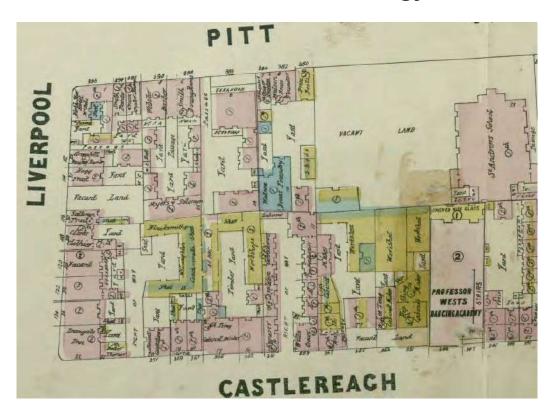
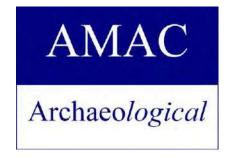
# ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, RESEARCH DESIGN & EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

338 Pitt Street 324-348 Pitt St, 229-253 Castlereagh St, & 126 - 130 Liverpool St Sydney, NSW

# Volume 2 – Research Design & Excavation Methodology





Jaki Baloh, Martin Carney, Melissa Kennedy, Prue Newton, Kelly Strickland, Ivana Vetta and Emma Williams

Archaeo*logical* Management & Consulting Group for

Touchstone Partners Pty Ltd on behalf of Hans Sydney Pty Ltd

March 2020

#### Disclaimer

The veracity of this report is not guaranteed unless it is a complete and original copy.

This report may be inaccurate, incomplete, not original, or modified, if it appears in monochrome form and the signature below is a copy.

Martin Carney Director (mobile 0411 727 395)



# Archaeological Management & Consulting Group AEGIS HERITAGE Pty Ltd ACN 121 655 020

Ph (02) 9568 6093 Fax (02) 9568 6093 Mob 0411 727 395

E-mail <u>amac@archaeological.com.au</u>

#### Cover Image

Draft	Written/Edited by	Purpose of Draft	Reviewed By	Date Issued
Version 1	J. Baloh, M. Carney, M. Kennedy, P. Newton, K. Strickland, I. Vetta & E. Williams	Draft for review		20/11/2019
Version 2	J. Baloh, M. Carney, M. Kennedy, P. Newton, K. Strickland, I. Vetta & E. Williams	Proofread	Prue Newton	12/12/2019
Version 3	K. Strickland	Final version of plans	K. Strickland	18/12/2019
Version 4	K. Strickland	Revised final version of plans	K. Strickland	16/03/2020

Con	TENTS		PAGE
<b>6.0</b> 6.1 6.2	INTRO	ARCH DESIGN DUCTION BY EXCAVATIONS AND SIMILAR SITE TYPES 209 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (December 2015) – Australiar	<b>209</b> 209 209
	6.2.2	Museum Consulting No. 1 Fire Station. Castlereagh and Bathurst Streets, Sydney (October 2001) – Cultural Resources Management	<ul><li>209</li><li>210</li></ul>
	6.2.3	271 – 273 Pitt Street, Sydney (June 1990) – Bairstow and Wils	on 212
	6.2.4	161-165 Clarence Street and 304 Kent Street (May 2017) – Ed Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd	
	6.2.5	38-48 York Street and 379-385 George Street, Sydney (March 2017) – AMAC Group	
	6.2.6	DMR site (Campbell, Castlereagh & Pitt Streets), Brickfields, S (1999) – Casey and Lowe	ydney 214
6.3	RESEA 6.3.1 6.3.2	ARCH THEMES AND QUESTIONS Site Development and Archaeological Processes Historic Themes	217 217 217
<b>7.0</b> 7.1		0,	224 224 224 224
7.2	7.1.3 7.1.4	<b>0</b> 1 <b>0</b> 7	225 225 226
	7.2.1 7.2.2	Optional Test Excavation Program – 126-130 Liverpool Street Allotments 1 and 2) Archaeological Monitoring and Salvage Excavation program for	ື 226 r
	7.2.3	areas of Moderate or Moderate to High Archaeological Potential Archaeological Briefing, Inspection and Call outs for areas of N Low Archaeological Potential	
7.3		RAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY  Monitoring of demolition and removal of fills  Excavation  Recording  Analysis and Final Reporting  Interpretation and Public Dissemination	229 229 229 230 230 231
<b>8.0</b> 8.1 8.2	RESUL 8.1.1 8.1.2 8.1.3	Documentary Research Physical Evidence	232 232 232 232 233 233
8.3		MMENDATIONS	234
9.0 10.0	APPEN	OGRAPHY	236 240
10.0 10.1 10.2	PITT S	TREET RATES ASSESSMENT BOOKS 1845-1896 TREET SANDS DIRECTORY 1858-1906	240 240 247

Assess	ment, l	Research Design and Excavation Methodology – 338 Pitt Street, Sydney	208
10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6 10.7	CAS LIVE LIVE	TLEREAGH STREET RATES ASSESSMENT BOOKS 1845-1896 TLEREAGH STREET SANDS DIRECTORY 1858-1896 RPOOL STREET RATES ASSESSMENT BOOKS 1845-1921 RPOOL STREET SANDS DIRECTORY 1861-1921 NNING SECRETARY'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	250 257 260 262
10.8		UIREMENTS – APPLICATION NUMBER SSD-10362 POSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS	264 275
Tak	ole (	of Figures	
Figure Figure		Map showing locations of nearby excavation sites  Diagram showing the study site divided per site-specific excavation methodology	

Table 6.1	Historical Themes concerning the study site	217
	Proposed Excavation Directors and supervisory team	
Table 8.1	Site Management Recommendations	233

#### 6.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

#### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

Historic research demonstrates that the site has been continuously occupied since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and is expected to contain archaeological remains (to varying degrees) demonstrating the long-term occupation and development of domestic, commercial and light industrial activities of potential local or State significance. However, several original allotments now contain buildings with multiple basements that have affected the site's archaeological potential (see Section 3.3). The following research design is therefore limited to questions that may be answered by this work and has been shaped specifically around portions of the site perceived to retain archaeological data.

Section 6.2 provides a summary of several nearby archaeologically excavated sites or excavated sites in the Sydney CBD which contain similar site types for future comparative data. For example, similar sites which contain mixed domestic, commercial and light industrial occupation phases during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries have potential to provide comparative data with the archaeological remains recovered from archaeological excavation of the study site. Two nearby sites located on the same city block (Section 14) have been archaeologically excavated can provide information regarding the extent of remains verse modern impacts, condition, level of retention, the natural topography and how that topography has influenced construction methods and later site development.

Section 6.3 identifies relevant historic themes to the study site and the research design questions have been devised around these themes. In addition to these themes, additional questions have been posed based on comparative data or information provided by nearby excavations and similar site types. The extent and detail of the research design has been created in respect to areas of archaeological potential. Portions of the site containing higher potential to retain intact archaeological relics will form the focus of the archaeological monitoring and salvage excavation program. Limited questions are posed in areas of the site that have been assessed as containing nil – low archaeological potential based on the type of expected remains, for example, truncated deep features such as well shafts.

#### 6.2 NEARBY EXCAVATIONS AND SIMILAR SITE TYPES

## 6.2.1 209 Castlereagh Street, Sydney (December 2015) – Australian Museum Consulting

Australian Museum Consulting undertook archaeological excavation at the site known as 209 Castlereagh Street and 141-149 Bathurst Street, Sydney, in February and March 2014.<sup>1</sup> This site was situated on the same block as the present study site, located on the corner of Castlereagh Street and Bathurst Street and forming the northeast corner of Section 14 (Figure 6.1). At the time of excavation, the whole site contained an eight-storey c.1924 building known as Bathurst House. This building did not contain a basement level.<sup>2</sup> Three main development phases were identified among the historic record and prior to c.1924 Bathurst House: The Red Cow Public

\_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Australian Museum Consulting (December 2015), Vols. 1–4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Australian Museum Consulting (December 2015), Vol. 1, p. 18.

House (c.1823 - 1838); Louisa Place Terraces (c.1835 – c.1881) and Bathurst Street Terrace row (1860s – 1924).

Archaeological evidence dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Red Cow Public House phase included ephemeral remains of a timber structure with later room addition and outbuilding.<sup>3</sup> Cesspits, a former yard surface, a rubbish pit and food storage pit were also attributed to this phase and the artefact assemblage collected from these features (whole glass bottles, ceramic and glass tableware) were consistent with a public house.<sup>4</sup> Later construction phases (Bathurst Street terrace row and c.1924 Bathurst House) had significance disturbed and truncated occupation deposition within the footprint of the structure.

Evidence of the Louisa Place terrace phase (c.1835 – c.1881) included partially disturbed structural remains of two terraces in the eastern end of the site, double cesspits and remnant paved sandstone.<sup>5</sup> The rest of the remains from this occupation phase had been truncated and removed by later developments for new buildings or service installations. Virtually all occupation deposits had been disturbed or removed, though a small number of domestic artefacts (evidence of toys) were collected. Evidence for the Bathurst Street terrace row (c.1860s - 1924) fronting Bathurst Street included structural wall foundations showing the ground floor layout.<sup>6</sup> A ceramic service main running through terrace number 145 demonstrated that these terraces were connected to water services on Castlereagh Street around the time that they were constructed. Evidence for a later waste sewer pipe (post 1857) was also visible in this location.<sup>7</sup> The c.1924 construction of Bathurst House disturbed or truncated the majority of occupation deposits, though some remnant, patchy deposits were found below the demolition fill layers of the terraces.<sup>8</sup>

Observations regarding the natural soil profile from excavation noted that the natural topography of the site gently sloped down to the southwest. That the site was levelled to account for this slope was proven true, as a higher depth of remains dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation phase survived insitu on the western side of the site and more archaeological evidence had been truncated or removed to a greater extent on the northeast portion of the site.<sup>9</sup> A note was made in the report that the natural soil horizon "was largely consistent with composition identified on the adjacent fire station site" (see Section 6.2.2 below).<sup>10</sup>

#### 6.2.2 No. 1 Fire Station. Castlereagh and Bathurst Streets, Sydney (October 2001) – Cultural Resources Management

Archaeological monitoring and excavation were undertaken across portions of the No. 1 Fire Station site during a building extension for the station. The standing buildings fronting Castlereagh Street were retained, therefore the main excavation area included open space behind the building on Castlereagh Street and Bathurst Street frontage following the demolition of an 1880s three storey factory (no basement level).<sup>11</sup> The excavation programme was undertaken in 2000.

Archaeological Management & Consulting Group

March 2020

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Australian Museum Consulting (December 2015), Vol. 1, pp. 24-28.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Australian Museum Consulting (December 2015), Vol. 1, p. 25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Australian Museum Consulting (December 2015), Vol. 1, p. 37.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Australian Museum Consulting (December 2015), Vol. 1, pp. 54-55.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Australian Museum Consulting (December 2015), Vol. 1, p. 55.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Australian Museum Consulting (December 2015), Vol. 1, p. 57.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Australian Museum Consulting (December 2015), Vol. 1, pp. 22-26.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Australian Museum Consulting (December 2015), Vol. 1, p. 22.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Cultural Resources Management (October 2001), p. 4.

Several observations were made regarding the natural topography pre-settlement environment. It was determined that high quantities of charcoal seen across the topsoil was the result of early burning and clearance activities, which was also identified at 209 Castlereagh Street site. The natural soil profile along Bathurst Street frontage was fairly shallow, only approximately 50cm below the ground surface at the time of excavation and dropped to almost one metre in depth inwards off the street. Continuous development during the 19th and 20th centuries meant that only 50cm or less of the A2 (lower topsoil) horizon was identified and predominantly towards the southern and western ends of the site, where the natural topography is known to slope southwards. Palynological studies were also undertaken on some extracted samples which can be utilised for future comparative study.

Similar to 209 Castlereagh Street, fragments of an early 19<sup>th</sup> century building was uncovered at the site though heavily truncated by later development phases. A single course of a 2.5m long sandstock brick wall remained in situ, as well as a portion of sandstone flagging for a verandah and remnant clay garden path. <sup>15</sup> Later 19<sup>th</sup> century additions to the property were identified in the form of a privy, timber sheds or outbuildings and two wells, all of which were fragmentary and post date the early 19<sup>th</sup> century construction of the sandstock brick dwelling. Particular stoneware fragment concluded that one of the wells was still open in the 1880s. <sup>16</sup> A small portion of a 19<sup>th</sup> century timber box drain running southeast – northwest was also excavated, perceived to predate the construction of the sandstock brick building known from Harper's 1823 plan. <sup>17</sup>

Evidence for the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Louisa Place Terrace row were also found on this site, as this excavation wrapped around the rear corner of the Bathurst House site (209 Castlereagh Street, Figure 6.1). Similar to 209 Castlereagh Street, the majority of the terrace remains had been destroyed by later construction phases. The western terrace was the most intact while only a small portion of the front wall formed the only structural remains of the middle terrace.<sup>18</sup> Overall, the majority of insitu structural remains dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century were restricted to a single base course, largely impacted by the 1880s redevelopment for a three storey factory. A very small, disturbed sub-floor deposit, 3-4cm in depth, was excavated in the western terrace though did not survive across the whole room and no artefacts were recovered from it.<sup>19</sup> The majority of evidence for domestic occupation of the terraces derived from waste in demolition fill, cesspits or the backfill within another later well found associated with the terrace row. This third well was approximately 1.35m in diameter and cut through the clay to a depth of at least 3.5m (not fully excavated).<sup>20</sup> A fourth large industrial sized well (2.5m diameter, 4.6m deep) lined with a mixture

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Cultural Resources Management (October 2001), p. 1; Australian Museum Consulting (December 2015), Vol. 1, Section 4.8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Cultural Resources Management (October 2001), p. 10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Cultural Resources Management (October 2001), p. 10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Cultural Resources Management (October 2001), pp. 27-35.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Cultural Resources Management (October 2001), p. 34. The other well was noted as being undatable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Cultural Resources Management (October 2001), p. 17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Cultural Resources Management (October 2001), p. 43.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Cultural Resources Management (October 2001), p. 45.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Cultural Resources Management (October 2001), p. 84.

of bricks and was uncovered in the factory yard space, the upper portions destroyed by later works.<sup>21</sup>

### 6.2.3 271 - 273 Pitt Street, Sydney (June 1990) - Bairstow and Wilson

Refereed to as the Park Plaza excavations, this site is situated two blocks up from the current study site (Figure 6.1). Excavations under the direction of Bairstow were undertaken during from November 1989 to January 1990.<sup>22</sup> The site covered two original allotments in Section 31: Allotment 18 which fronted Pitt Street, and the rear yard portion of Allotment 9 (having frontage to George Street). Allotment 18 was unique in the fact that it only had two main development phases, an early 19<sup>th</sup> century house (extended and converted to two dwellings in the 1830s) and an 1840s building which stood until the site's redevelopment in 1989.<sup>23</sup> Part of Lot 9 formed 19<sup>th</sup> yard space until the c.1881 School of Arts annex was constructed over this location.<sup>24</sup> No basement levels were present in either of the standing structures at the time of excavation.

Excavation of original Allotment 18 showed that the natural soil horizon survived relatively intact, forming basal clays on thin shale bed. A grey loam was also spread throughout this area which was considered to form remnant topsoil.<sup>25</sup> Consistent with 209 Clarence Street and the No. 1 fire station site, quantities of charcoal and two tree stumps formed evidence of clearance activities by early European settlers.<sup>26</sup> Remains of a pre-1823 were represented in the form of three post holes and a laterite and clay footing, the construction of the dwelling was determined to have been done with vertical timber posts set into the clay.<sup>27</sup> A partly truncated well was found in association with this first development phase, believed to have been sealed off in the 1840s for construction of a cart way. 28 Sandstock footings forming a pre-1830 extension were uncovered and survived in part up to five courses in height. Two remnant occupation deposits dating from the late 1820s to 1840s were identified within the extension though none were recovered from the pre-1823 building footprint.<sup>29</sup> Evidence for early 19<sup>th</sup> century use of the rear yard were found via a sandstone walled cesspit, fragments of a detached sandstone kitchen, yard deposits and potholes for a former fence line.<sup>30</sup> The rubble created from the 1840s demolition phase was spread back over the area and levelled for the construction of the 1840s three storey building fronting Pitt Street and rear 1850s extension. Occupation deposition had accumulated in both the main 1840s building and rear 1850s store extension and containing both 19th and 20th century material.31

Monitoring and excavation in part Allotment 9 showed that topsoil and loam layers varied in thickness between 20-50cm in depth, the range of artefacts proving that the majority of this area functioned as yard space until the 1880s construction of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Cultural Resources Management (October 2001), p. 103.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vols. 1-2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vol. 1, pp. 11-15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vol. 1, pp. 16-19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vol. 1, p. 31.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vol. 1, p. 32.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vol. 1, p. 34.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vol. 1, p. 38.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vol. 1, p. 34.

<sup>30</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vol. 1, p. 34.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vol. 1, pp. 38-39.

School of Arts annex.<sup>32</sup> Two targeted located presented evidence for a remnant floor surface (charcoal and rich black sand) believed to be associated with a 19<sup>th</sup> century wheelwright's shop.<sup>33</sup> Though archaeological evidence could be collected, the foundations of the annex building appears to have significantly impacted on deposits associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century light industrial activities of the site. Only one occupation deposit was found associated with the 1880s annex building, located in the northwest corner and contained a considerable amount of laboratory apparatus.<sup>34</sup> The natural soil profile and topsoils appeared similar in appearance to the recorded profiles on Allotment 18.

## 6.2.4 161-165 Clarence Street and 304 Kent Street (May 2017) - Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd

A program of monitoring and salvage excavation was undertaken at the site known as 161-165 Clarence Street and 304 Kent Street, Sydney, between May and November 2015 (Figure 6.1).<sup>35</sup> The building at 163-165 Clarence Street, forming the majority of the site, contained a basement level. Therefore, the archaeological potential of the site had been assessed as 'partly' or 'mostly' disturbed across this majority of the site.<sup>36</sup> A portion of the site was assessed as having 'minor' disturbance in the southeast corner of the site fronting Clarence Street.

Monitoring revealed that construction of the basements had truncated the majority of the archaeological record of the site. In total, three features were uncovered across the site: a sandstock brick dish drain and two 19th century wells. The sandstock brick dish drain survived in a 2.6m length and was 42cm in maximum width and was located in an area void of a basement .37 No frogs were identified among any of the bricks which led to a suggestion that the drain held an early 19th century construction date. 38 Well [01] was located along the northern boundary of the site where the basement was located. Only the base of the well shaft survived and the first evidence of the well was apparent 60cm below basement slab level, which indicated that initial excavation for construction and formation of the basement extended more than 50cm in depth past the planned basement level.<sup>39</sup> The remaining well [01] shaft measured 5.7m in depth and was 1.25m in diameter. analysis of artefacts in the backfill dated from 1840s – 1860s; its disuse consistent with piped service water and service mains installed around the CBD (for example, Busby's Bore c.1840s and the Botany Swamps Supply Scheme in c.1859).<sup>40</sup> Well [02] was also located below a basement slab in the southwest corner of the site, truncated by more than 3m from street surface level of the adjacent laneway.41 Measuring 1.3m in diameter and 10.4m in depth, artefacts recovered from the backfill suggested the same disuse phase (1840s-1860s).

Both wells had been cut straight into the natural sandstone bedrock. In total, 2863 artefacts were collected from well [01] and 38229 from well [02].<sup>42</sup> The artefact

Archaeological Management & Consulting Group

March 2020

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vol. 1, pp. 81-82.

<sup>33</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vol. 1, p. 81.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Bairstow and Wilson (June 1990), Vol. 1, p. 84.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. (May 2017), Vols. 1-2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. (May 2017), p. 45.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. (May 2017), p. 79.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. (May 2017), p. 79.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. (May 2017), p. 80.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. (May 2017), pp. 80-81.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. (May 2017), p. 81.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. (May 2017), p. 90.

analysis noted that both well assemblages held similarities in the trades and professions which were represented by the artefacts, though based on the historic record, all of the trades identified (for example - pharmacist, carpenter, butcher, leatherworker/ shoemaker) were not necessarily all operating from the well allotments but also likely operating nearby.<sup>43</sup>

#### 6.2.5 38-48 York Street and 379-385 George Street, Sydney (March **2017) - AMAC Group**

AMAC Group monitored several target areas of the site which were identified as having low to moderate potential for archaeological material associated with long term mixed occupation (domestic and commercial) and development since the early 19th century. 44 Apart from an access laneway, all buildings contained basement levels at the time of demolition. Archaeological monitoring occurred over several days between September and December 2015. Archaeological monitoring indicated that the basements within the buildings fronting both George and York streets had truncated the stratigraphic profile to the natural sandstone, removing any material evidence of 19th century occupation.

An undocumented well was discovered during the deep excavation of the bedrock in the northeast corner of the site, and was situated below the basement level floor in an area additionally truncated by services, approximately 4.8 - 5m below the current level of George Street. 45 The well, as it was found, was narrow at the top belling out to a maximum diameter of 1.52m with six foot holes cut into the northern side.46 Below this point, the sides of the well stepped inwards making the base of the well some 20cm smaller in diameter, with the bottom of the well found a further 1.53m below this point.

The bulk of the fill inside the well was saturated clay and a rubble sandstone layer containing a small amount of building materials.<sup>47</sup> Below this, a black waterlogged anaerobic deposit was found to contain a range of artefacts including bone, leather, ceramic and metal. This deposit appears to be related to the use life of the well and contained a predominantly commercial assemblage perhaps providing a small glimpse of several trades that operated on the site during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Based on location and comparison of historic plans, it is perceived that the well was truncated during the mid-19th century redevelopment of buildings on George Street and possibly closed off by 1833.48

#### DMR site (Campbell, Castlereagh & Pitt Streets), 6.2.6 Brickfields, Sydney (1999) - Casey and Lowe

Casey and Lowe undertook archaeological works at a site referred to as the DMR site, southwards of the current study site, in 1996 and 1997.<sup>49</sup> The boundaries of Brickfield Hill are generally referred to as land south of Liverpool Street, therefore it appears that the current site bordered, or potentially formed part of the outskirts of the Brickfields. Casey notes that as "clay was exhausted the brickfields expanded to

<sup>45</sup> AMAC Group (March 2017), Section 3.0.

<sup>43</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. (May 2017), pp. 144-145.

<sup>44</sup> AMAC Group (March 2017).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> AMAC Group (March 2017), p. 52.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> AMAC Group (March 2017), p. 53.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> AMAC Group (March 2017), pp. 62-63.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> Australasian Historical Archaeology (1999), Vol. 17, pp. 3-37. Note that the final archaeological report for this site could not be found, therefore only this article has been consulted.

the east, south and west".<sup>50</sup> The study site would have been located on the northern boundary of Brickfield Hill.

Two areas were excavated (DMR Areas A and B) and DMR Area B retained evidence dating to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Brickfield village occupation phase (c.1807 – 1840s). Area B was spatially a fairly small area, measuring approximately 10m x 7.5m and though the majority of features excavated in this area dated to the brickfields occupation phase, they had been subject to significant disturbance levels.<sup>51</sup> Initial interpretation suggested that the majority of fragmentary features and ephemeral features (postholes) was attributed to a dwelling or structure as well as a cistern to which artefacts in the backfill dated its disuse to around 1840s or 1850s.<sup>52</sup> Pollen analysis was possible from some of the posthole packing and identified that 95% of the pollen derived from native plants.<sup>53</sup>

The majority of artefacts were found in a secondary or disturbed context, though artefact analysis and minimum vessel counts (MVC) determined that Area B contained 57 locally made lead-glaze earthenware vessels and 12 self slipped vessels, the majority believed to have been manufactured in Sydney or within New South Wales.<sup>54</sup> The ceramics demonstrated a strong argument that Area B had likely been operating as a "home dairy" and food preparation area during the Brickfield Hill occupation phase. 55 Locally made types which could be attributed as dairy vessels identified at DMR Area B included milk and cheese pans, butter and cream pots. 56 An interesting observation was that "the locally made earthenware vessels from the site represent 31% of all 223 ceramic vessels from DMR Area B". The fact that almost one third of the ceramic vessels recovered demonstrates the growth and expansion of local potteries in Sydney and New South Wales during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>57</sup> Casey argued that the concept of an operational home dairy largely operated by female occupants provides a wider view to the phrase 'home duties' or 'housewife' commonly seen in early census records for married women. Casey further stated that the presence of pan and pot vessel shapes which can be attributed to dairy practices provides a more comprehensive understanding of the Brickfield Hill village, its occupants and the activities which they were performing among early colonial society.58

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> Australasian Historical Archaeology (1999), Vol. 17, p. 8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> Australasian Historical Archaeology (1999), Vol. 17, p. 9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> Australasian Historical Archaeology (1999), Vol. 17, p. 9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> Australasian Historical Archaeology (1999), Vol. 17, p. 9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> Australasian Historical Archaeology (1999), Vol. 17, p. 10.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>55</sup> Australasian Historical Archaeology (1999), Vol. 17, p. 13, 23.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup> Australasian Historical Archaeology (1999), Vol. 17, pp. 19-21.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup> Australasian Historical Archaeology (1999), Vol. 17, p. 20.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> Australasian Historical Archaeology (1999), Vol. 17, p. 23.

Archaeological Management & Consulting Group
March 2020

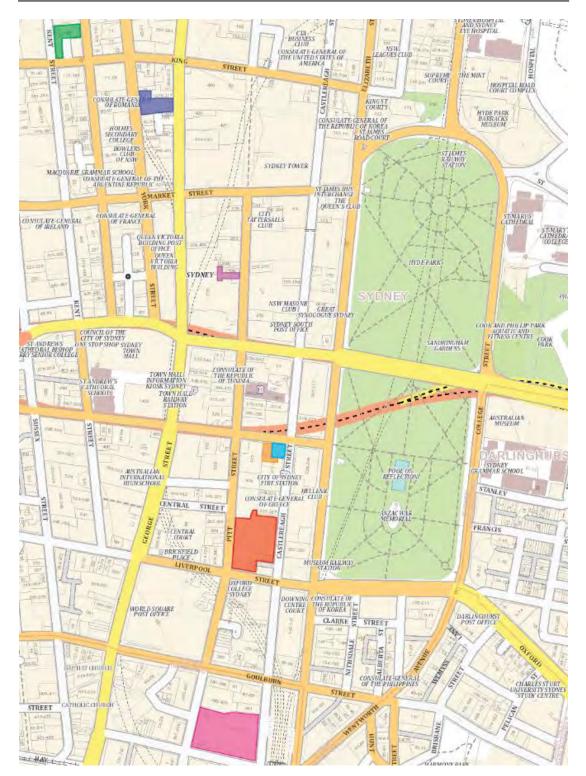


Figure 6.1 Map showing locations of nearby excavation sites.

NSW Land and Property Information, Six Maps Viewer, accessed 14<sup>th</sup> November 2019, https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/ Key:

	· • ·			
		Current study site		
	209 Castlereagh St (cnr. Of Castlereagh & Bathurst Sts)			
No. 1 Fire Station site (Castlereagh & Bathurst St)				
Old DMR site (Campbell, Castlereagh and Pitt Sts)				
271-273 Pitt St				
		161-165 Clarence St and 304 Kent St		
		381-385 George St & 38-48 York St		

#### 6.3 RESEARCH THEMES AND QUESTIONS

#### 6.3.1 Site Development and Archaeological Processes

The following research design is focused on portions of the study site where archaeological potential survives. Though the whole site is known to have been extensively developed throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, only a question of presence or absence for deep truncated features (wells, cesspits) can be posed for Allotments containing nil to low archaeological potential due to modern basement levels (Allotments 21, 22, 23, 24, part 1, part 2, 5 and 6). Should evidence for deep features be exposed among these allotments during the excavation program, the research design will be expanded in the Final Archaeological Report to adequately address those finds.

- How has the process of continual development over the entire study site affected earlier remains?
- Has the lateral deepening of basements on the study site over time robbed out all subsurface features pertaining to previous periods of occupation? Or do some deep features remain?
- At what depth were archaeological relics found? How do these compare with the depth of the basements?
- What can be learnt about the stratigraphic events that created the archaeological record at the study site? How do these compare to other nearby excavated sites such as 209 Castlereagh Street and the No. 1 Fire Station site?

#### 6.3.2 Historic Themes

The following research design has been developed based on the Heritage Council of NSW's Historical Themes in order to guide the methodology for the proposed archaeological excavation of the site. The research design has been set out in accordance to these themes (Table 6.1). Should the relics found on the site allow further questions to be answered; the research design will be extended.

The research questions have been set out per the historic themes outlined below, and where necessary, divided per original allotment to address specific development and occupation phases. To avoid repetition in the research design, overall site questions discussing natural site topography, land formation or large-scale activities (for example, site clearance and subdivision) which are pertinent to all allotments have been grouped together.

Table 6.1 Historical Themes concerning the study site

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Study Site
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	<ul> <li>Environment – naturally evolved</li> </ul>	- Pre-European settlement
Developing local, regional and national economies	- Commerce - Industry	<ul> <li>- 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial shops and public house</li> <li>- 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century light industrial activities (coach smith, blacksmiths)</li> </ul>
Building settlements, towns and cities	<ul><li>Town, suburbs and villages</li><li>Utilities</li><li>Accommodation</li></ul>	<ul> <li>- 19<sup>th</sup> century town subdivision pattern</li> <li>- 19<sup>th</sup> century development of water and waste services</li> <li>- 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century residential development</li> </ul>
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	- Domestic Life	- 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century residential occupation

St

Allotment 1 - Liverpool

#### Tracing the natural evolution of Australia: Environment – naturally evolved

- Does any evidence for the natural topography of the site survive?
- Is there any surviving evidence demonstrating Aboriginal occupation of the area? (Any objects are protected under the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 and have not been assessed in this document).
- Is there any evidence for the natural flora of the pre-European environment? Is palynological analysis possible at this site? If so, how does this compare to the results of other nearby sites such as the No. 1 Fire Station site (Castlereagh and Bathurst Streets) and the DMR site?
- Does evidence of the natural soil profile survive on any part of the study site?
- Two other excavations in the northeast corner of the wider site block (Section 14; 209 Castlereagh St site and No. 1 Fire Station site) indicated remnant modified topsoil was present, as well as some evidence for the lower topsoil (A2 horizon). They both also noted the block's natural southwards slope. Is this slope evident across the study site? Is there any evidence for topsoil and how do these levels compare to those seen at the northern end of the block?
- In contrast, is there any evidence to suggest that the site was being mined for clay as part of an extension to the Brickfields site?
- The natural topography of Pitt Street suggests that the northern portions of the block (Section 14) formed a bluff or outcrop and fell away to the south where the study site formed a lower slope or the base of the hillside with a creek. How is this concept demonstrated archaeologically?
- Historic maps show that a creek line ran diagonally through original Allotment 2. Can evidence of this be demonstrated in the natural soil profile?

#### Developing local, regional and national economies: Commerce

Current 126 Liverpool Street (current Lot A DP448971) is not known to have been commercially occupied until the construction of a two-storey brick building (86) in c.1891. Sands Directory entries for the 1890s and early 20<sup>th</sup> century note that occupants included a fruiterer, merchant tailors, ladies' apparel and a refreshment shop. Can any of these commercial occupancies be delineated from the archaeological remains?

Current 128 Liverpool Street (current Lot B DP448971) is believed to have operated as a shop and domestic dwelling from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial occupants included a wood turner (1860s-1870s), dressmaker (1870s), greengrocer (late 1870s -1880s), confectioner (mid 1890s) and fruiterers (mid 1900s – 1920s). Can any of these commercial occupancies be delineated from the archaeological remains?

Building 99 (130 Liverpool Street) was described and a house and shop from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Written records confirm that Alfred Smith, owner and occupier till c.1873-1874, operated a pawnbroker shop from the ground floor potentially with a partner, Edward Bennett. Does the archaeological record provide any evidence for this commercial occupation phase?

Various commercial occupants appear to have occupied Building 99 (130 Liverpool Street) during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Occupants included a tailoress, dealer, clothier/ outfitter, tobacconist and hairdresser. Can any of these commercial occupancies be delineated from the archaeological remains?

Allotment 3

The majority of occupants listed at Allotment 3 during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century appear to be more trade/ light industrial related workshops or factories rather than commercial occupants. A cabinet maker, Ah Ping (Building 117), and bootmaker, Robert Johnson (Building 118), occupied the site for almost 30 years between the 1860s- c.1890. Is there any evidence to suggest that the buildings they occupied fronting Castlereagh Street were shopfronts for their businesses? Or merely offices?

Allotment 4

By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century at least one of the buildings fronting Castlereagh Street was being used commercially as a grocer, most likely Building 127, which notes 'Willis, Grocer' on the 1880 Doves plan. Commercial tenancies varied and by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century this building (127) had also been occupied as a Chinese laundry and by a bootmaker. What evidence of these commercial tenancies remain?

Sands Directory entries for throughout the 1860s and 1870s list some commercial trades occupying Allotment 4 which are believed to have occupied buildings at the rear of the property (Building 132). Trades included a shoemaker/bootmaker, dealer and coach trimmer. Does the archaeological remains at the site support the presence for any of these trades?

The Sands Directory shows that confectioners Enever and Appleton also occupied the southern building fronting Castlereagh Street (Building 140). Can any evidence be obtained to indicate whether this building operated as part of the factory? Or was it a commercial shopfront for their products?

Allotment 7

Historic records suggest that until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century construction of Newstead House (Building 182), Allotment 7 had only been occupied domestically. Is there any evidence to suggest undocumented commercial activities were being undertaken on Allotment 7 by any of the occupants during the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

Developing local, regional and national economies: Industry

Among the historic record of the study site, of those allotments holding potential for archaeological remains, only original Allotments 3 and 4 clearly indicate that trades/light industrial activities were operating during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Allotment 3

Two main trades are known to have occupied Allotment 3 during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century: a cabinet maker's workshop and a bootmaker. How are these trades represented archaeologically? Is there any occupation deposition (yard deposits, industrial waste) that could be explicitly linked to these industries?

Can any information be obtained to demonstrate how the yard space was shared by these occupants?

Westcott, Hazell & Co. Ltd, a motor accessories workshop was occupying Allotment 3 in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. How is this trade represented archaeologically?

Allotment 4

The 1880 Doves plan shows that Enever and Appleton, confectioners, were operating a factory at the rear of Allotment 4 (Buildings 128-131, 133-138), in the spaces previously occupied by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century north and south terrace row. What evidence of this industry is evident in the archaeological record?

Is there any occupation deposition (yard deposits, artefact scatters, underfloor deposits) that could be explicitly linked to this industry?

Allotment 7

Historic records suggest that until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century construction of Newstead House (Building 182), Allotment 7 had only been occupied domestically. However, some of the 19<sup>th</sup> century occupants were noted as carpenters, joiners and a wood carver. Is there any archaeological evidence to suggest that some of these occupants may have been conduction trade activities among any of these premises?

Building settlements, towns and cities: Town, suburbs and villages

- Two nearby sites on the same block (Section 14) found evidence for early colonial site clearance activities via burning and tree stump removal. Is this evidence at the study site?
- Is there any physical evidence to suggest occupation or use of parts of the study site prior to the division and site layout seen in Harper's 1823 plan?
- What evidence remains to signify boundaries of the original allotments?
- Can a more refined date be obtained regarding the diversion and infilling of the creek running across Allotment 2?
- Is there any evidence demonstrating the formalisation of Pitt, Castlereagh and Liverpool Streets? For example, do the frontages of some of the 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings exceed the current site boundaries on Castlereagh or Liverpool Streets?

Building settlements, towns and cities: Accommodation

# Are the

Apart from three schematic plans (1836, 1843, 1854), Building 63 is not seen on a detailed plan. What evidence survives of Building 63? How does the footprint of the structure compare to those schematic plans?

Are there any undocumented outbuildings associated with Building 63?

How has the late 19<sup>th</sup> century construction of the c.1891 two-storey brick building (86) affected the archaeological remains of Building 63?

Is there any evidence of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century extension (Building 90) or shed (Building 91)?

# Allotment 1 (Liverpool St)

Historic plans and records suggest that the skeleton of the original 1830s brick Building 64 on subdivided Allotment 5 (128 Liverpool Street) may still be present within the current standing structure. Is this theory correct? If so, what remains of Building 64?

Are there any evidence for the 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings at 128 Liverpool Street (Buildings 75, 81, 82 and 84)? How have the early 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions affected the remains of the rear yard?

A c.1895 newspaper sale advertisement suggests that a single cellar level existed within 126, 1258 or 130 Liverpool Street though not mentioned elsewhere. Does this cellar level exist? Which building does it belong to?

# lotment 2 verpool St)

Historic plans and records suggest that the skeleton of the original 1840s brick Building 99 (130 Liverpool Street) may still be present within the current standing structure. Is this theory correct? If so, what remains of Building 99?

A rear brick extension (Building 100) first seen on the 1865 trigonometrical plan is believed to have formed a detached kitchen to the original 1840s dwelling (Building 99). Is there any archaeological evidence to confirm the structure's function?

Are there any evidence for the 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings at 130 Liverpool Street (Buildings 101, 111)? How have the early 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions affected the remains of the rear yard?

Allotment 3

The earliest building (116) on Allotment 3 is first seen on a schematic plan dating to 1843 and appears to have been quickly replaced by two buildings in the 1850s (117). Do any structural remains survive that can be attributed to Building 116?

Is it possible that Buildings 117 and 118, first seen on the 1854 schematic plan, are in fact an extension and modification to original Building 116? Or are they all separate structures?

Are the renovations made to Buildings 117 and 118 by Westcott, Hazell & Co. Ltd visible in the archaeological remains? How extensive were these modifications? Are there any evidence for the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings (Buildings 119-125)? How has the construction of the bulk store (Building 126) in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and ANZAC House in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century affected the remains of the rear vard?

**Allotment 7** 

Building 127 is believed to form the original structure seen on Harper's 1823 plan, its increased setback to Castlereagh Street likely reduced when the street was formalised and widened. Is there any evidence to doubt this theory?

Is there any evidence for a well on the allotment as described in an 1841 newspaper advertisement?

The two rows of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century terraces at the rear of Allotment 4 (Buildings 128-131 and 133-138) are consistently described throughout the rates assessment books as containing two floors and two rooms. Also historically referred to as 'one up, one down' houses, terraces of a similar style were present and excavated at 209 Castlereagh Street and the No.1 Fire Station site, both to the north of the study site. Are there any visible similarities or differences between the remains of theses terraces and those excavated at the northern end of the block (Section 14)?

Are there any evidence for the 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings (139, 141-142) seen on plans dating to 1880s and 1890s?

How has the conversion of the terraces into a confectioner's factory as shown on the 1880 Doves plan affected the original building footprint of the south row of terraces (Buildings 128-131)? Was the north row of terraces also internally modified?

How has the construction of the current commercial building (144) impacted on earlier archaeological remains of the site?

Limited information has been found regarding the original pre-1823 structure (Building 172) on Allotment 7 and set back from the original alignment of Castlereagh Street. Does any evidence of this building survive? If so, what was its layout and how was it constructed?

Plan and rate records show that five domestic brick residences (Buildings 173, 176, 178-180) had been constructed on Allotment 7 by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. What evidence remains of these structures? Does their construction material suggest that they were all constructed at a similar time?

Are there any notable patterns among the five terraces concerning the use of each private yard space?

As shown in the 1865 plan, it appears that Buildings 174 and 177 likely formed detached kitchens to the two dwellings fronting Castlereagh Street (Buildings 173 and 176). Is this interpretation accurate? Is there any evidence for kitchen/ food preparation areas at the three rear terraces (Buildings 178-180) where privies form the only outbuildings?

Plans dated to 1865 and 1880 suggest that the three rear terraces (Buildings 178-180) were identical in size and shape. Is this the case? How do these terraces compare to the 'one up, one, down' terrace row on Allotment 4?

Are there any evidence for the 19<sup>th</sup> century outbuildings (Buildings 174, 175, 177 and 181)?

How has the early 20<sup>th</sup> century construction of Newstead House (Building 182) impacted on earlier remains?

Building settlements, towns and cities: Utilities

- An early 19<sup>th</sup> century sandstock brick dish drain was excavated at a nearby site on the corner of Clarence and Kent Streets, as well as a timber box drain at the No. 1 Fire Station site, just north of the study site.<sup>59</sup> How was drainage managed at the study site during the initial settlement phases of the site?
- At least three or four wells are described across the study site in historic records (rates records, land titles, newspaper advertisements) though none are shown on

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>59</sup> Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd. (May 2017), Vols. 1-2; Cultural Resources Management (October 2001).

**Allotment 1 - Liverpool** 

- plan. What evidence are there for wells across the site and where were they located?
- The 1865 trigonometrical survey of Sydney shows the presence of water services at a couple of allotments (Allotments 1 and 4) which connected to mains on Castlereagh Street and Liverpool Streets, though potentially could have been installed a decade earlier. Were these the only allotments with underground piped water at this point in time?
- Are there any datable deposits within well fills? How does the backfill and disuse
  phase of any wells compare to the date of introduced water services? Does this
  correlate to the dates provided for other nearby sites (209 Castlereagh St, Clarence
  & Kent Streets site)?
- Is there any evidence for cesspits? If so, how does their location and construction material compare to what is shown on 19<sup>th</sup> century historic plans (in particular, 1865 trigonometrical survey and 1880 Doves plan)?
- Can any information be obtained to indicate when sewer services were introduced at the study site?
- How were 19<sup>th</sup> century occupants managing waste prior to introduction of formal
  waste management services, such as sewer connections and garbage collection? Is
  dumping of waste unique to each allotment? Or is there a discernible pattern for the
  block?

#### Developing Australia's cultural life – Domestic Life

The Coates family home (Building 63) is believed to have fronted Liverpool Street and located on the current Lot A DP448971 (126 Liverpool Street). Does any early 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation material or deposits survive which may be attributable to the Coates family phase? Does any evidence survive to suggest that this building functioned as anything other than a domestic residence?

Do any deposits such as rubbish pits or cesspits survive in the rear yard dating to the Coates family occupation phase and provide an insight into activities which were occurring at the site? Were these activities primarily domestic as suggested by mid-19<sup>th</sup> century rates records?

Are there any deposits from cesspits or undocumented wells that can be attributed to a specific occupation phase of 126 or 128 Liverpool Street?

Historic plans and records suggest that the skeleton of the original 1830s brick Building 64 on subdivided Allotment 5 (128 Liverpool Street) may still be present within the current standing structure. Do any underfloor deposits survive relating to the occupation of Building 64 in its original form?

Is there any evidence of late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century yard deposits or artefact scatters on either subdivided Liverpool Street allotment? Do these deposits differ to each other in anyway? Do they reflect the combined domestic/ commercial occupation known to have been occurring from at least the late 19<sup>th</sup> century at 128 Liverpool Street?

Historic records suggest that Thomas Smith constructed a two-storey brick shop and dwelling (Building 99) in the 1840s for his son, Alfred, who inherited the property after his father passed. Alfred Smith occupied the property with his family until he sold the Liverpool Street property in c.1874. Do any deposits survive dating to Smith's initial occupation phase of the site?

Historic plans and records suggest that the skeleton of the original 1840s brick Building 69 at 130 Liverpool Street may still be present within the current standing structure. Do any underfloor deposits survive relating to the occupation of Building 99 in its original form?

Are there any deposits from cesspits or undocumented wells that can be attributed to a specific occupation phase 130 Liverpool Street?

### Does any occupation material survive that could be linked to the earliest known development phase of Allotment 3 during the 1830s?

Do any occupation deposits survive relating to the initial domestic occupation of Buildings 117 and 188 during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century?

Though the Sands Directories and the 1880s Doves plan indicates that Robert Johnson, bootmaker, and Ah Ping, cabinet maker, were operating trades on Allotment 3, rates records for the same occupation period consistently note both Buildings 117 and 118 as a 'house'. Is there any evidence to suggest that the two buildings fronting Castlereagh Street (117 and 118) were being domestically occupied by these men?

Are there any deposits from cesspits or undocumented wells that can be attributed to a specific occupation phase of Allotment 3?

A c.1823 domestic dwelling (Building 127) had been converted into commercial premises by the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Does any evidence survive to demonstrate its initial domestic function?

Allotment 4 potentially contained up to 15 domestic residences by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, compared to other allotments which may have contained two or three occupants at a single time. Does the archaeological record reflect such a high number of occupants?

Is there any distinction between occupation material attributed to the north row of terraces (Buildings 128-131) compared to the south row of terraces (Buildings 133-138)?

Does any occupation material survive in the common spaces of these terraces? Is there any evidence to suggest that these spaces were being used during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century for anything other than domestic activities?

How has conversion of the north and south rows of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century two storey terraces into a confectioner's factory in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century affected domestic occupation deposits?

Are there any deposits from cesspits or wells that can be attributed to a specific occupation phase of Allotment 4?

Can any deposition be attributed to the initial occupation phase of the pre-1823 structure on Allotment 7? Can any new information be obtained as to the function of this structure?

The old DMR site presented artefactual evidence to suggest that early colonial occupants of domestic dwellings among Brickfield Hill (also referred to as Brickfield village) were participating in private dairying activities to supplement personal food sources. Is there any evidence for undocumented small-scale agricultural activities on Allotment 7, or any of the other allotments during initial settlement?

Thomas Smith and his family are known to have owned and domestically occupied one of the structures fronting Castlereagh Street during the 1850s and 1860s. Is there any occupation material that can be attributed to this phase?

Are there any deposits from cesspits or undocumented wells that can be attributed to a specific occupation phase of Allotment 7?

Are there any patterns or trends in occupation deposits among the terraces (for example, food consumption, tableware) that can provide an indication of the type of occupants that lived on Allotment 7? How does this compare to the terrace row occupants on nearby Allotment 4?

Historic records suggest that until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century construction of Newstead House (Building 182), Allotment 7 had only been occupied domestically. Potentially forming the only allotment on the study site demonstrating continual 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic occupation. How does the archaeological record of Allotment 7 differ to other allotments containing mixed occupation (domestic/commercial or domestic/industrial)? Are there any notable or unique differences?

**Allotment 4** 

Allotment 7

# 7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

#### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

#### 7.1.1 Background to Excavation Methodology

It is understood that archaeological remains relating to 19<sup>th</sup> century mixed occupation (domestic, commercial, light industrial) and early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial developments exist on the site to various levels of disturbance. The site may retain occupation deposits in differing forms including deposits and backfills within cesspits or wells, industrial waste deposits, isolated features as well as the structural remains of domestic, commercial and industrial buildings. These relics are considered of potential local significance (Section 4.0, Vol. 1). The preservation of these relics will have been impacted on by 20<sup>th</sup> century development, the varied levels of archaeological potential across the site forming a direct reflection of these impacts (Section 3.3, Vol. 1).

For these reasons, it is proposed to archaeologically excavate and record any surviving relics of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings and features, in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site in order to mitigate the archaeological heritage impact of this development. Due to the varying degrees of archaeological potential, a site-specific excavation methodology has been designed to prioritise archaeological management of areas of the site holding moderate to high archaeological potential (Section 7.2.1 below). Section 7.2.1 provides a site-specific methodology applicable to original Allotments 1 and 2, where an optional test excavation program can be undertaken in advance of the demolition phase to determine the extent and condition of remains in this location, as well as facilitate an Aboriginal test excavation program (if required).

A program of archaeological monitoring and salvage excavation is applicable to all portions of the site holding moderate or moderate to high archaeological potential (Allotments 3, 4, 1 and part 1 and 2; see Section 7.2.2 below). A combined program of site briefing, inspection and monitoring/call out system (as required) has been designed for portions of the site containing nil to low archaeological potential for deep features only such as truncated well shafts or the base of cesspits (Section 7.2.3 below). This site-specific methodology is applicable to original Allotments 21-24, part 1, part 2, 5 and 6.

In accordance with evidence provided by the documentary data and physical inspection of the site, the following programme and methodology are set out to maximise archaeological data retrieval with appropriate team and excavation methodology. Maximisation of data retrieval is critical for compliance with archaeological excavation permits issued by Heritage, DPC, on behalf of the Heritage Council of NSW or State Significant Development applications endorsed by the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE).

#### 7.1.2 Archaeological Impact Mitigation Policy

Unless endangered by elements not controllable (decay, subsidence etc.), it is generally considered that relics are safest if left unexcavated; if this is not possible then partial retention should be considered (excavating the remainder) and failing this, they should be fully excavated and recorded. Any excavation work must be

conducted to the highest standard under a permit issued by Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant Development approval.

If nil impact is not possible, then controlled full, partial and test excavation is vastly superior to the destruction of archaeological sites. Each of these methods preserves and causes the recording of the data inherent in the archaeological resource. Sites or relics that have ceased to exist or have substantially lost integrity provide little or no scope for mitigation.

The proposed archaeological works are considered necessary to formulate a mitigation strategy, conservation policy and interpretation planning for the proposed future development of the site that incorporates the most significant archaeological remains on the site with minimum impact.

Any archaeological excavation will be carried out according to: current best practice;<sup>60</sup> the terms of the methodology set out here; and any other requirements outlined by endorsed conditions once this methodology has been submitted and approved by Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant Development approval.

#### 7.1.3 Previous Archaeological Works

No archaeological work is known to have previously occurred at the study site. Two archaeological excavations are known to have occurred on the corner of Bathurst and Castlereagh Streets, further north on the same block (Section 14). The results from both excavations have been taken into consideration when creating the research design (Section 6.0) and archaeological excavation methodology for the study site.

#### 7.1.4 Excavation Team

The excavation team will be made up of qualified archaeologists, utilised as required by finds. In addition, a qualified and experienced driver will be required to operate a mechanical excavator. The archaeological programme and methodology will be explained in detail to the team by the archaeological Excavation Director. This will include outlining the history of the site and the relics expected. A copy of the assessment, research design and excavation methodology as well as any conditions issued by Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant Development approval will be made readily available on site for workers to consult.

The following qualified archaeologists are nominated to direct and supervise all archaeological excavation at the study site. In addition, the Primary and Secondary Excavation Directors will be responsible for liaising with Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant Development approval regarding any archaeological matters prior, during or proceeding archaeological investigation of the site.

Table 7.1 Proposed Excavation Directors and supervisory team.

Co-Excavation Director (Primary)	Martin Carney
Co-Excavation Director	Ivana Vetta
Aboriginal Excavation Director	Benjamin Streat

30 ı

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>60</sup> NSW Department of Planning and Heritage Council of NSW (2006) *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice* 

Area Supervisor	Kelly Strickland
Area Supervisor	Jaki Baloh

#### 7.2 SITE SPECIFIC EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

## 7.2.1 Optional Test Excavation Program – 126-130 Liverpool Street (part Allotments 1 and 2)

An optional test excavation program has been proposed within a small portion of the site containing moderate to high archaeological potential to contain archaeological remains relating to 19<sup>th</sup> century European occupation at part Allotments 1 and 2, numbers 126-130 Liverpool Street (Figure 7.1). This portion of the site has experienced the least amount of demolition/ redevelopment phases over time, as well as containing no modern basement levels. There is also increased potential for intact natural soil profiles in this location, therefore Aboriginal archaeological test excavation (if required) could operate concomitantly with historical archaeological test excavation.

Any archaeological test excavation would occur after the State Significant Development application has been approved and dependant on the needs of the development program, can be undertaken pre-demolition (while the buildings are standing) or post-demolition phase. If testing occurs post demolition, a machine excavator can be used to remove non-significant fills within trenches under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist.

Historical test excavation will identify the state and condition of 19<sup>th</sup> century archaeological material as well as determining the presence/ absence of occupation material (underfloor deposits) within standing Buildings 64, 86 or 99. To start, each test pit will require removal of either slab surface, grassed topsoil or fill, and will be manually cleaned to identify any relics or features sitting directly below. Each test trench will notionally measure up to 2x2m (4m²). Test trenches will be excavated in 10cm spits, though respecting the stratigraphy. Test trenches will be manually excavated by hand using small tools such as a trowel to remove each spit. Each spit will be weighed and recorded prior to sieving. Each spit will be sieved through double nested sieves (10mm on top of 5mm) and all artefacts will be collected.

Should any remnant underfloor deposits survive within the standing buildings, this deposit will need to be excavated prior to excavation works for the proposed development. A 1x1m grid system will be placed inside test trenches which contain occupations deposits (underfloor deposit, yard deposit). Should a deposit exceed the perimeter of the open test trench (i.e.> 4m²), the remainder of the deposit can either be excavation through expansion of the testing program, or if possible, protected and resumed during the salvage excavation program (post demolition phase).

Aboriginal test pits (if required) will be located within the historical trenches, being 1x1m in size. Should open area excavation be required for Aboriginal archaeology, this will be expanded in 1x1m units up to the maximum of 4m². Aboriginal open area excavation can be triggered by other factors including but not limited to evidence of contact archaeology with demonstrably Indigenous habitation material, specific archaeological features (hearths, middens), rare or unusual artefact types, and relative artefact densities.

All archaeological test excavation will follow the general excavation methodology detailed in Section 7.3 below. Following the completion of test excavation, this portion of the site will be subject to archaeological monitoring and salvage excavation per Section 7.2.2 below.

# 7.2.2 Archaeological Monitoring and Salvage Excavation program for areas of Moderate or Moderate to High Archaeological Potential

It is proposed that a program of archaeological monitoring and open salvage excavation be undertaken in portions of the site containing moderate or moderate-high potential to contain archaeological remains demonstrating 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century domestic and commercial occupation of the study site (Figure 7.1). This includes original Allotments 3, 4, 7 (fronting Castlereagh Street) and part Allotments 1 and 2 fronting Liverpool Street (126-130 Liverpool Street).

All archaeological works will occur post State Significant Development application issue and post demolition phase. Aboriginal test excavation, if warranted, can operate concomitantly with historical salvage excavation in these locations. All archaeological monitoring and salvage excavation at the study site will follow the general excavation methodology detailed in Section 7.3 below.

## 7.2.3 Archaeological Briefing, Inspection and Call outs for areas of Nil to Low Archaeological Potential

A program of archaeological monitoring and salvage excavation is not considered necessary within portions of the site which have been assessed as containing nil to low archaeological potential for deep features only, due to the presence of multi-level modern basements (Figure 7.1). An archaeological briefing, site inspection and call out system will be in place for these Allotments (part 1, part 2, 5, 6, 21-24) to manage the exposure of undocumented deep features such as well shafts or cesspits.

Prior to the commencement of demolition/ development works, the Primary Excavation Director will provide on-site contractors with an archaeological site briefing. This brief will provide contractors with the historical context of the site, the anticipated soil profile, the types of undocumented finds that may be encountered during excavation work in these locations and the stop works procedures to follow if any unexpected archaeological material is found.

A site inspection will be conducted by the Primary or Secondary Excavation Director after the basement slab has been lifted in each area. During ground surface inspection, the archaeologist will be able to inspect the upper layer of the soil profile as it is revealed and determine the presence or otherwise of archaeologically sensitive stratigraphy or undocumented archaeological features. If the ground in an area is determined to be highly disturbed or natural and undeveloped, excavation for the development may proceed without the presence of an archaeologist. From that point, archaeological monitoring/excavation in this location will only occur as needed, on a call out basis, in the event that archaeological material is encountered by the excavation works team.

Should any unexpected/ undocumented relics be uncovered during excavation, contractors should cease work in this location and contact the Primary Excavation Director for further advice, inspection and recording, if required. If necessary, the Primary Excavation Director will notify and consult with Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant Development approval. Works cannot

recommence in the affected location until it is signed off by the Excavation Directors. Any archaeological excavation will follow the general excavation methodology detailed in Section 7.3 below.

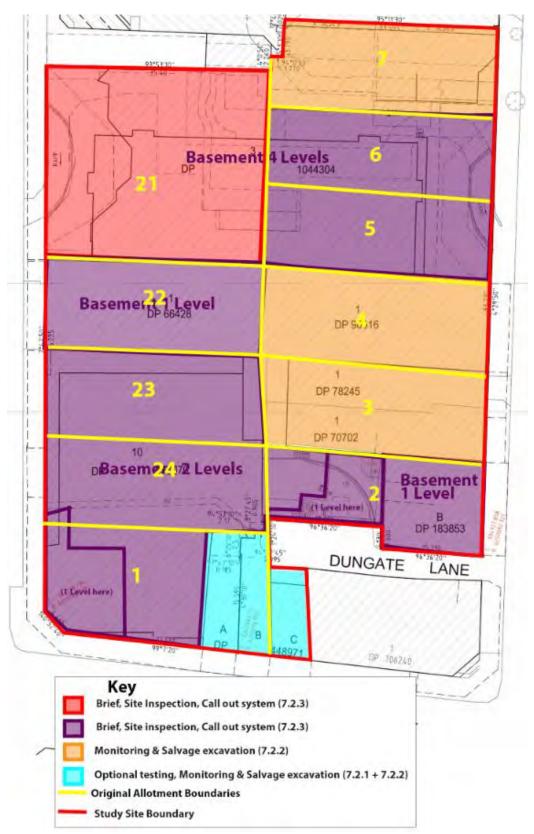


Figure 7.1 Diagram showing the study site divided per site-specific excavation methodology.

Overlay by Vetta (November 2019).

#### 7.3 GENERAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

#### 7.3.1 Monitoring of demolition and removal of fills

It is proposed that building demolition be carried out to the level of the footings before archaeological work commences. Demolition must be carried out in such a way as to minimise impact on the foundations and underlying ground and minimise the impact on any surviving relics. The archaeologist should be consulted about the method of demolition. Once the demolition has reached the level of the footings an archaeologist should be present on site to establish protocols for archaeological supervision and attendance, or if required, guide the remainder of the work.

An archaeologist must be on site to supervise all excavation with the possibility of revealing archaeological relics. The excavation will be carried out according to the direction of the archaeologist. Any archaeological excavation will be carried out according to current best practice and in terms of the methodology set out here and required under permit conditions.<sup>61</sup>

Where a mechanical excavator is used it must have a flat or mud bucket, rather than a toothed bucket, in order to maintain a clean excavated surface. In general, any machinery used will move backwards, working from a slab or fill surface, in order not to damage any exposed archaeological relics. The fill will be removed in layers, with no more than one context, such as bedding fill/demolition fill, being removed at one time. This will allow any underlying deposits or relics to be identified (and recorded and preserved if necessary).

#### 7.3.2 Excavation

If archaeological relics (see Section 4.0, Vol. 1) are detected during the excavation of fills from the site, excavation will cease while these are analysed and investigated. If the relics are found to be of State significance or otherwise outside the range of relics predicted in the assessment of the site, excavation will cease in this area while Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant Development approval, is notified. Additional archaeological assessment or evaluation and delegate liaison/approval may be required to deal with such finds.

All other exposed relics will be recorded, and excavated by hand (or where possible, by machine) in reverse stratigraphic sequence, to the extent which they will be destroyed by the proposed development. All works will be carried out in compliance with conditions issued for such works by Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant approval.

Samples will be taken of any earlier topsoils, and of soils within features such as pits or a well, should they exist. Any occupation deposits and fills of features such as pits will be sieved, and all artefacts will be retained, with the exception of building materials, which will be sampled. If underfloor deposits are encountered during excavation works, works will cease while the deposits are archaeologically excavated. An underfloor deposit will be manually hand excavated using small tools such as a trowel. Dependent on the size and depth of the deposit, the area will be broken up and excavated in 50cm x 50cm or 1m x 1m squares, in 10cm spits, until the extent of the deposit is reached, or to the extent of impact. Any occupation deposit will be hand excavated and placed into buckets (divided by square numbers) and weighed prior to sieving. The deposit will be sieved though double nested sieves (10mm on top of 5mm) and all artefacts will be collected.

\_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>61</sup> NSW Department of Planning and Heritage Council of NSW (2006).

Should any archaeological relics be uncovered, but not removed, in the process of excavation, these will be recorded. They should be covered with a semi-permeable membrane, such as *bidum*, before construction. Should the proposed development require any plantings in the areas of retained archaeological remains, these should be restricted to small plants and not include trees, as significant root growth may disturb the retained remains. This is considered unlikely for the proposed development.

The relics which are of archaeological potential are identified at this time as post holes, footings and foundations from domestic/commercial dwellings and outbuildings, remnant under floor deposition, yards pits and scatters, fills within wells, cesspits, former services, hard surfaces, evidence of earlier fence lines or earlier surfaces. Evidence for light industrial activities may also be present on portions of the study site. These relics in the form of internally coherent discrete deposition or integral form will be archaeologically excavated and recorded.

#### 7.3.3 Recording

Any archaeological relics found and excavated will be recorded in three ways. A written description of each feature and context will be made using printed context sheets. A Harris Matrix will be formulated in order to record the relationship of all contexts found if relevant to the situation. A scaled plan and/or a photogrammetric model (dependent on-site conditions) will be made of the site and of each feature found, and levels will be taken as part of this process. Recording of the site will be carried out according to Heritage, DPC, guidelines and the AMAC excavation manual. The site and features will also be recorded photographically, according to current Heritage, DPC, guidelines.

#### 7.3.4 Analysis and Final Reporting

Artefacts from the excavation will be cleaned and catalogued, as well as placed in labelled bags according to their catalogue number. The artefacts, in boxes, will be returned to the property owner for safe keeping (as per any issued conditions). Conservation strategy and procedures (if required) in terms of issued conditions should be carried out prior to initiation of long-term storage. Should a higher quantity of artefacts be collected from a site, this may entail the need for a long-term purpose suited and formalised storage facility.

The scope and extent of reporting is linked directly to the nature, extent and complexity of site finds, and a ratio of 1:1 for site time should be expected as a starting point to complete reporting in terms of Heritage, DPC guidelines, the methodology proposed and any issued conditions. The timeframe will move up or down relative to the extent and complexity of material and any necessary conservation measures.

A final report on the archaeological work on the site will be prepared in compliance with conditions provided by Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant approval. This will be produced within twelve months of completion of all archaeological site works and contractor excavation works unless a longer term is agreed. This will include a trench, area or overall stratigraphic report detailing precisely what was found by area, phase and stratigraphic relationships and an analysis of the results of the work; a response to the research design, so far as the results allow, and a comparison with the results of similar sites in the local area

\_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>62</sup> NSW Heritage Office (1998) and (2001, revised 2006); AMAC (2006).

where possible. The final report will also include a completed Harris Matrix, digitised records (context sheets, unit list, photographic register, and artefact catalogue), digitised plans, artefact analysis and artefact photography. Additional historical research may also be conducted in response to the finds of excavation.

All components of the final archaeological report will be submitted to Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant approval, which will sign-off on the permit, should it be satisfied that the issued conditions have been met or acknowledge receipt of documentation.

#### 7.3.5 Interpretation and Public Dissemination

Interpretation is recommended and encouraged at all sites as a way to acknowledge the archaeological record and provide public information regarding historical development of the site. It is also considered to be a positive heritage outcome when archaeological material must be removed as part of development works. Interpretation options can range from signage detailing the history of the site, cabinets displaying a selection of artefacts, to larger scale options such as interpretative paving illustrating the footprint of a structure previously in that location. The level of interpretation required is individual to each site and can be dependent on finds, the amount of archaeological material removed, compliance with development application conditions, or conditions provided by Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant Development applications.

#### 8.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 8.1 RESULTS

#### 8.1.1 Documentary Research

Early plans of the city of Sydney indicate that there was no early development on the study site, nor had the city block that contains the study site been formed. By 1822, blocks surrounding the study site had been divided and developed, with the future Liverpool Street marked as the southern extent of the road to South Head. Despite this early phase of development, the study site appears to have remained vacant during this period. It is not until 1823 that the block containing the study site appears to have been formalised, due to a series of quit rent leases. The plan of this date indicates all but three of the eleven allotments (or part allotments) had been developed for residential use. This is further reinforced by the plans of the 1830s and 1840s. Despite being schematic, these plans detail at least a single structure on each of the allotments. However, no associated outbuildings or other domestic features are rendered on any of these plans.

By 1854 it is apparent that every allotment had been developed and was occupied. Plans dated between 1854 and 1910 indicated that the study site underwent numerous phases of development, with occupation transitioning from residential to mixed-use. During this period several of the allotments were further subdivided, with numerous structures, both residential, commercial and mixed-use constructed. From the 1920s onwards, the study site was marked solely by commercial use, with many of the buildings occupying the study site multi-storey and best described as large warehouse complexes. By the late 1970s to early 1980s, a number of these early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century multi-storey complexes were demolished to make way for large scale, multi-storey commercial towers, some of which contained a series of basement levels, as well as industrial infrastructure, specifically substations. Despite this extensive modern redevelopment of the study site, several buildings dating to the early-to-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century still stand on the study site.

#### 8.1.2 Physical Evidence

The study site is bounded by Castlereagh Street on the east, Liverpool Street on the south, Pitt Street on the west and buildings on the north. The site presently contains nine different commercial buildings; together these encompass the whole site footprint. Several of these buildings contain single or multiple basement levels. The proposed development seeks to remove all extant buildings for the construction of two, mixed use buildings (residential, hotel) which will include a communal retail precinct at ground floor level. Four basement levels are also proposed to be constructed to facilitate parking.

The modern construction of multi-level basements in several areas of the study site (historic Allotments part 1, part 2, 5, 6, 21, 23 and 24) leaves nil to low archaeological potential for deep features such as the base of wells or evidence of earlier basements should they have existed in these areas. There is a nil to low potential for archaeological relics within areas containing a single storey basement (historic Allotments 2 and 22) though some potential remains for the base of deep relics such as wells, cesspits and earlier basements. There is moderate archaeological potential for truncated remains to survive in historic Allotments 3, 4 and 7 as these locations do not contain basement levels. There is moderate to high potential for archaeological relics to survive within current Lots A-C DP448971 (part

of historic Allotment 1 and 2) to which a late 19<sup>th</sup> century building (86) and possibly the skeleton of two 1830s-1840s dwellings (64 and 99) still stand.

#### 8.1.3 Significance

The significance of the archaeology of the study site can be understood at the level of the individual allotment and as a single collection of data from eleven different allotments. The site is also a resource for understanding this particular corner of the city and for comparison with other corners to better understand the evolution of the precincts and neighbourhoods that make up the whole of the city and how they amalgamated into the central business district there today. Each allotment was developed and occupied by c.1830 but each allotment had undergone intensive redevelopment since that time. As a result, there is only the fleeting chance of discovering intact and legible remains from the earliest period of occupation and a moderate to high chance of discovering the more common, but data rich, remains from the mid to late 19th century. Evidence of the early 19th century, if remnant, has most likely been rendered locally significant by continual episodes of disturbance and consequent isolation from their original site context or undisturbed whole. Evidence from the mid to late 19th century, where it has escaped the destruction of 20th century multi-level basements, is likely to retain local significance as an archaeological resource for the long term understanding of Sydney city and its people.

## 8.2 STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT

Large sections of the original ground levels of the study site have been removed by the installation of basements in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In these locations (original Allotments 21 - 24, 5 - 6, part 1, part 2) it is anticipated that at best, deeper features such as wells may survive on these allotments (see Section 2.4 and 3.3, Vol.1). Original allotments void of a modern basement level (Allotments 3-4, 7, part 1, part 2) potentially retain fragments of early 19<sup>th</sup> century sites (1820s-40s) and some larger sections of later Victorian sites (c1850s -1900s) that in the current combined or separate condition are considered of potential local archaeological significance. Later 20<sup>th</sup> century elements are not found to be of State or local significance and have impacted upon the integrity of earlier material.

The proposed development requires deep excavation across the entire study site to facilitate the construction of four basement parking levels. The levels required (RL0.00) is anticipated to remove all remaining archaeological material at the study site. Dependant on the archaeological potential of each original Allotment (Section 3.3, Vol. 1), the following Table 8.1 provides a breakdown of site management recommendations.

Table 8.1 Site Management Recommendations

Original Lot Number	Street Frontage	Archaeological Potential	Potential Significance Level	Proposed Impact	Management Recommendation
21	Pitt Street	Nil	N/A	4 level basements	<ol> <li>Site briefing</li> <li>Call out system</li> </ol>
22	Pitt Street	Nil-Low (deep features only)	Local	4 level basements	Site briefing     Initial inspection     Monitor or call out system

Original Lot Number	Street Frontage	Archaeological Potential	Potential Significance Level	Proposed Impact	Management Recommendation
23	Pitt Street	Nil-Low (deep features only)	Local	4 level basements	Site briefing     Initial inspection     Monitor or call out system
24	Pitt Street	Nil-Low (deep features only)	Local	4 level basements	Site briefing     Initial inspection     Monitor or call out system
1	Pitt Street	Nil-Low (deep features only)	Local	4 level basements (1 level at Pitt Street frontage)	Site briefing     Initial inspection     Monitor or call out system
	Liverpool Street	Moderate-High	Local	4 level basements	<ol> <li>Optional test         excavation         program</li> <li>Monitoring and         salvage excavation</li> </ol>
2	Castlereagh Street	Nil-Low (deep features only)	Local	4 level basements	<ol> <li>Site briefing</li> <li>Initial inspection</li> <li>Monitor or call out system</li> </ol>
	Liverpool Street	Moderate-High	Local	4 level basements	Optional test     excavation     program     Monitoring and     salvage excavation
3	Castlereagh Street	Moderate	Local	4 level basements	Monitoring and salvage excavation
4	Castlereagh Street	Moderate	Local	4 level basements	Monitoring and salvage excavation
5	Castlereagh Street	Nil-Low (deep features only)	Local	4 level basements	Site briefing     Initial inspection     Monitor or call out system
6	Castlereagh Street	Nil-Low (deep features only)	Local	4 level basements	Site briefing     Initial inspection     Monitor or call out system
7	Castlereagh Street	Moderate	Local	4 level basements	Monitoring and salvage excavation

#### 8.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that this Archaeological Assessment (Vol. 1), Research Design and Excavation Methodology (Vol. 2) be submitted as part of the overall State Significant Development application as the formal response to historical archaeological conditions (part of Condition 6) requested by the SEARs issued for Application Number SSD-10362. The Research Design (Section 6.0) and Archaeological Excavation Methodology (Section 7.0) will form the guiding documentation for any historical archaeological excavation at the study site. The onsite archaeological program has been specifically designed to monitor, excavate and record locally significant archaeological relics which will be disturbed and removed by the development, in advance of any bulk earthworks program. The removal of

material of nil significance need only be monitored where the potential to expose material of local significance exists. If required, the excavation methodology allows for any Aboriginal archaeological test excavation to operate in tandem with the historical archaeological excavation program.

The unexpected discovery of coherent archaeological sites, depositions and relics of integrity, from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (c1820s-1840s) or other relics of potential State significance will require further assessment in liaison with Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant Development approval.

#### Public Dissemination

Dependant on the nature, scale, condition and significance of finds, Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant Development approval may request an open day be held for the public, if it is safe to do so. Dependant on the condition, extent and significance of any finds, Heritage, DPC, or its relevant delegate under State Significant Development approval may require that an interpretation strategy be prepared to guide the scale and nature (if any) of interpretation regarding the history and archaeology of the study site.

#### 9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ancestry Online. Accessed 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 7th March 2012. http://www.ancestry.com.au/
- Archaeological Management and Consulting Group (March 2017), "38-48 York Street and 379-385 George Street, Sydney", for WATPAC Constructions Pty Ltd.
- Archaeological Management and Consulting Group (November 2017), "Baseline Archaeological Assessment: 210-220 George Street, Sydney", for Urbis Pty Ltd on behalf of TSA Management Pty Ltd.
- Archaeological Management and Consulting Group (January 2018), "Baseline Archaeological Assessment. 324-348 Pitt Street, 229-253 Castlereagh Street & 126 Liverpool Street, Sydney NSW", for Touchstone Partners Pty Ltd on behalf of Hans Sydney Pty Ltd.
- Archives Authority of New South Wales 1986, *Indexes to land grants and leases*, 1792-1865: and selected registers of land grants and leases, 1792-1867, The Authority, Sydney
- Australian Marriage Index 1788-1850
- Australian Museum Consulting (December 2015) "209 Castlereagh Street, Sydney", Volumes 1-4, for Hamilton Marino Builders.
- Australasian Chronicle (14/09/1841; 30/12/1841)
- Bairstow, D. and Wilson, G. (June 1990) "271-273 Pitt Street, Sydney. Historical Archaeological Excavation", Volumes 1 and 2, for Crone & Associates Architects & Planning Consultants and Kumagai (NSW) Pty Limited.
- Balmain Observer and Western Suburbs Advertiser (13/07/1889).
- Bickford and Sullivan (1984) Assessing the research significance of historic sites. In Site Survey and Significance Assessment in Australian Archaeology.
- Biographical Database of Australia, online resource, http://www.bda-online.org.au/mybda/search
- Bridges, Peter (1995) Foundations of identity: building early Sydney 1788-1822 Sydney.
- Carney, Martin (1982, as revised) List of NSW Potteries
- Casey, M., "Local Pottery and Dairying at the DMR Site, Brickfields, Sydney, New South Wales", *Australasian Historical Archaeology* (1999), Volume 17, pp. 3-37.
- Chapman and Murphy (1989), Soil Landscapes of the Sydney 1:100,000 Sheet, Sydney, Sydney.

- City of Sydney Archives: Assessment Books 1845-1945 http://photosau.com.au/CosRates/scripts/home.asp
- City of Sydney Archives, Historical Atlas of Sydney; http://atlas.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/
- City of Sydney Archives: Sands Sydney Directory http://photosau.com.au/CosSands/scripts/home.asp
- Colonial Secretary's Office, Johnson, Keith A, Sainty, Malcolm R and Library of Australian History *Census of New South Wales, November 1828*. Sydney, 1980.
- Cultural Resources Management (October 2001) "Archaeological Investigation. No. 1 Fire Station. Castlereagh and Bathurst Streets, Sydney", for NSW Department of Public Works and Services, NSW Fire Brigade.
- Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd (May 2017) "Report on Salvage Archaeological Excavation during Development, 161-165 Clarence Street & 304 Kent Street, Sydney NSW", Volumes 1 and 2, for Crown Central Developments Pty Ltd.
- Fitzgerald, Shirley (1992) Sydney 1842-1992 Sydney.
- Johnson and Sainty (2001) Sydney Burial Ground 1819-1901 and History of Sydney's Early Cemeteries from 1788 Library of Australian History, Sydney.
- Jones & Carney (2009) Thirsty work: the story of Sydney's soft drink manufacturers Glebe, NSW.
- Kelly & Crocker (1977) Sydney takes shape: a collection of contemporary maps from foundation to federation Macleay Museum, University of Sydney.
- Low, Francis (1987) *City of Sydney directory for 1844-45* National Library of Australia, Canberra.
- Maclehose, James (1839) Maclehose's picture of Sydney, and strangers' guide in New South Wales, for 1839: embellished with forty four engravings of the public buildings and picturesque land and water views in and near Sydney.
- Meehan and Bligh (1850) *Plan of the town of Sydney in New South Wales* Sydney: Government Printing Office, http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-229911438
- National Library of Australia; <a href="https://www.nla.gov.au/">https://trove.nla.gov.au/</a>; <a href="https://trove.nla.gov.au/">https://trove.nla.gov.au/</a>;
- News (24/11/1954)
- New South Wales Registry of Births, Deaths & Marriages, http://www.bdm.nsw.gov.au
- News South Wales, Australia, Certificates of Freedom, 1810-1814, 1827-67.
- New South Wales, Australia, Convict Application for Publication of Banns, 1828-1830, 1838-39.

- New South Wales Government Gazette, 21 May 1834 [Issue No.116] p 309.
- NSW Department of Planning and Heritage Council of NSW (2006) *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*, Heritage Office of the Department of Planning.
- NSW General Post Office Directory for 1833.
- NSW Land and Property Information, Historical Lands Records Viewer, http://images.maps.nsw.gov.au/pixel.htm
- NSW Land and Property Information, Land Titles Office.
- NSW Land and Property Information, Six Maps Viewer, online resource, http://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/
- NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act (1974), online resource, http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol\_act/npawa1974247/
- NSW Heritage Office (2001) Assessing Heritage Significance, Heritage Office of the Department of Planning.
- NSW Heritage Office (2001 with revisions 2006) *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture*, Heritage Office of the Department of Planning.
- NSW Heritage Office (2009) Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics, Heritage Office of the Department of Planning.
- NSW Heritage Office Department of Urban Affairs and Planning (1996)

  Archaeological Assessment: Archaeological Assessment Guidelines.
- NSW State Records, General Muster of the Inhabitants of New South Wales
- Office of Environment and Heritage,
- http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/cultureheritage/ddcop/10798ddcop.p df
- Raymond, James (1966) The New South Wales calendar and general post office directory, 1832 Sydney
- Ryan, R. J. (1974) Land Grants 1788-1809: A Record of Registered Grants and Leases in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island, Australian Documents Library: Sydney.
- State Library of New South Wales; <a href="http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/">http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/</a>
- State Records of New South Wales, Key name Search, http://srwww.records.nsw.gov.au/indexsearch/keyname.aspx
- Sydney Herald (07/05/1832; 13/12/1832; 03/02/1834; 23/06/1834; 30/06/1834; 09/09/1834; 28/05/1835; 28/09/1840; 03/12/1841; 05/01/1842; 25/01/1842)

Sydney Morning Herald Newspapers (18/11/1842; 30/08/1843; 09/04/1849; 20/04/1849; 18/08/1849; 17/09/1850; 14/11/1853; 18/01/1857; 18/08/1857; 06/11/1857; 02/06/1860; 04/06/1860; 14/06/1873; 14/06/1874; 24/08/1874; 08/11/1875; 12/08/1882; 25/09/1895; 13/07/1921; 01/01/1930; 08/09/1931; 17/06/1950)

The Advertiser, Adelaide (26/10/1923)

*The Australian* (20/10/1825; 16/05/1827; 07/03/1828; 10/11/1829; 18/12/1829; 29/06/1838)

The Empire (19/05/1866)

The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser (22/10/1857)

The Sun (20/06/1911; 16/11/1928)

Sunday Times (11/07/1920)

The Sydney Gazette and NSW Advertiser (17/12/1814; 27/05/1820; 22/03/1822; 27/12/1822; 10/04/1823; 29/04/1824; 03/03/1827; 29/08/1828; 25/06/1829; 27/09/1831; 11/10/1831; 08/05/1832; 17/02/1835; 07/11/1835; 04/05/1841; 06/01/1842)

The Sydney Monitor (20/07/1831; 06/10/1832; 17/07/1833; 09/07/1834; 10/01/1835; 18/02/1835)

The Sydney Monitor and Commercial Advertiser (14/10/1839; 06/09/1841)

Waugh, J.W. (1978) *The Stranger's Guide to Sydney*, James William Waugh, 286 George Street, 1861, facsimile edition, Library of Australian History, North Sydney.

Urbis Pty Ltd, Heritage Impact Statement (September 2016)

### 10.0 APPENDICES

10.1 PITT STREET RATES ASSESSMENT BOOKS 1845-1896

Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof	No of Floors	No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
21		Dennis Byrnes	Richard Hill	House	Brick	Shingle	1	3	£20	Not on study site
<b>~</b> 1	102	Charles Jones	Mrs Hill	House + Kitching	Wood	Shingle	1+1	2+1	£20	Not on study site
	100	Samuel Dawson	William McClarren	House + Workshop	Wood	Shingle	1+1	4+1	£20	
	96	Thos Smith	William McClarren	House	Wood	Shingle	1	4	£17	Wm McClaren 3 houses £48.
	92	Edward Cleland	William McClarren	House	Wood	Shingle	1	4	£17	Wm McClaren 3 houses £48.
	90	Thos Evans	William McClarren	House	Wood	Shingle	1	3	£14	Wm McClaren 3 houses £48.
22	88	Jeremiah ONeal	Hollewill	House	Wood	Shingle	2	6	£17	
	86	James Spratt	Hollewill	House	Wood	Shingle	2	6	£30	
	84	John Patterson	Hollewill	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£25	
23	82	John Purkis	Hollewill	House + Kitching + Stables & Coach House	Brick	Shingle+Slates	1+1+2	4+1+3	£60	
24	80	Revd B Hurst	Peter Plomer	House + Kitching	Brick	Slates	2+2	5+2	£55	
		Unoccupied	Peter Plomer	Stores + Office + Stable & Coach House	Brick	Slates	2+2+2	2+2+3	£50	
		Unoccupied	Peter Plomer	House + Kitching	Brick	Slates	2+2	5+2	£55	
1	76	James McCoughey	William Coates	Shop & Dwelling + Kitching	Brick	Shingle	2+1	4+1	£30	
	74	David Hainsworth	William Coates	Shop & Dwelling	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£30	
	72	Eliza Watkins	Isaac Titterton	Public House + Kitching	Brick	Shingle	2+1	6+1	£120	
1848										
21	718	George Anderson	Richard Hill	House	Brick	Shingle	1	2	£20	Kitchen attached - Not on study site
	717	Charles Jones	Mary Hill	House	Brick	Shingle	1	2	£20	Kitchen detached - Not on study site
	716	John Wheattley	James Roberts	House	Brick	Shingle	1	4	£20	
	715	John Leech	James Roberts	House	Brick	Shingle	1	4	£10	
	714	Andrew W Eldowner	James Roberts	House	Brick	Shingle	1	4	£10	Bad repair
	713	William Coope	James Roberts	House	Brick	Shingle	1	2	£10	
22	712	Thomas Bowers	Thomas Bowers	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£20	
	711	Abraham Solomon	Bradoe	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	3	£20	
	710	Robert Thompson	Bradoe	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£20	
23	709b	William Redman	Mary Cannon	House, Counting House, Stabling	Brick	Shingle	2	2		
	709a	William Redman	Mary Cannon	House	Brick	Shingle	1	4	£50	Kitchen detached.
24	708	Richard Langford	Peter Plomer	House	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£30	Kitchen & room detached
	707c	James Middleton	Peter Plomer	House	Brick	Slated	2	2		
	707b	James Middleton	Peter Plomer	Stores	Stone	Slated	2	5		Coach House & Stable attached.
	707a	James Middleton	Peter Plomer	House	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£70	Kitchen detached
1	706	Helen Thomas	William Coates	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£24	Kitchen attached.

Allotment	no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof		Rooms		Remarks
1852	705	A Patterson	William Coates	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£24	Kitchen attached.
21		Benjamin Bradshaw	Richard Hill	House	Wood	Shingled	_		£18	Not on study site
		Charles Jones	Mary Hill	House	Wood	Shingled			£20	Not on study site
		John Wakely	Trust Company	House	Wood	Shingled				
		Unoccupied	Trust Company	House	Wood	Shingled				
		Andrew McEldowney	Trust Company	House	Wood	Shingled			£13	
		William Coope	Trust Company	House	Wood	Shingled			£13	
22		Thomas Bowers	Thomas Bowers	House	Wood	Shingled				
		Abraham Solomon	James Delprado	House	Brick	Shingled				
		Henry Falconer	James Delprado	House	Brick	Shingled			£18	
23		Redman & Lynn	S Lyons	House	Brick	Shingled			£52	
24		Malcolm Stewart	Peter Plomer	House	Brick	Shingled			£31	
		Middleton	Peter Plomer	House, Store & Stables	Brick	Shingled				
		Bernard Kilpatrick	Peter Plomer	House	Brick	Shingled			£31	
1		Honora Melville	Exors of Coates	House	Brick	Shingled				
		Helen Paterson	Exors of Coates	House	Brick	Shingled			£26	
		John McCabe	Exors of Coates	House	Brick	Shingled			£130	
1856										
21	219	Eliza Pattison	Richard Hill	House	Wood	Shingle	1	2	£39	
	221	Charles Jones	Richard Hill	House	Wood	Shingle	2	2	£39	
	223	Sarah Wakley	Sarah Wakley	Cottage	Wood	Shingle	1	2	£26	
	225	Andrew Michl Downey	Andrew Michl Downey	2 Cottages	Brick & Wood	Shingle	2	4	£52	
22	227	Thomas Bowers	Thomas Bowers	Shop	Wood	Shingle	3	4	£52	
	229	Mordecai Solomon	J Delprado	Shop	Brick	Shingle	1	2	£39	
	231	William Lancaster	J Delprado	House	Brick	Shingle	1	2	£42	
23	233	Joseph Dixon	Mary Cannon	House	Brick	Shingle	1	5	£42	
	235	J H Spyer	Mary Cannon	Workshop	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£104	
24	237	Dominick McGrath	Peter Plummer	House	Brick	Shingle	2	6	£130	
	239	James Middleton	Peter Plummer	Stores	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£100	
	241	Charles Coles	Peter Plummer	House	Brick	Shingle	2	7	£130	

Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof		No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
1	243	Michael Fury	Jane Coates	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£130	
	245	Ellen Pattison	Jane Coates	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£130	
1858										
21	362	David Bradford	Richd Hill	Dwelling	Brick	Shingle	1	2	£52	Not on study site
	364	Chas Williams	Richd Hill	Dwelling	Brick	Shingle	1	2	£26	Not on study site
	366	Vacant Ground	Richd Hill							Not on study site
	366	Jas Berry	Jas Berry	Dwelling	Wood	Shingle	1	2	£26	
	370, 372		Jas Berry							Vacant Ground
	374, 376		Jas Berry							Vacant Ground
	378	MI Downey	Jas Berry	Dwelling	Wood & Brick	Shingle	1	2	£26	
22	380	Mrs Bowers	Thos Bowers	Shop & D	Brick	Shingle	2	6	£78	Cottage in rear
	382, 384	Jas Delprado	Jas Delprado	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	10	£70	
23	386	Mary Cannon	Mary Cannon	Dwelling	Brick	Slate	1	5	£100	
	386	Mary Cannon	Mary Cannon	Coach house	Brick	Shingle	2	2		
24	388	John Jacobs	Peter Plomer	Dwelling	Brick	Shingle	2	7	£104	
		George Kelly	Peter Plomer	Store & D	Brick	Slate	2	4	£130	
	390	Joseph Pearson	Peter Plomer	Shop & D	Brick	Slate	2	7	£104	
1	392	Thos Bennett	Mrs Coates	Shop & D	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£78	
	394	Alex McDonnell	Mrs Coates	Shop & D	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£78	
	396	John McCabe	Mrs Coates	Public house	Brick	Shingle	2	7	£208	
1861										
21	362	Empty	Richard Hill	House	Brick	Shingled	1	3	£26	Not on study site
	364	David Bradford	Richard Hill	House	Brick	Shingled	1	3	£26	Vacant Ground - Not on study site
	368	James Bury	James Berry	House	Brick	Shingled	1	2	£16	Vacant Ground
	378	Andrew McEldowney		House	Brick	Shingled	1	2	£16	
22	380	Thomas Bowers	Thomas Bowers	House	Brick & Wood	Shingled	2	6	£45	
	off	Sarah Brooks	Thomas Bowers	House	Brick & Wood	Shingled	1	2	£16	
	382	James Hughes	James Delprado	House	Brick & Wood	Shingled	2	3	£40	
	384	Mary Ann Roach	James Delprado	House	Brick & Wood	Shingled	2	3	£40	
23	386	Edward Rothern	Mrs Gannon	House	Brick & Wood	Shingled	1	5	£150	
24	388	Joseph Abrahams	Peter Plomer	House	Brick & Wood	Shingled	2	7	£100	
	off	John F Macdonald	Peter Plomer	Stores	Brick & Wood		2	2	£75	
	390	William Wilson	Peter Plomer	House	Brick & Wood	_	2	7	£100	
1	392	Henry Fanning	Mrs Coats	House & Shop	Brick & Wood		2	4	£52	
	394	empty	Mrs Coats	House & Shop	Brick & Wood		2	4	£52	
	396	John McCabe	Mrs Coats	Public House	Brick & Wood		2	8	£200	

Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof	No of Floors	No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
21	362	R McPherson	Richd Hill	House	Brick	Shingled	1	3	£28	Much above foot path
	364	Mrs Brooke	Richd Hill	House	Brick	Shingled	1	2	£26	Much above foot path
22				House	Brick	Shingled	1			Ruinous unfit for habitation
	380	Saml Simmons	James Andreas	Shop	Brick	Shingled	3	5	£39	
	off 1	James Makell	James Andreas	House	Brick	Shingled	1	2	£20	
	382	James Delprado	James Delprado	Shop	Brick	Shingled	2	6	£36	
	384	Willm Russell	Jas Delprado	Shop	Brick	Shingled	2	4	£31	
23	386	James Smithe	Mrs Cannon	House	Stone	Slated	2	8	£91	
24	388	A Nash	Peter Plomer	House	Brick	Slated	2	6	£52	
	off 1	Unoccupied	Peter Plomer	Warehouse	Stone	Slated	2		£65	
	390	James Furner	Peter Plomer	House	Brick	Slated	2	7	£52	
1	392	Mrs Chandler	Mrs Coates	House	Brick	Slated	2	5	£46	
	394	Willm Wilson	Mrs Coates	Shop	Brick	Slated	2	5	£46	
	396	John McCabe	Mrs Coates	Public House	Brick	Slated	3	7	£130	"North Star". Liverpool Street Here Bounds Pitt Street
867					- -	_	- -	_		
21	362	James McLaughlin	Henry Bond	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	6	£52	
	364	Richard McPherson	Richard Hill	House	Brick	Shingle	1	2	£21	
	366	Mrs Brooks	Richard Hill	House	Brick	Shingle	1	2	£21	
	378	Mrs Brooks	Andrew Mackeldownie	House	Brick	Shingle	1	1	£8	Almost tumbling down
	380	Aaron Lestma	Andrew Mackeldownie	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£30	Barber shop
22	382	William Smith	Mrs J Cronan	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	6	£40	Green grocers
	384	William Dunn	Mrs J Cronan	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£31	
23	386	Mary Cannon	Mary Cannon	House	Brick	Shingle	1	4	£95	This includes dwelling and stable
		John Darcy	Mary Cannon	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£15	
24	388	Kenrick Hampson	Peter Plummer	House	Brick	Shingle	2	7	£52	
	390	James Fenner	Peter Plummer	House	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£52	
	392	James Fenner	Mrs Coates	House	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£52	
	394	William Wilson	Mrs Coates	House	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£52	
	396	John McCabe	Mrs Coates	Hotel	Brick	Shingle	2	7	£208	North Star Hotel
877										
21	360	Falconer & Ashwin	A Bond	Shop & House	Iron & Brick	Iron	1	4	£33	Not on study site
	362	F Falconer	A Bond	House	B&S	Shingled	2	4	£39	Not on study site
22	380	John Price	P Andreas	Shop & House	B&S	Shingled	3	4	£28	
	Off	Mrs McEldowney	P Andreas	House	Wood & Brick	Shingled	1	2	£13	
	382	A Rodgers	J Grant	Shop & House	B&S	Shingled	2	6	£36	

Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof		No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
	384	Henry Bennett	D McGrath	House	Brick & W	Iron	2	6	£36	
23	386	Mrs Carrick	Mrs Gannon	House	B&S	Slated	1	6	£65	
	386	Joseph Watson	Mrs Gannon	Workshop	B&S	Shingled	2	5	£41	
24	388	T Driscoll	Mrs Plummer	House	B&S	Slated	2	5	£65	
		Myers & Solomons	Mrs Plummer	Stores	B&S	Slated	2	6	£54	
	390	H Samuels	Mrs Plummer	House	B&S	Slated	2	5	£54	
1	392	Mary Peck	J McLaughlin	Shop & House	B&S	Slated	2	4	£39	
	394	J G Watt	J Mc Laughlin	Shop & House	B&S	Slated	2	4	£39	
	396	J McCabe	J McCabe	Public House	B&S	Slated	2	8	£156	North Star Hotel
1882										
21	318	W H Johnson	Trustees of C England School	School & Land	Brick	Iron	1	5	£500	Exempt – Partly on study site
22	off	J Watson	Dennis M Grath	Foundry	Brick	Iron	1	2	£56	Buildings in course of erection
23	338	Henry Samuels	Mrs Gannon	House	Stone	Slated	1	6	£78	
20	Off	Greenfield & Callaway	Mrs Gannon	Worksop	Brick	Iron	2	4	£39	
24	340	John Brydges	Brown	Restaurant	Brick	Slated	2	8	£156	
	Off	Myers & Solomons	Brown	Stores	Brick	Slated	2	2	£100	
	342	E Courtney	Brown	Shop	Brick	Slated	2	8	£156	
1	344	Phillip Joseph	Mrs McLoughlin	Shop	Brick	Slated	2	5	£78	
	346	J T Brennan	Mrs McLoughlin	Shop	Brick	Slated	2	5	£78	
	348	Edward McEncroe	Edward McEncroe	Hotel	Brick	Shingled	3	10	£182	
1891										
21	314-316	Rev A R Rivers St Andrews School	St. Andrews Church	School	Brick	Slated	1	4	£150	
	314-316	Rev A R Rivers St Andrews School	Wright Doust & Co.	Land	Brick	Slated	1	4	£500	
22	332	J Price	Dennis McGrath	Shop	Brick	Iron	2	4	£104	
	336	Watson & Crane	Dennis McGrath	shop w/yard	Brick	Iron	2	4	£143	
23	338	Hy Samuels	Mr Cameron	House	Brick	Slated	1	7	£100	
24	340	Mrs Linch	A J Brown	Shop	Brick	Slated	2	10	£175	
<b>-</b> '	off 340	Myers & Solomon	A J Brown	Store	Stone	Slated	2	6	£65	
	342	John T Brennan	A J Brown	Shop	Brick	Slated	2	8	£170	
1	344	Geo Cohen	A McLaughlan	Shop	Brick	Slated	2	5	£78	
	346	T A Dixon	A McLaughlan	Shop	Brick	Slated	2	5	£78	
	348	Edward McEncroe	Edward McEncroe	Hotel	Brick	Shingle/iron	2	14	£200	

Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof		No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
21			Trustees St Andrew's Cathedral	Land	100ft at £80				£400	St Andrew's School. – Partly on study site
22	332	T Cook	Denis McGrath	Shop	Brick	Slate	2	4	£58	
	334	Watson & Crane	Denis McGrath	Shop	Brick	Slate	2	4	£58	
	336	Watson & Crane	Denis McGrath	Shop & Workshop	Brick	Slate	2	4	£91	
23	338	Mrs Richardson	Alfred Smith	House & Workshop	Brick	Slate	2	8	£65	
24	340	R Bailey	A J Brown	Shop	Brick	Slate	2	10	£104	
	off		A J Brown	Store	Brick	Slate	2	2	£65	
	342	J T Brennan	A J Brown	Shop	Brick	Slate	2	8	£104	
1	344	W E Gilling	Estate McLaughlin	Shop	Brick	Slate	2	4	£70	
	346	T A Dixon	Estate McLaughlin	Shop	Brick	Slate	2	4	£70	
	348	M A McCabe	Mrs B McEncroe	Hotel	Brick	Slate	2	14	£260	

# 10.2 PITT STREET SANDS DIRECTORY 1858-1906

Date	Lot	Rates St No.	Sands St No.	Occupant	Occupation
1858	21	362		Bradford, David	Brass founder
		364		Williams, Charles	Carpenter
		366		Berry, James	
	22	380	380	Bowers, Thomas	
		382	382	McTaggart, Mrs.	School mistress
		384	384	Connell, Bernard	Bootmaker
	23	386	386	Lester, Leonard Edward	
	24	388	388	Taylor, Richard	
		388	388	McGrath, Dominick	
		388	388	Bourke, John	Tailor
		388	388	Kelly, George B	Lemonade and cordial manufacturer
		390	390	Wilson, William	Engraver
		390		Wilson, Edwin	Watchmaker
				Pearson, Joseph	Upholsterer
	1	392	392	Edenborough, Arthur	Grocer
		394	394	McDonnell, Alexander	Druggist
		396	396	McCabe, John	North Star
1861	21	362	342	Patten, William	Marble Sculptor
		364	348	Keenan, Austen	Carpenter
		368	352	Chapman, Mrs	
		378	354	Bourke, Isaac	baker
	22	380	356	Murphy, Patrick	Carpenter
		off	362	Pagett, Charles	Mariner
		382	382	Hughes, James	Blacksmith
		384	384	Roach, William	Carpenter
	23	386	388	Abrahams, Joseph	
	24	388	390	Kennedy, James	French polisher
		Off	392	Fanning, Henry	Tobacconist
		390	394	Wilson, William	Engraver and printer
	1	392	396	McCabe, John	North Star
1863	21	362		Keenan, Austin	Carpenter
		364		Chapman, Mrs. Mary Ann	Landholder
		368		Burke, Isaac	Baker
		378		Murphy, Patrick	Carpenter
	22	380	362	McLaughlin, William McPherson, Richard	Blacksmith Plasterer
		off	380	Simmons, Samuel	General dealer
		382	384	Russell, William	Tent maker
		384	386	Smith, Fredrick Burnett, George W De Lolle, Emile	Merchant Professor of music Professor of languages
	23	386	388	Nash, Abraham	Dealer
	24	388	390	Lloyds, Mrs Fenner, James	Seminary Veterinary surgeon
		Off	392	Chenuntler, Mrs. Henela Pratt, Richard	

Date	Lot	Rates St No.		Occupant	Occupation
		390	394	Wilson, William	Engraver and printer
	1	392	396	McCabe, John	North Star
1867	21	362		Vacant Land	
	22	380	378	McEldowney, Andrew	
		off	380	Lestone, Arthur	Hairdresser
		382	382	Copeland and Porter	Dealers
		384	384	Dunn, Mrs Mary	Dressmaker
	23	386	388-	Hampson, Kendrick.	Machinist and gas fitter
				Myers and Solomon Stores	The state of the s
	24	388	390	Fenner, James Linegar, James	Veterinary surgeon
		Off	392	Regan, Mrs. Margaret	Dealer
		390	394	Wilson, William	Engraver
	1	392	396	McCabe, John	North Star
1877	21	362		Vacant land St Andrews	
	22	380		Price, John	Bootmaker
		Off		McEldowney, Mrs Mary	
		382	382	Rogers Abraham	Dealer
		384	384	Bennett, Henry	
	23	386	385	Carrick, Mrs. Anne	
		386	396 1/2	Watson, Joseph	brass founder
	24	388	388	Driscoll, Timothy	horse dealer
		390	390	Samuels, Hy	Furniture broker
	1	392	392	Peck, Mary	Greengrocer
		394	394	Watt, John	Bootmaker
		396	396	McCabe, John	North Star
1882	21	318		Vacant Land- St Andrews	
	22	Off		Watson, Joseph	Brass and bell foundry
	23	338	338	Samuel, Henry	Furniture broker
	24	388	340	Brydges, John	
		off		Myers and Solomons stores	
		390	342	Courtney, Edmund	Cabinetmaker and upholsterer
	1	392	344	Joseph, P and E.	Pawnbrokers
		394	346	Brennan, John T.	Dealer
		396	348	McEnrow, Edward	North Star Hotel
1891	21	314- 316		Vacant Land-St. Andrews	
	22	332		Price, John	Bootmaker
			334	Wyatt Brothers	Wholesale tea dealers
		336	336	Watson and Crane	Brass founders
	23	338	338	Samuel Henry Gooch Thomas	Commission agent Carpenter
		338	338 ½	Hill J. F.	Painter
	24	340		Lynch, Mrs. Alice	
		340	340	Myers and Solomons	
				Stores	

Date	Lot		Sands St No.	Occupant	Occupation
		342	342	Brennan J, T.	Clothier
	1	344	344	Cohen, George	Tailor
		346	346	Dixon, T. A.	Dealer
		348	348	Edward McEncroe	North Star Hotel
1896	21			Newland and Hegarty	Dealers
	22	332		Cook, Thomas	Saddler
		334- 336	334- 336	Watson and Crane	Brass founders
	23	338	338	Richardson, William D.	
			338 1/2	Hill, J. F.	Painter
	24	340		Bailey, Robert	Restaurant
		342		Brennan J, T.	Clothier
	1	344	344	Gelling William E.	Newsagent
		346	346	Dixon, T. A.	Dealer
		348	348	Michael A. McCabe	North Star Hotel
1901	21		324- 330	Danks John and Son Proprietary, Ltd	Imports and manufacturers of plumbers, gasfitters and engineer's materials
	22		332- 336	Watson and Crane	Brass founders
	23		338- 338 1/2	Ramacciotti, O.	Sign writer
			340	Gellin H.	Restaurant
			340 ½	Kwong Sing James	Cabinet makers
	24		342	Esserman, Maurice	Dealer
	1		348	Michael A. McCabe	North Star Hotel
1906	21		324- 330	Danks John and Son Proprietary, Ltd	Imports and manufacturers of plumbers, gasfitters and engineer's materials
	22		332- 336	Watson and Crane	Brass founders
	23		338	Ramacciotti, O.	Sign writer, plate, glass and picture frame works
			340	Cameron William	Restaurant
			340	Stevens Bros.	Carpenters, joiners, showcase makers and shop and office fitters.
			340	Walder W.	Plumber
			340	Steed, Powell and Co.	Importers
	24		342	McFarlane J.S.	Tinsmith
	1		344	Gelling W. E, J.P Gelling W.E.	Newsagent Jun.
			346	Gillond Mrs. A.	Dealer
			348	Michael A. McCabe	North Star Hotel

# 10.3 CASTLEREAGH STREET RATES ASSESSMENT BOOKS 1845-1896

Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof	No of Floors	No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
1845										
7										
6	101	Hermond Bruce	Mary Pearce	House	Wood	Shingles	1	4	£24	
	99	Mary Pearce	Mary Pearce	House	Brick	Shingles	1	2	£20	
5	97	Richd Deering	Richard Deering	House	Wood	Shingles	1	4	£22	
	96	James Deering	James Deering	House	Wood	Shingles	1	3	£20	
4		James Deering	Thos Cawleshaw	House & Kitching	Brick	Shingles	2+1	5+1	£36	
		James Bowles	Thos Cawleshaw	House	Brick	Shingles	2	2	£9	Cawlishaws Alley 47 feet by 126
		William Lattimer	Thos Cawleshaw	House	Brick	Shingles	2	2	£9	Cawlishaws Alley 47 feet by 125
		John Roach	Thos Cawleshaw	House	Brick	Shingles	2	2	£9	Cawlishaws Alley 47 feet by 124
		Unoccupied	Thos Cawleshaw	House	Brick	Shingles	2	2	£9	Cawlishaws Alley 47 feet by 123
		William Lynch	Thos Cawleshaw	House	Brick	Shingles	2	2	£9	Cawlishaws Alley 47 feet by 122
		Patrick Curwin	Thos Cawleshaw	House	Brick	Shingles	2	2	£9	Cawlishaws Alley 47 feet by 121
		Unoccupied	Thos Cawleshaw	House	Brick	Shingles	2	2	£9	Cawlishaws Alley 47 feet by 120
		Hugh Lown	Thos Cawleshaw	House	Brick	Shingles	2	2	£9	Cawlishaws Alley 47 feet by 119
		Henry Holmes	Thos Cawleshaw	House	Brick	Shingles	2	2	£9	Cawlishaws Alley 47 feet by 118
		James Ryan	Thos Cawleshaw	House	Brick	Shingles	2	2	£9	Cawlishaws Alley 47 feet by 117
		John Maloney	Thos Cawleshaw	House	Brick	Shingles	2	2	£9	Cawlishaws Alley 47 feet by 116
	91	Danl McLosky	Thos Cawleshaw	House	Brick	Shingles	2	2	£9	Cawlishaws Alley 47 feet by 116
3	89	Charles Wilson	George Wilson	House	Wood	Shingles	1	4	£30	
	87	Mrs Lake	JE Elliott	House	Wood	Shingles	1	3	£22	
2	85	James Casey	Mrs Wallis	House	Brick	Shingles	1	4	£25	
	83	Joseph Bott	Mrs Wallis	House	Brick	Shingles	1	4	£25	
1852										
7		Unfinished	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingled				
		Henry Williams	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingled			£15	
		John Donohue	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingled			£15	
		John Callaghan	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingled			£15	
		Unfinished	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingled				
6		Timothy Coghlan	Mrs Pearce	House	Wood	Shingled			£18	
		Lawrence Hughes	Mrs Pearce	House	Brick	Shingled			£18	
5		James Dearing	James Dearing	House	Wood	Shingled				
		Thomas Owen	James Dearing	House	Brick	Shingled			£13	

Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof	No of Floors	No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
		Richard Albon	James Dearing	House	Brick	Shingled			£18	
		James Dearing	James Dearing	Shop	Wood	Shingled				
4		Rachel Jones	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Stone	Slated			£20	
		William Maxwell	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Brick	Shingled			£11	
		William Digges	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Brick	Shingled			£11	
		Samuel Beazley	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Brick	Shingled			£11	
		James Gimbard	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Brick	Slated			£11	
		John Roberts	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Stone	Slated			£10	
		Frederick Lawson	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Stone	Slated			£10	
		Andrew Holly	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Brick	Shingled			£10	
		Alexander Cook	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Brick	Shingled			£10	
		Charles White	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Brick	Shingled			£10	
		James Crosby	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Brick	Shingled			£10	
		William Fennell	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Brick	Shingled			£10	
		Ambrose Downes	Cowlishaw & Carter	House	Brick	Shingled			£15	
3		Charles Doyle	James Wilson	House	Brick	Shingled			£32	
		Thomas Morris	James Wilson	House	Brick	Shingled			£39	
2		William Park	Sarah Wallace	House	Brick	Shingled			£23	
		John Jas White	Sarah Wallace	House	Brick	Shingled			£23	
		William King	Nixon	House	Brick	Shingled			£28	
1856										
7	228	Lewis Cohen	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£100	
		William Thompson	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	
		John Donahue	Thomas Smith	House	Bricks	Shingle	2	2	£39	
		John Callaghan	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	
	230	Thomas Smith	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingle	2	6	£75	
3	232	Ridout	Richard Pearce	House	Wood	Shingle	2	2	£52	
	234	Lawrence Hughes	Richard Pearce	House	Brick & Wood	Shingle	1	2	£52	
5	236 & 238	James Dearing	James Dearing	House	Wood	Shingle	1	4	£75	
		John Simmons	James Dearing	House	Brick & Woods	Shingle	1	3	£18	
		Richard Albion	James Dearing	House	Wood	Shingle	1	3	£26	
		James Dearing	James Dearing	Shop only	Brick	Shingle	1	1	£52	
1		Drummond Lyndley	Cowlishaw	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	6	£156	
		William Foy	Cowlishaw	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	
		Charles Beavan	Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	
		Jane Jacobs	Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	Cowlishaw Square

Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof	No of Floors	No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
		Charles Maxted	Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	Cowlishaw Square
		Mary Smith	Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	Cowlishaw Square
		William Moore	Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	Cowlishaw Square
		Edward Kennedy	Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	Cowlishaw Square
		Charles Kenny	Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	Cowlishaw Square
		Edward Sutan	Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	Cowlishaw Square
		James Crosby	Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	Cowlishaw Square
		William Fennell	Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	Cowlishaw Square
		Ambrose Down	Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£39	Cowlishaw Square
3	244	George Wilson	George Wilson	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£100	
		John Miller	George Wilson	House	Brick	Shingle	2	6	£117	
2	250	John James White	Mary Wallace	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£78	
		James Conway	Mary Wallace	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£78	
	252	William King	John Nixon	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£104	
1861	_						_	-	_	
7	347	James Little	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingled	2	4	£52	Kitchen
·	Off 1	Alcanzar Fox	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingled	2	3	£24	
	Off 2	George O'Donohoe	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingled	2	3	£24	
	Off 3	George Hunter	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingled	2	3	£24	
	349	Thomas Smith	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingled	2	6	£64	
6	351	William Thornton	C Forbes	House	Wood	Shingled	1	4	£30	
ŭ	353	Richard Buck	C Forbes	House	Brick	Shingled	1	3	£26	
5	355	Thomas McKew	James Deering	House	Wood	Shingled	1	4	£32	
· ·	Off 1	Frank Alexander	James Deering	House	Wood & Iron	Iron	1	3	£20	
	Off 2	Henry Hines	James Deering	House & Shop	Brick	Shingled	1	3	£20	
	357	Tristram Bond	James Deering	House & Shop	Brick & Wood	Shingled & Iron	1	5	£52	
4	359	James Hawkin	Thomas Cowlishaw	House & Shop	Stone	Shingle	2	4	£75	
	1 off	George Prior	Thomas Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Slated	2	2	£18	
	2 off	James O'Connor	Thomas Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Slated	2	2	£18	
	3 off	John Devlin	Thomas Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Slated	2	2	£18	
	4 off	Marriott	Thomas Cowlishaw	House	Stone	Slated	2	2	£16	
	5 off	Thomas Jones	Thomas Cowlishaw	House	Stone	Slated	2	2	£16	
	6 off	Empty	Thomas Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£17	
	7 off	James White	Thomas Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£17	
	8 off	James Thompson	Thomas Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£17	
	9 off	John McGann	Thomas Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£17	

Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof	No of Floors	No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
	10 off	Thomas Lewis	Thomas Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£17	
	361	Empty	Thomas Cowlishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£26	
3	363	John Williams	George Wilson	House	Brick	Shingled	2	2	£52	Kitchen & room
	365	George Wilson	George Wilson	House	Brick	Shingled	2	2	£52	Kitchen & room
2	367	Mary Ann Cooper	George Dent	House	Brick	Shingled	2	4	£32	Shed. Floor under
	369	George Broadbent	George Dent	House	Brick	Shingled	2	4	£32	Floor under footpath
	369	William King	John Nixon	House	Brick	Shingled	2	5	£57	
1867						Ī		_		
7	347	Richard Wastell	Catherine Smith	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£54	
	1 off	George Freedweld	Catherine Smith	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£28	
	2 off	John Murray	Catherine Smith	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£28	
	3 off	James Bird	Catherine Smith	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£28	
	349	Catherine Smith	Catherine Smith	House	Brick	Shingle	2	6	£74	
6	351	Ebenezer Skinner	Robert Forbes	House	Wood	Shingle	1	4	£30	
	353	Michael McDermott	Robert Forbes	House	Brick	Shingle	1	2	£30	
5	355	Richard Langham	Alfred Toogood	House	Wood	Shingle	1	4	£32	
	1 off	John O'Lochlin	Alfred Toogood	House	Wood	Iron	1	2	£20	
	2 off	Charles Lewis	Alfred Toogood	House	Wood	Iron	1	2	£20	
	3 off	John Murphy	Alfred Toogood	House	Brick	Iron	1	2	£20	
	357	William Walpole	Alfred Toogood	House & Shop	Brick	Shingle	1	4	£20	Butcher shop
4	359	James Ancom	Thomas Coulishaw	House & Shop	Stone	Shingle	2	4	£58	Grocer shop
	1 off	John Aitkin	Thomas Coulishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£20	
	2 off	William Quayle	Thomas Coulishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£20	
	3 off	Unoccupied	Thomas Coulishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£20	
	4 off	William King	Thomas Coulishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£20	
	5 off	Unoccupied	Thomas Coulishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£20	
	7 off	John Merritt	Thomas Coulishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£20	
	8 off	Unoccupied	Thomas Coulishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£20	
	9 off	Peter Barry	Thomas Coulishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£20	
	10 off	William Albin	Thomas Coulishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£20	
	11 off	James Hewitt	Thomas Coulishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£20	
	361	Thomas Lewis	Thomas Coulishaw	House	Brick	Shingle	2	2	£20	
3	363	Robert Johnson	George Wilson	House	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£20	
	365	George R Laster	George Wilson	House	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£52	
2	367	Ivana Driscoll	William Dench	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£30	
	369	William Carter	William Dench	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£30	
	371	James Palmer	Mrs Riddle	House & Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£52	

Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof	No of Floors	No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
	371	Vacant Space	Mrs Riddle	House & Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£52	
1877										
7	347	John Boyer	G Holloway	House	B&S	Shingled	2	5	£45	
	1 off	E Slater	Joel Cohen	House	B&S	Shingled	2	4	£26	
	2 off	Geo Woods	Joel Cohen	House	B&S	Shingled	2	4	£26	
	3 off	J Fletcher	Joel Cohen	House	B&S	Shingled	2	4	£26	
	349	WM Gray	Frost	House	B & S	Shingled	2	7	£52	
6	351	J Ford	Oliver	House	B&S	Shingled	1	4	£32	
	353	W Pickup	Oliver	House	B&S	Shingled	1	3	£31	
5	355		A Toogood	House	Wood	Shingled	1	4	£33	
	off	Mrs Pontifex	A Toogood	House	Wood	Shingled	1	2	£18	
	off	Mrs Brown	A Toogood	House	Iron	Iron	1	3	£19	
	off	F Cartwright	A Toogood	House	B&S	Iron	1	3	£19	
	357	R Butler	A Toogood	Shop & House	B&S	Iron	1	4	£39	
4	359	Peter James	R Wynn	Shop & House	B&S	Shingled	2	6	£52	
	1 off		R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£18	Belmore Place
	2 off		R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£18	Belmore Place
	3 off		R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£18	Belmore Place
	4 off		R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£18	Belmore Place
	5 off		R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£18	Belmore Place
	6 off		R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£18	Belmore Place
	7 off		R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£18	Belmore Place
	8 off		R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£18	Belmore Place
	9 off		R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£18	Belmore Place
	10 off		R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£18	Belmore Place
	11 off		R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£18	Belmore Place
	12 off		R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£18	Belmore Place
	361	T Lewis	R Wynn	House	B&S	Shingled	2	2	£20	
3	363	R Johnson	George Wilson	House	B & S	Shingled	2	7	£52	
	365	Ah Pingh	Mrs Knight	House	B & S	Shingled	2	8	£65	
2	367	Mrs Preston	Mrs MacMaster	House	B&S	Shingled	2	4	£33	
	369	J Abrahams	Mrs MacMaster	House	B&S	Shingled	2	4	£33	
	371	GH Ansell	J Riddle	Shop & House	B&S	Shingled	2	4	£52	
	off	P O'Meara	J Riddle	Blacksmith Shop	Wood	Iron	1	1	£26	
1880										
7	247	Mrs Fartigin	Geo Holloway	House	B&S	Shingled	2	5	£44	

Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof	No of Floors	No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
	Off 1	Jno Murphy	Joel Cohen	House	B&S	Shingled	2	4	£32	
	Off 2	Jno Rodgers	Joel Cohen	House	B&S	Shingd	2	4	£32	
	Off 3	Jno Fletcher	Joel Cohen	House	B&S	Shingd	2	4	£32	
	249	WM Gray	Mrs Frost	House	B&S	Shingd	2	5	£52	
	251	Hep Shin & Co	Olliver	House	Wood	Shingd	2	6	£52	
	253	Tong Lee	Olliver	House	B&S	Shingd	2	7	£52	
	Off 1	C War	Mrs Simmons	House	Wood	Iron	1	3	£26	
	255	WM Willis	Mrs Simmons	House	Wood	Shingd	1	4	£39	
	Off 2	Thos Lewis	Mrs Simmons	House	B&S	Iron	1	3	£20	
	257	See War	Mrs Simmons	Shop	B&S	Iron	1	6	£78	
	259	Jno Newland	R Wynne	Shop	B&S	Shingd	3	7	£78	
	261	Enever Appleton	R Wynne	Factory	B &S	Shingd	2	18	£156	
	263	Robt Johnson	Wilson	House	B&S	Iron	2	7	£70	
	265	Ah Ping	S W Knight	House	B&S	Shingd	2	12	£104	
	267	Mrs Preston	MacMaster	House	B&S	Shingd	2	4	£36	
	269	Jas McLaughlin	MacMaster	House	B&S	Shingd	2	4	£36	
	271	Geo Answell	Riddle	Shop	B&S	Shingd	2	5	£52	
	Off 1	Jas McLaughlin	Jas McLaughlin	Workshop	Wood	Iron	1	1	£52	
	273	J B Lever	J W Smart	Shop	B&S	Shingd	1	1	£26	
882										
	247	R Marshall	Holloway	House	Brick	Shingled	2	5	£52	
	1 off	John Murphy	J Cohen	House	Brick	Iron	2	4	£35	
	2 off	G W Digby	J Cohen	House	Brick	Iron	2	4	£35	
	3 off	John Fletcher	J Cohen	House	Brick	Iron	2	4	£35	
	249	Elizabeth Grey	Mrs Frost	House	Brick	Shingled	2	7	£52	
	251	Gin Kee	Holloway	Workshops	Brick	Shingled	1	2	£59	Pulled down
	253	Long Lee	Holloway	Workshops	Brick	Shingled	1	4	£59	Pulled down
	255- 257	John Try	John Try	Workshops	Brick	Iron	2	4	£100	
	259	Christopher Cane	Ennerer & Appleton	Shop	Stone	Slated	2	13	£78	
	261	Ennerer & Appleton	Wynne	Factory	Brick	Shingled	2	16	£200	
	263	Robert Johnson	Miss Wilson	House	Brick	Shingled	2	7	£71	
	265	Ah Gin	Miss Wilson	Workshop	Brick	Shingled	2	8	£130	
	267	Unoccupied	H S Gibson	House	Brick	Shingled	2	4	£36	
	269	James McLoughlin	H S Gibson	House	Brick	Shingled	2	4	£36	Pulled down
	271	E Hansell	Mrs Riddell	Shop	Brick	Shingled	2	5	£58	
	off	James McLoughlin	H S Gibson	Workshop	Brick	Iron	1	2	£52	

Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof	No of Floors	No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
1891										
7	229	R Marshall	Mrs Holloway	House	Brick	Iron	2	5	£52	
	Off 1	M Perry	FR Robinson & Son	House	Brick	Iron	2	4	£40	
	Off 2	FJ Smith	FR Robinson & Son	House	Brick	Iron	2	4	£40	
	Off 3	Geo Dodd	FR Robinson & Son	House	Brick	Iron	2	4	£40	
	231	Elizabeth Gerry	T Wakely	House	Brick	Iron	2	7	£52	
6	233- 235	AP West	R Oliver	Hall	Brick	Iron	3	10	£500	
5	237	Jno Try	Mrs Agnes Simmons	Office & Yard	Brick	Iron	1	1	£40	Superseded by 8364 1891 Folio 7
	239	Jno Try	Mrs Agnes Simmons	Workshop	Brick	Iron	1	1	£40	Superseded by 8364 1891 Folio 7
4	241	P Walker	WH Wynne	Shop	Stone	Slated	2	6	£70	
	243	L Giraud	WH Wynne	Factory	Brick	Iron	2	2	£185	
	245	WE Hazzard	WH Wynne	House	Brick	Iron	2	5	£75	
3	247	Try War & Co	Miss Wilson	House	Brick	Iron	2	5	£125	
2	249	H Sleigh	HS Gibson	Shop and Hall	Brick	Iron	2	1	£125	
	251	Hutchinson & Sons	HS Gibson	Shop	Brick	Iron	2	1	£52	
	253	D Haythorne	E Johnstone	Shop	Brick	Shingled	2	4	£65	
	Off 253	J McLaughlin	HS Gibson	Coach Factory	Brick	Iron	1	1	£100	
1896										
7	229	John Wiggins	Mrs Holloway	House	Brick	Slate	2	5	£46	
	1 off	Houghton	FR Robinson	House	Brick	Iron	2	3	£33	
	2 off	Dickenson	FR Robinson	House	Brick	Iron	2	3	£33	
	3 off	Alfred Peraia	FR Robinson	House	Brick	Iron	2	3	£33	
	231	Robert Marshall	Mrs Wakeley	House	Brick	Slate	2	5	£46	
6	233/235	Prof Allen P West	Miss Oliver	Hall	Brick	Slate	2	10	£277	
5	237/239	John Try	Mrs Wangenheim	Workshop & Offices	Brick	Slate	2	6	£173	
4	241	Madam May	Estate Wynne	Shop	Stone	Iron	2	4	£39	
	243	L Giraud	Estate Wynne	Factory	Brick	Iron	2	6	£156	
3	245	PW Barry	Miss Wilson	House	Brick	Slate	2	6	£52	
	247	Yee On & Coy	Mrs Knight	House	Brick	Slate	2	6	£84	
2	249	WJ Turner	SH Gibson	Shop	Brick	Slate	1	1	£41	
	251	Stanley & Co	SH Gibson	Shop & Hall	Brick	Slate	2	2	£91	
	253	D Brockman	Mrs Riddle	Shop	Brick	Slate	2	4	£52	
	off	J McLoughlin	SH Gibson	Workshop	Wood	Iron	2	2	£43	

# 10.4 CASTLEREAGH STREET SANDS DIRECTORY 1858-1896

Year	Lot	No	Name	Occupation
1858	7	349	Thomas Smith	
	6			
	5	357	Tristram Bowd	Butcher
		359	James Dearing	Pawnbroker
	4		J	
	3	365	George Wilson	
	2	367	James Conway	Butcher
		369	Joseph Yaylor	
		371	William King	Currier
1867	7	347	Isaac Davis	Salesman
		1 off	G Fridewald	Brass founder
		2 off	John Murray	Fireman
		349	Mrs Catherine Smith	
	6	351	Ebenezer Skinner	Carpenter
		353	Michael McDermott	Cabinet maker
	5	355	Richard Langham	Dealer
		357	William Walpole	Butcher
	4	359	James Hankin	Grocer
		1 off	John Aitken	Shoemaker
		4	J Williams	Greengrocer
		5	James Marryatt	Dealer
		8	Peter Byrne	
		11	James Hewett	
		361	Thomas Lewis	Coach trimmer
	3	363	R Johnson	Shoemaker
		365	George R Larter	Coach builder
	2	367	Mrs Johanna Driscoll	
		369	William Carty	Coach builder
		371	James Palmer	Grocer
		375	Alfred Steel	Dungate Inn
1877	7	347	John Boyer	Cook
		1 off	Edward Slater	Fireman
		2	George Woods	
		3	John Fletcher	Woodcarver
		349	WM Gray	Carpenter & joiner
	6	351	John Ford	Chairmaker
		353	William Pickup	Chaircaner
	5	355	Miss E Thompson	
			William Whitehead	
			Mrs Catherine Brown	
			Francis Cartwright	Baker
		357	George Bird	Butcher
			Richard Butler	Carpenter
	4	359	Peter James Hodnett	Grocer
		361	Thomas Lewis	Coach trimmer
	3	363	Robert Johnson	Bootmaker
		365	Ah Ping	Cabinetmaker

Year	Lot	No	Name	Occupation
	2	367	Mrs Elizabeth Preston	
		369	Joseph Abrahams	Dealer
		371	George Ansell	Grocer
		37 1	Patrick O'Meara	Farrier
1880	7	347	r attrick O ivicara	i annei
1000	•	1 off	J Murphy	Cabinetmaker
		2	John Rogers	Cabinetinakei
		3	John Fletcher	Wood carver
		349	William Gray	Carpenter
	6	351	Hep Shing	Cabinetmaker
	U	353	Tong Lee	Cabinetmaker
	5	355	William Willis	Bootmaker
	3	357	Chin Yate	Cabinetmaker
	4	359	John Newman	Dealer
	7	361	Ennever & Appleton	Wholesale confectioners
	3	363	Robert Johnson	Bootmaker
	3	365	Ah Ping	Cabinetmaker
	2	367	Mrs Elizabeth	Cabinethakei
	_		Preston	
		369	Jas McLaughlin	Coach maker
		371	G Hansell	Fruiterer & confectioner
			William Fleming	Blacksmith
			Patrick O'Meara	Farrier
		373	John F Lever	Woodturner
1882	7	247	R Marshall	Secretary, Protestant Hall
		1 off	John Murphy	Cabinetmaker
		2	William Digby	
		3	John Fletcher	Woodcarver
		249	William Gray	Joiner
	6	251	Gin Kee	Cabinetmaker
		253	Tong Lee	Cabinetmaker
	5	255- 257	John Troy	Builder
	4	259	Christopher Cain	Bootmaker
		261	Ennever & Appleton proprietors	Albion Steam Confectionary Works
	3	<ul><li>261</li><li>263</li></ul>	Ennever & Appleton proprietors Robert Johnson	
	3		proprietors	Works
	3	263	proprietors Robert Johnson	Works Bootmaker
		263 265	proprietors Robert Johnson Ah Pin John Langevin	Works Bootmaker
		263 265 267	proprietors Robert Johnson Ah Pin John Langevin Charles McLaughlin	Works Bootmaker Cabinetmaker
		263 265 267 269	proprietors Robert Johnson Ah Pin John Langevin	Works Bootmaker Cabinetmaker
1891		263 265 267 269	proprietors Robert Johnson Ah Pin John Langevin Charles McLaughlin George Hansell	Works Bootmaker Cabinetmaker
1891	2	263 265 267 269 271	proprietors Robert Johnson Ah Pin John Langevin Charles McLaughlin George Hansell Patrick O'Meara	Works Bootmaker Cabinetmaker
1891	2	263 265 267 269 271	proprietors Robert Johnson Ah Pin John Langevin Charles McLaughlin George Hansell Patrick O'Meara Robert Marshall	Works Bootmaker Cabinetmaker
1891	2	263 265 267 269 271 229 Off	proprietors Robert Johnson Ah Pin John Langevin Charles McLaughlin George Hansell Patrick O'Meara Robert Marshall George Dodd Mrs B Perry	Works Bootmaker Cabinetmaker  Coachbuilder
1891	2	263 265 267 269 271 229 Off Off 231 233-	proprietors Robert Johnson Ah Pin John Langevin Charles McLaughlin George Hansell Patrick O'Meara Robert Marshall George Dodd	Works Bootmaker Cabinetmaker
1891	7	263 265 267 269 271 229 Off Off 231	proprietors Robert Johnson Ah Pin John Langevin Charles McLaughlin George Hansell Patrick O'Meara Robert Marshall George Dodd Mrs B Perry Mrs Gray	Works Bootmaker Cabinetmaker  Coachbuilder  Boarding house

Year	Lot	No	Name	Occupation
	4	241	P Walker	Herbalist
		243	Leonard Giraud	Confectioner
		245	W K Hayard	Manager of Guelph and Australian Portrait Co
	3	247	Sun Wor Hop	Cabinetmakers
	2	249	H J Sleigh	Tract depot
		251	James McLaughlin	Coach builder
			J G Murdoch & Co	Importers
1896	7	229	John Wiggins	Fireman
		off	A Dickenson	Fireman
			Mrs M Perry	
		231	Robert Marshall	
	6	233- 235	Allen P West	Professor of dancing
	5	237- 239	John Try	Builder
	4	241	Mrs E May	Laundry
		243	Leonard Giraud	Confectioner
	3	245	George W Barry	
		249	Walter Turner	Tract depot
		251	James McLaughlin	Coach builder
			Stanley & Co	Artificial food merchant
			Harry Watson	Blacksmith
		253	David Brockman	Shoemaker

# 10.5 LIVERPOOL STREET RATES ASSESSMENT BOOKS 1845-1921

Original Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof	No of Floors	No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
1845	E4.4	0 0	NACTIC: O 1	01	D : 1	01: 1	0	_	000	
1	511	George Drew	William Coates	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£26	
	512	William Coates	William Coates	House	Brick	Shingle	2	6	£40	
	513 514	Esther Isaacs Louisa Watkins	William Coates William Coates	House Public House	Wood Brick	Shingle	1	2 7	£10 £100	Kitchen detached.
1852	514	Louisa Walkins	William Coates	Public House	DIICK	Shingle	2	/	£100	Kitchen detached.
2		James Palmer	Thomas Smith	House	Brick	Shingled			£28	
1		Unoccupied	John Coates	House	Brick	Shingled				
		Jane Coates	John Coates	House	Brick	Shingled				
		Abraham Winham	John Coates	House	Wood	Shingled			£13	
1856										
2	199	James Palmer	Thomas Smith	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	5	£104	
1	201	Alfred Steele	Jane Coates	Shop	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£62	
	203	Jane Coates	Jane Coates	House	Brick	Shingle	2	4	£104	
	205	John Wilson	Jane Coates	House	Wood	Shingle	1	2	£31	
		John McCabe	Jane Coates	Public House	Brick	Shingle	2	8	£130	North Star
1861										
1	112	John Smith	Jane Coates	House	Brick & Iron	Shingled	2	5	£62	
	114	Jane Coates	Jane Coates	House	Brick & Iron	Shingled	2	4	£60	Kitchen & yard
_	116	Alfred Steel	Jane Coates	House	Brick & Iron	Shingled	2	4	£50	Kitchen & yard
2	118	Edward Bennett	Thomas Smith	House	Brick & Iron	Shingled	2	4	£50	Kitchen & yard
1867	110	Francis Watson	William Coates	Chan	Wood & Iron	Iron	1	4	£31	
1	112 114	Joseph Norman	William Coates	Shop	Stone	Iron Slate	2	4 5	£60	
	116	Benjamin Baker	William Coates	Shop Shop	Brick	Slate	2	5	£62	
2	118	Edward Bennett	Thomas Smith	Shop	Brick	Slate	2	6	£80	Pawn office & shop
1877	110	Edward Bermett	THOMAS CITILIT	Спор	Briok	Oldto		O .	200	1 awn office a shop
		John McCabe	John McCabe	Public House	B&S	Slated	2	7	£156	North Star Hotel
	112	W McGregor	S Hogg	Shop & House	B&S	Iron	1	4	£36	
	112 off	A McGregor	S Hogg	Shop & House	B&S	Iron	2	5	£26	
		Vacant land	Heaven							Not in the rates, info based on Doves 1880 plan
	116	M B Sullivan	J Heaven	Shop & House	B&S	Iron	2	5	£26	
2	118	Chas Clarke	J Heaven	House	B&S	Shingled	2	6	£78	

Original Allotment	House no	Occupant	Owner	Building	Material	Roof	No of Floors	No of Rooms	Gross annual value	Remarks
1880	440	150 13	01 1 11	01	D.0.0	01.1.1	0	0	222	_
1	116	J F Greenhill	Stephen Hogg	Shop	B&S	Slated	2	8	£83	
	118	Stephen Hogg	Stephen Hogg	Shop	B&S	Slated	2	6	£71	Note that the second
	120	Vacant land	Heaven							Not in the rates, info based on Doves 1880 plan
	122	Math Sullivan	Heaven							
2	124	Chas Clarke	Heaven	Shop	B&S	Shingled	2	6	£78	
1891						_				
1	122	Charles Clarke	S Hogg	Shop	Brick	Slated	2	9	£95	
	124	W Jennett	S Hogg	Shop	Brick	Slated	2	6	£90	
	126-128	H Ward	Jno Heaven	Yard & Shop	Brick	Slated	2	4	£104	
	130	H Ward	Jno Heaven	Shop	Brick	Slated	2	5	£90	
1907							-			
1	122	Nathan Samins	Estate William Cary	House & shop	Brick	Slate	3	8		
	124	Joseph Wadsworth	Estate William Cary	House & shop	Brick	Slate	3	5		
	126	John Simson	David Cohen & Co	House & shop	Brick	Iron	2	5	£117	
	128	Shibeci	David Cohen & Co	House & shop	Brick	Iron	2	5	£117	
2	130	Samuel Paltie	David Cohen & Co	House & shop	Brick	Iron	2	5	£117	
1911										
1	122	H Sammis	Jas P Johnson	Shop	Brick	Slate	3	9	£117	
	124	Joseph Dunn	James P Johnson	Restaurant	Brick	Slate	3	4	£117	
	126	John Simsohn	Reginald C Galbraith	Shop & Dwelling	Brick	Slate	2	5	£143	
	128	Shibeci Bros	Reginald C Galbraith	Shop & Dwelling	Brick	Slate	2	5	£156	
2	130	Samuel Pollio	Reginald C Galbraith	Shop & Dwelling	Brick	Slate	2	5	£129	
1921	_									
1	122-124	CJ ? (sic)	James P Johnson	Shop & factory, flats	Brick	Malthoid	6	6	£1160	
	126	J Black	Reginald C Galbraith	House & Shop	Brick	Iron	2	5	£378	
	128	D Schibici	Reginald C Galbraith	House & Shop	Brick	Iron	2	5	£328	
2	130	NSW Bookstall Coy Ltd	Reginald C Galbraith	Shop	Brick	Iron	2	5	£415	

# 10.6LIVERPOOL STREET SANDS DIRECTORY 1861-1921

1 112 Mrs Cootes 114 Mrs E Smith Dealer 116 Alfred Steel Turner 2 118 Edward Bennett Pawnbroker 1867 1 112 Francis N Watson Carpenter 114 Joseph Norman Painter	114 116 118 112 114
116 Alfred Steel Turner 2 118 Edward Bennett Pawnbroker 1867 1 112 Francis N Watson Carpenter 114 Joseph Norman Painter	116 118 112 114
2 118 Edward Bennett Pawnbroker 1867 1 112 Francis N Watson Carpenter 114 Joseph Norman Painter	118 112 114 116
1 112 Francis N Watson Carpenter 114 Joseph Norman Painter	112 114 116
114 Joseph Norman Painter	114 116
·	116
116 Benjamin Baker Wood turner	118
2 118 Edward Bennett Jnr Pawnbroker	
1870 1 John McCabe North Star Inn	
Francis Watson Greengrocer	
114 Vacant	114
116 Benjamin Baker Turner	116
Joseph Hill	
2 118 Benjamin Davis General dealer	118
1875 1 John McCabe North Star Inn	
112 Francis Watson Greengrocer	
114 William Henry Confectioner Watson	114
George Watson Painter	
James Finn Compositor	
116 Mrs Elizabeth Harper Dressmaker	116
118 Vacant	118
2 120 Mrs Ann McCormack Tailoress	
1 112-114 Alex McGregor Tailor	
116 M B Sullivan Greengrocer	
2 118 Charles Clarke Dealer	
1880 1 112 John Greenhill Restaurant	
114 Stephen Hogg Grocer	
116 Matthew B Sullivan Grocer	
2 118 Charles Clarke Clothier	
1889 1 116 Mrs Malen Restaurant	
118 Mrs Marin Jennett Dealer	
1891 1 122 Charles Clarke Clothier	
124 Mrs M Jennett Fruiterer	
126-130 Henry Ward Wholesale fruiterer	126
2 Mrs H Ward Dealer	400
1895 1 122 Charles Clarke Clothier	
124 Rowlands and Grill rooms Arbuckle	
126 Henry Ward Wholesale fruiterer	
128 Mrs H Ward Confectioner	
2 130 Paul Glaser Dealer	
1907 1 122 Nathan Samins Clothier	
124 Joe Wadsworth Greengrocer	
126 John Simsolm and Merchant tailors Co	126
128 Schibeci Bros Fruiterers	128
2 130 Samuel Paltie Outfitter	130

	_			
1911	1	122	Nathan Samins	Clothier
		124	A H Henzle	Dining rooms
		126	John Simsolm and Co	Merchant tailors
		128	Schibeci Bros	Fruiterers
	2	130	Samuel Paltie	Outfitter
1921	1	122 1 <sup>st</sup> floor	A E Brockenshire	Dentist
		2 <sup>nd</sup> floor	J I Oliver	Furnisher
			J V Brickwood	Jeweller
		3 <sup>rd</sup> floor	Miss E Parrott	Blouse manufacturer
		4 <sup>th</sup> floor	H A Turnbull & Co	Clothing manufacturer
			Miss L A Ashworth	Laddies apparel
		124	C G Lesslie	Mercer
			Bee Richard & Co	Tailors
		126	Mrs Black	Ladies apparel
		128	Schibeci Bros	Fruiterers
	2	130	NSW Bookstall Co	Tobacconists and hairdressers

# 10.7 PLANNING SECRETARY'S ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS – APPLICATION NUMBER SSD-10362

# Planning Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements

Section 4.12(8) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
Schedule 2 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000

Application Number	SSD-10362
Project Name	Mixed Use Development
Location	338 Pitt Street, Sydney
Applicant	China Centre Development Pty Ltd
Date of Issue	19/08/2019
General Requirements	The environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared in accordance with, and meet the minimum requirements of, clauses 6 and 7 of Schedule 2 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000 (the Regulation).
	Notwithstanding the key issues specified below, the EIS must include an environmental risk assessment to identify the potential environmental impacts associated with the development.
	Where relevant, the assessment of key issues below, and any other significant issues identified in the risk assessment, must include:
	- adequate baseline data
	<ul> <li>consideration of the potential cumulative impacts due to other developments in the vicinity (completed, underway or proposed);</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>measures to avoid, minimise and if necessary, offset predicted impacts, including detailed contingency plans for managing any significant risks to the environment.</li> </ul>
	The EIS must also be accompanied by a report from a qualified quantity surveyor providing:
	<ul> <li>a detailed calculation of the capital investment value (CIV) (as defined in clause 3 of the Regulation) of the proposal, including details of all assumptions and components from which the CIV calculation is derived. The report shall be prepared on company letterhead and indicate applicable GST component of the CIV;</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>an estimate of jobs that will be created during the construction and operational phases of the proposed development; and</li> </ul>
	- certification that the information provided is accurate at the date of preparation.
Key issues	The EIS must address the following specific matters:
	1. Statutory and Strategic Context
	Address the statutory provisions applying to the development contained in all relevant environmental planning instruments, including:

- o State Environmental Planning Policy (State and Regional Development) 2011
- o State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure) 2007
- State Environmental Planning Policy No 55 Remediation of Land (and Draft remediation of Land SEPP)
- o State Environmental Planning Policy No 64 Advertising and Signage
- State Environmental Planning Policy No 65 Design Quality of Residential Development (including Apartment Design Guideline)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index BASIX)
   2004
- o Sydney Regional Environmental Plan (Sydney Harbour Catchment) 2005
- o Draft State Environmental Planning Policy (Environment)
- o Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012.

Address the relevant planning provisions, goals and strategic planning objectives in the following:

- o NSW State Priorities
- o Greater Sydney Region Plan and supporting District Plan
- o Better Placed an integrated design policy for the built environment of NSW
- o Better Placed Design Guide for Heritage
- o Future Transport Strategy 2056 and supporting plans
- o Guide to Traffic Generating Development (RMS)
- o EIS Guidelines Road and Related Facilities (DoPI)
- o Cycling Aspects of Austroads Guides
- o NSW Planning Guidelines for Walking and Cycling
- Austroads Guide to Traffic Management Part 12: Traffic Impacts of Development
- o Standards Australia AS2890.3 (Bicycle parking facilities)
- o Development near Rail Corridors and Busy Roads Interim Guideline
- o Sustainable Sydney 2030
- o Sydney Development Control Plan 2012.
- o Sydney's Cycling Future
- o Sydney's Walking Future
- o Legible Sydney
- o City Centre Access Strategy
- o City of Sydney Interim Floodplain Management Policy
- o City of Sydney Public Domain Manual

- o Making Sydney a Sustainable Destination
- Sydney Landscape Code
- o Tourism Action Plan 2013
- o Retail Action Plan 2013
- o Sydney Landscape Code
- o City of Sydney Section 61 Contributions Plan 2013
- City of Sydney Guidelines for Waste Management in New Development 2018

#### 2. Compliance with the Concept Approval

The EIS shall demonstrate how the proposed development is consistent with the Concept Approval D/2016/1509, including the terms, conditions and future assessment requirements contained within the approval.

#### 3. Design Excellence

The EIS shall demonstrate that a design competition has been undertaken in accordance with the Concept Approval D/2016/1509. The EIS shall include the design competition brief, jury recommendations report and a design integrity process/strategy, prepared in consultation with the Government Architect and City of Sydney, demonstrating how the proposal will achieve design excellence in accordance with the design competition winning scheme.

#### 4. Built form and urban design

The EIS shall:

- provide an analysis of the proposed built form against the applicable development standards and controls and concept approval D/2016/1509
- include a table identifying the proposed land uses, including a floor by floor breakdown of gross floor area (GFA), total GFA and FSR and site coverage
- provide a Visual Impact Assessment of the proposal, including before and after photomontages and perspectives for each elevation, showing:
  - elements and views of the proposal from key locations, vistas and view corridors from the public domain and residential buildings that may be impacted; and
  - an assessment of the view impacts and design considerations to mitigate any impacts.
- o include public domain details, including:
  - clear definition of any private use of the public domain
  - pedestrian movement patterns
  - street trees, associated landscaping, hardworks, street furniture, lighting, materials and surface finishes alignment levels and stormwater design
  - identify linkages with and between other public domain spaces, other

#### streets and lanes

 consider opportunities to provide green roof, cool roof and/or green walls into the building design.

## 5. Amenity

The shall EIS include:

- a detailed assessment of amenity impacts for future occupants of the residential component of the development and any amenity impacts of the proposal on surrounding development and the public domain
- a detailed analysis of overshadowing impacts of the development on key public spaces, including Harmony Park and Hyde Park, and existing residential dwellings in the vicinity
- a Wind Impact Assessment, including wind tunnel testing of any wind impacts of the proposal on the public domain and all landscape areas on upper levels (using the assessment criteria for sitting)
- an integrated landscape design for the hotel and residential towers, with consideration of green roofs, walls and facades
- detailed design for a residential common open space, being a minimum 25% of the total site area and 6 metres wide
- o detail on the amenity and solar access in accordance with the Sydney DCP 2012 and Apartment Design Guide
- measures to minimise potential overshadowing, noise, reflectivity, visual privacy, wind, daylight and view impacts.

## 6. Heritage

The EIS shall include:

- o a Statement of Heritage Impact (SOHI), prepared by a suitably qualified heritage consultant in accordance with the guidelines in the NSW Heritage Manual. The SOHI is to address the impacts of the proposal on the heritage significance of the site and adjacent areas and is to:
  - identify all heritage items (state and local) within and near the site, including built heritage, landscapes and archaeology, include detailed mapping of these items, and an assessment of why the items and site(s) are of heritage significance
  - assess the proposal's impact on the heritage significance of heritage items or potential heritage items on, and near the development site
  - address the proposal's compliance with policies of relevant Conservation Management Plans for the affected sites
  - include a detailed visual impact assessment along with photomontages
  - provide detailed mitigation measures and strategies to avoid and mitigate any adverse impacts on heritage values of the affected sites.

- o a historical archaeological assessment (if the SOHI identifies a potential impact on historical archaeology) by a suitably qualified archaeologist in accordance with the Heritage Guidelines 'Archaeological Assessment' 1996 and 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics' 2009. This assessment should identify what relics, if any, are likely to be present, assess their significance and consider the impacts from the proposal on this potential archaeological resource. Where harm is likely to occur, it is recommended that the significance of the relics be considered in determining an appropriate mitigation strategy. If harm cannot be avoided in whole or part, an appropriate Research Design and Excavation Methodology should also be prepared to guide any proposed excavations or salvage programme
- a strategy for any archaeological finds during the excavation and demolition to be interpreted and where possible displayed in the new building
- o an investigation and analysis of the quality of sandstone to be removed during the excavation, including consideration of contamination and an assessment of the suitability of the rock for removal by cutting into quarry blocks for use as high-quality building construction material.

#### 7. Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

The EIS shall:

- o identify and describe Aboriginal cultural heritage values that exist across the whole area that will be affected by the development and document these in an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment Report (ACHAR). The identification of cultural heritage values must be conducted in accordance with the Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigations of Aboriginal Objects in NSW (OEH 2010) and the Guide to investigating, assessing and reporting on Aboriginal Cultural heritage in NSW (DECCW 2011)
- ensure consultation has taken place with Aboriginal people and is documented in accordance with the Aboriginal cultural heritage consultation requirements for proponents 2010 (DECCW)
- assess impacts on Aboriginal cultural heritage values and be documented in the ACHAR. This must demonstrate attempts to avoid impacts, identify any conservation outcomes and measures to mitigate impacts.

## 8. Operation

The EIS shall include details of the proposed use and operation of the development, including but not limited to:

- o any uses ancillary and/ or not ancillary to the hotel use
- o hours of operation
- o patron capacity
- o signage
- the relationship between the proposed uses of the building
- o a Plan of Management.

#### 9. Traffic, Transport Parking and Access (Construction and Operation)

The EIS shall include a Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment that includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- o details of the current and likely estimated future daily and peak hour vehicle, public transport network, point to point transport, taxis, pedestrian and bicycle movements to/ from the site
- o an assessment of the operation of existing and future transport networks including the rail, bus, Sydney Light Rail and Sydney Metro City and Southwest, pedestrian and bicycle networks and point-to-point transport and coach facilities and their ability to accommodate the forecast number of trips to and from the development
- o an assessment of the:
  - impact of the proposal on existing traffic and transport performance and safety at key intersections in the area, including but not limited to Pitt St/Liverpool Street/Bathurst Street, Castlereagh Street/Bathurst Street and Castlereagh Street/Liverpool Street. This must include specific reference to the impact of taxi trips to the performance of nearby intersections.
  - likely impact of the proposal on bus operations (stops, routes and parking)
  - point to point parking in the surrounding streets
  - proposed temporary or permanent changes to transport and access on surrounding streets.
- o details of existing and proposed vehicular access, including for hotel drop off and pick up, coach and servicing, and an assessment of any potential impacts, such as potential pedestrian, cyclist and bus conflict. This must include how the access impacts on the pedestrian and bicycle amenity of the area given that the site is in an area with high numbers of pedestrians
- details of any road/intersection upgrades required as a result of the development, supported by appropriate modelling and analysis, and any other measures to mitigate impacts of the development
- details of the proposed vehicle, motorcycle, taxi, bus and coach parking, including compliance with parking requirements and justification for the level of parking on the site
- details of the location of bicycle parking facilities (and end of trip facilities) as these need to be in secure, convenient, accessible areas close to main entries incorporating lighting and passive surveillance
- o details of emergency vehicle access arrangements
- road and pedestrian safety adjacent to the proposed development and details of required road safety measures
- proposals to encourage employees, guests and residents to make sustainable travel choices, such as walking, cycling, public transport and car

sharing and how these will be implemented

- assessment of loading and servicing demand and details of the existing and proposed loading and servicing facilities, including safe and efficient access to loading, deliveries and servicing of the development.
- a draft Construction Pedestrian and Traffic Management Plan that includes, but is not limited to, the following:
  - assessment of cumulative impacts associated with other construction activities including the construction of the Sydney Light Rail project and the Sydney Metro City and Southwest
  - assessment of road safety at key intersections and locations subject to heavy vehicle movements and high pedestrian activity
  - details of construction program detailing the anticipated construction duration and highlighting significant and milestone stages and events during the construction process
  - details of anticipated number of peak hour and daily truck movements to and from the site, vehicle routes, hours of operation, access arrangements and traffic control measures for all demolition/construction activities
  - details of access arrangements for workers to/from the site, emergency vehicles and service vehicle movements
  - details of temporary cycling and pedestrian access during construction
  - details of proposed construction vehicle access arrangements at all stages of construction
  - details of mitigation measures for traffic, pedestrian, cyclists, parking and public transport impacts to demonstrate the proposed management of the impact.

## 10. Construction management

The EIS shall include a draft construction management plan that includes:

- o an assessment of potential impacts of the construction on surrounding buildings and the public domain, including noise and vibration, air quality and odour impacts, dust emissions, water quality, stormwater runoff, groundwater seepage, soil pollution and construction waste, and details of measures to mitigate any impact
- provide a Demolition and Construction Noise Vibration Management Plan in accordance with Condition 30 of the Stage 1 consent.

## 11. Water, drainage and stormwater

The EIS shall include:

- a detail assessment of flooding hazard in accordance with City of Sydney Interim Floodplain Management Policy and the Environment, Energy and Science (EES) Group flooding comments
- o information on the required water and waste water services and any

augmentation to Sydney Water infrastructure that may be required for the proposed development

o a stormwater management plan through the City's MUSIC link model.

#### 12. Rail corridor

The EIS shall detail the likely effect of the proposal on the Sydney Metro Corridor and Pitt Street North Station consistent with the Sydney Metro Underground Corridor Protection Technical Guidelines (available from www.sydneymetro.info).

## 13. Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD)

The EIS shall:

- o identify how the development will incorporate ESD principles (as defined in Clause 7(4) of Schedule 2 of the Regulation) in the design, construction and ongoing operation phases of the development, and include innovative and best practice proposals for environmental building performance
- o include a framework for how the future development will be designed to consider and reflect national best practice sustainable building principles to improve environmental performance and reduce ecological impact. This should be based on a materiality assessment and include waste reduction design measures, future proofing, use of sustainable and low-carbon materials, energy and water efficient design (including water sensitive urban design) and technology and use of renewable energy
- include certification that the residential component of the development achieves the BASIX scores set out in the Concept Approval D/2016/1509
- investigate the use of third party ESD certification to achieve targets beyond those required under the concept approval and NCC
- o outline any sustainability initiatives that will minimise/ reduce the demand for drinking water, including alternative water supply and end uses of drinking and non-drinking water that may be proposed, demonstrate water sensitive urban design principles are used, and any water conservation measures that are likely to be proposed.

## 14. Utilities

The EIS shall:

- address the existing capacity of the site to service the proposed development and any augmentation requirements for utilities, including arrangements for electrical network requirements, drinking water, waste water and recycled water
- o identify the existing infrastructure on-site and any possible impacts of the construction and operation of the proposal on this infrastructure. The existing capacity and any augmentation requirements of the development for the provision of utilities, including staging of infrastructure and additional licence/approval requirements in consultation with relevant agencies
- provide details on the location, construction and servicing of the waste/recycling collection facilities for the building.

	15. Biodiversity
	The EIS shall:
	o provide an assessment of the proposal's biodiversity impacts in accordance with Section 7.9 of the Biodiversity Conservation Act 2017, the Biodiversity Assessment Method and documented in a Biodiversity Development Assessment Report where required under the Act
	o include landscape plans that improve and accommodate biodiversity (see Section 3.5.1 of the Sydney Development Control Plan 2012). Landscaping is to give preference to using local native provenance species from the native vegetation community that once occurred in the locality, where appropriate.
	16. Contributions and/ or Voluntary Planning Agreement
	The EIS shall address the provision of public benefit, services, infrastructure and any relevant contribution requirements.
Consultation	During the preparation of the EIS, you must consult with the relevant local, State or Commonwealth Government authorities, service providers, community groups and affected landowners.
	In particular you must consult with:
	- City of Sydney Council
	- Government Architect of NSW
	- Transport for NSW (Roads and Maritime Services)
	- Heritage Council of NSW
	- Sydney Coordination Office within Transport for NSW
	- Sydney Trains
	- Sydney Metro
	- Sydney Airport/CASA
	The EIS must describe the consultation process and the issues raised, and identify where the design of the development has been amended in response to these issues. Where amendments have not been made to address an issue, a short explanation should be provided.
Further consultation after 2 years	If you do not lodge a Development Application and EIS for the development within 2 years of the issue date of these SEARs, you must consult further with the Secretary in relation to the preparation of the EIS.
Plans and Documents	The EIS must include all relevant plans, architectural drawings, diagrams and relevant documentation required under Schedule 1 of the Regulation. Provide these as part of the EIS rather than as separate documents.
	In addition, the EIS must include the following:
	- high quality files of maps and figures of the subject site and proposal

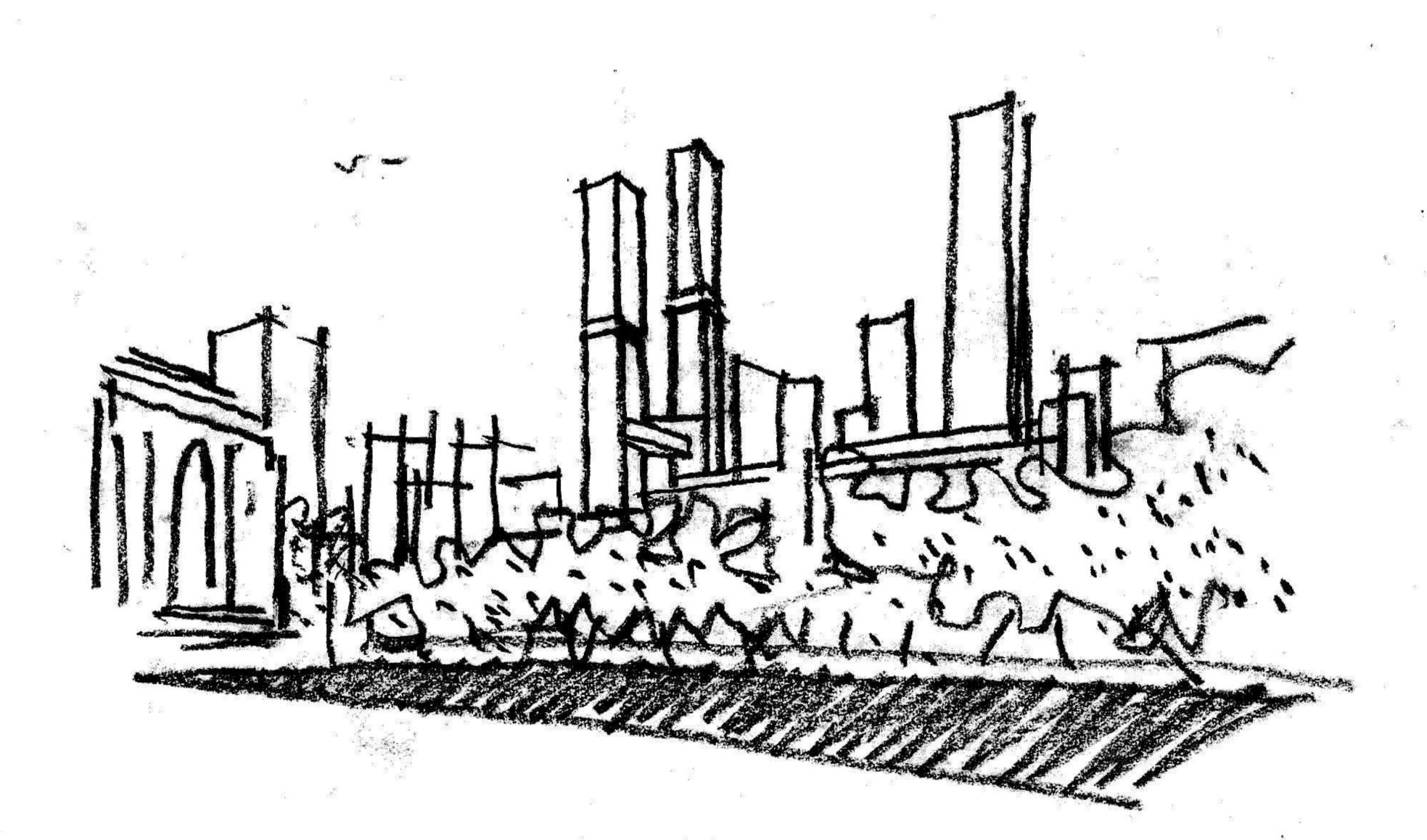
- architectural drawings (to a useable scale at A3) showing key dimensions, RLs, scale bar and north point, plans, sections and elevations of the proposal (including 1:20 scale detail plans where works affect heritage fabric) and illustrated materials schedule including physical or digital samples board
- site title diagrams and survey plan, showing existing levels, location and heights of existing and adjacent structures/ building
- locality/context plan drawn, including significant local features such as heritage items
- urban design report
- heritage impact statement
- Aboriginal and historical archaeological impact assessment
- access impact statement
- visual impact assessment
- solar access analysis report and diagrams
- public domain design statement and plans
- landscape design report and landscape design package, including plans, details and levels for hotel and residential components
- detailed green wall and green roof plans and details
- biodiversity development assessment report (or waiver)
- ESD statement (incorporating a sustainability framework) and BASIX Certificate
- geotechnical report
- Building Code of Australia statement
- consultation summary report
- noise impact assessment
- wind impact report, including wind tunnel testing for public domain areas and all landscaped terraces on upper levels
- reflectivity report
- flood study and stormwater concept plan
- Public Art Proposal in accordance with the adopted Public Art Strategy
- signage strategy, including commercial signage / building name signage (if proposed)
- traffic and transport impact assessment, including parking, access, loading dock

- strategy / management plan and a construction traffic management plan
- a report demonstrating compliance with the Sydney Metro Underground Corridor Protection Guidelines
- construction impacts and management plan, including a construction noise and vibration management plan, construction waste and recycling management plan and cumulative impact of construction activities on other nearby sites, including any impact to Rail services nearby
- utilities and services statement
- Detailed Environmental Site Investigation
- Acoustic reports regarding:
  - Demolition and Construction Noise Vibration Management Plan in accordance with Condition 30 of the Stage 1 consent
  - o Noise impact assessment considering City's Acoustic Amenity requirements under DCP 2012 4.2.3.11 for residential apartments & NSW EPA Noise Policy for Industry and NSW Department of Planning Planning for Entertainment Guidelines 2009 for commercial plant and entertainment related noise associated with the proposed development
- Acid Sulphate Soils report
- Crime Prevention through Environmental Design report
- Physical and 3D CAD model as per Council requirements.

# 10.8 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION			ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION				
1000 Cover Sheet					2033	Level 77 - Duplex Penthouse	07
	1000	Coversheet	07		2034	Level 78 - Duplex Penthouse	07
1200 Site Plan					2035	Level 79 and 80 - Plant	07
	1200	Site photo	02		2036	Roof	06
2000 General Arrangeme	nt Plans			3000 General Elevation			
	2000	Basement 5 -Residential Parking	01		3000	East Elevation - Castlereagh Street	07
	2001	Basement 4 -Residential Parking	06		3001	South Elevation - Liverpool Street	07
	2002	Basement 3 - Residential Parking+Plant	06		3002	West Elevation - Pitt Street	07
	2003	Basement 2 - Hotel Parking+Residential Parking+Plant	06		3003	North Elevation	07
	2004	Basement 1 - Loading Dock+Telstra Parking+Hotel BOH+Plant	06	3100 Podium Elevation			
	2005	Mezzanine - Residential Storage & Bike park	06		3101	East Podium Elevation - Castlereagh Street	04
	2006	Lower Ground Plan-Hotel Drop off+Retail Parking+Plant	06		3102	West Podium Elevation - Pitt Street	04
	2007	Ground Floor - Hotel Lobby+Residential Lobby+Retail	06		3103	South Podium Elevation - Liverpool Street	04
	2008	Level 1 - Retail	06	4000 General Sections			
	2009	Level 2 - Hotel Function and BOH+Retail+Plant	06		4000	Section- North Tower	07
	2010	Level 3 - Hotel Function and BOH+Retail+Plant (Double height)	06	4200 1:200 Sections			
	2011	Level 4 - Hotel+Retail rooftop bar+Residential Amenity and Rooftop garden+Plant	06		4200	Podium Section - East West A	04
	2012	Level 5 - Hotel+Residential Amenity (Double height)	06		4201	Podium Section - East West B	04
	2013	Level 06-07 - Hotel+Residential	07		4202	Podium Section - East West C	04
	2014	Level 08 - Hotel+Hotel Rooftop Spa + Residential	07		4203	Podium Section - North South A	04
	2015	Level 09-16 - Hotel+Typical Residential low rise 1 in North Tower	07		4204	Podium Section - North South B	04
80	2016	Level 17 -Typical Residential low rise 1 in North Tower+ Hotel presidential suit	04		4205	Podium Section - North South C	04
	2017	Level 18 Residential	06	6100 GFA Plans			
	2018	Level 19-30 Typical Residential low rise 1	07		6100	GFA Level-B04 - Level 02	03
	2019	Level 31 - Plant	07		6101	GFA Level 03 - 31	03
	2020	Level 32 - Sky Bridge - F&B	07		6102	GFA Level 32-56	03
	2021	Level 33 - Sky Bridge - Residential	07		6103	GFA Level 57-80	03
	2022	Level 34 - Sky Bridge - Hotel Amenity+Residential Amenity	07	6200 DDA Compliane and U	niversal Design 🏻		
	2023	Level 35 - Sky Bridge - Residential	07		6200	Adaptable Apartments	03
	2024	Level 36 - Sky Bridge - Residential Amenity+Roof	07		6201	Universal Design Apartments	03
	2025	Level 37 - Residential	07	69	6202	Adaptable Design Hotels	01
	2026	Level 38 - Riser transfer	07	6300 Sun eye view			
	2027	Level 39-55 Typical Low Rise 2	07		6300	Sun Eye View- June 21 9:00	03
	2028	Residential set back 56	07		6301	Sun Eye View- June 21 9:15	03
	2029	Level 57 - Plant	07		6302	Sun Eye View- June 21 9:30	03
	2030	Level 58-71 Typical High Rise	07		6303	Sun Eye View- June 21 9:45	03
	2031	Level 72-75 Typical Penthouse Levels	07		6304	Sun Eye View- June 21 10:00	03
	2032	Level 76 - Penthouse	07		6305	Sun Eye View- June 21 10:15	03

ISSUED FOR DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION				
6306	Sun Eye View- June 21 10:30			03
6307	Sun Eye View- June 21 10:45			03
6308	Sun Eye View- June 21 11:00			03
6309	Sun Eye View- June 21 11:15			03
6310	Sun Eye View- June 21 11:30	*		03
6311	Sun Eye View- June 21 11:45			03
6312	Sun Eye View- June 21 12:00			03
6313	Sun Eye View- June 21 12:15			03
6314	Sun Eye View- June 21 12:30			03
6315	Sun Eye View- June 21 12:45			03
6316	Sun Eye View- June 21 13:00			03
6317	Sun Eye View- June 21 13:15			03
6318	Sun Eye View- June 21 13:30			03
6319	Sun Eye View- June 21 13:45			03
6320	Sun Eye View- June 21 14:00			03
6321	Sun Eye View- June 21 14:15		100	03
6322	Sun Eye View- June 21 14:30		57 69	03
6323	Sun Eye View- June 21 14:45			03
6324	Sun Eye View- June 21 15:00			03



**GENERAL NOTES** ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE
CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK. ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'. o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.

08	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	10/12/19	For information	PN
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

Cover Sheet Coversheet

H338	1000	
project code	sheet no.	revis
scale	first issued	8/11.



ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE
CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.  $\circ$  ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'. o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.



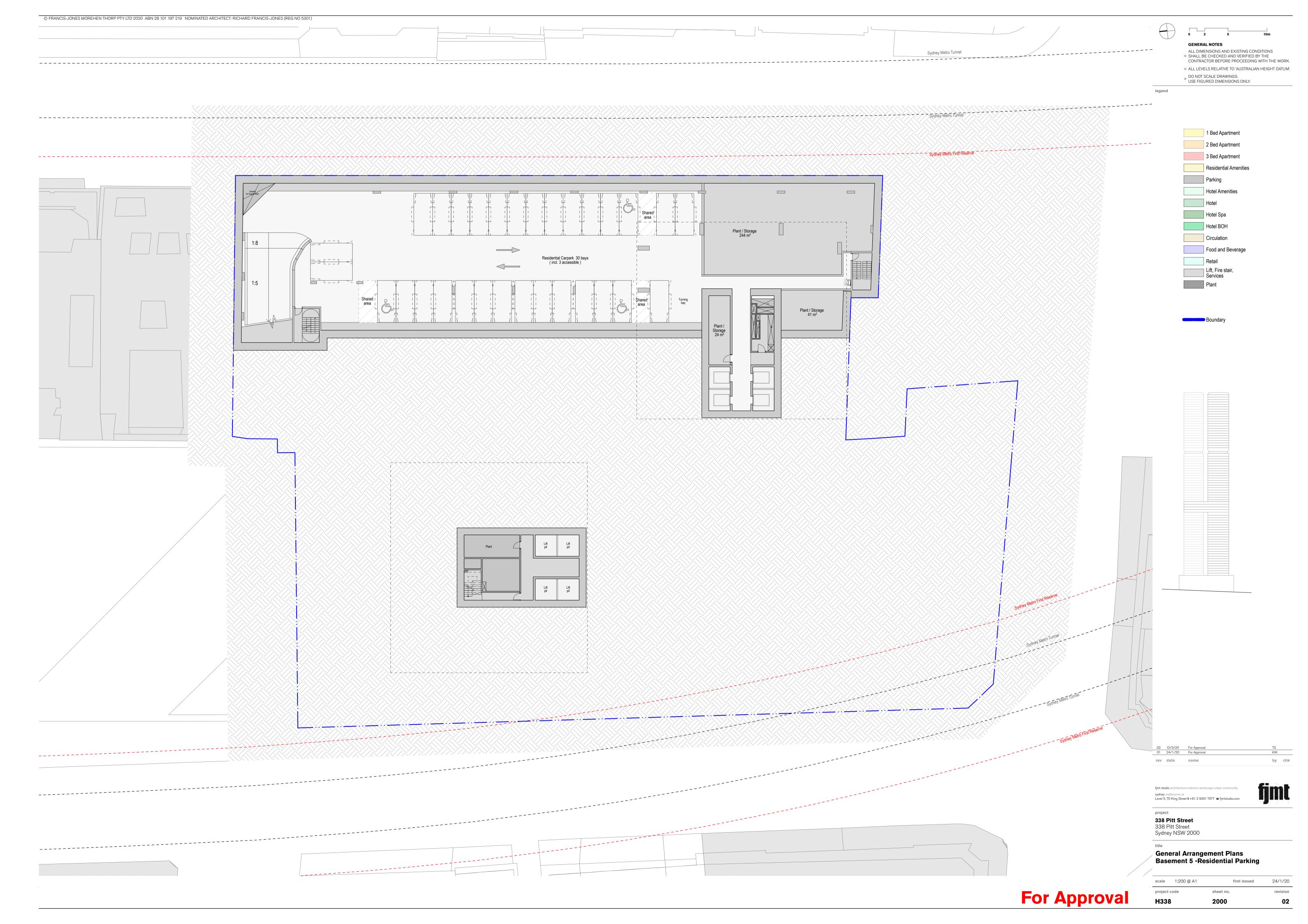
03	12/3/20	For Approval	TS	
02	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK	
01	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK	
rev	date	name	by	chk

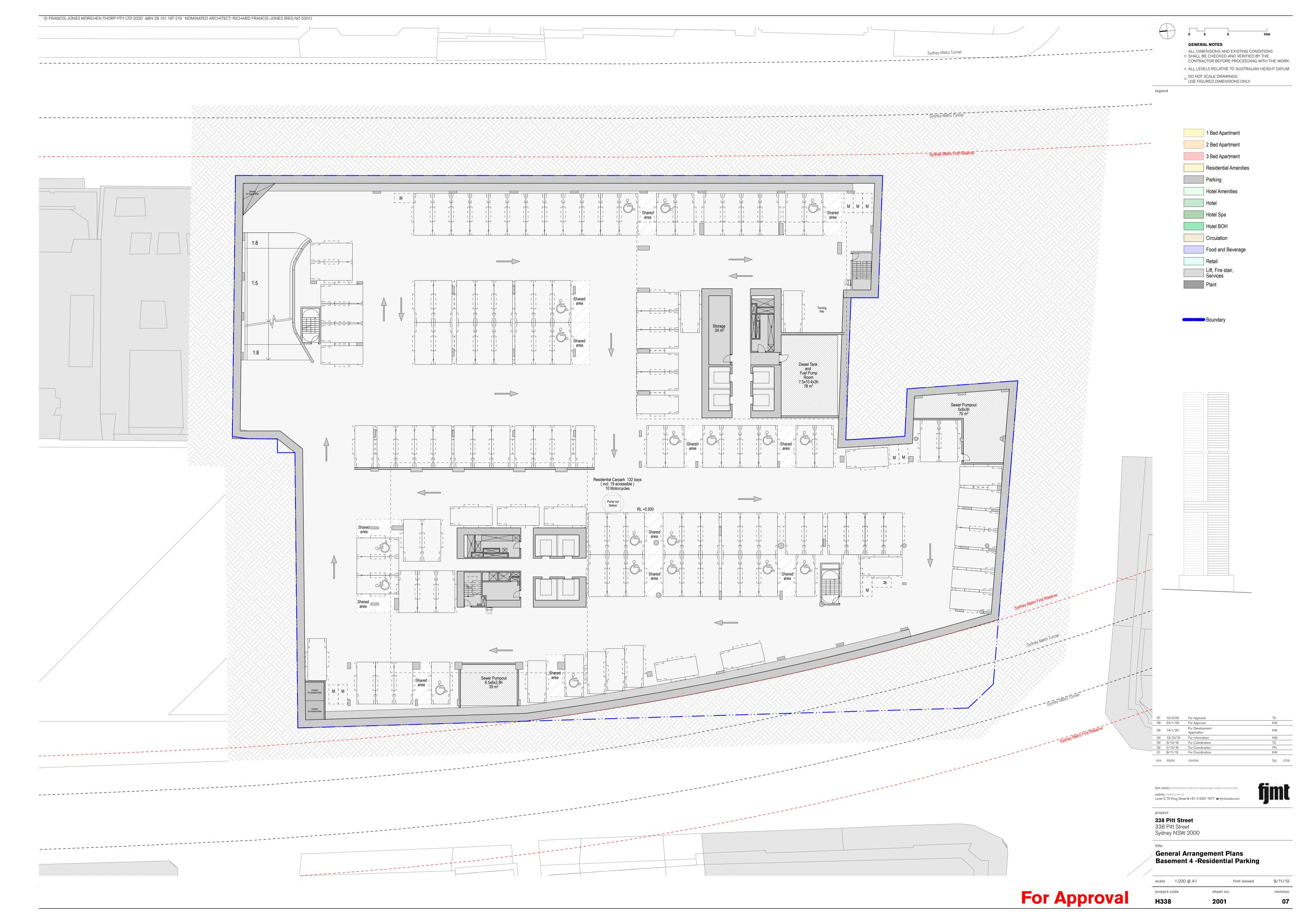
sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

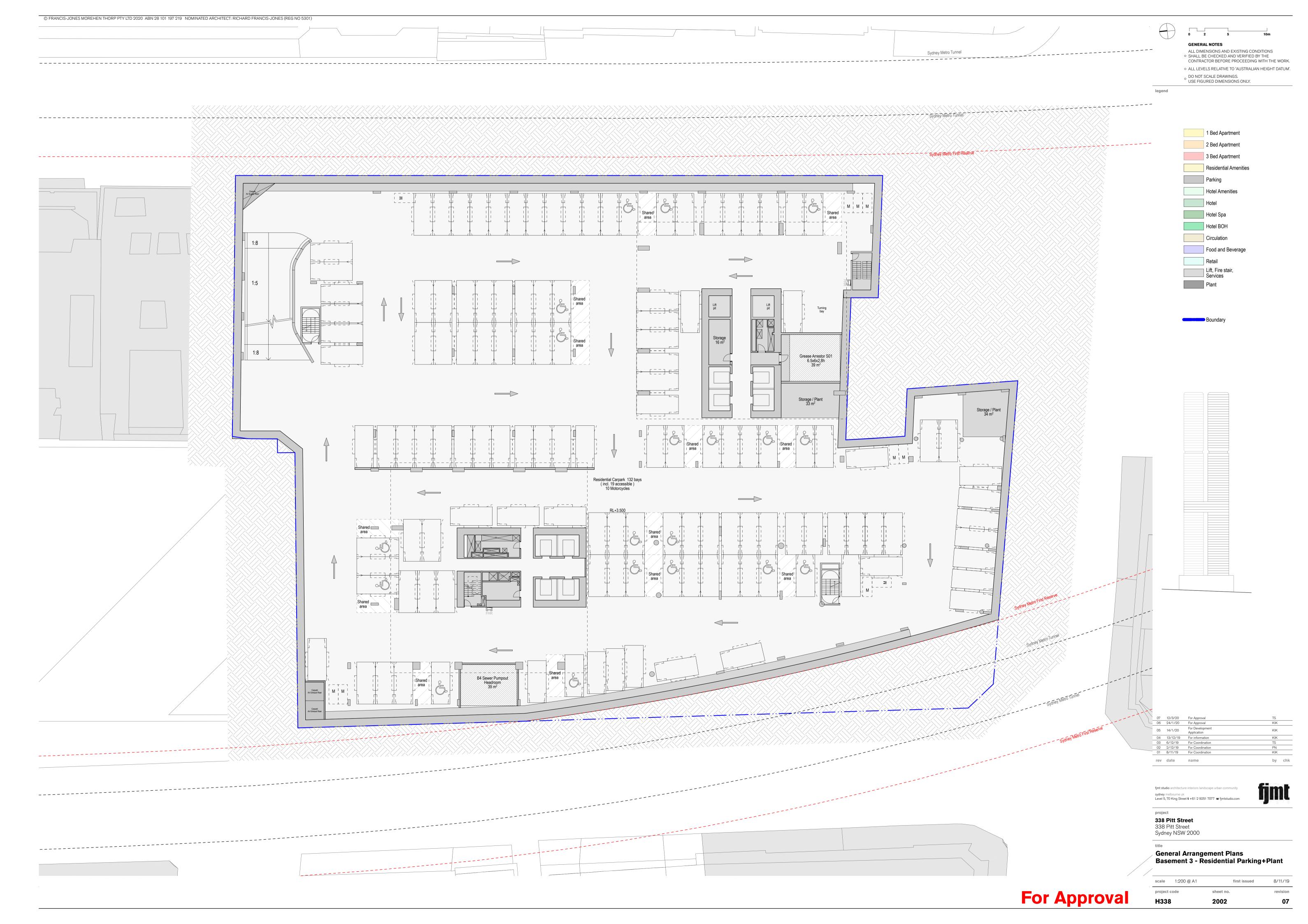
**338 Pitt Street** 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

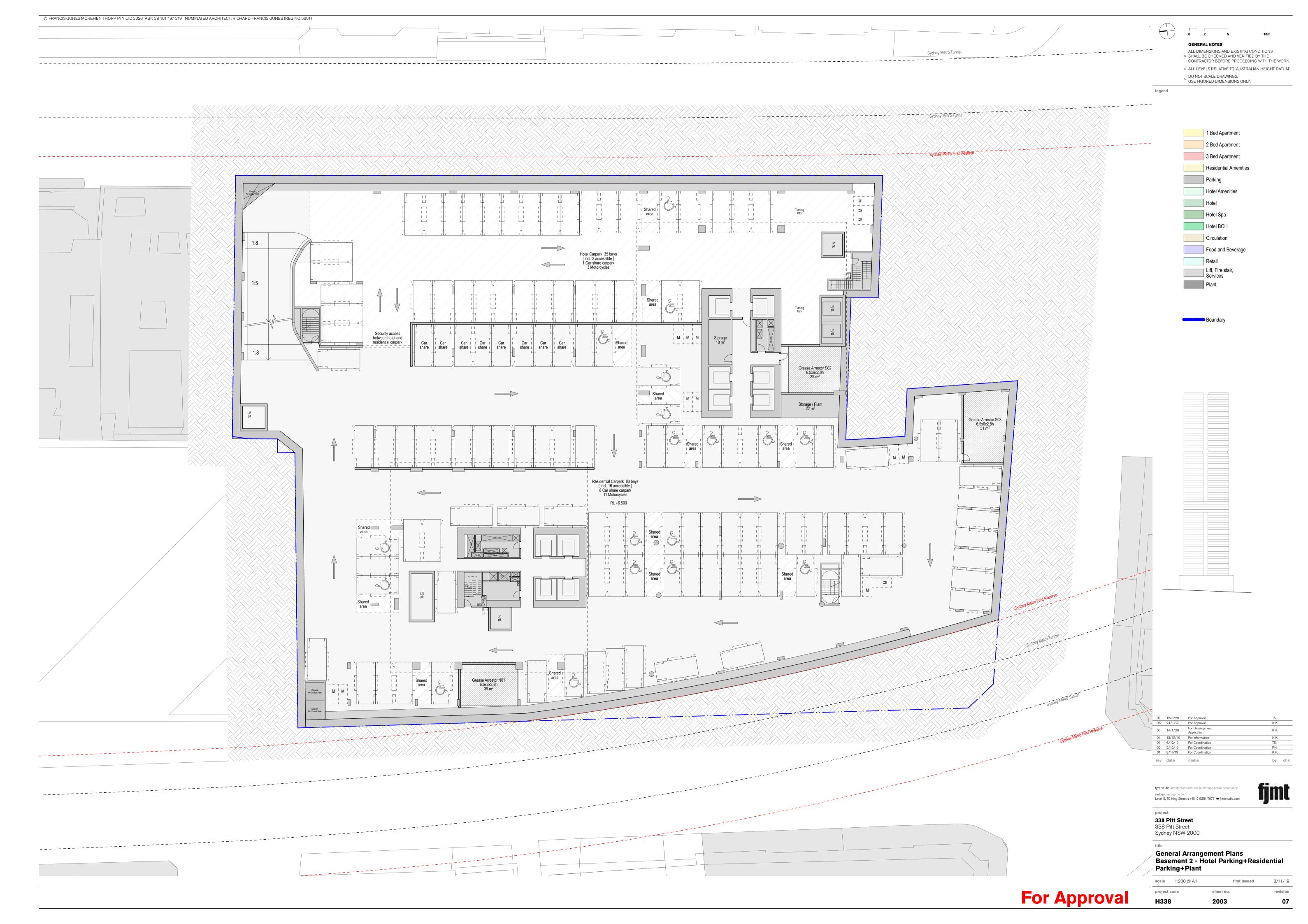
Site Plan Site photo

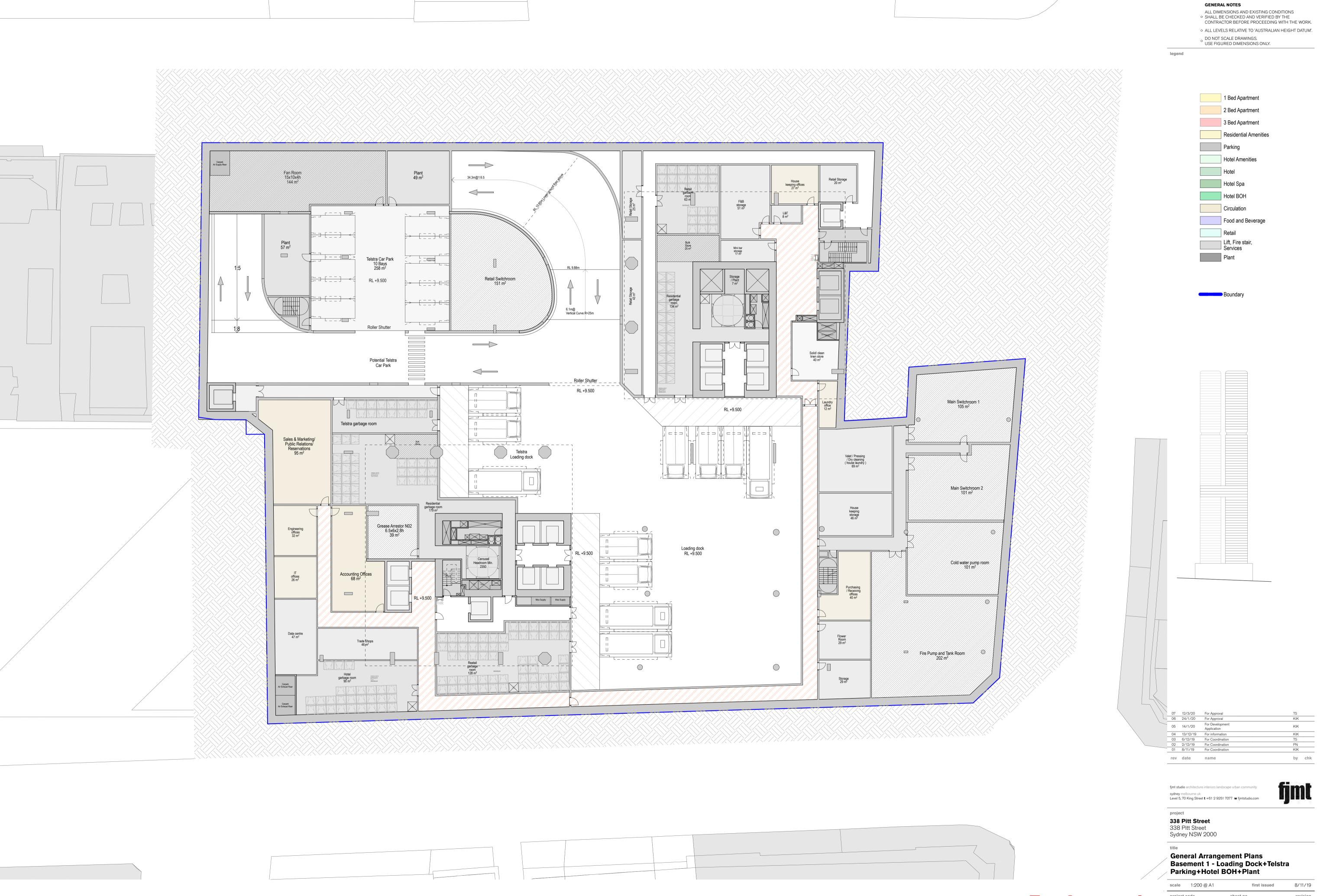
H338 1200 03





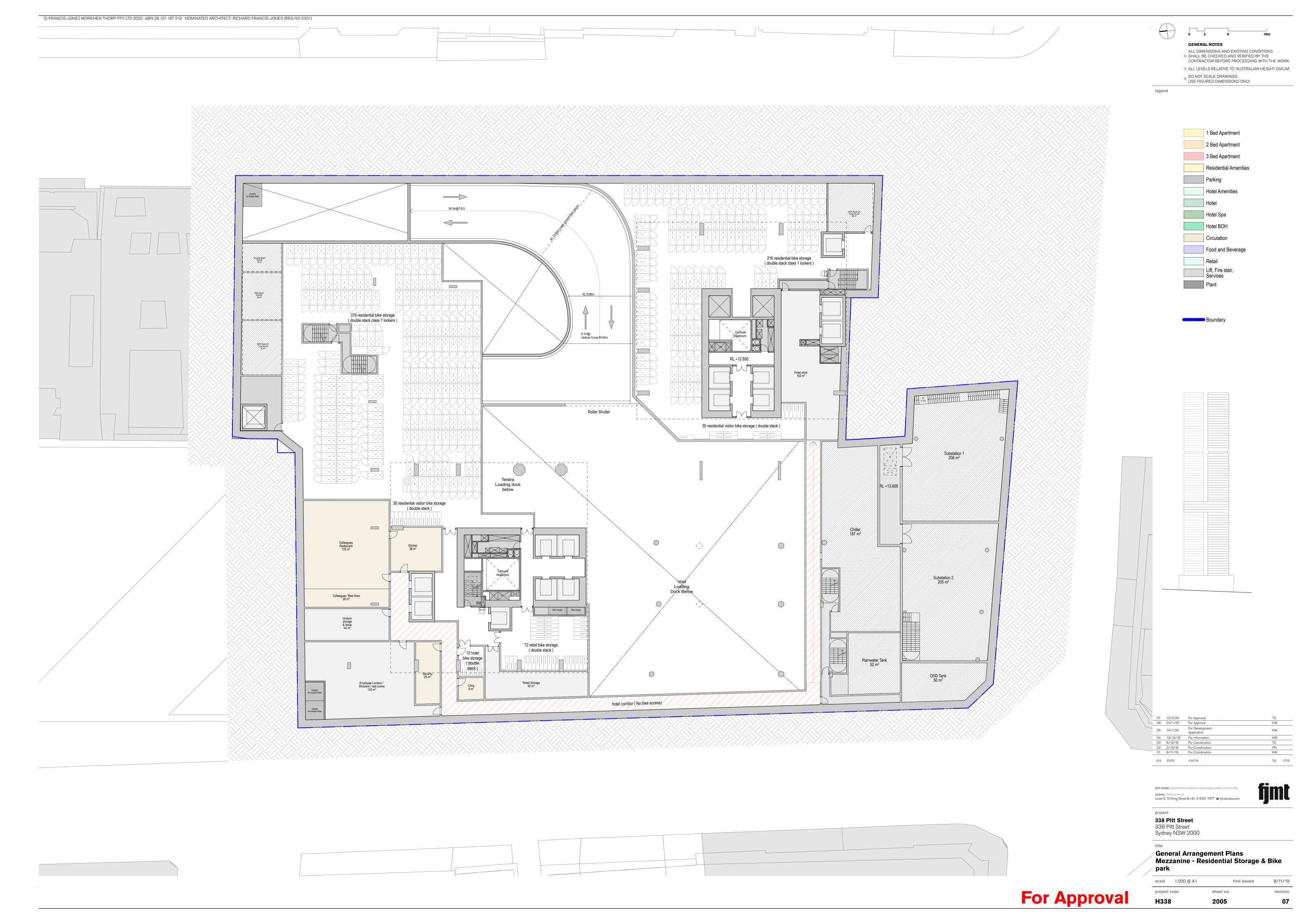


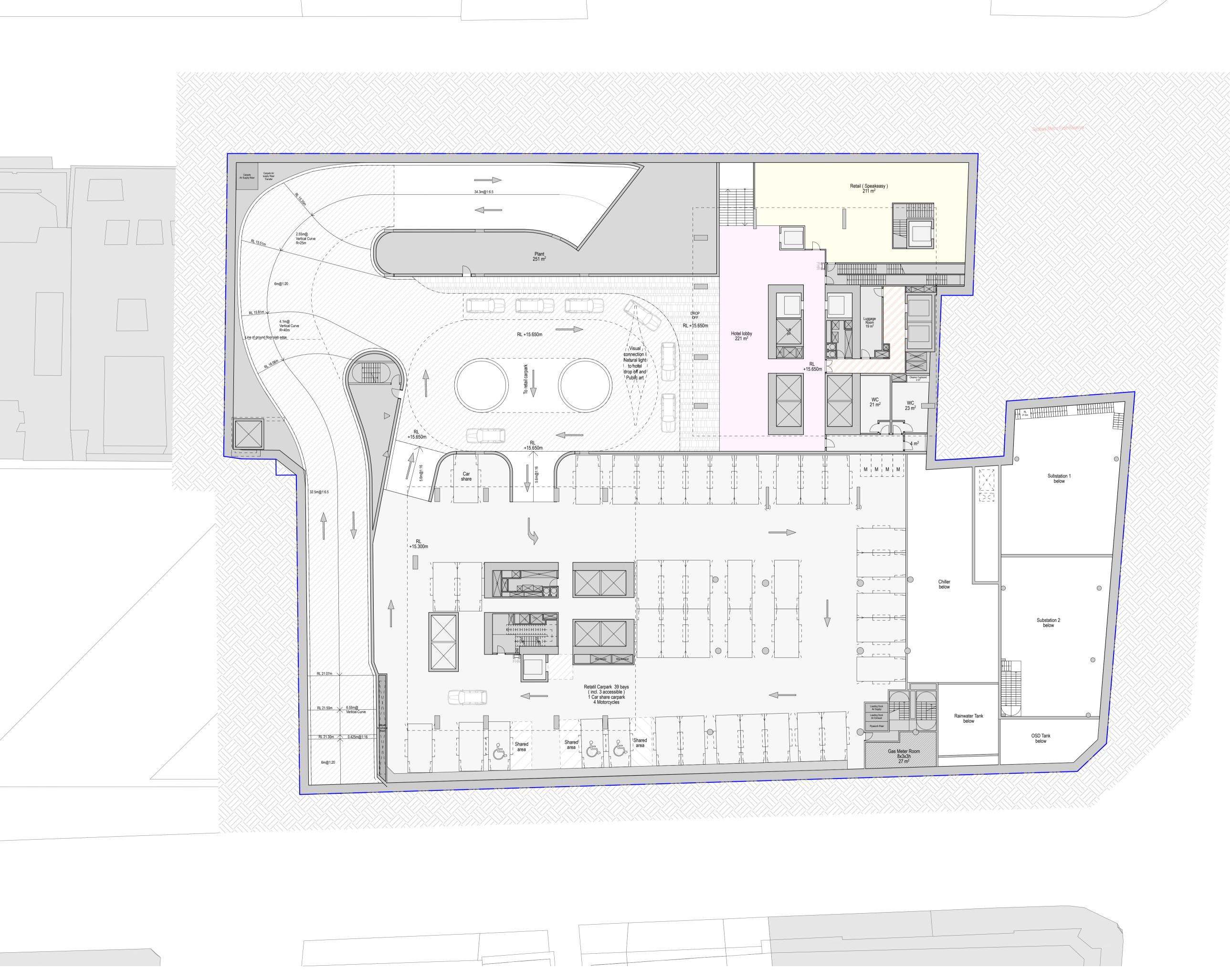




CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.

8/11/19 revision sheet no. H338 2004 07





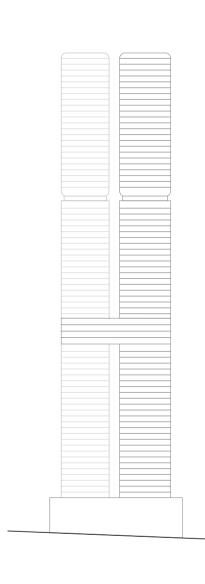
ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.

• ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'.

o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.





	07	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
,	06	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
	05	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
	04	13/12/19	For information	KIK
	03	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
	02	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
	01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
	rev	date	name	by chk

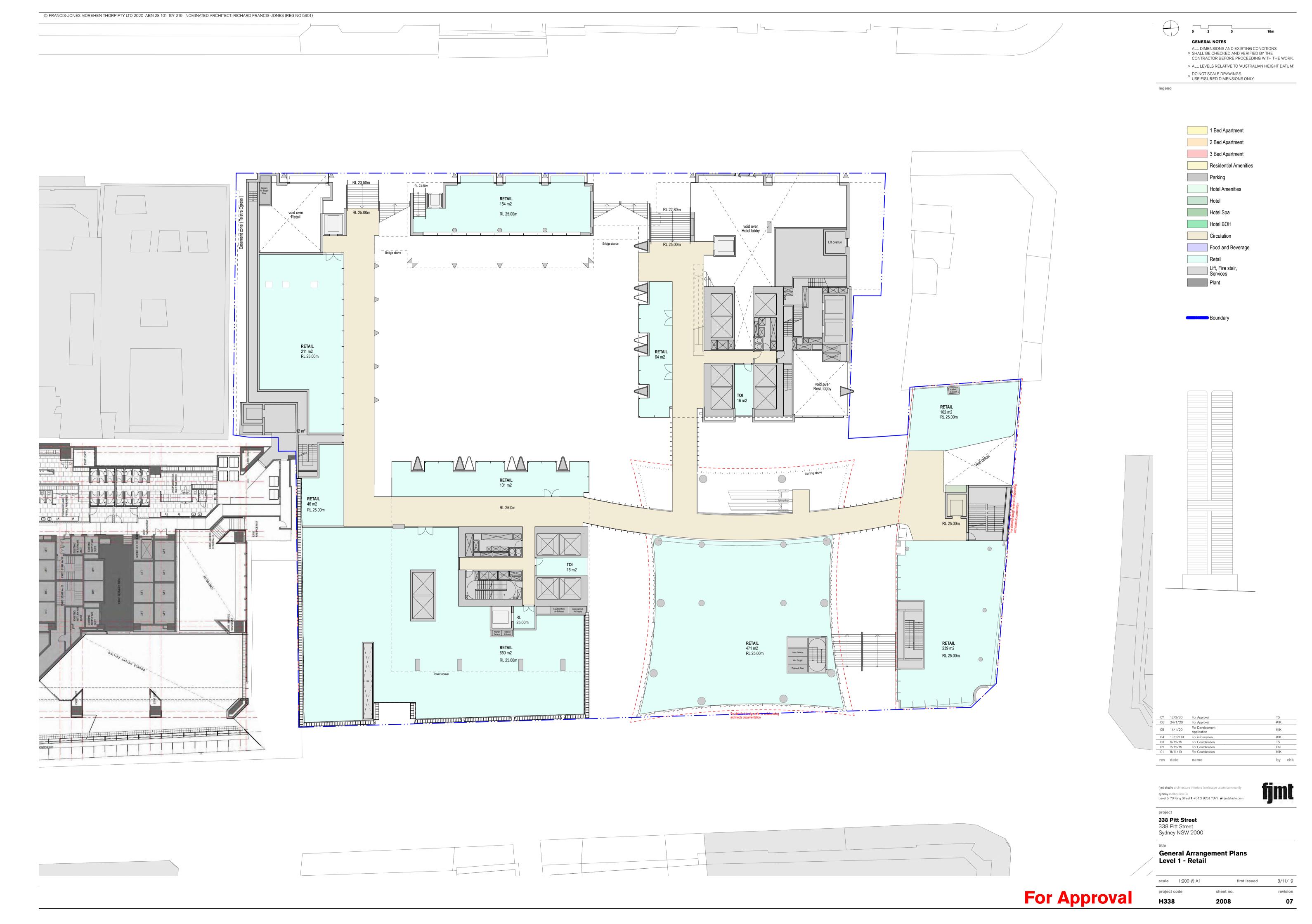
sydney melbourne uk
Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

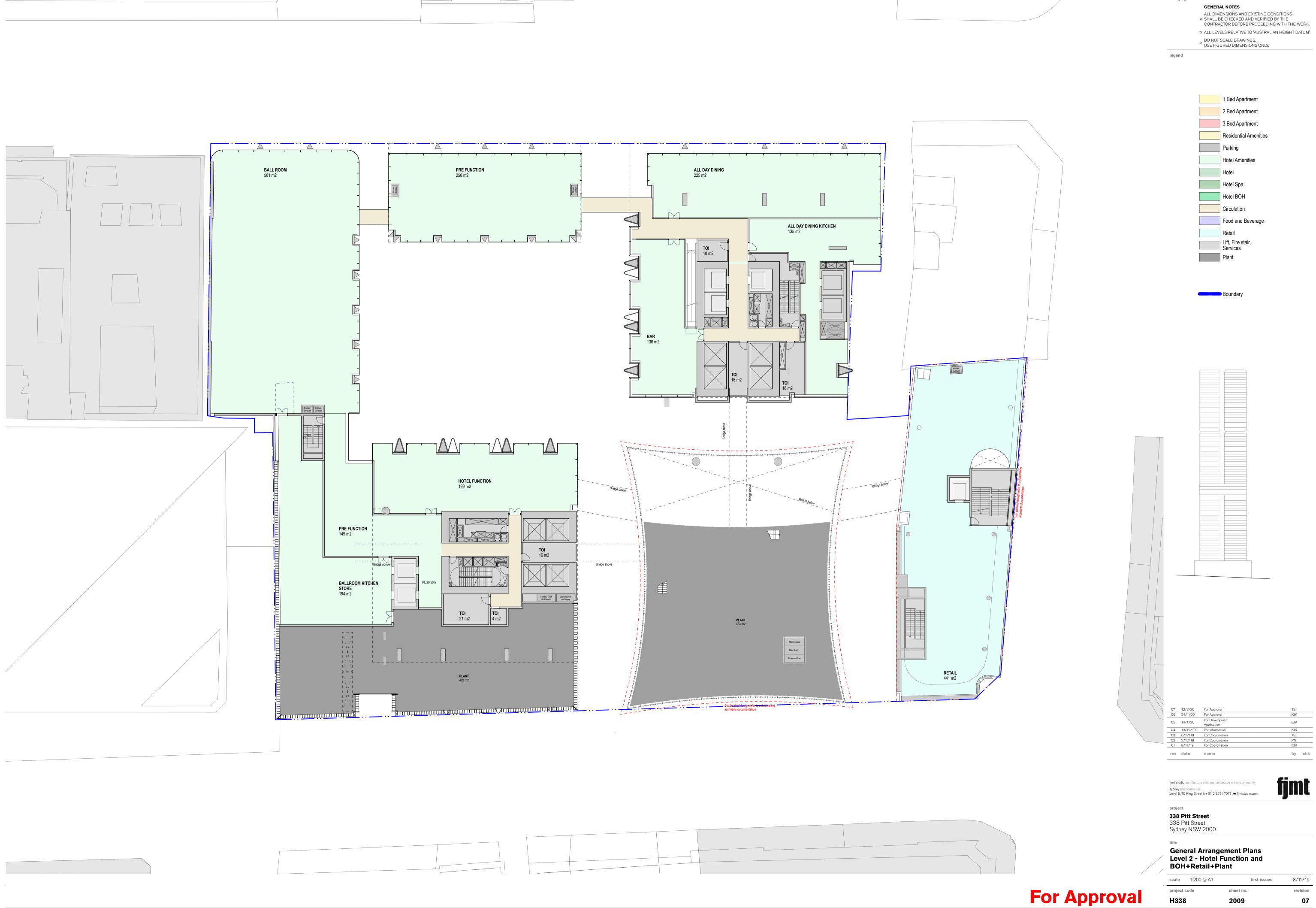
**338 Pitt Street** 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Lower Ground Plan-Hotel Drop off+Retail Parking+Plant

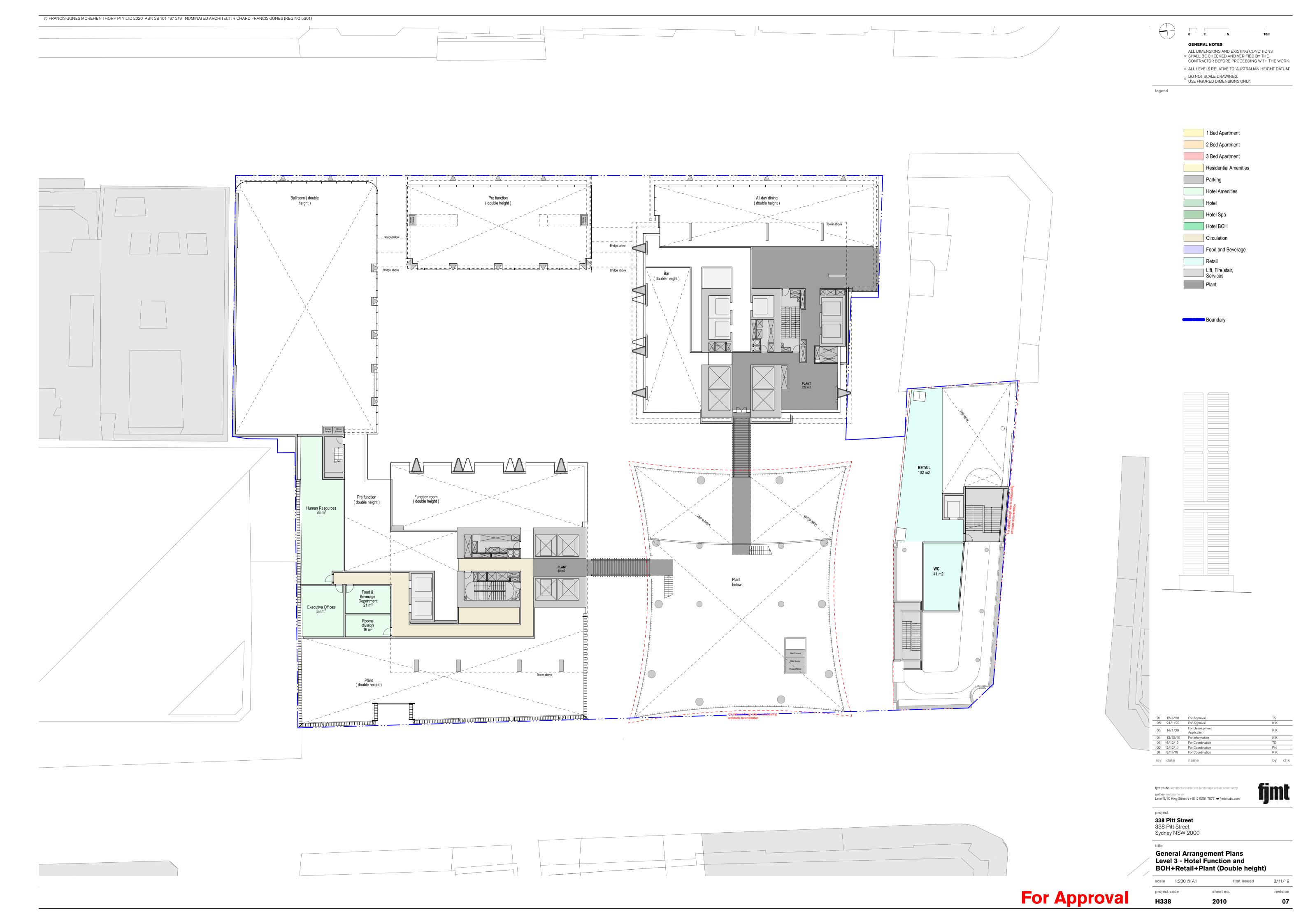
scale 1:200 @ A1 first issued 8/11/19 revision H338 2006 07

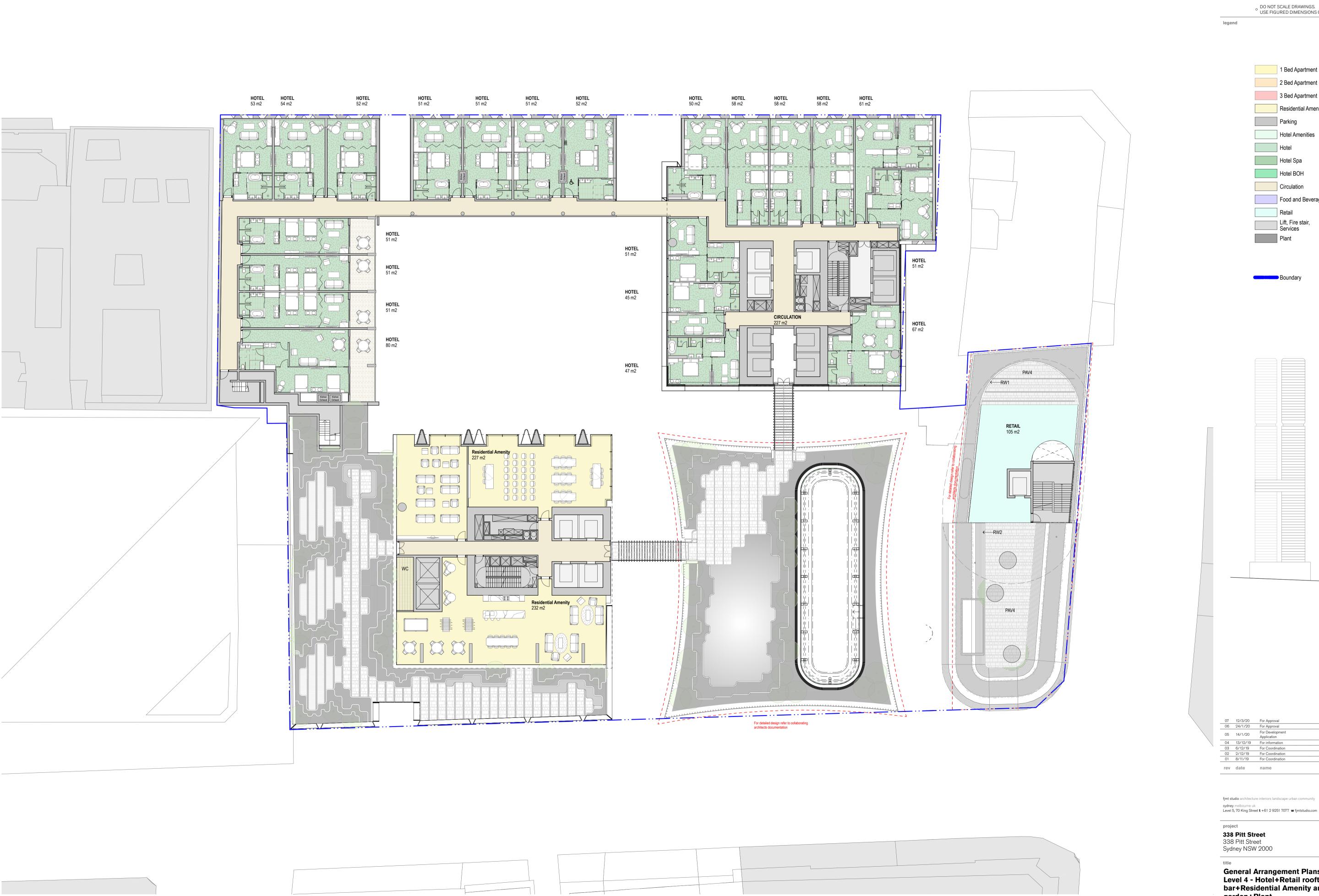
For Approval





H338 2009 07





ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.

• ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'. o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.

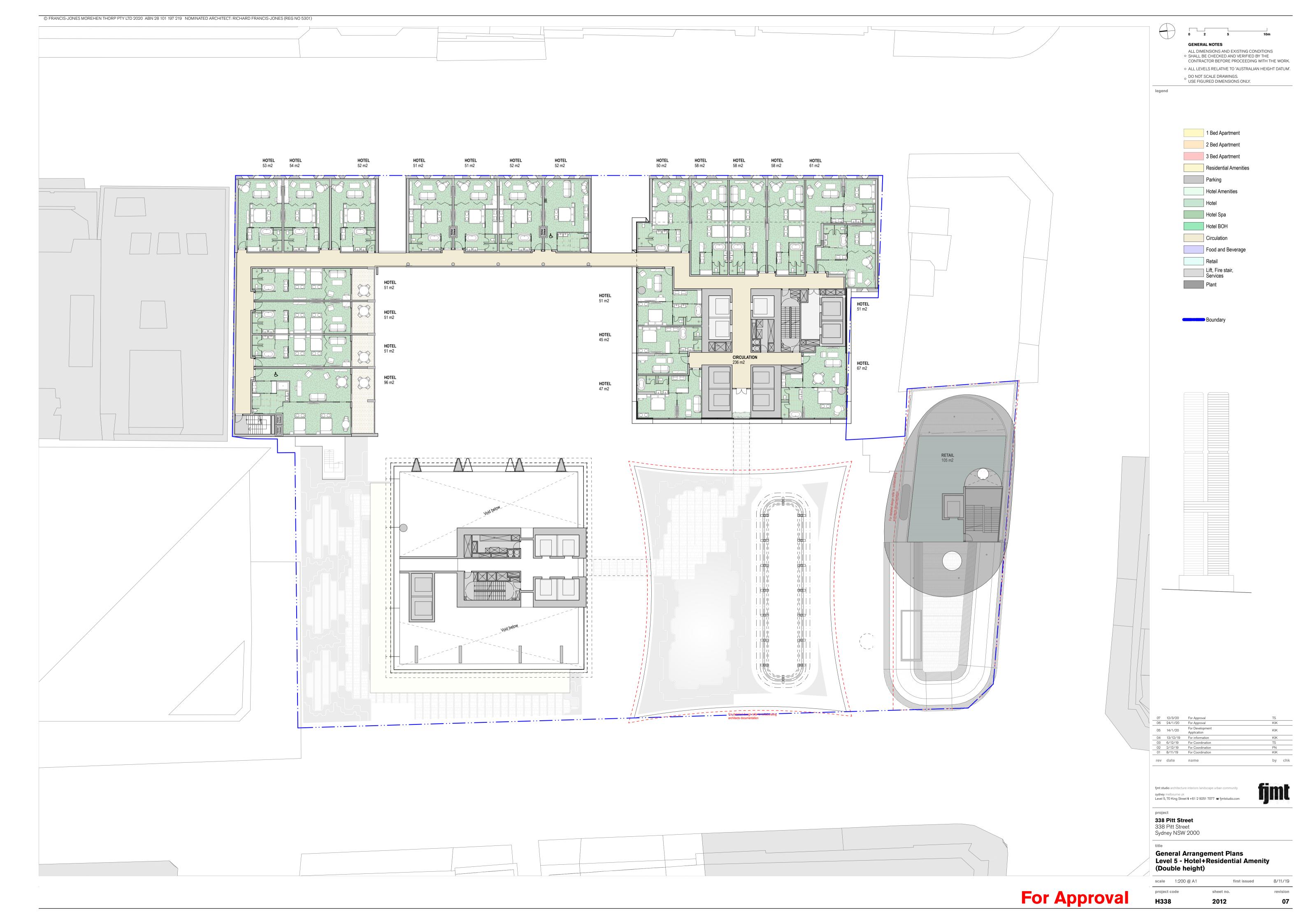
1 Bed Apartment 2 Bed Apartment 3 Bed Apartment Residential Amenities Parking Hotel Amenities Hotel Hotel Spa Hotel BOH Circulation Food and Beverage Retail Lift, Fire stair, Services Boundary

by chk

General Arrangement Plans Level 4 - Hotel+Retail rooftop

bar+Residential Amenity and Rooftop

garden+Plant
scale 1:200 @ A1 first issued 8/1 8/11/19 H338 2011 07







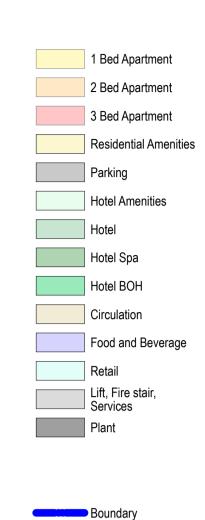


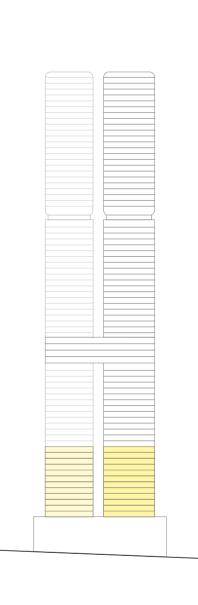


ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.

• ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'. o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.





80	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

sydney melbourne uk Level 5,70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

**338 Pitt Street** 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 09-16 - Hotel+Typical Residential low rise 1 in North Tower

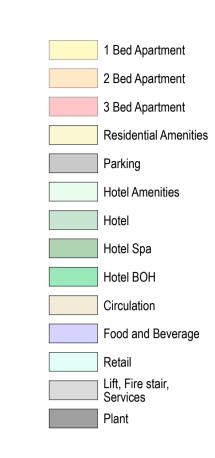
scale 1:200 @ A1 8/11/19 H338 2015 80



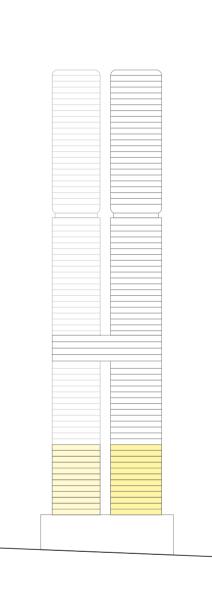
o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.

ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK. ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'.



Boundary



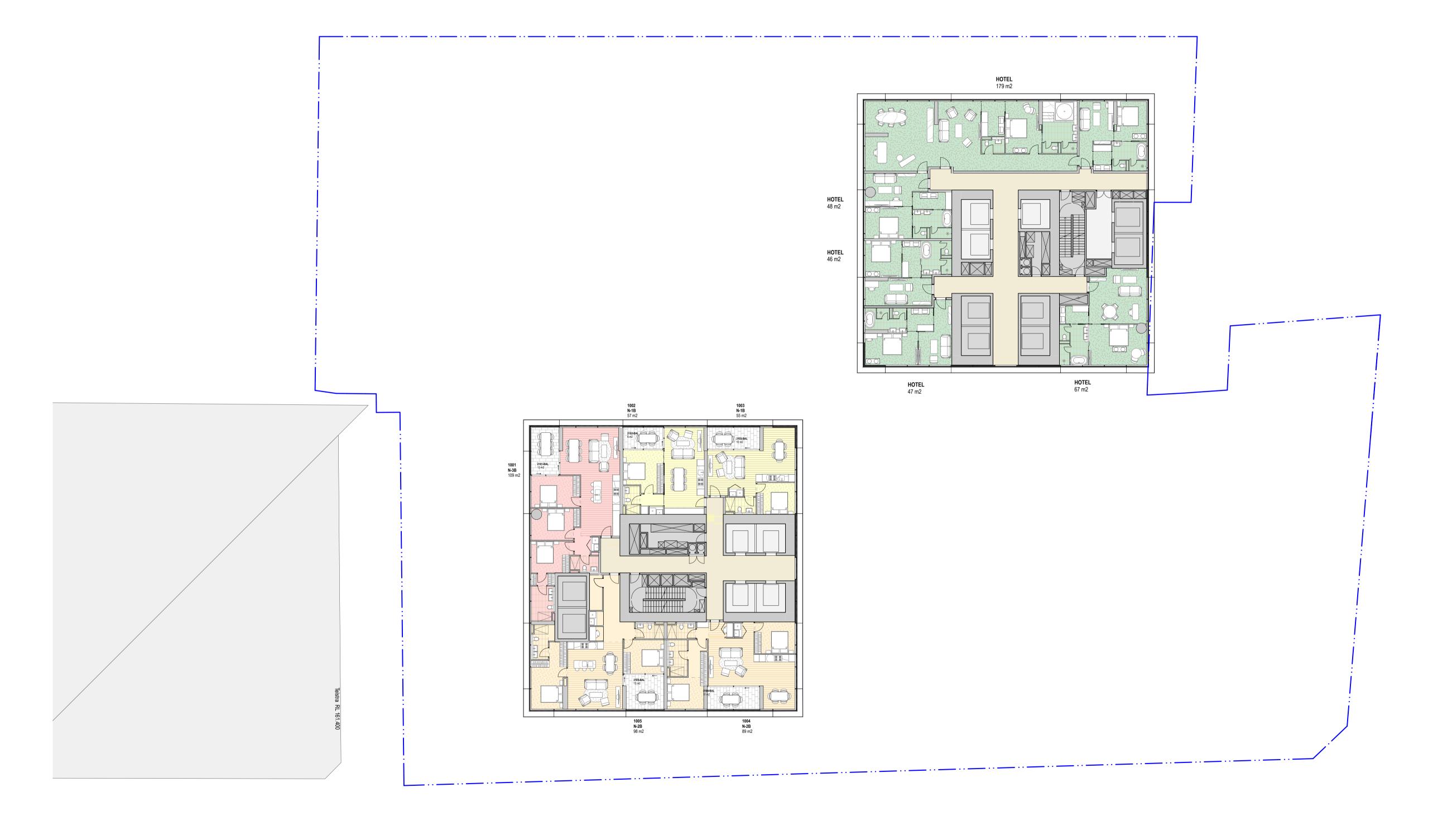
05	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
04	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
03	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
02	13/12/19	For information	KIK
01	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
rev	date	name	by chk

sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

**338 Pitt Street** 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 17 -Typical Residential low rise 1 in North Tower+ Hotel presidential suit

338	}	2016	05
oject (	code	sheet no.	revision
ale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	6/12/19
		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	





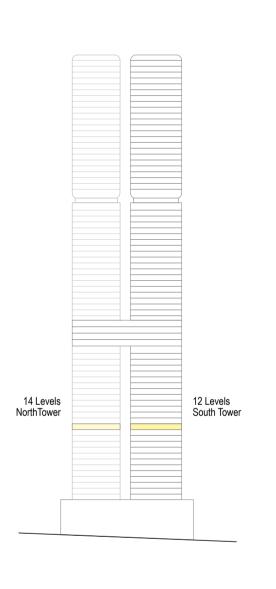
o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.

ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK. ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'.



Boundary



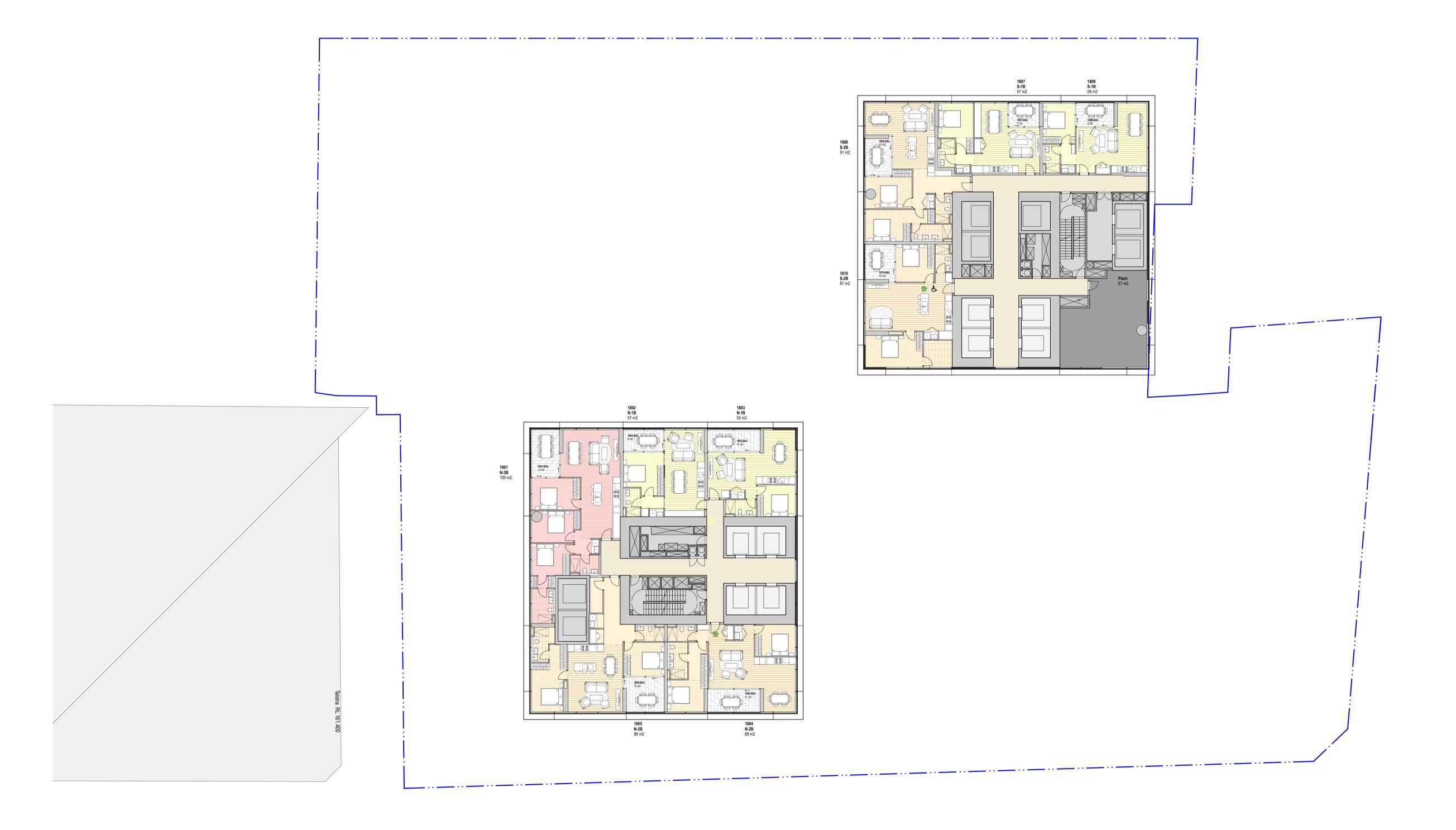
07	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
06	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
05	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
04	13/12/19	For information	KIK
03	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
02	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
01	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

338 Pitt Street 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 18 Residential

scale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	22/11/19
project	code	sheet no.	revision
H338	3	2017	07





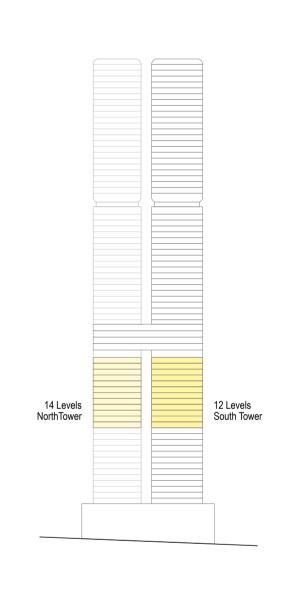
o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.

ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK. ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'.



Boundary



08 12/	12/3/20	For Approval	TS	
07 24	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK	
06 14/	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK	
05 13/	13/12/19	For information	KIK	
04 6/1	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS	
03 2/1	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN	
02 22	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK	
01 8/1	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK	

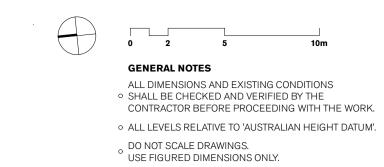
sydney melbourne uk Level 5,70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

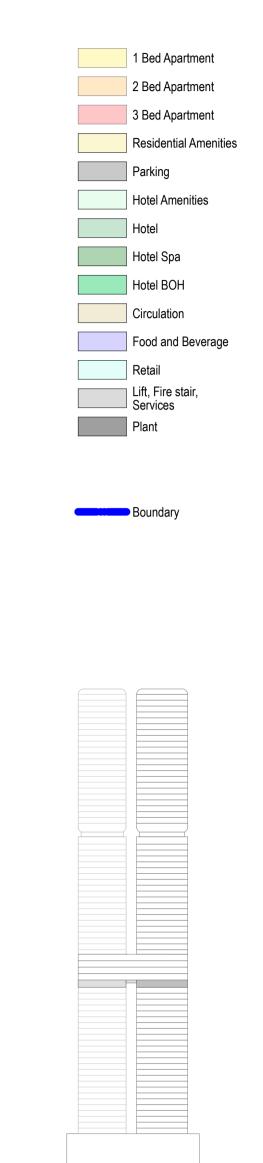
338 Pitt Street 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 19-30 Typical Residential low rise 1

H338	3	2018	08
project code		sheet no.	revision
scale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	8/11/19







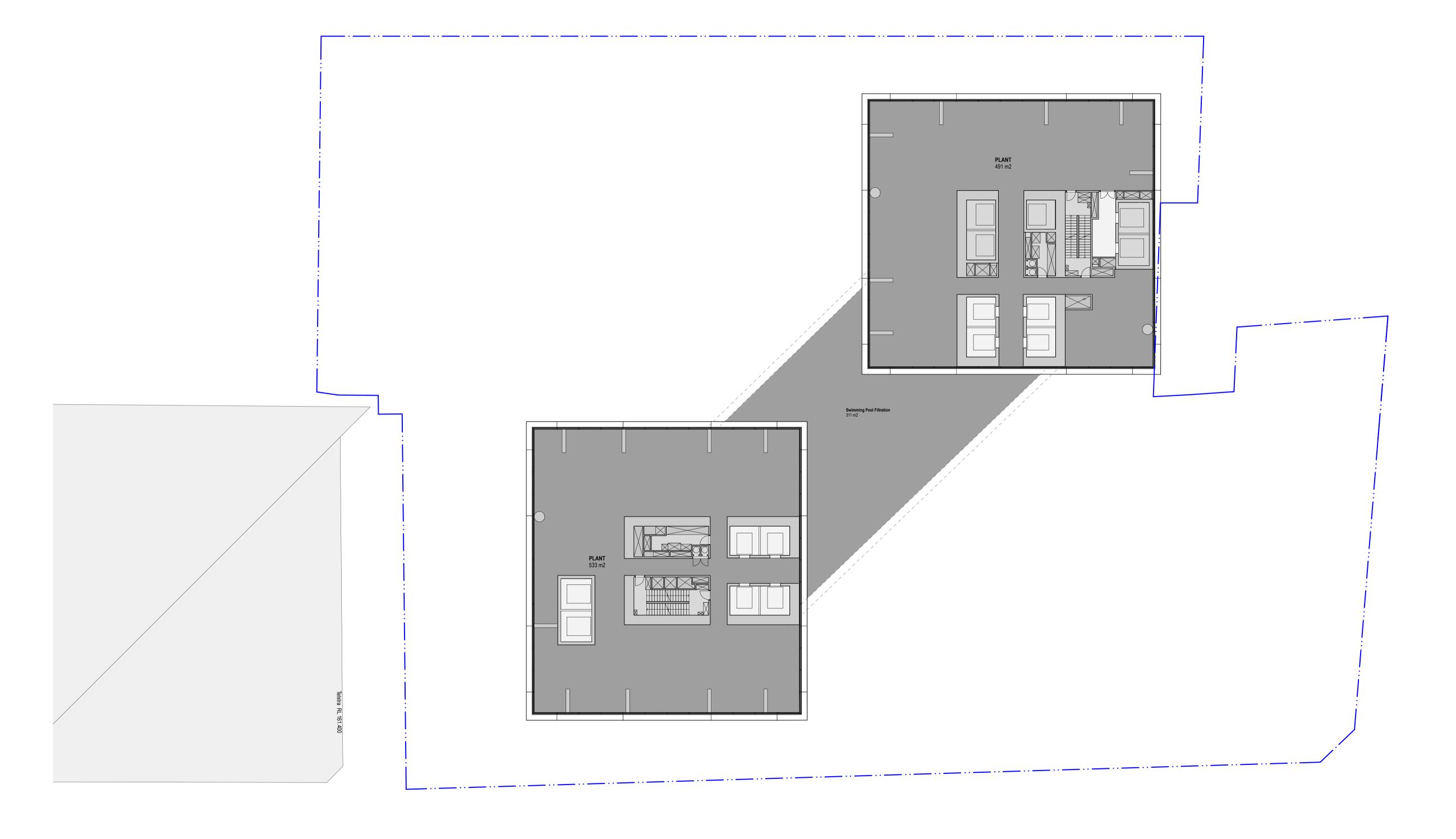
80	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06 14/1/20	14/1/00	For Development	KIK
	Application	NIK	
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

**338 Pitt Street** 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

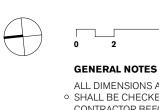
General Arrangement Plans Level 31 - Plant

H338	}	2019	08
project code		sheet no.	revision
scale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	8/11/19



Male Female WC 15 m² 17 m²

вон

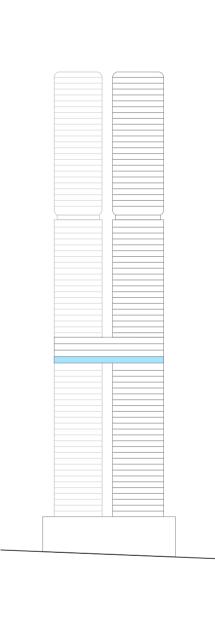


ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK. • ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'.

o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.

	1 Bed Apartment
	2 Bed Apartment
	3 Bed Apartment
	Residential Amen
	Parking
	Hotel Amenities
	Hotel
	Hotel Spa
	Hotel BOH
	Circulation
	Food and Bevera
	Retail
	Lift, Fire stair, Services
	Plant
	Boundary



08	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

338 Pitt Street 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 32 - Sky Bridge - F&B

scale 1:200 @ A1 first issued 8/11/19 H338 2020 80

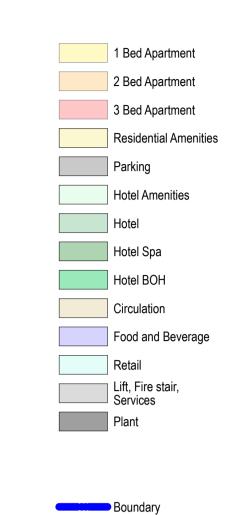


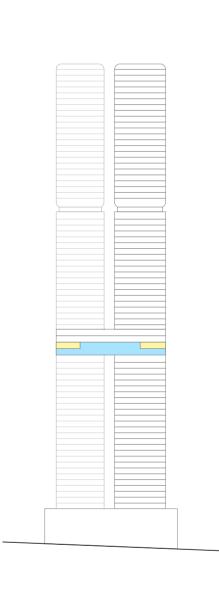
**GENERAL NOTES** 

o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.

ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK. • ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'.





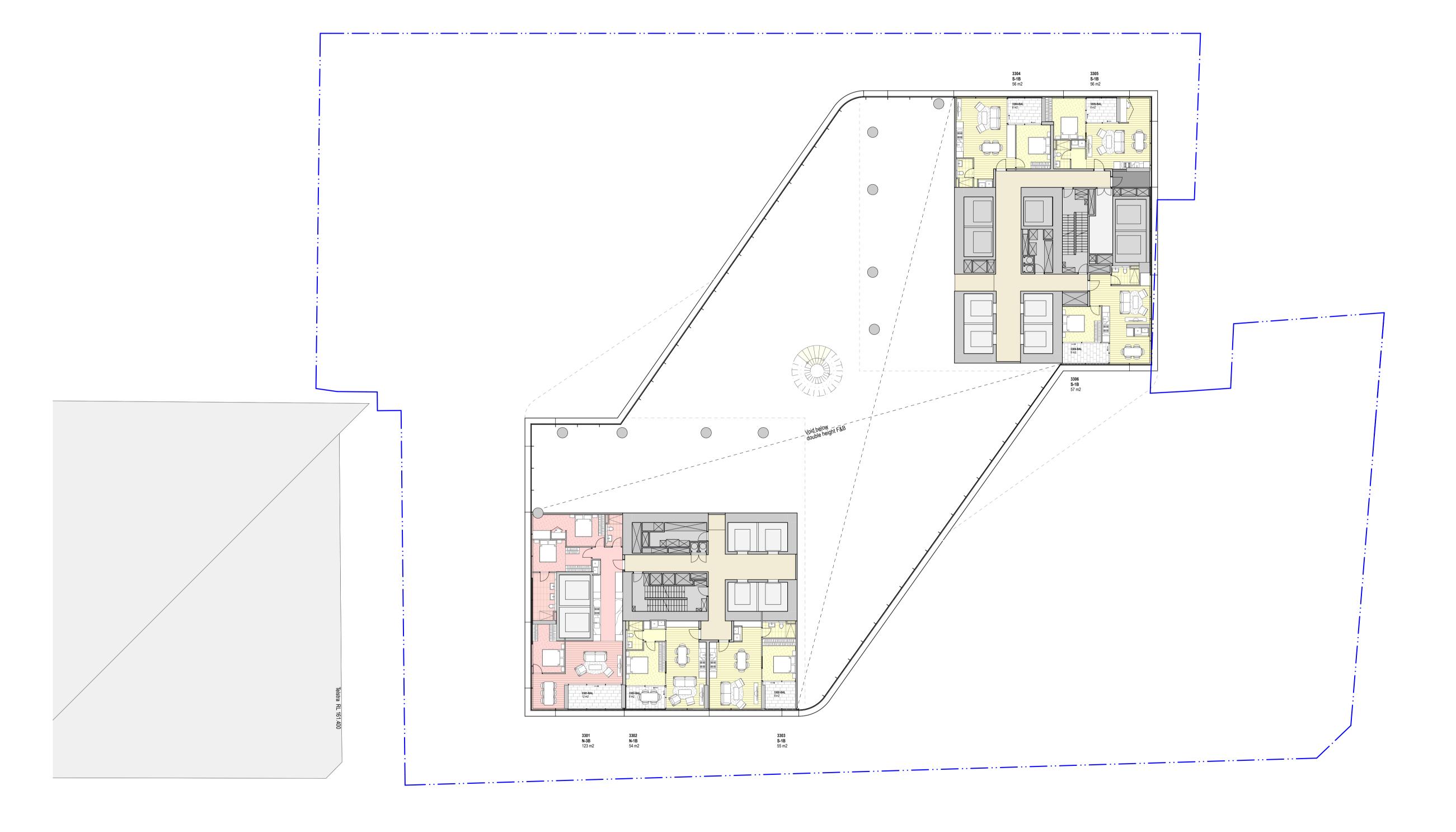
80	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

338 Pitt Street 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 33 - Sky Bridge - Residential

H338		2021	08
project code		sheet no.	revision
scale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	8/11/19





o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.

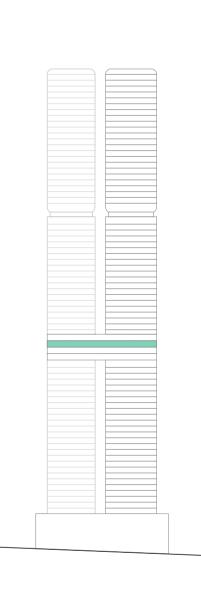
**GENERAL NOTES** ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK. ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'.

legend



Boundary



80	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

338 Pitt Street 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 34 - Sky Bridge - Hotel Amenity+Residential Amenity

	ility + Resid	ential Amenity	
ale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	8/11/19
oject code		sheet no.	revision
1338		2022	80

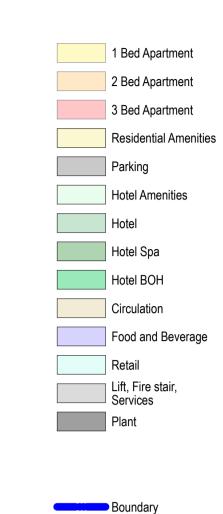
161.400	

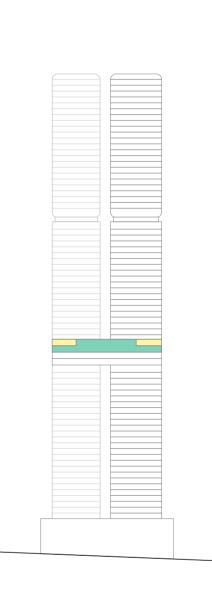


o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.

ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK. ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'.





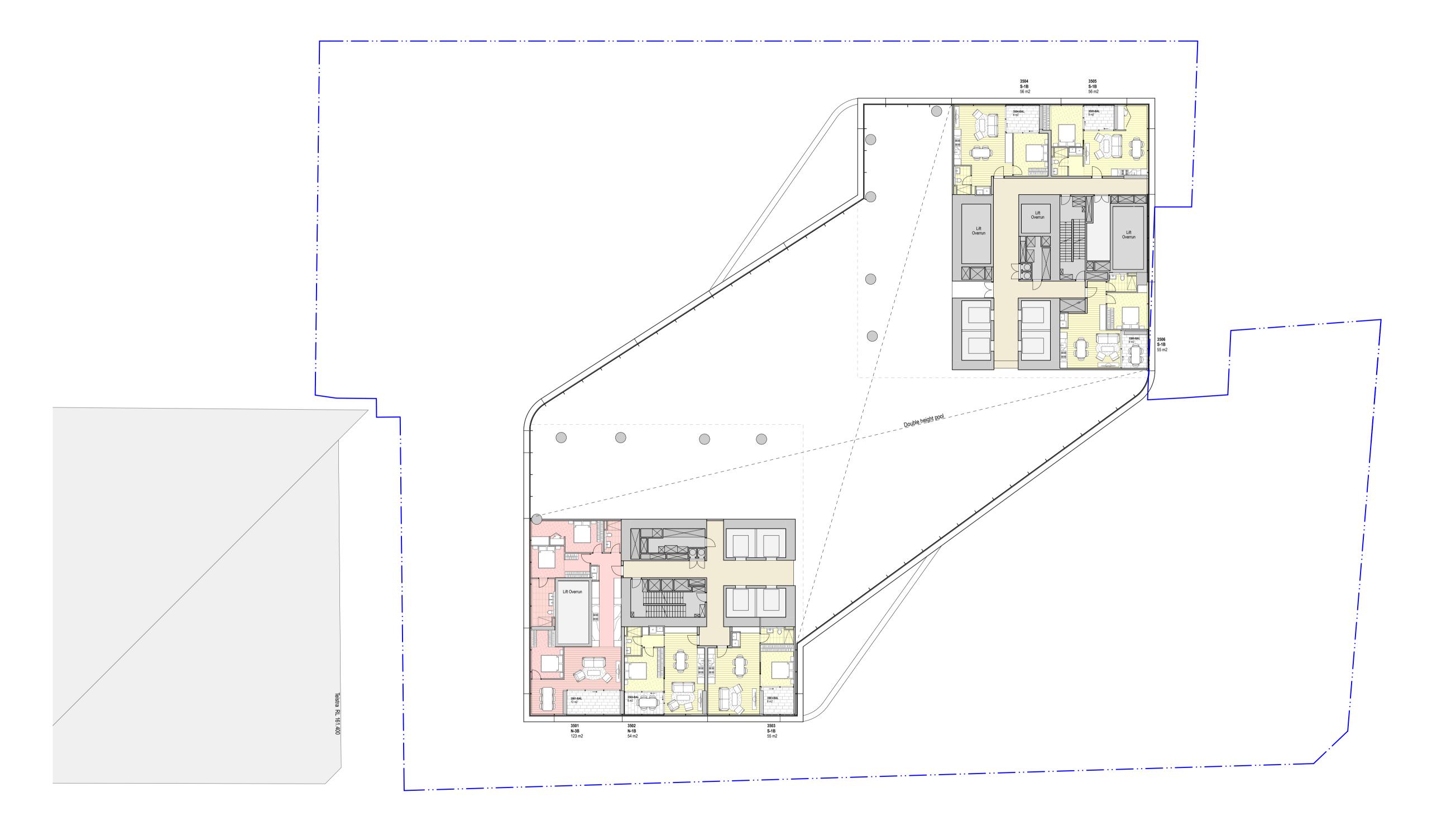
80	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination PN	
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

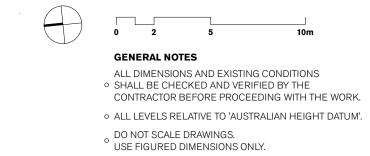
sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

338 Pitt Street 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

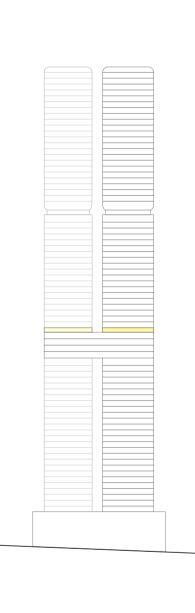
General Arrangement Plans Level 35 - Sky Bridge - Residential

H338		2023	08
project o	code	sheet no.	revision
scale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	8/11/19





1 Bed Apartment
2 Bed Apartment
3 Bed Apartment
Residential Ameni
Parking
Hotel Amenities
Hotel
Hotel Spa
Hotel BOH
Circulation
Food and Beverag
Retail
Lift, Fire stair, Services
Plant
Boundary



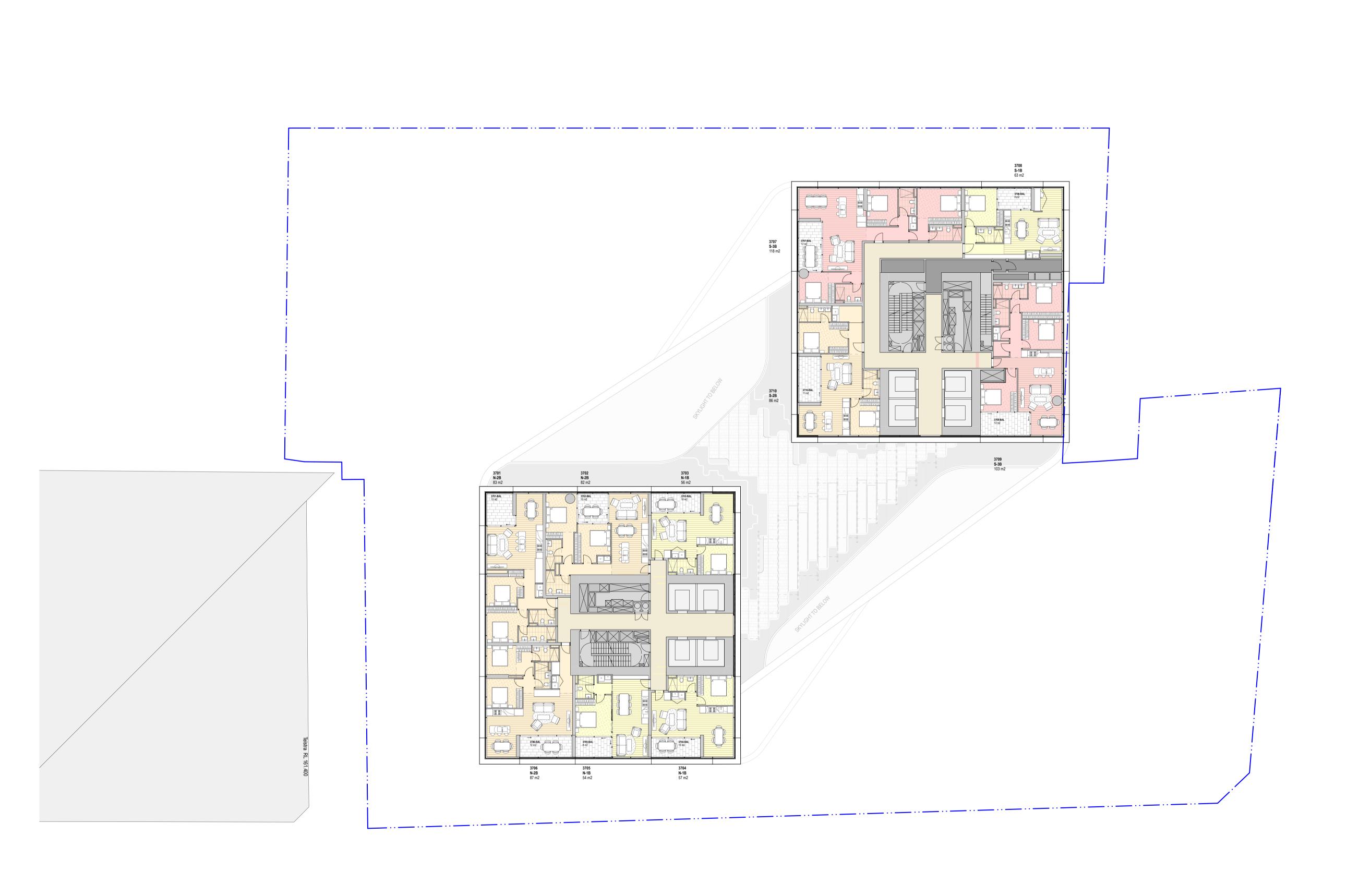
08	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

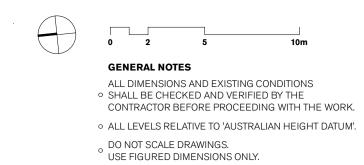
sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

**338 Pitt Street** 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

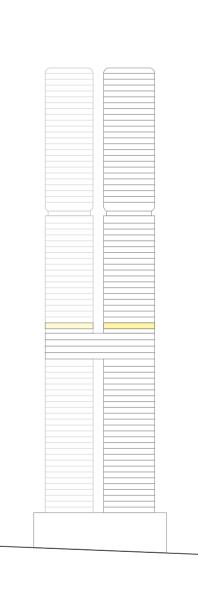
General Arrangement Plans Level 36 - Sky Bridge - Residential Amenity+Roof

H338		2024	80
project code		sheet no.	revision
scale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	8/11/19





1 Bed Apartment
2 Bed Apartment
3 Bed Apartment
Residential Amenitie
Parking
Hotel Amenities
Hotel
Hotel Spa
Hotel BOH
Circulation
Food and Beverage
Retail
Lift, Fire stair, Services
Plant
Boundary



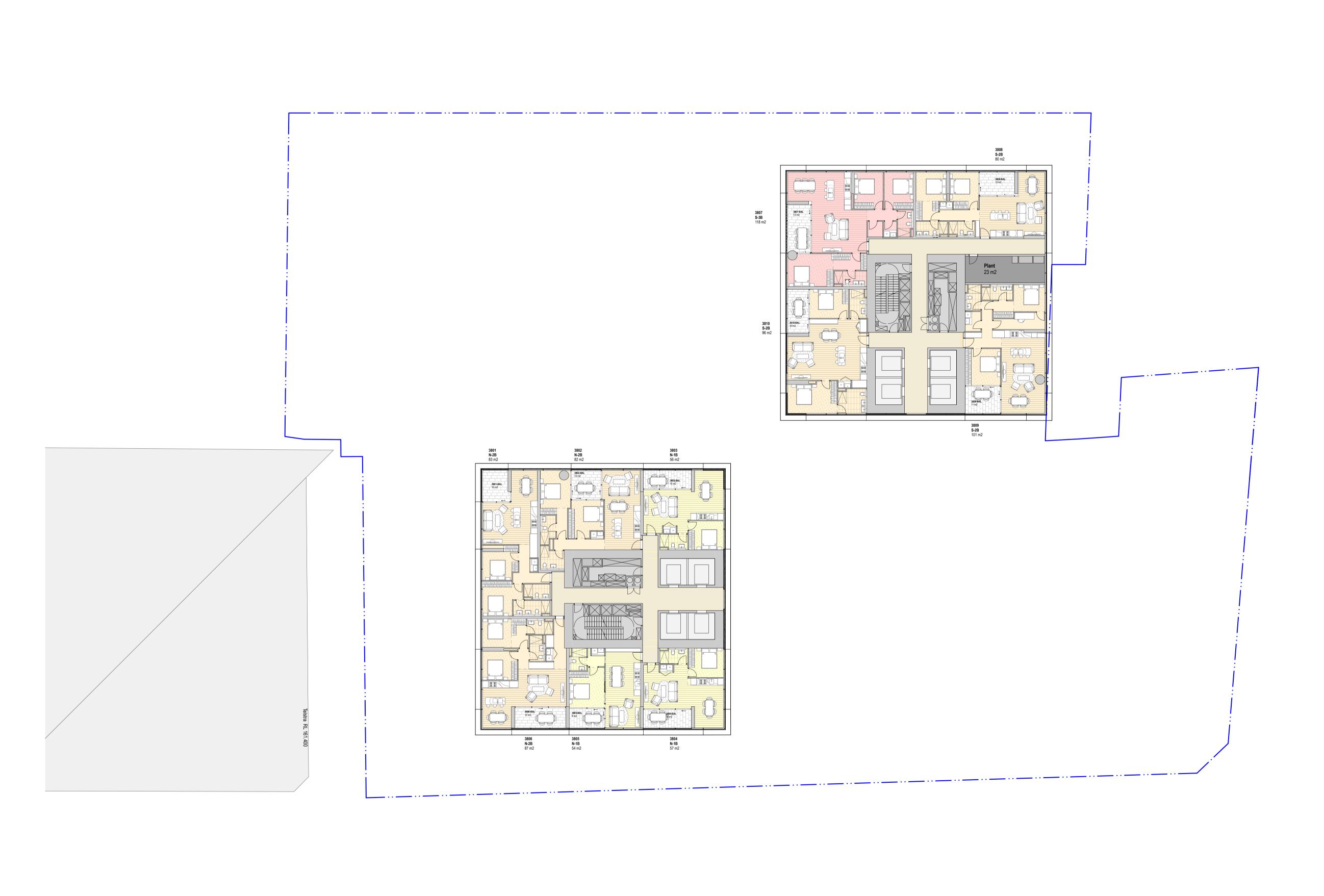
08	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

338 Pitt Street 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 37 - Residential

H338	3	2025	C
project	code	sheet no.	revisi
scale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	8/11/



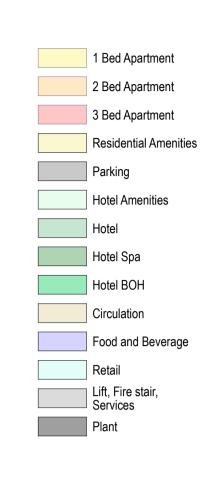


**GENERAL NOTES** ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

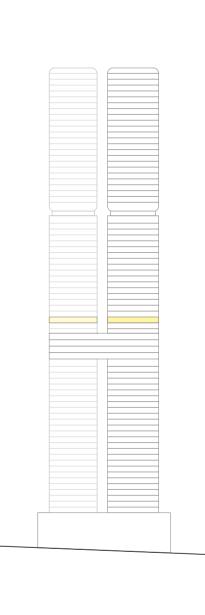
SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.

• ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'.

o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.



Boundary



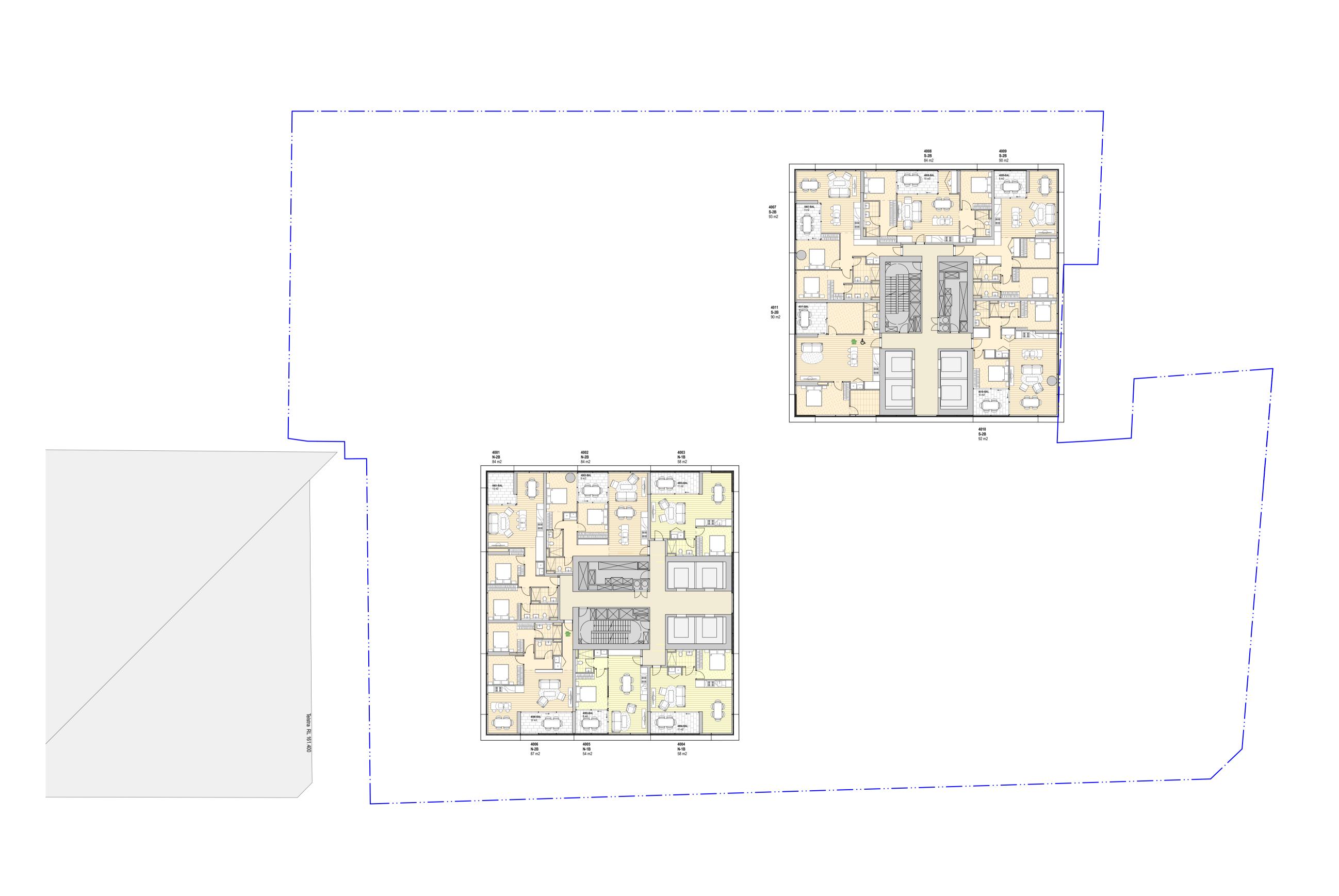
08	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

sydney melbourne uk Level 5,70 King Street  ${f t}$  +61 2 9251 7077  ${f w}$  fjmtstudio.com

**338 Pitt Street** 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 38 - Riser transfer

scale	1:100 @ A1	first issued	8/11/19
project	code	sheet no.	revision
H338	3	2026	80





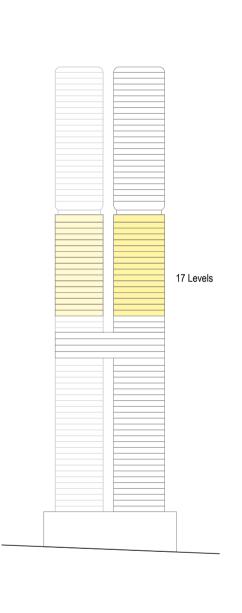
**GENERAL NOTES** ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.

 ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'. o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.



Boundary



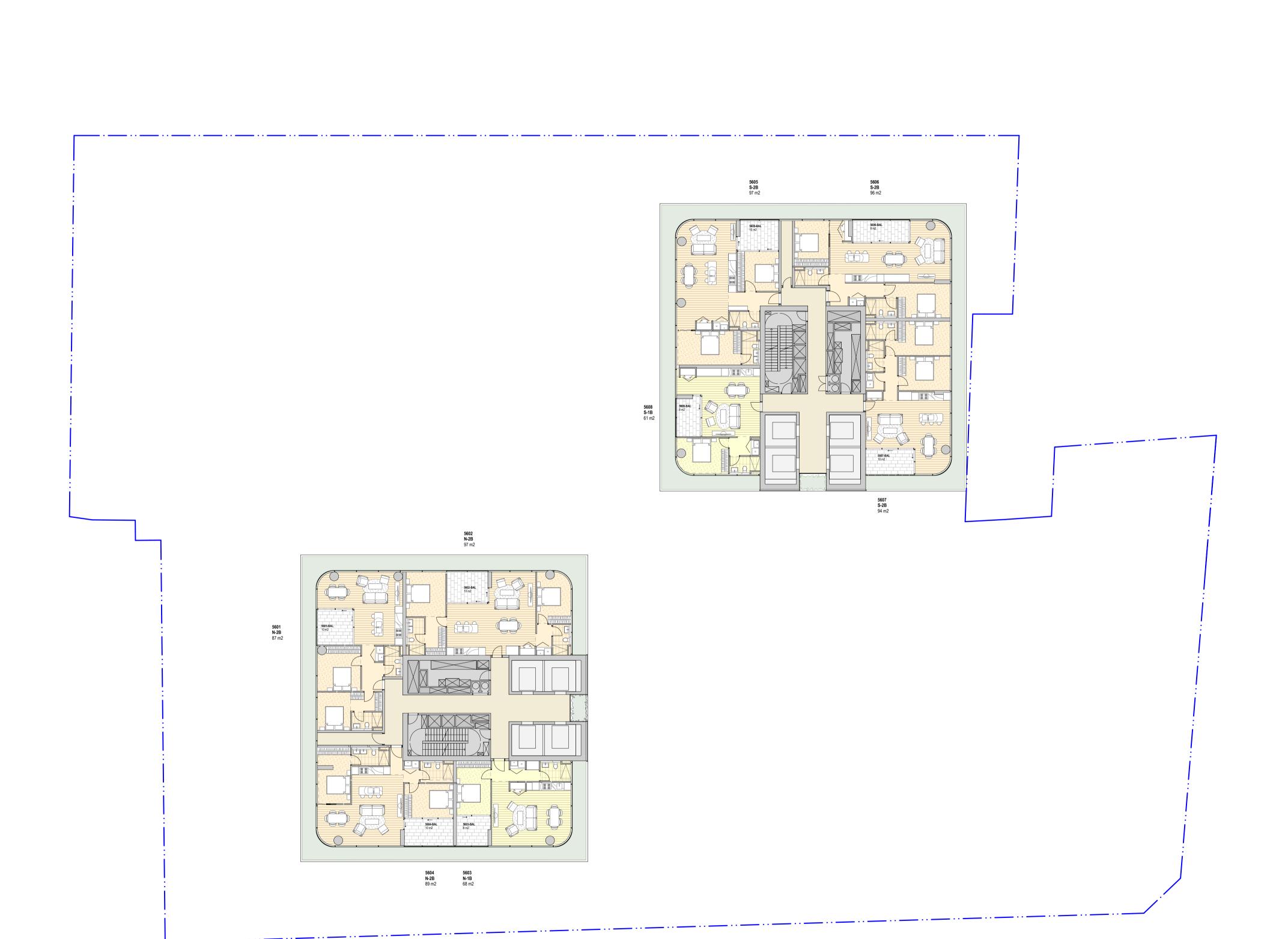
08	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

sydney melbourne uk Level 5,70 King Street  ${f t}$  +61 2 9251 7077  ${f w}$  fjmtstudio.com

**338 Pitt Street** 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 39-55 Typical Low Rise 2

H338	3	2027	C
project	code	sheet no.	revisi
scale	1:100 @ A1	first issued	8/11/

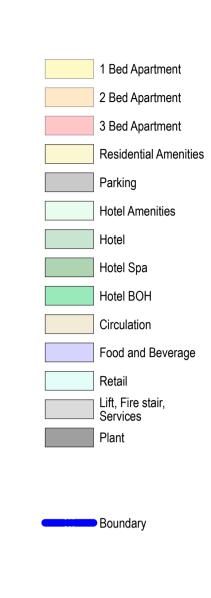


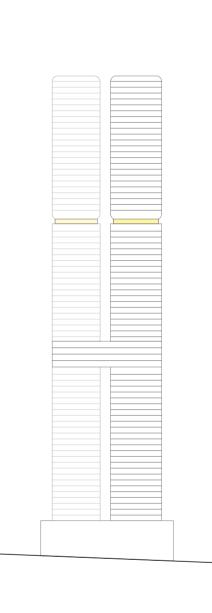


**GENERAL NOTES** ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.

 ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'. o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.





08	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

sydney melbourne uk Level 5,70 King Street  ${f t}$  +61 2 9251 7077  ${f w}$  fjmtstudio.com

338 Pitt Street 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Residential set back 56

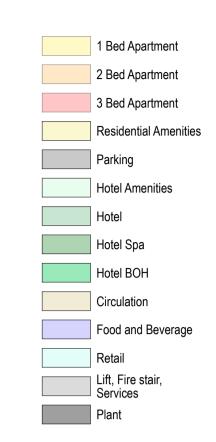
scale 1:200 @ A1 8/11/19 first issued H338 2028 80



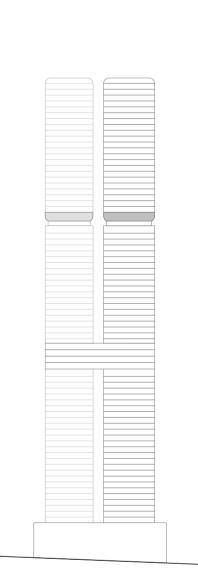
o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.

**GENERAL NOTES** ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK. ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'.



Boundary



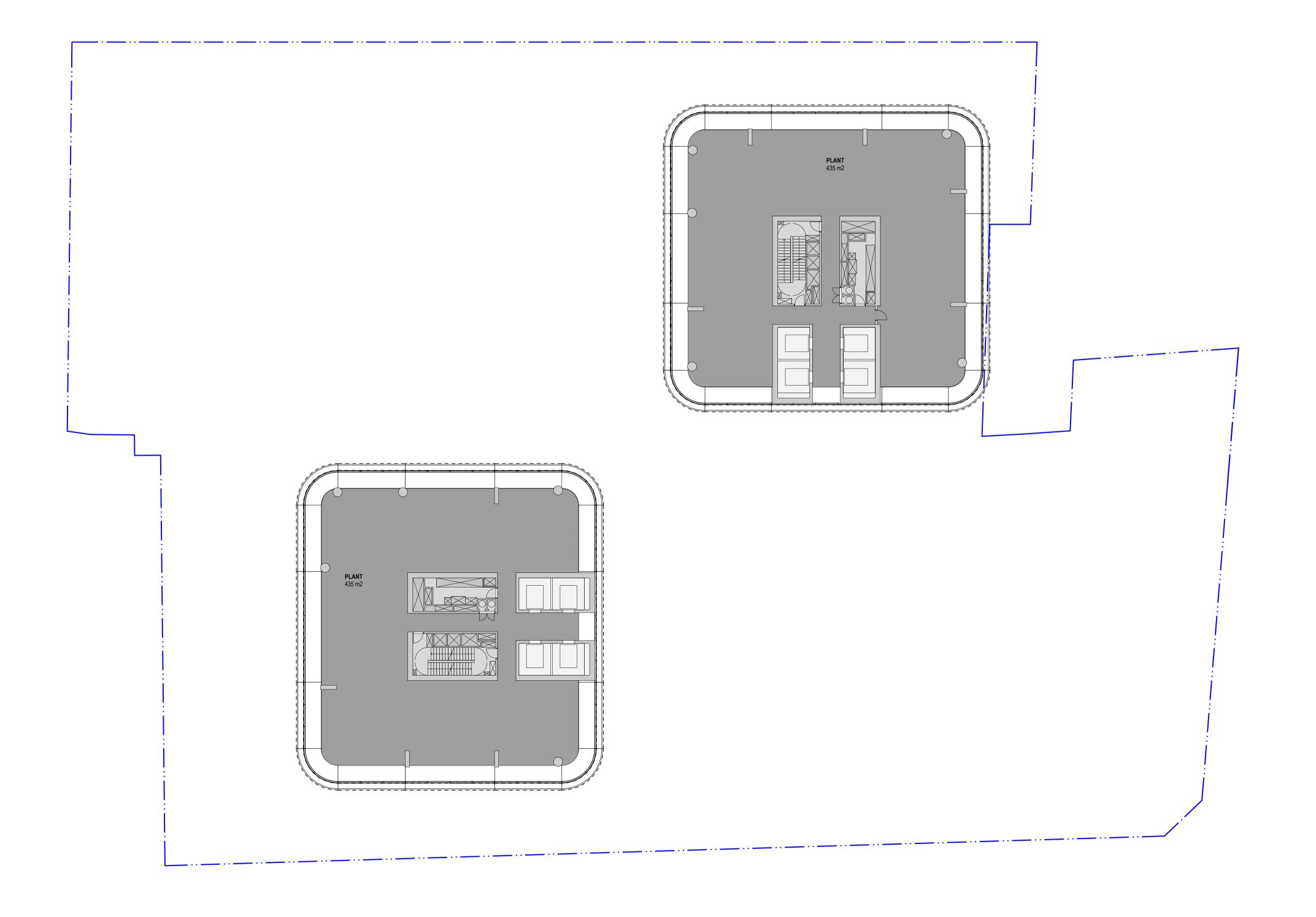
	08	12/3/20	For Approval	TS	
_	07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK	
_	06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK	
_	05	13/12/19	For information	KIK	
_	04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS	
_	03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN	
_	02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK	
	01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK	
	rev	date	name	by	chk

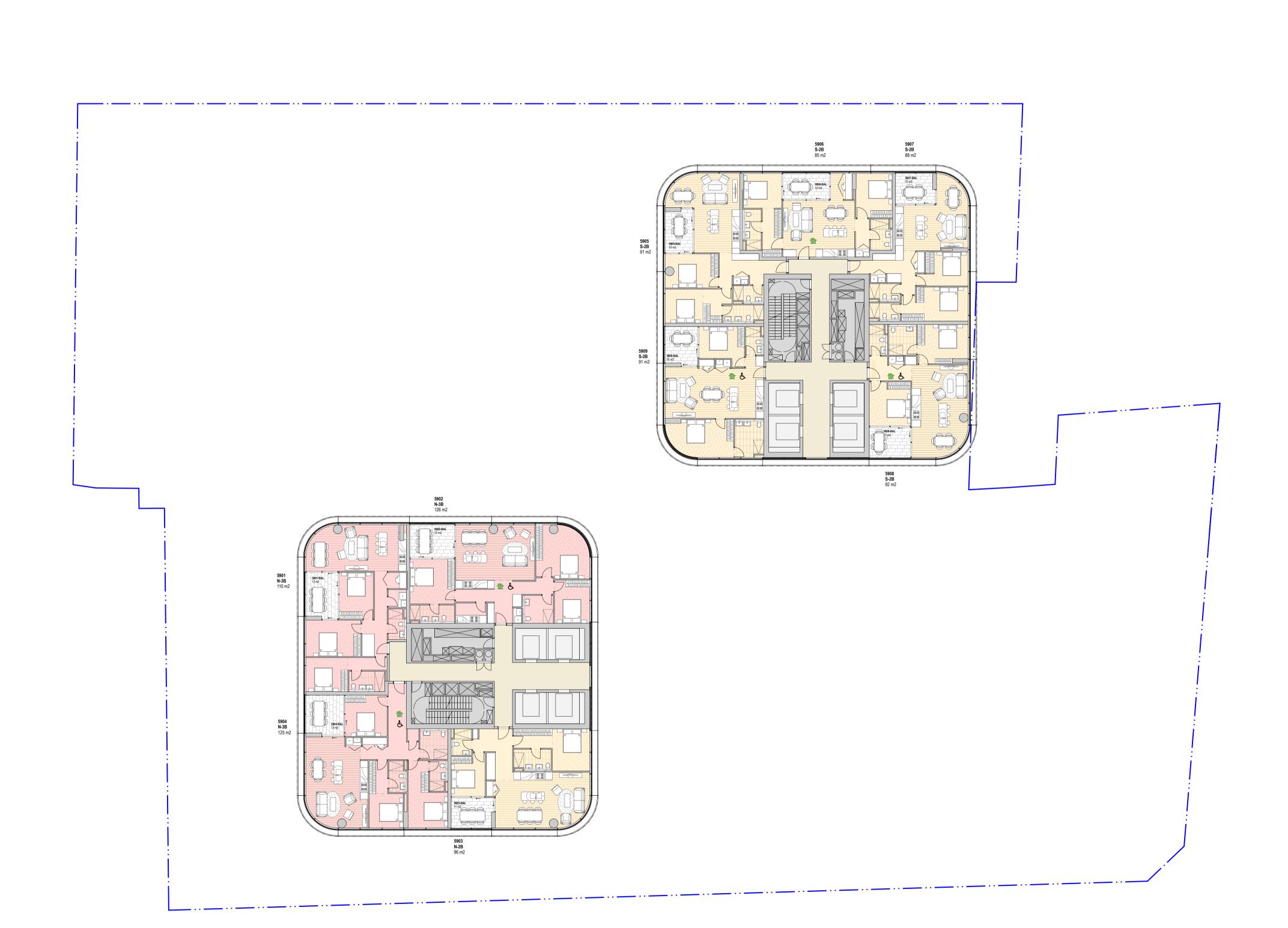
sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

338 Pitt Street 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 57 - Plant

H338	3	2029	80
project	code	sheet no.	revision
scale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	8/11/19





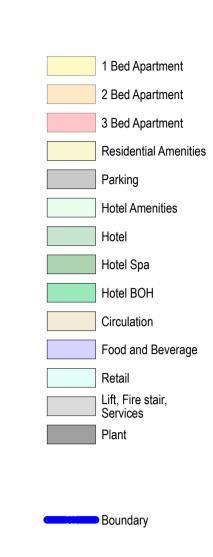


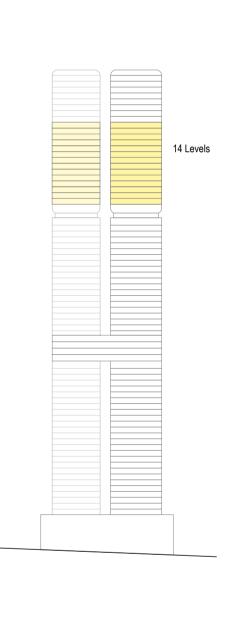
**GENERAL NOTES** ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.

ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'.

o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.





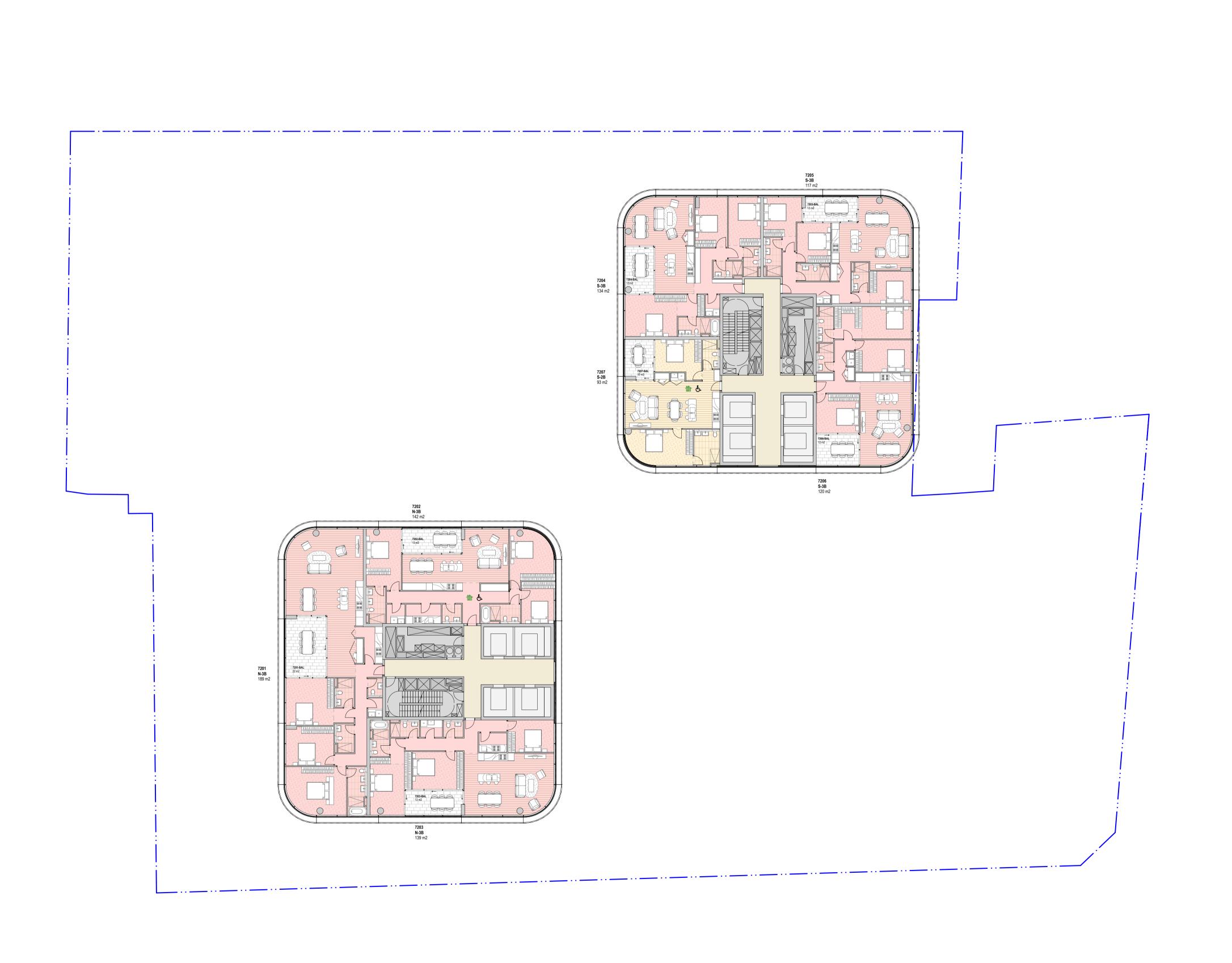
00	10 (0 (00	- A	TO	
80	12/3/20	For Approval	TS	
 07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK	
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK	
 05	13/12/19	For information	KIK	
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS	
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN	
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK	
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK	
rev	date	name	by	chk

sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

**338 Pitt Street** 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 58-71 Typical High Rise

H338	3	2030	0
project	code	sheet no.	revisi
scale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	8/11/

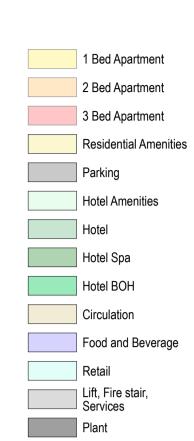




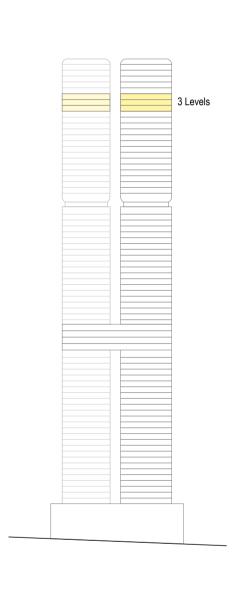
**GENERAL NOTES** ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.

• ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'. o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.



Boundary



. . . .

• → •

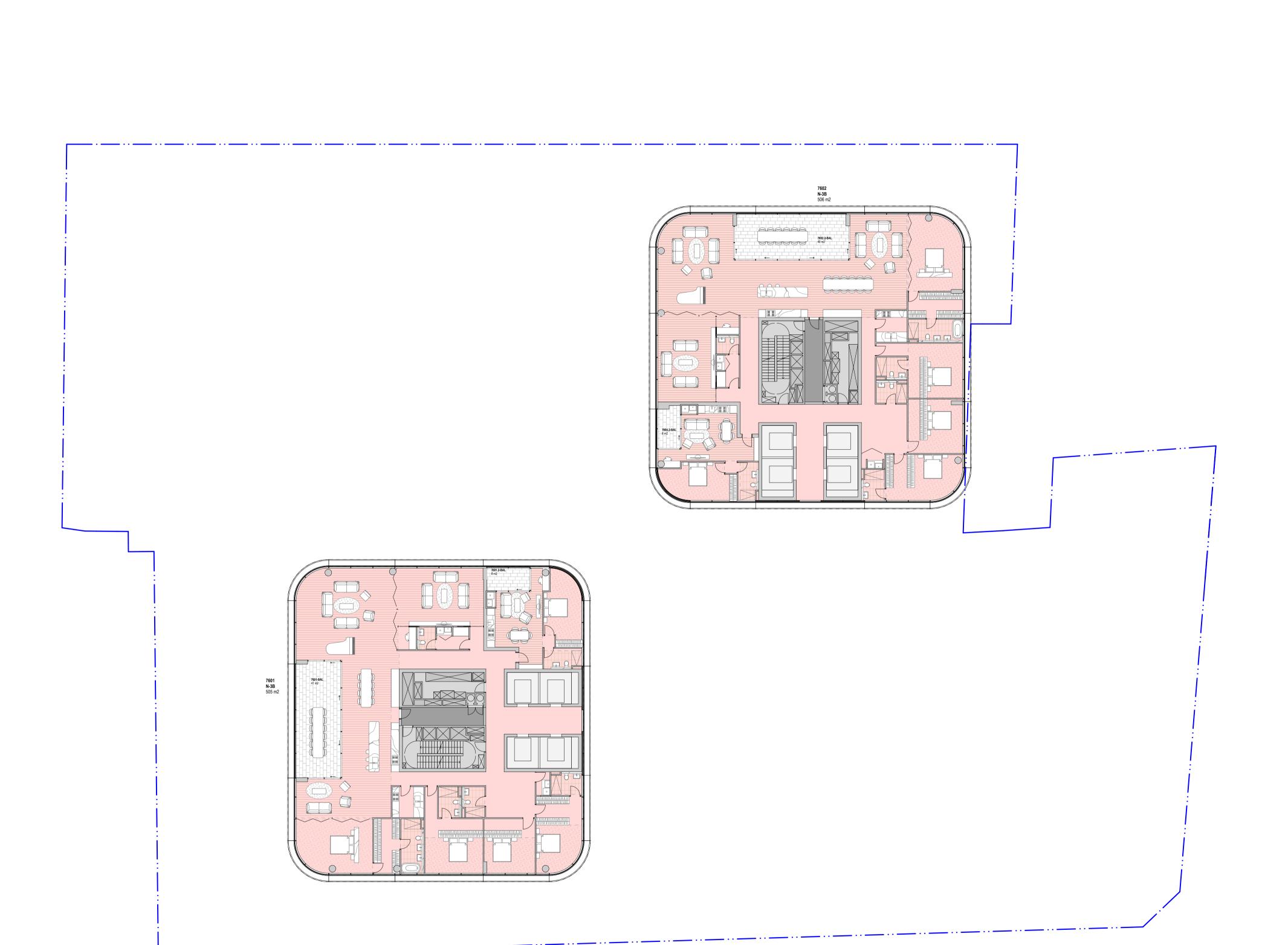
08	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chl

sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

338 Pitt Street 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 72-75 Typical Penthouse Levels

	project code		2031	C
			sheet no.	revisi
	scale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	8/11/





**GENERAL NOTES** 

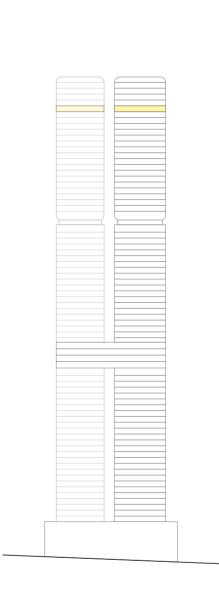
ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.

• ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'. o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.



Boundary



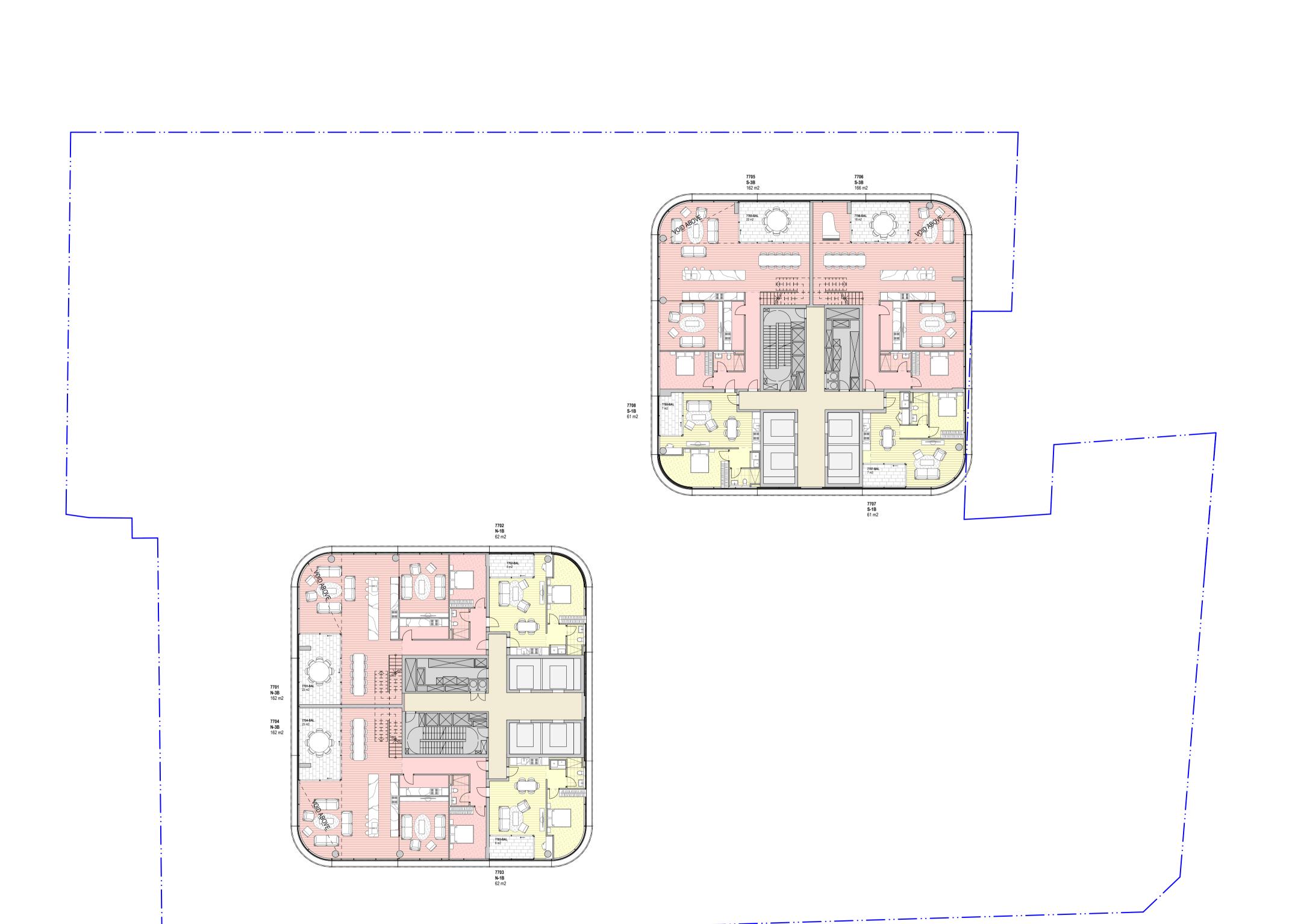
80	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chl

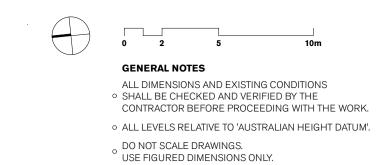
sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

**338 Pitt Street** 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

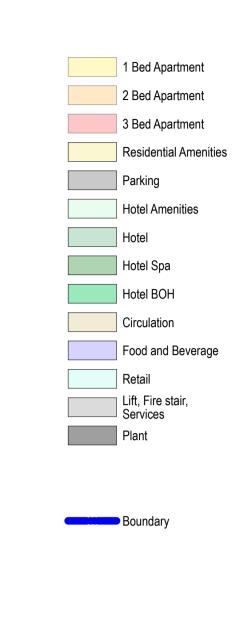
General Arrangement Plans Level 76 - Penthouse

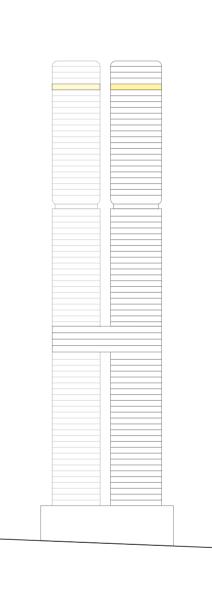
scale 1:200 @ A1		first issued	8/11/19
project	code	sheet no.	revision
H338		2032	08





lege





80	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chk

fjmt studio architecture interiors landscape urban community sydney melbourne uk
Level 5, 70 King Street t +61 2 9251 7077 w fjmtstudio.com

oject

**338 Pitt Street** 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans
Level 77 - Duplex Penthouse

scale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	8/11/19
project code		sheet no.	revision

2033

80



- +1 +1 +1 - +1 +1 +1

KH H H ¬ |



**GENERAL NOTES** 

ALL DIMENSIONS AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

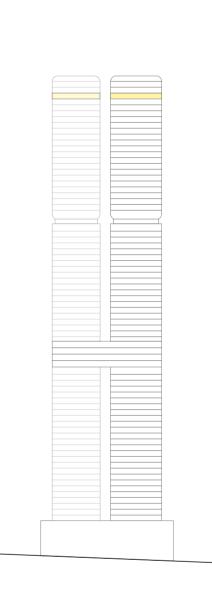
SHALL BE CHECKED AND VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.

ALL LEVELS RELATIVE TO 'AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM'.

o DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS.
USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY.



Boundary



80	12/3/20	For Approval	TS
07	24/1/20	For Approval	KIK
06	14/1/20	For Development Application	KIK
05	13/12/19	For information	KIK
04	6/12/19	For Coordination	TS
03	2/12/19	For Coordination	PN
02	22/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
01	8/11/19	For Coordination	KIK
rev	date	name	by chl

sydney melbourne uk Level 5, 70 King Street **t** +61 2 9251 7077 **w** fjmtstudio.com

**338 Pitt Street** 338 Pitt Street Sydney NSW 2000

General Arrangement Plans Level 78 - Duplex Penthouse

scale	1:200 @ A1	first issued	8/11/19
project	code	sheet no.	revision
H338	3	2034	08