Architects, August 2015

Moveable Heritage Review, Betteridge Consulting, October 2016

Archaeological Assessment, AMAC Archaeological, November 2018

Appendix A: Aboriginal Archaeological Technical Report, AMAC Archaeological and Streat Archaeological Services, March 2020

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Management Plan, AMAC Archaeological and Streat Archaeological Services, March 2020

Statement of Heritage Impact, John Carr Heritage Design, February 2019

Architectural Plans, Azusa Sekkei, February 2019

Photographic Archival Recording, City Plan Heritage, December 2019

Heritage Interpretation Strategy, City Plan Heritage, June 2019

Heritage Interpretation Plan, City Plan Heritage, February 2021