

POD VOLUME 3:
ATTACHMENT E:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MANAGEMENT PLAN

PREPARED BY: URBIS PTY LTD



QUEEN'S
WHARF
BRISBANE

DATE OF ISSUE: 23.05.2017

REVISION: 9

Copyright 2017

© DBC 2017

This publication is subject to copyright. Except as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968, no part of it may in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise) be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted without prior written permission. Enquiries should be addressed to the publishers.

DESTINATION BRISBANE CONSORTIUM

www.destinationbrisbaneconsortium.com.au

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	1
1.1.	Queen’s Wharf Brisbane Heritage Significance	2
1.2.	Purpose.....	2
1.3.	Current Proposal.....	3
1.4.	Methodology	4
1.5.	Limitations.....	4
2.	Statutory Framework.....	6
2.1.	Queensland Heritage Act 1992.....	6
2.1.1.	Part 9 Discovery and Protection of Archaeological Artefacts	7
2.2.	Early Works Conditions of Approval	7
3.	Historical Context.....	9
3.1.	Penal Settlement.....	9
3.2.	Closure of the Penal Settlement	10
3.3.	Colonial Government	10
3.4.	Government Precinct	10
3.5.	South Bank	12
4.	Physical Context	29
4.1.	Queen’s Wharf Brisbane.....	29
4.2.	Buildings and Structures	29
4.2.1.	Heritage Buildings and Structures	29
4.2.2.	Non-Heritage Buildings	30
4.3.	Landscape Areas	30
4.4.	Roads, Laneways and Footpaths	31
4.5.	Foreshore and River	32
5.	Archaeological Context	34
5.1.	Previous Archaeological Work.....	34
5.1.1.	Executive Building 1980s.....	34
5.1.2.	Neville Bonner Building 1990s.....	35
5.1.3.	Treasury Casino and Queen’s Gardens	36
5.1.4.	Commissariat Store 1978 and 2011	36
5.1.5.	1 William Street 2012-2013	37
5.2.	Brisbane CBD Archaeological Plan	38
5.3.	Assessment of Previous Disturbance, Historical Archaeological Potential and Significance of Sub-Precincts	39
5.3.1.	Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Significance	39
5.4.	Summary.....	39
6.	Cultural Significance	79
6.1.	About Cultural Heritage Significance	79
6.2.	Significance Assessment.....	79
6.2.1.	Early Streets of Brisbane	79
6.2.2.	Commissariat Store and Miller Park	80
6.2.3.	Government Printing Office (Former)	80
6.2.4.	Harris Terrace	80
6.2.5.	The Mansions	80
6.2.6.	Queen’s Gardens.....	81
6.3.	Summary Statement of Archaeological	81

7.	Management Recommendations	82
7.1.	General	82
7.1.1.	Burra Charter	82
7.1.2.	Approvals	82
7.1.3.	Qualifications	82
7.1.4.	Reporting Discoveries.....	82
7.1.5.	Contractor Inductions.....	83
7.2.	Occupational Health and Safety	83
7.3.	Research Design	83
7.4.	Archaeological Investigation	83
7.4.1.	Geotechnical Results	84
7.4.2.	Maritime Archaeology	84
7.4.3.	Retention In-Situ	84
7.4.4.	Test Excavation	84
7.4.5.	Archaeological Monitoring	85
7.4.6.	Salvage Excavation	85
7.5.	Archaeological Excavation Methodology	85
7.6.	Prior to Excavation.....	85
7.7.	During Excavation.....	86
7.8.	Post Excavation	87
7.8.1.	Reporting	87
7.8.2.	Recovered Material – Cataloguing and Curation.....	87
7.8.3.	Heritage Interpretation	87
7.9.	Contingency Plans	87
7.9.1.	Discovery of Historic or Non-Indigenous Heritage.....	88
7.9.2.	Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage	88
7.9.3.	Human Remains	88
7.10.	Early Streets of Brisbane	88
7.10.1.	Crossovers.....	88
7.10.2.	Stone Kerbing	88
7.11.	Community Involvement	89
7.12.	Compliance, Review and Amendment of AMP.....	89
7.12.1.	Compliance	89
7.12.2.	Review and Amendment.....	89
8.	Implementation	90
8.1.	Implementation Strategies	90
8.2.	Research Design	97
9.	Abbreviations and Definitions	104
10.	References.....	107

Appendix A	Queensland Heritage Register Entry
Appendix B	CBD Archaeological Plan
Appendix C	QWB Archaeological Zoning Plan
Appendix D	Chance Finds Procedure
Appendix E	DATSIP Skeletal Remains Procedure

FIGURES:

Figure 1 – Queens Wharf Precinct Plan	1
Figure 2 – QWB PDA and PDA-Associated Development Areas and Sub-Precincts.....	5
Figure 3 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – 1829 Base Plan (Steele 1975)	13
Figure 4 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – 1839 Dixon Plan	14
Figure 5 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – 1858 Gregory Plan	15
Figure 6 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – 1863 Ham’s Plan	16
Figure 7 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – 1865 Surveyor General Overlay	17
Figure 8 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – 1874 Gregory Overlay	18
Figure 9 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – 1895 Mckellers Overlay	19
Figure 10 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – 1914 Department Of Public Lands Overlay.....	20
Figure 11 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – 1927 Brisbane And Suburbs Street Map.....	21
Figure 12 QWB Heritage Places – 1946 Historical Aerial Overlay	22
Figure 13 - QWB Heritage Places– 1958 Historical Aerial Overlay	23
Figure 14 - QWB Heritage Places - 1972 Historical Aerial Overlay	24
Figure 15 - QWB Heritage Places – 1981 Historical Aerial Overlay	25
Figure 16 - QWB Heritage Places – 1987 Historical Aerial Overlay	26
Figure 17 - QWB Heritage Places – 1991 Historical Aerial Overlay	27
Figure 18 – QWB Heritage Places Overlay – 1994 Historical Aerial Overlay	28
Figure 19 – Clearing Behind Harris Terrace and The Mansions In 1983	30
Figure 21 – Queen Street bus tunnel shortly after opening, 1989	31
Figure 22 – 1972 aerial showing land reclamation for the Riverside Expressway	32
Figure 23 – The Riverside Expressway under construction	32
Figure 24 – Construction of the Riverside Expressway 1972.....	32
Figure 25 – Extant remnants of earlier Victoria Bridges.....	32
Figure 26 - Locations of historic wharves and shoreline	33
Figure 27 - Locations of Archaeological Investigations	34
Figure 28 – Commandant’s Cottage excavation in Government Printing Office courtyards, 1980s	35
Figure 29 – Interpretation of the location of the Commandant’s Cottage and kitchen	35
Figure 30 - Location of archaeological test pits	36
Figure 31 - Heritage Interpretation at 1 William Street	37

TABLES:

Table 1 – Implementation Strategies for Individual Precincts	90
Table 2 – Recommended Research Questions	97
Table 3 – Abbreviations	104
Table 4 – Definitions	105

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbis has been engaged by Destination Brisbane Consortium (DBC) to prepare an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) for the historic heritage values of Queen’s Wharf Brisbane (QWB) Priority Development Area (PDA). The QWB PDA includes the Early Streets of Brisbane, a state-listed archaeological heritage place (Queensland Heritage Register [QHR] Place ID 645611, refer Appendix A).

The QWB PDA is recognised as the birthplace of Brisbane, with European settlement taking place in this location almost 200 years ago. Much evidence of that history still survives in the precinct; in the streets, the various buildings and places, in the archaeological record and the collective memory of generations of Queenslanders.

The QWB PDA was declared by Economic Development Queensland (EDQ) on 28 November 2014, to facilitate the planning and delivery of the QWB Integrated Resort Development (IRD) and establish the necessary policy environment to support the intended development outcome for the site.

The QWB PDA comprises land bounded by the Brisbane River to the south, west and north west, Queen Street to the north, George Street to the east and north east and Alice Street and the Riverside Expressway to the south east. The area of the QWB PDA is approximately 26.8ha (13.5ha over land; 13.3ha over the river, excluding the bridge and landing area). Further information on the proposed redevelopment is at Section 1.3.

The *Queen's Wharf Brisbane Act 2016* commenced on 27 May 2016 and on the same date amendments were made to the *Economic Development Act 2012* (ED Act) allowing the Minister of Economic Development Queensland (MEDQ) to declare certain development outside of a PDA to be PDA-associated development. Other specific legislative amendments were made in relation to assessment of the proposed South Bank Bridge including having the ED Act apply to the bridge on the South Bank side of the Brisbane River and not the *South Bank Corporation Act 1989*.

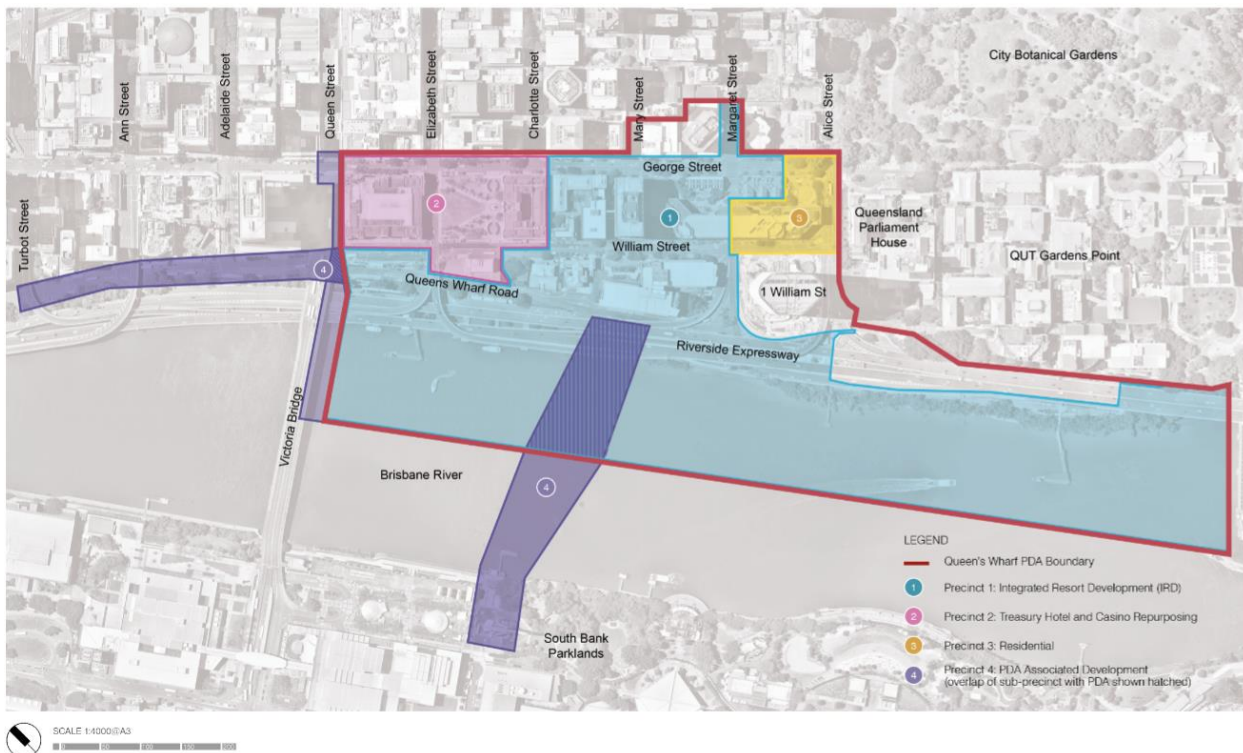


Figure 1 – Queens Wharf Precinct Plan

Source: Urbis 2017

1.1. QUEEN'S WHARF BRISBANE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The cultural heritage significance of QWB is a result of the major government presence in the area, which was first established at this location in the mid-1820s when the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement was formed on the north bank of the Brisbane River. The precinct contains a range of fine buildings which date from the early 19th Century to present day.

The QWB PDA contains a range of heritage listed buildings and areas of archaeological potential as indicated by the Brisbane CBD Archaeological Management Plan (refer Appendix B, and Section 4.1.6). The Plan assigns archaeological potential to all areas of the redevelopment site with the exception of Queen's Garden and the Riverside Expressway on-ramps at Alice and Elizabeth Streets.

The QWB PDA contains 13 Heritage Places and items that are entered in the QHR under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (QHA). These places are well known and appreciated, with a high level of community and public support for their retention and continued use. They are as follows:

- Early Streets of Brisbane (Place ID 645611);
- The former Treasury Building (Place ID 600143);
- The former Land Administration Building (Place ID 600123), including the First World War Honour Board (Place ID 600117);
- The former State Library (Place ID 600177);
- Queen's Gardens (Place ID 600112);
- The William Street and Queens Wharf Road retaining walls (Place ID 600135);
- The Commissariat Store, including the adjacent Miller Park (Place ID 600176);
- The former Victoria Bridge Abutment (northern) (Place ID 600303);
- The former Government Printing Office (Place ID 600114);
- The former Department of Primary Industries (DPI) Building (National Trust House) (Place ID 601093);
- Harris Terrace (Place ID 600121); and
- The Mansions (Place ID 600119).

QWB also contains areas of historical archaeological potential associated with the early European settlement of Brisbane. This is reflected in individual heritage listings for places such as the Commissariat Store and Miller Park, and also in the heritage listing for the Early Streets of Brisbane which incorporates sections of George, William, Elizabeth and Margaret Streets and Queen's Wharf Road within the redevelopment area.

1.2. PURPOSE

In Queensland, the protection of historical archaeological places and artefacts is legislated by the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*. An archaeological investigation is formally defined in the QHA as *'...a physical investigation of the place carried out by an appropriately qualified person for the purpose of investigating, recording or conserving archaeological artefacts on the place'*. An archaeological investigation is required when an activity may interfere with:

- An archaeological artefact or place that is an important source of information about Queensland's history, regardless of whether the area is entered in the QHR; or
- An 'historic shipwreck'

An AMP, as defined by Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP 2013a), provides

"a clear framework for developers, owners, site managers and archaeologists to effectively assess and manage archaeological finds by considering the balance between archaeology and possible development constraints...The plan should also contain robust policies and procedures to help provide effective direction and include a response to unanticipated circumstances and discoveries."

The proposed QWB redevelopment is anticipated to impact on the archaeology of the precinct primarily as a result of sub-surface excavation activities associated with the construction of new buildings (refer Section 1.5 below). These works are anticipated to have a varying degree of impact across the precinct (refer Chapter 5), and this AMP provides guidance for managing the historical archaeological aspects of QWB.

This AMP provides:

- Overview of the legislative requirements for management of historical archaeological remains in the QWB redevelopment area (Chapter 2);
- An overview history of the area, with particular reference to land use and ground disturbance (Chapter 3);
- Assessment of the physical context including previous disturbance (Chapter 4);
- Summary of previous archaeological investigations, where these have been carried out and identification of the location of potential archaeological sites (Chapter 5);
- An indication of the significance of potential archaeological sites (Chapter 6);
- Recommendations for archaeological excavation and the management of archaeological finds during and after the redevelopment in accordance with the QHA, Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter principles and other best practice guidelines (Chapters 7 and 8);
- Chance Finds Procedures to manage unanticipated finds (Appendices E and G of this report).

It is noted that this AMP assesses historical archaeology only. A separate assessment of the potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage values to be present is discussed in the Due Diligence Assessment (refer to PoD Volume 3 Attachment E) and addressed in a Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) currently being prepared.

1.3. CURRENT PROPOSAL

The development is planned to include:

- Demolition of existing non-heritage buildings including:
 - Neville Bonner Building;
 - Executive Building;
 - Executive Annex;
 - Department of Public Works Building;
- Retention and /or adaptive re-use of all State-listed heritage places;
- Redevelopment of the foreshore areas at North Quay and portions below the Riverside Expressway;
- Establishment of a lightweight walkway along the riverfront from the Goodwill Bridge (approximately) to the general location of Alice Street; and
- Construction of a pedestrian bridge from the North Bank to South Bank; and
- Construction of residential, commercial, hotel and other buildings.

The PDA has been divided into a number of sub-precincts (see Figure 2 at end of this Chapter). This AMP also incorporates the QWB PDA Associated Development. This covers certain works that can be approved under MEDQ's planning powers, and includes:

- Sub-Precinct 4a – Proposed Bridge;
- Sub-Precinct 4b – Queen Street Interface; and
- Sub-Precinct 4c – Turbot Street Sewer Upgrade.

Sub-Precinct 4A (Bridge) provides primarily for the bridge connecting the QWB IRD to South Bank Parklands and the entertainment precinct across the river. This sub-precinct will include the landing in South Bank, and any associated works to integrate the bridge and landing into the parklands.

The bridge will be crucial in providing a new river crossing across our iconic river, providing a new way for visitors and residents of Brisbane to cross the river. The location of the bridge will allow for new views and vistas of the city, also serving as a function connection for commuters and linking the transport networks of the CBD and South Bank.

Active uses within this sub-precinct are limited to food and beverage outlets, temporary events, and pop-up style commercial activities.

This sub-precinct does not directly involve any heritage listed components within the QWBIRD. The built form components will primarily be elevated above ground level, connecting into the IRD built form significantly above ground level. The ground plane beneath this precinct is captured in Sub-Precinct 1 E (The Landing).

Proposals for sub-precinct 4B include alterations to the public realm and sub-precinct 4C involves the upgrade of services is proposed for the project, specifically the sewer line along Turbot Street.

The PoD should be referred to for more detailed information.

1.4. METHODOLOGY

This AMP has been prepared in accordance with the guideline, Archaeological Investigations, (Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP) 2013a), the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (2013) and the Institute for Archaeologists best practice principles referred to in the DEHP guideline. Assessment of the research significance has been guided by Bickford and Sullivan (1984).

Consultation has been undertaken with the Queensland Heritage Council, DEHP, National Trust of Queensland (NTQ) in addition to structural and geotechnical engineers involved in the project.

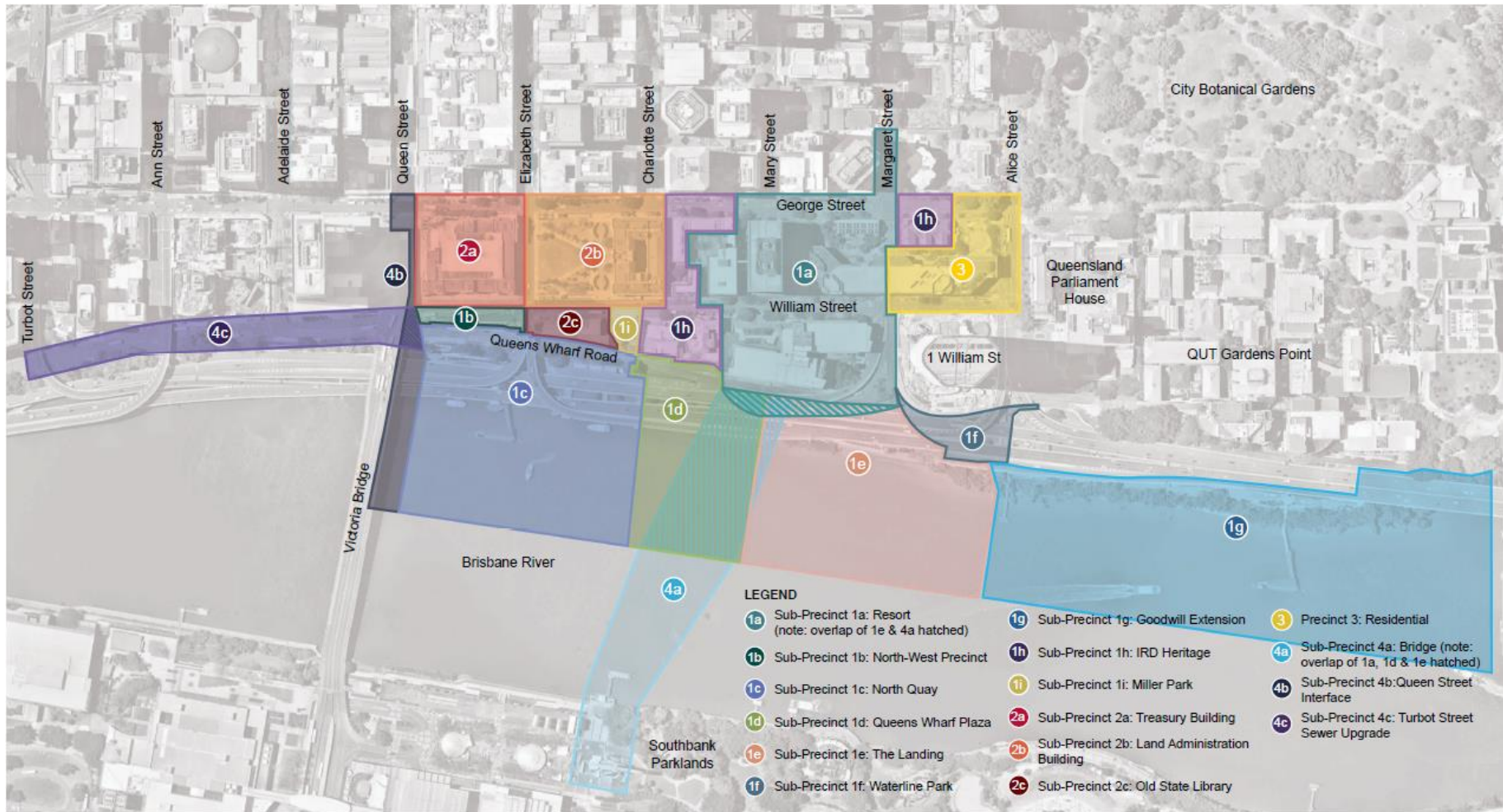
Extensive archival research was undertaken to assess the historical development of the study area and identify the potential locations of historical features. This included historical survey plans, building plans, services plans, and historical aerial photographs. Background review of previously prepared cultural heritage reports including excavation reports was also undertaken to help inform an understanding of the archaeological context of the study area.

A physical inspection of the study area was undertaken over a number of stages to assist with the assessment of past disturbance, and included inspection of the foreshore at low tide, and sub-floor areas of buildings where this was available.

A GIS database was created which combined the results of the background review, research and physical inspection, thereby allowing for overlays highlighting the locations of former structures and other elements and informing the archaeological potential of specific areas within the precinct.

1.5. LIMITATIONS

No test pitting or invasive sampling has been undertaken as part of this work.



**DESTINATION
BRISBANE
CONSORTIUM**

CLIENT NAME:
DESTINATION BRISBANE
CONSORTIUM

PROJECT NAME:
QUEENS WHARF BRISBANE

DRAWING NAME:
POD SUB-PRECINCT PLAN

SCALE:
NOT TO SCALE
DRAWN BY: URBIS (KT)

DATE: 06/02/2017

REVISION: L

© DESTINATION BRISBANE CONSORTIUM

Figure 2 – QWB PDA and PDA-Associated Development Areas and Sub-Precincts

Source: DBC 2016

2. STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

As QWB is located in a PDA, the governing legislation is the ED Act and the MEDQ is the assessing authority for all development applications. The MEDQ has the power under the ED Act to nominate an assessing authority for a PDA development condition, therefore, the MEDQ may give weight to the QHA, and it is possible that DEHP will play a role in the archaeological assessment of QWB.

This AMP forms part of the PoD for QWB which comprises an application to EDQ to for the redevelopment of the area. The AMP is located at Volume 3, Attachment E of the PoD which also includes Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) for all of the Queensland Heritage Register places within the precinct. These CMPs defer to the AMP for advice on future archaeological investigation.

The Heritage Interpretation Strategy also sits within the PoD at Volume 3, Attachment W, and includes a number of recommendations for the display of artefacts and discoveries as part of archaeological investigations in the precinct.

2.1. QUEENSLAND HERITAGE ACT 1992

The QHA contains provisions to protect archaeological places through their entry in the QHR. Part 4 of the QHA covers the registration of places in the QHR. In accordance with this legislation a place may be entered in the register as a State heritage place if it satisfies one or more of the following eight criteria of cultural heritage significance:

- (a) *The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history;*
- (b) *The place demonstrates rare, uncommon, or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage;*
- (c) *The place has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history;*
- (d) *The place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places;*
- (e) *The place is important because of its aesthetic significance;*
- (f) *The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;*
- (g) *The place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; and*
- (h) *The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history.*

Seven of the 12 places within the QWB Precinct meet Criterion C for their archaeological potential:

- Commissariat Store and Miller Park;
- Former Government Printing Office;
- Harris Terrace;
- The Mansions;
- Queen's Gardens;
- Early Streets of Brisbane; and
- Former Victoria Bridge Abutment (Northern).

However, places that do not meet Criterion C may also have archaeological potential, and also need to be considered. Where excavations are proposed within the curtilage of a QHR place, a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS) may be required as part of the development assessment process under the ED Act.

2.1.1. Part 9 Discovery and Protection of Archaeological Artefacts

Where a site is not formally listed for its potential archaeological values, no further action is necessary to comply with the legislation. However if archaeological remains are uncovered during a redevelopment, the archaeological provisions of the QHA may apply.

Archaeological artefacts include any relic or remains that relate to past human behaviour. They can be found above, on, or below the land surface, or in State waters. Archaeological artefacts are valuable because they provide evidence about Queensland's history, often complementing and supplementing written historical records.

Under the QHA:

- *A person who discovers a thing the person knows or ought reasonably to know is an archaeological artefact or underwater cultural heritage artefact that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history must give the chief executive a notice (in the prescribed form) of the discovery of that thing; and*
- *where such a notice has been given, a person must not, without the chief executive's written consent or unless the person has a reasonable excuse, interfere with the archaeological artefact until at least 20 business days after the giving of the notice.*

Failure to notify the discovery of an archaeological artefact or underwater cultural heritage artefact or to interfere with the archaeological artefact without written consent or a reasonable excuse are offences for which a penalty may be imposed.

Part 9 of the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* provides broad blanket protection for underwater cultural heritage artefacts; these are defined as:

- (a) an historic aircraft wreck; or
- (b) an historic shipwreck; or
- (c) an historic underwater article.

These protections exist outside the Queensland Heritage Register and still apply within the PDA. All underwater cultural heritage artefacts are protected as of the 75th anniversary of their loss and they cannot be disturbed without the written approval of the chief executive.

2.2. EARLY WORKS CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

In December 2016, approval for Demolition and Early Works for QWB was issued which included works associated with demolition and service diversions. The following conditions (23) were made in relation to archaeological management during services installation:

- (i) Where excavation or disturbance of the existing ground surface is proposed, the following must be undertaken:
 - i) prior to the commencement of excavation works (i.e. excavation pits and boreholes) the proposed works must be accurately plotted on a current cadastral plan and submitted to EDQ Development Assessment, DILGP;
 - ii) all staff working on the site must undertake a heritage induction which includes advice on anticipated archaeological finds;
 - iii) a senior archaeologist must be directly on-site at all times during any excavation works to ensure that excavations are cleaned and inspected every 10cm (minimum), excluding boreholes;
 - iv) a senior archaeologist must inspect the core samples from all boreholes at the completion of boreholing;
 - v) should archaeological deposits be encountered that are known or suspected to pre-date 1880's (based on stratigraphy, artefact type and/or datable evidence), work in that area must cease immediately and the excavation sealed with clean following preliminary recordings and the discovery reported to EDQ Development Assessment, DILGP;

- vi) extracted sediment that contains or is reasonably suspected of containing significant artefactual material should be set aside in a systematic manner for subsequent sieving and recovery of small artefactual material; and
- vii) the stratigraphic profile any pits/boreholes should be recorded and findings included in an excavation report to be provided to EDQ Development Assessment, DILGP within 20 business days of completion of works.

3. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section provides a brief historical overview of the precinct. A more detailed history of individual buildings and places can be found in the Conservation Management Plans for each place (refer to PoD Volume 3: Attachment D).

Prior to European settlement at Moreton Bay there was a well-established Indigenous presence in Brisbane, with the Turrbal group inhabiting the area along the Brisbane River from the source to the mouth, and the Jagera in the area south of the Brisbane River.

The Turrbal were a large language group that was broken into a number of different sub groups, each characterised by a defined area and dialect. The Brisbane River, known to the Turrbal as Waar-rar, and its creeks and tributaries provided a bountiful and lush environment, with the site of the future Brisbane settlement containing thick scrub. According to the accounts of Thomas Petrie, who grew up amongst the Turrbal in the 1830s, the area encompassed by the Botanical Gardens back to Creek Street was known as Meeannahjin (Mi-an-Jin), the place of the blue water lilies.

The history of the development of the government precinct in Brisbane has its origins in the convict settlement of Moreton Bay, established on the north bank of the Brisbane River in 1825.

3.1. PENAL SETTLEMENT

The penal settlement of Moreton Bay was established in the 1820s as a place of secondary punishment in New South Wales, in response to the growth of Sydney Town as a wool growing free settlement, and to continually rising crime rates in Britain. The Commandant of the penal settlement, Lt. Henry Miller, chose to settle on the north bank of the Brisbane River, an area which would be free from flooding. As the settlement developed, a number of buildings were erected on this north bank along the ridge line, roughly parallel to the river. Under the command of Patrick Logan (1826-1830), Moreton Bay showed visible signs of growth, with the number of convicts increasing from 77 to 975, peaking at 1,020 in 1831.

Logan supervised the construction of a hospital, a gaol for female convicts, the commissariat stores and the windmill. The largest building in the colony, the prisoners' barracks, was erected in 1827 on a spur running at right angles to the river. The military, which had been housed in temporary slab barracks, were from 1832 accommodated in permanent brick barracks on what is now the site of the Treasury Building. The buildings of command and administration had prominent positions on the rise overlooking the river, while the prisoners were housed in a lower position on the spur.

The placing of the particular buildings was due more to the exigencies of a penal settlement, than to any foresight on Logan's part of a future town. The principles of segregation and control were uppermost in the layout of the settlement, with buildings segregated according to the caste of their occupants. The buildings in the settlement were not positioned according to any notions of planning or long term development. When the town was first surveyed in the 1840s in preparation for free settlement, streets were drawn from the prisoners' barracks as the main alignment, and cut across the existing paths.

The line of the prisoners' barracks delineated Queen Street; the administrative buildings alongside the river bank marked out William Street. Other streets were laid out parallel to these.

The surveying of new towns followed a pattern of planning regulations established by Governor Ralph Darling in 1829. The rectangular grid was assumed as the standard pattern of surveying, to ensure uniformity between towns. A grid pattern was the most convenient arrangement for the survey and sale of land. It was ideally to have a cardinal orientation, although where the settlement was alongside a river the main street was to be laid out parallel to this. The street pattern as laid out in Brisbane had topographic dictates, was due to contemporary convention, and was largely in response to the existing penal settlement buildings.

Further regulations of Darling's involved the reserving of land for government use, for post office, court house, and other purposes. In areas of potential importance large sections would be set aside and designated as public squares, to be fronted by the important public buildings. The origins of Brisbane as a penal settlement precluded the following of Darling's regulations in fine detail: the whole settlement was a government reserve. Notwithstanding the historical precedent, when the surveyor Henry Wade prepared plans for Brisbane in 1844, two public squares were indeed laid out - one in the vicinity of the present Parliament House, the other in the vicinity of what is now Roma Street Station. Neither of these squares was constructed.

3.2. CLOSURE OF THE PENAL SETTLEMENT

The penal settlement of Moreton Bay was officially declared closed in 1842. The British Government decided to retain the convict period buildings necessary for military purposes, and turn the rest over to the colonial government. Therefore the Military Barracks remained the property of the British Crown and continued to be used in this function. This remained until the 1860s when the military moved out of the central city region and into Victoria Barracks in Petrie Terrace.

In 1846 Brisbane was declared a Port of entry, which required the necessary facilities for the collection of customs. The Commissariat Store operated as the temporary customs collection facility. A site at Petrie Bight was considered more suitable, although it was isolated from the major houses of business. The Custom House was built on this latter site by 1850. The topography and the river influenced the siting of this important public building away from the earliest administrative buildings in the William Street area.

The siting of the Customs House in Brisbane was an important step in the consolidation of Brisbane as the major town of the Moreton Bay settlement. This role as a potential capital was enhanced further, when in 1851, it was suggested that a portion of the former Government Garden (the Botanic Gardens) should be reserved from the land sales occurring at the time, as a prospective site for a government house. A Government Domain was being planned for the colony of Queensland, distinct from the line of buildings in William Street. This site was reserved for the vice-regal residence in 1856, following public presentations to the New South Wales government. Government House was built here between 1860 and 1862, to a design of the first Colonial Architect, Charles Tiffin. This was the first public building erected by the colony of Queensland, for by this time Queensland had been separated from New South Wales. In 1859 Brisbane had achieved municipal government as well.

3.3. COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

In 1859 a separate colony of Queensland was proclaimed. Brisbane was declared the capital, and a series of official buildings and spaces were required for this purpose. Government House and Parliament House were constructed in the 1860s at the end of George Street. An immigration barracks was built in the 1860s in William Street, a printing office and a Museum (later Library) in the 1870s in William Street, the Treasury Building in the 1880s in Queen Street, the Land Administration Building and Queen's Gardens in George and William Streets in the early 1900s. In 1959 the state of Queensland celebrated its centenary. The major government building project was the extension of the State Library Building in George Street. The additions included an exhibition hall on the western side and reading rooms along the elevation fronting the river.

The early to mid-1860s produced a building boom in the new colony. Residences, shops, and public buildings were erected, houses came to be built of brick and stone, and the wealthier started to move out of the city and settle in the nearby suburbs. Accordingly, the new governments required buildings necessary to their function and prestige. Initially both the colonial government and the municipal council had to endure the ignominy and cramped conditions of meeting in the former prisoners' barracks. In the early 1860s the barracks housed the Legislative Chambers, the Judge's Chambers, the Sheriff's Chambers, the Supreme Court House, and the Crown Solicitor's Office, among others, as well as the Municipal Council. The Council constructed its Town Hall in Queen Street, south of the Prisoners' Barracks, by 1866. The colonial government built a Printing Office and Immigration depot in William Street, and a Land and Survey Office in George Street, next to the hospital, in the early 1860s.

The Military Barracks on the corner of Queen and William Streets became vacant when new barracks were built in Petrie Terrace in 1864. The deed of grant for the site was turned over to the Queensland colonial government in exchange for the site at Petrie Terrace. Offices of the government moved into the buildings on 'Barrack Square', particularly the Registrar General and the Treasury, in what was to be a temporary move. The Queensland Daily Guardian reported in 1864 that the Colonial Architect had been given instructions to prepare plans and specifications for public buildings on the barrack square. However the proposal to erect public offices was connected with the construction of Parliament House.

3.4. GOVERNMENT PRECINCT

Into the 1950s and 1960s numerous complaints were made about accommodation shortages in various government departments. In planning to meet future governmental needs with respect to public office accommodation in the metropolitan area, the government set about purchasing property in Charlotte, Mary, and Margaret Streets, and along George and William Streets from the Treasury Building to Parliament House. This land had had a variety of uses over time: commercial, industrial, and residential. The need for

accommodation was so urgent that offices were located in these various commercial buildings, pending the design of a major complex of public offices on this consolidated site. A number of schemes were promulgated for this development. The common factor to them was the conscious effort in creating a precinct of government buildings along George and William Streets, between the Treasury and Parliament House.

Ideas to create an official government area centred on William Street had in fact been around for quite some time. The architect A.E. Brooks, sub-editor of the architectural journal *The Salon*, wrote in the journal in 1913 of the increasing public interest in town planning. He discussed a proposal which involved making William Street the official centre of the city. The scheme involved a 'Proclamation Place' opposite the Treasury across William Street, the creation of a mall along this street, and a 'circus' development at the end of the street at Parliament House. The Executive Building was the key to the whole centre. Buildings of a similar design were to be constructed across William Street and beyond Margaret Street. The existing Library was to be demolished and replaced, and a Museum and Art Gallery was to be erected between the Treasury and the Executive Buildings, on Queens Park. The present open space, Brooks observed, has always seemed an ill-designed and extravagant plan. It was unnecessary, and the facade of the Treasury Building overlooking it is the least ornamental of all, and was designed for an inferior street. Brooks proffered the idea as a scheme for the future. He thought it could be a gradual process, as more public buildings would be required as time passed, and these should only be built as needed.

A number of schemes were discussed in the 1930s. The Public Works Department prepared plans in 1933 for major public offices between William Street and the river, to the designs of architect R C Nowland, an employee of the department.²⁹ It would appear that the site was in the vicinity of the Department of Primary Industries buildings. This land had been progressively acquired by the government since the 1900s. In 1935 *The Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland* commented on a proposal to erect the Supreme Court, the Art Gallery and police offices in William Street.³⁰ Nothing was to come of either of these schemes.

A scheme was proposed in 1959 which was to create a landscaped mall between Parliament House and the site of the Government Printing Office. Areas of land on the west side of Margaret Street, between George and Edward Streets were earmarked as sites for the future expansion of State and Commonwealth offices. Further development was to provide office accommodation on the two corner sites bounded by George, Mary, and Charlotte Streets. The land opposite the Botanic Gardens in Alice Street was also considered. The proposal was to construct cul-de-sacs, accommodating a hotel site, areas for consular activities and learned societies, and residential uses. Albert Street was to be widened, and a future bridge provided for.

The government was to wait some years before it implemented a scheme along the lines as proposed by these various architects. The formal development of a government precinct was adopted by State Cabinet in 1965. A press statement by the Premier, Frank Nicklin, in this year announced the grand proposal of the Department of Works in the creation of the 'Brisbane Government Precinct'. This was similar to the 1959 proposal as it was ultimately to present a mall development extending from the Treasury to Parliament House. The buildings would be set in a park environment, similar to the recently created Queens Park and would combine with the very [me existing Treasury and Executive Buildings in George Street to create an overall Government precinct worthy of the city of Brisbane.

Redevelopment of the Supreme Court was also included in this scheme. It was believed that the existing Supreme Court had little historical value, and plans were drawn up for three inter-related new buildings comprising the courts. A fire in the existing courts buildings in 1968 destroyed large sections of these and temporarily retarded the project. Notwithstanding this interruption, in 1970 the first stage of the complex was completed.

Evidently, the government had a firmly established intention to implement an overall development scheme for the area, but none of the early proposals were carried out. Several individual buildings were erected while the government continued in its quest for the ideal solution.

The first of the individual buildings, the Executive Building, was to be 15 storeys high with a three floor basement. The building was erected in the late 1960s and opened in 1971. The Premier's Department, the Treasury, the Cabinet Secretariat and others left the former Executive Building and moved into the new one, which established new standards of accommodation. With the removal of this function, its name changed to the Land Administration Building.

Further comprehensive development schemes were prepared during the 1970s. Urban Design and Planning Associates prepared a study in 1973 to establish the needs of the State Government. This report, *The State Government Precinct Planning Proposal*, proposed a four stage development scheme. A further report was prepared by Lund Hutton Newell Paulsen Pty Ltd of Brisbane, in conjunction with Skidmore Owings and Merrill, the latter a Chicago based firm, in 1974. The intention of the report was to establish a methodology

by which the State Government could develop the whole area of the precinct over the course of some years, within an overall framework of objectives. The precinct had been defined as the area bounded by the river, the Queensland Institute of Technology, and George and Ann Streets. The development scheme proposed substantial homogeneous office buildings over the area, with pedestrian bridges above William Street and modest amounts of public shopping and recreational activities. Direct terraced pedestrian access to the riverside was also to be provided. However, these schemes did not eventuate.

The fate of several historic buildings in the area was decided during this time. The Bellevue Hotel was demolished amid acrimony in 1979, the site now occupied by Queens Square. Harris Terrace and the Mansions were subsequently refurbished in conjunction with the construction of the State Works Centre.

At the opening of the State Works Centre in 1986, the building was referred to as a significant component of the Government Precinct Development. The Premier, Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, remarked that the Government Precinct Development area, bounded by Elizabeth, George, and Alice Streets, and the Brisbane River, was one of the most significant public spaces in Brisbane.

The creation of a Government Precinct in Brisbane then has been largely a twentieth century development, particularly in the post-World War Two period. The location of the original buildings of the settlement was due to the various topographical constraints and logistic requirements which impinged upon the decision making process in the penal colony. As the functions of the former penal settlement relocated or were superseded in time, buildings for the government replaced these buildings on the same sites. The concept of a government precinct was not formally broached at this time; rather, the public buildings that were erected in the early years of colonial government were scattered in location. The construction of the Customs House, Government House, the Lands and Survey Offices, Parliament House, the Post and Telegraph Office, the Supreme Court, the Treasury and the Land Administration Buildings provide evidence of these evolutionary processes. The consolidation of land along George and William Streets between the Treasury Building and Parliament House, to create an identifiable government precinct between these two buildings, has been a process which has been consciously pursued only since the early 1950s.

With the development of the Government Precinct the Executive Building was constructed in the 1970s, the State Works Centre (now Public Works and Housing) in the 1980s and the Neville Bonner Building in the 1990s.

3.5. SOUTH BANK

At the time the Moreton Bay penal settlement was operational, Brisbane's south bank area was mostly swampy ground.

The first street laid out on the south side of the river was today's Vulture Street, by Robert Dixon in 1840, and the first land auction in South Brisbane was in 1843. While the north bank of the river expanded to become Brisbane's administrative centre, the south bank developed into an industrial and commercial centre, punctuated with wharves processing goods such as coal and wool.

The area maintained its industrial, commercial and residential functions into the late 20th Century when significant changes occurred in response to Brisbane's hosting of Expo '88. A 40 hectare stretch of land along the river bank was resumed, and all structures along the river demolished by 1986 in anticipation of construction for the event.

Expo'88 ran for six months, until October 1988. Community desire to keep the area as a public space and tourist destination resulted in an international competition to redesign the area and in 1992 the South Bank Parklands opened (Southbank Corporation 2016).

Figures 3-18 demonstrate the development of the study area from 1829 through to the 1990s.

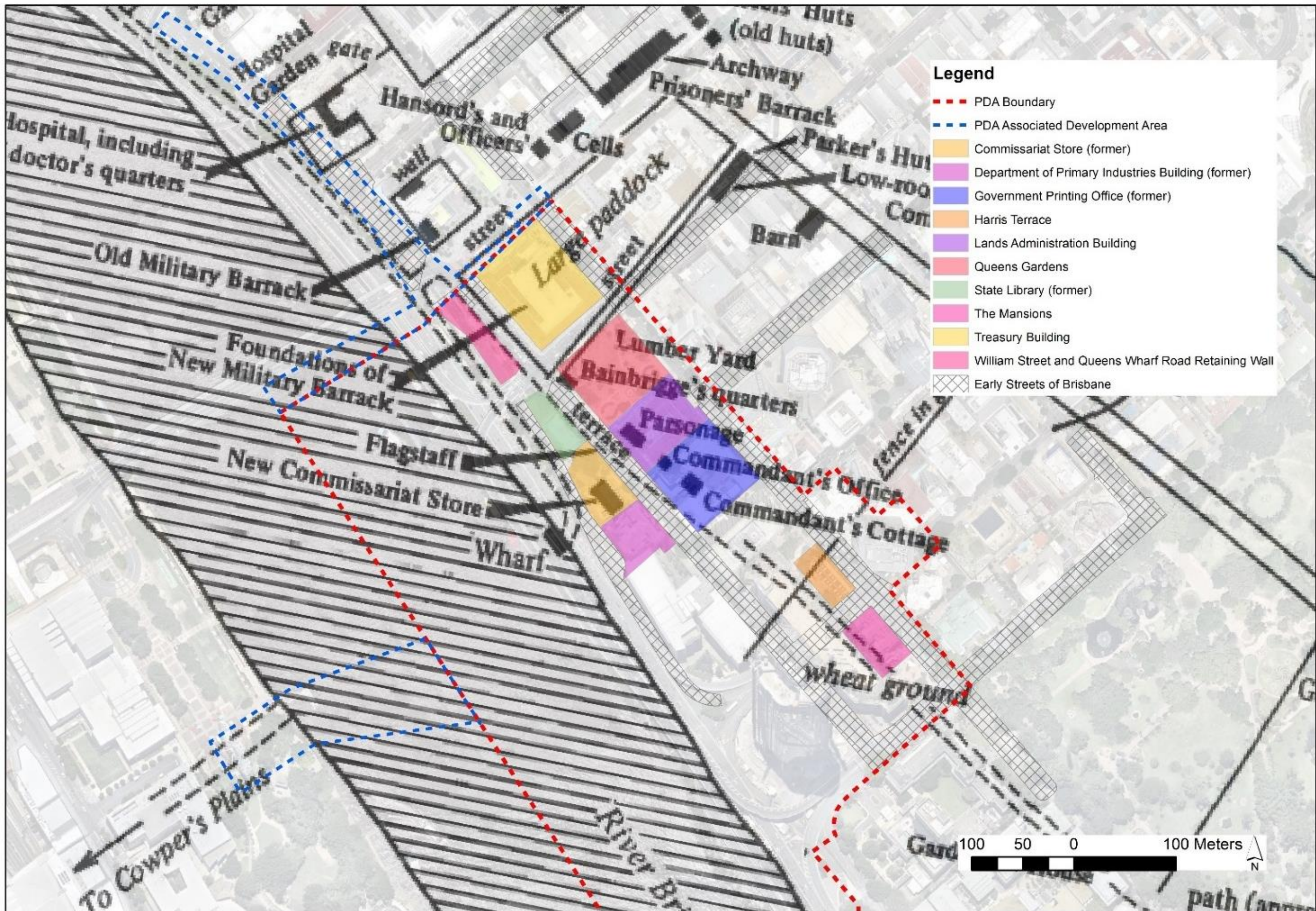


Figure 3 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – Base Plan 1829 (Steele 1975)

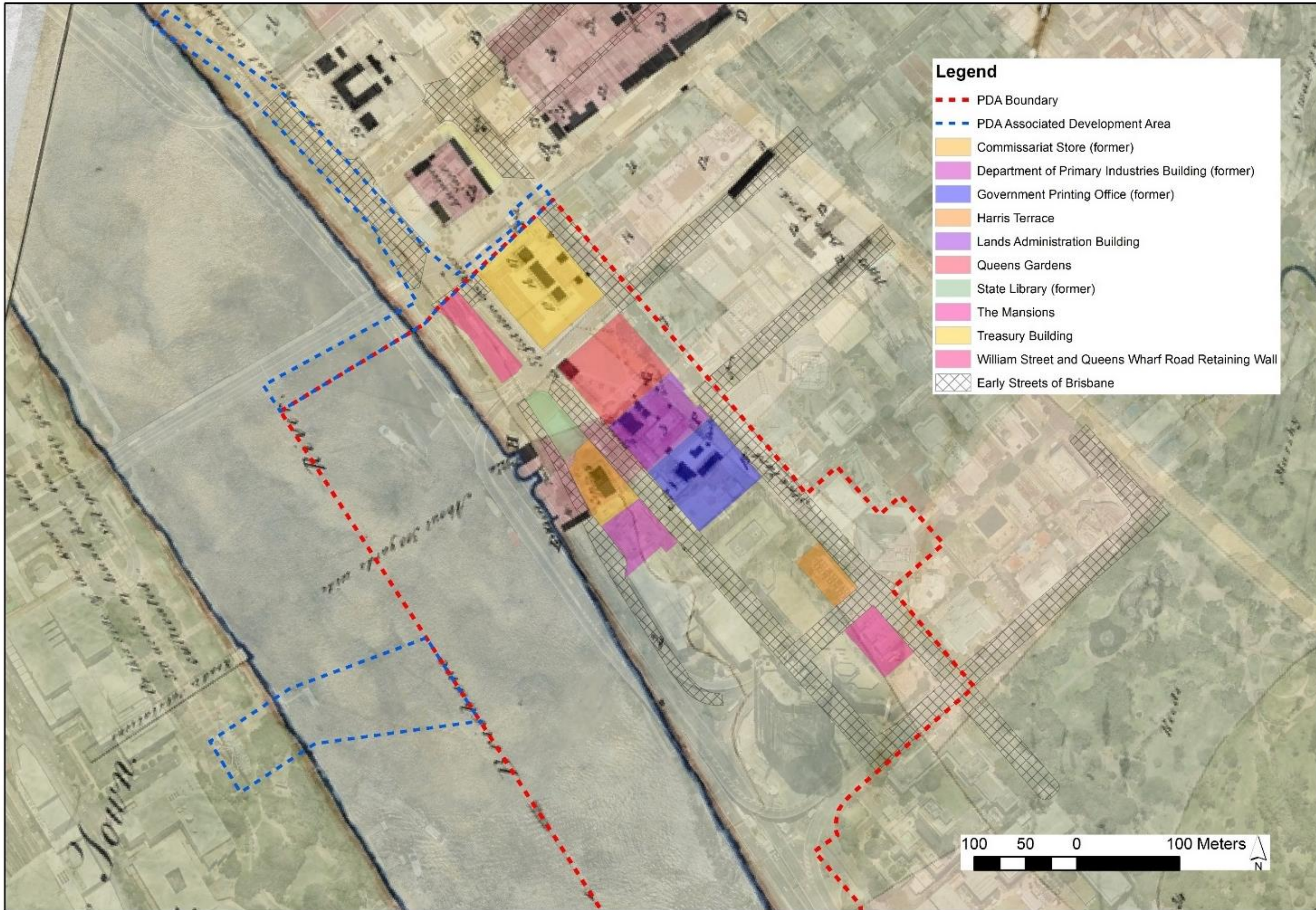


Figure 4 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – Base Plan 1839 (Barney 1839, State Library of NSW Dixson Map Collection Digital Order No. a1528881h)

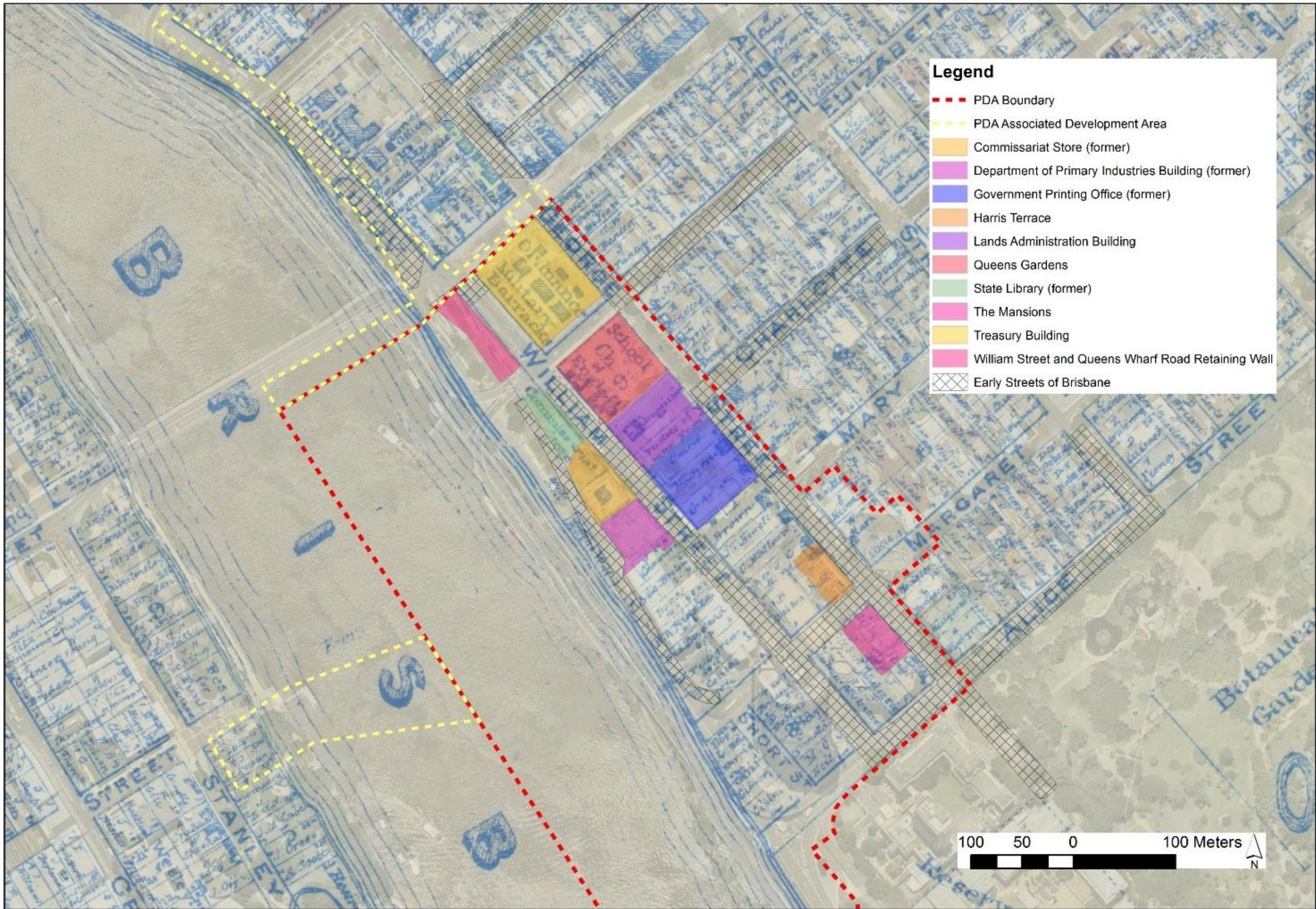


Figure 5 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – Base Plan 1858 (Gregory 1858, SLQ Identifier 727380)

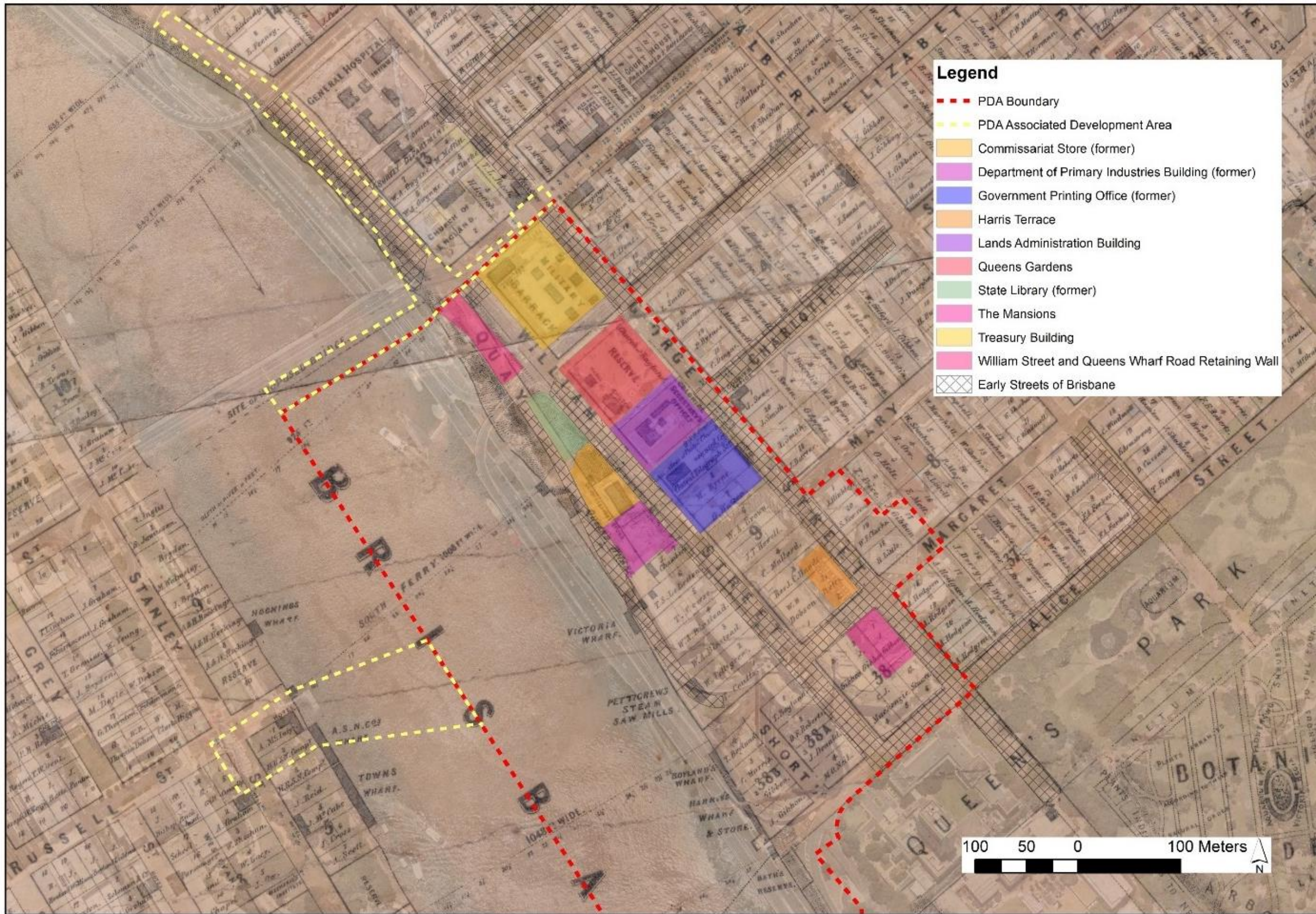


Figure 6 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – Base Plan 1863 (Ham & Buxton 1863, SLQ Record Number 21123680550002061)

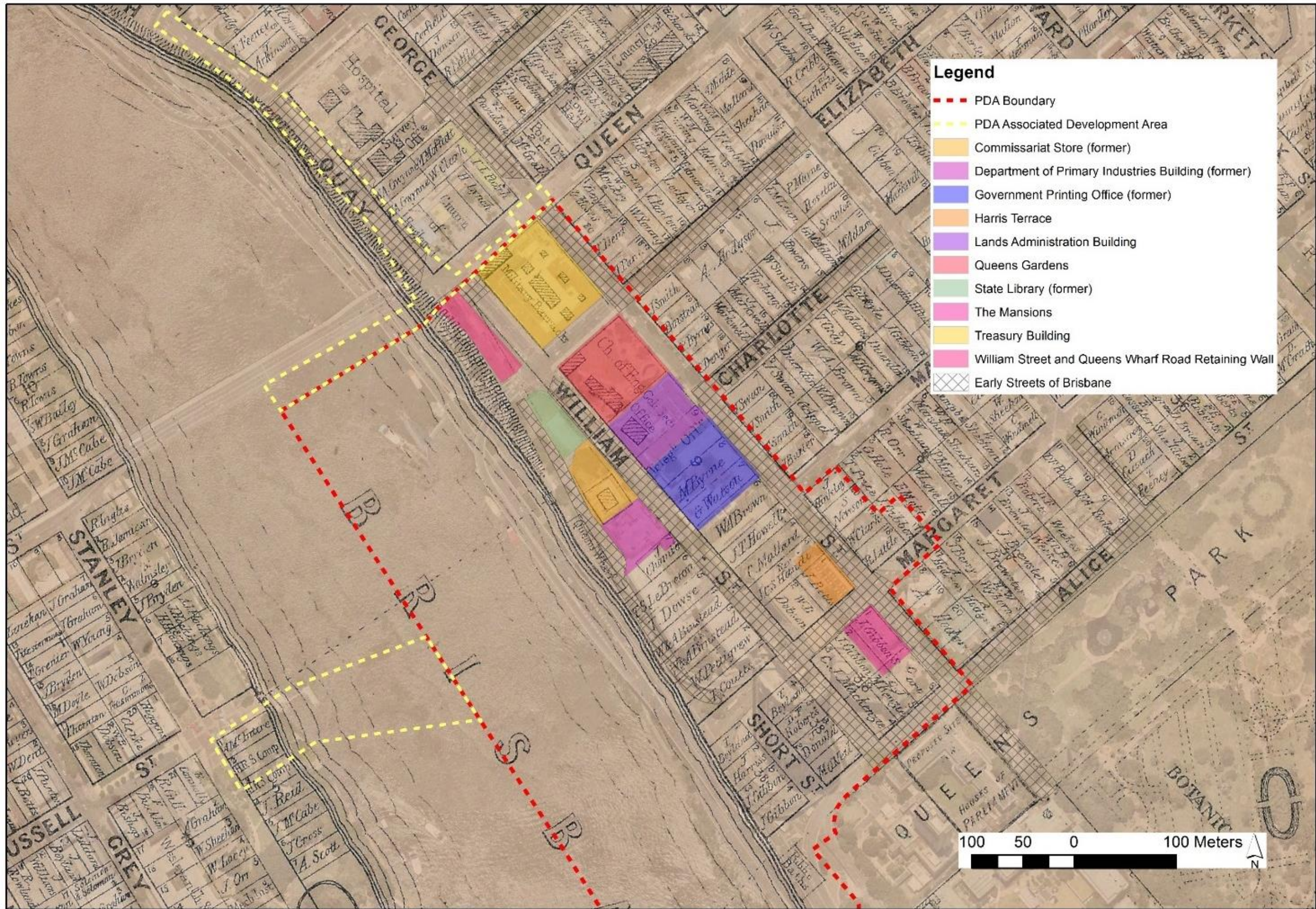


Figure 7 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – Base Plan 1865 (Surveyor General 1865, SLQ Image Number 695466)

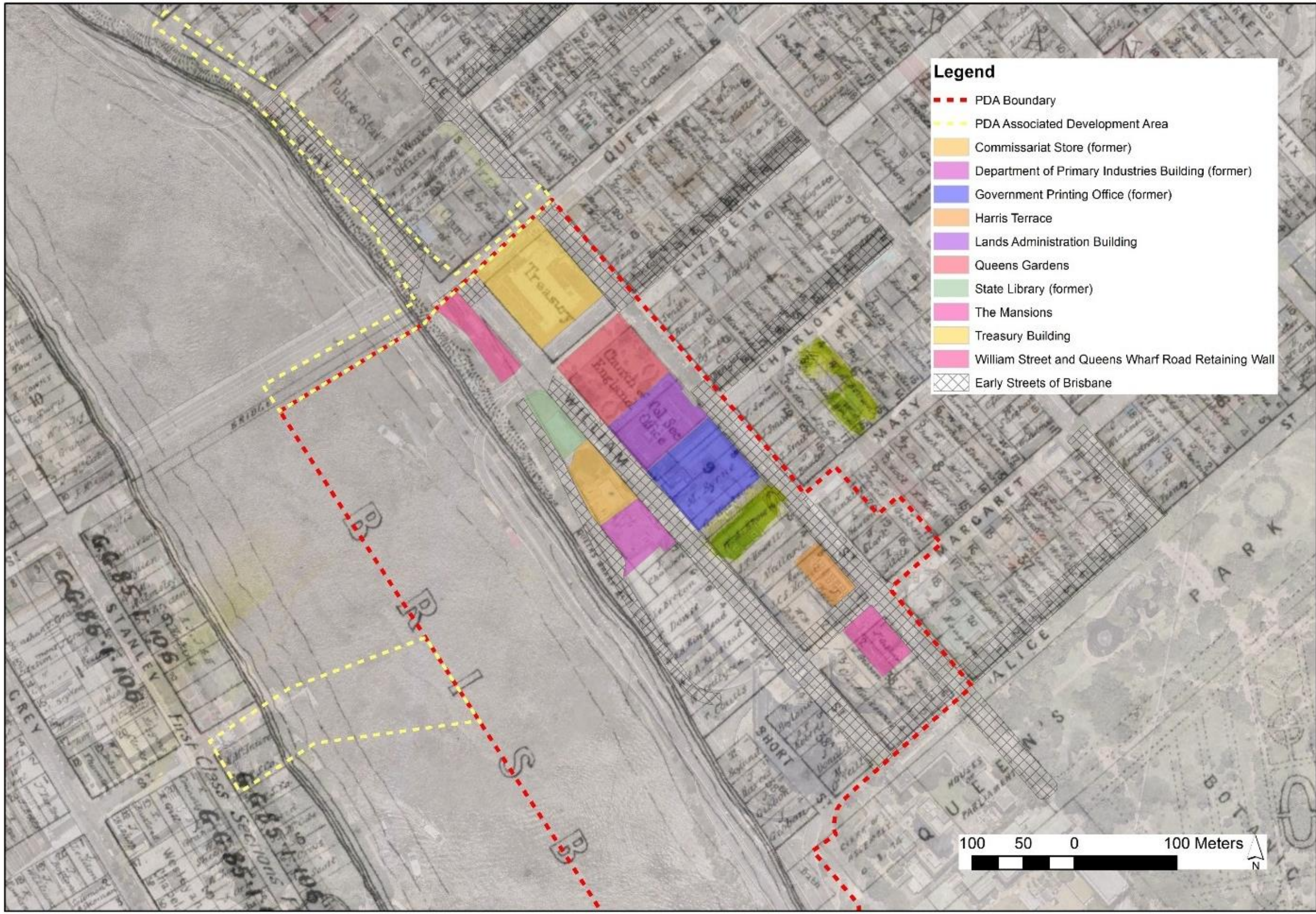


Figure 8 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – Base Plan 1874 (Adapted from Gregory 1874)

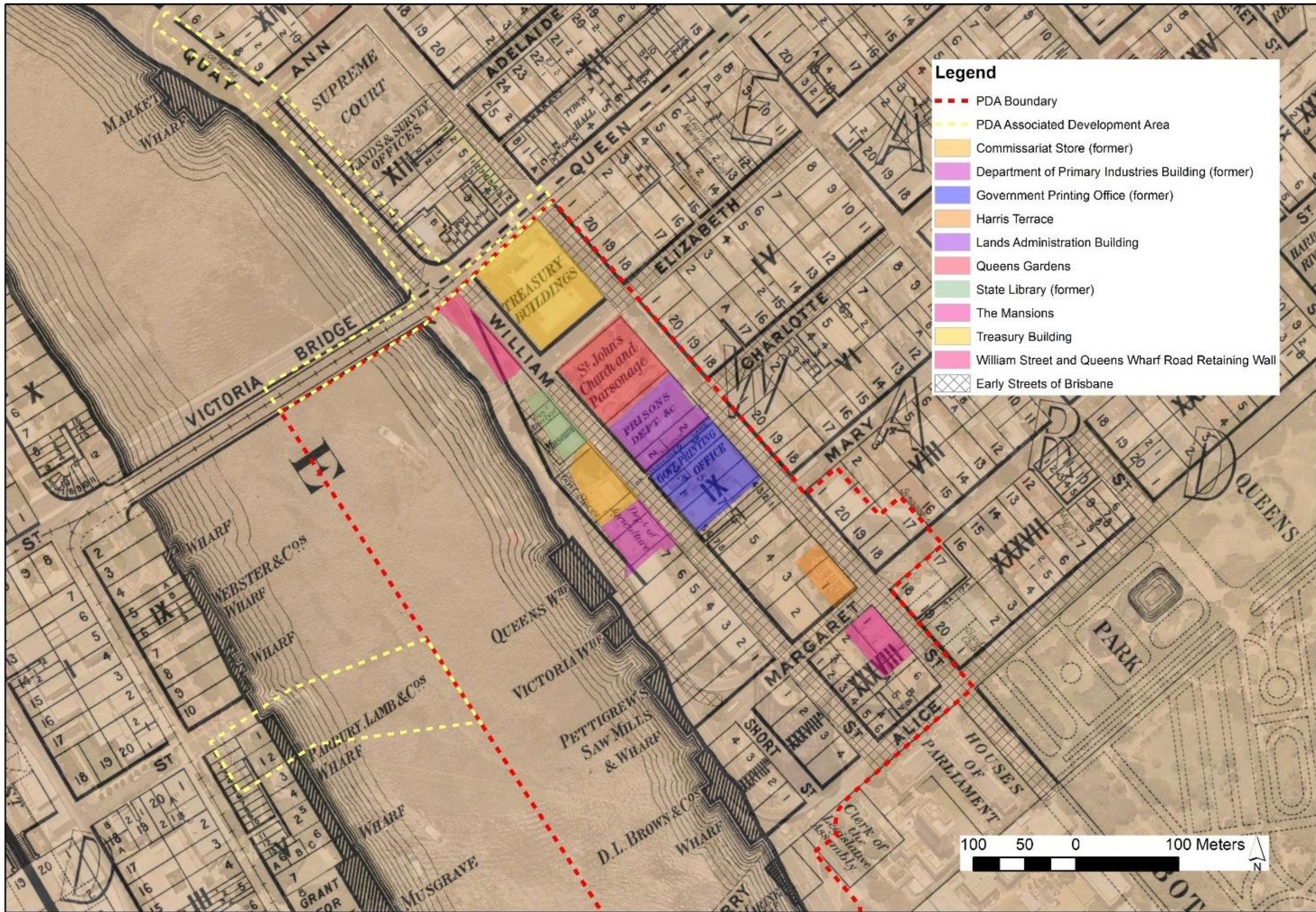


Figure 9 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – Base Plan 1895 (Mckellar 1895, SLQ Record Number 21117744970002061)

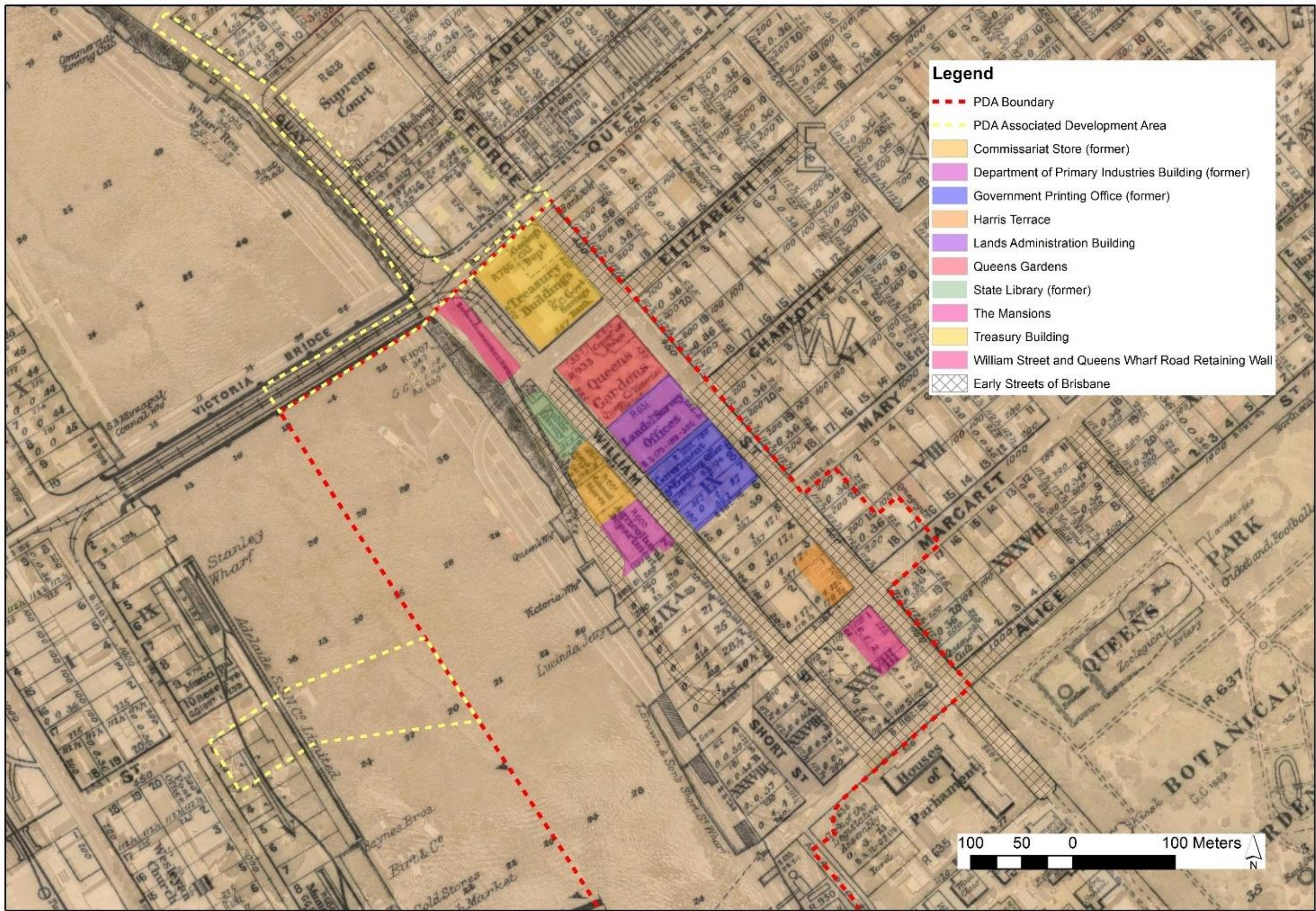


Figure 10 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – Base Plan 1914 (Department of Public Lands)

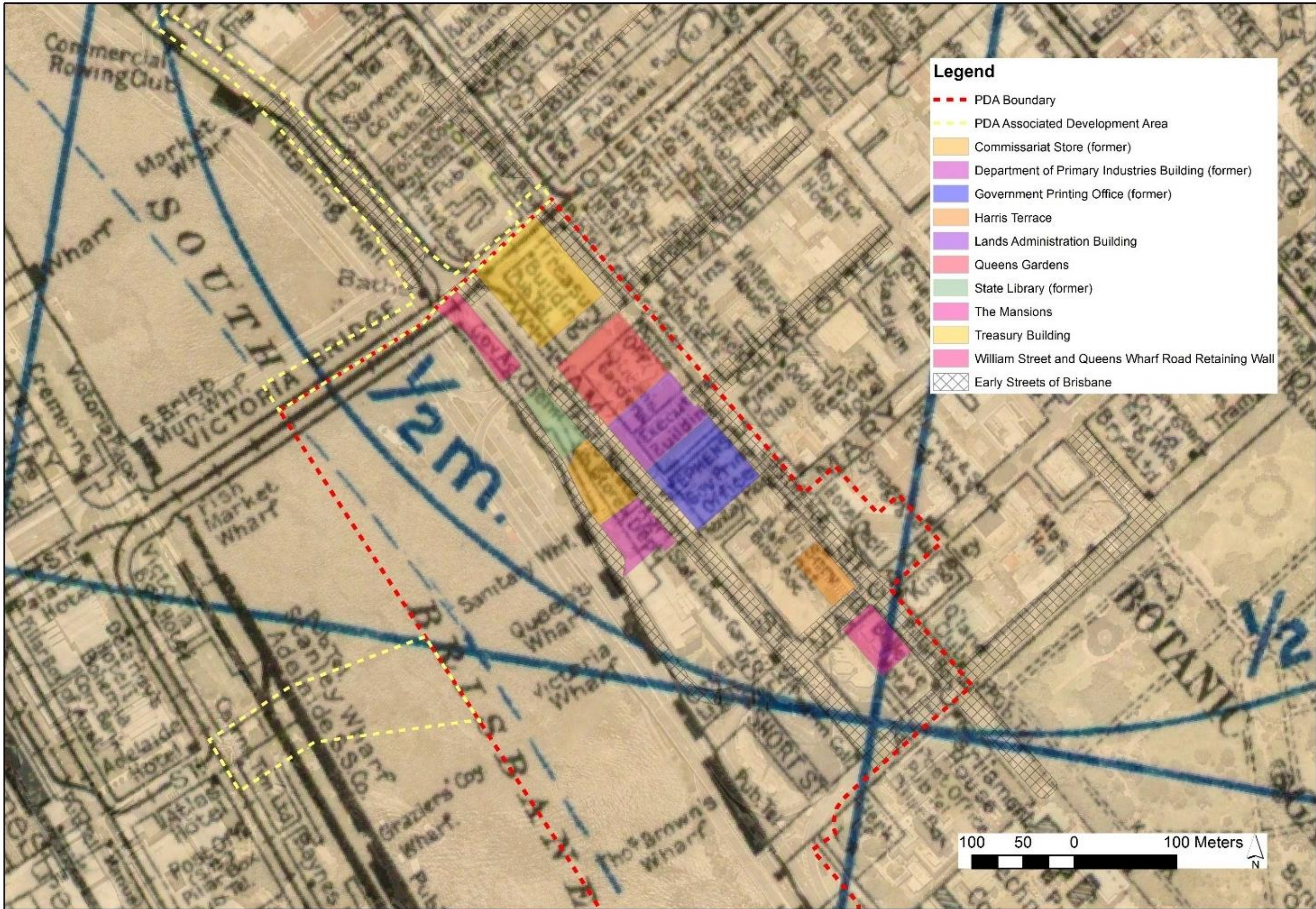


Figure 11 - QWB Heritage Places Overlay – Base Plan 1927 (Department of Public Lands)



Figure 12 QWB Heritage Places – Base Plan 1946 (BCC PD Online)

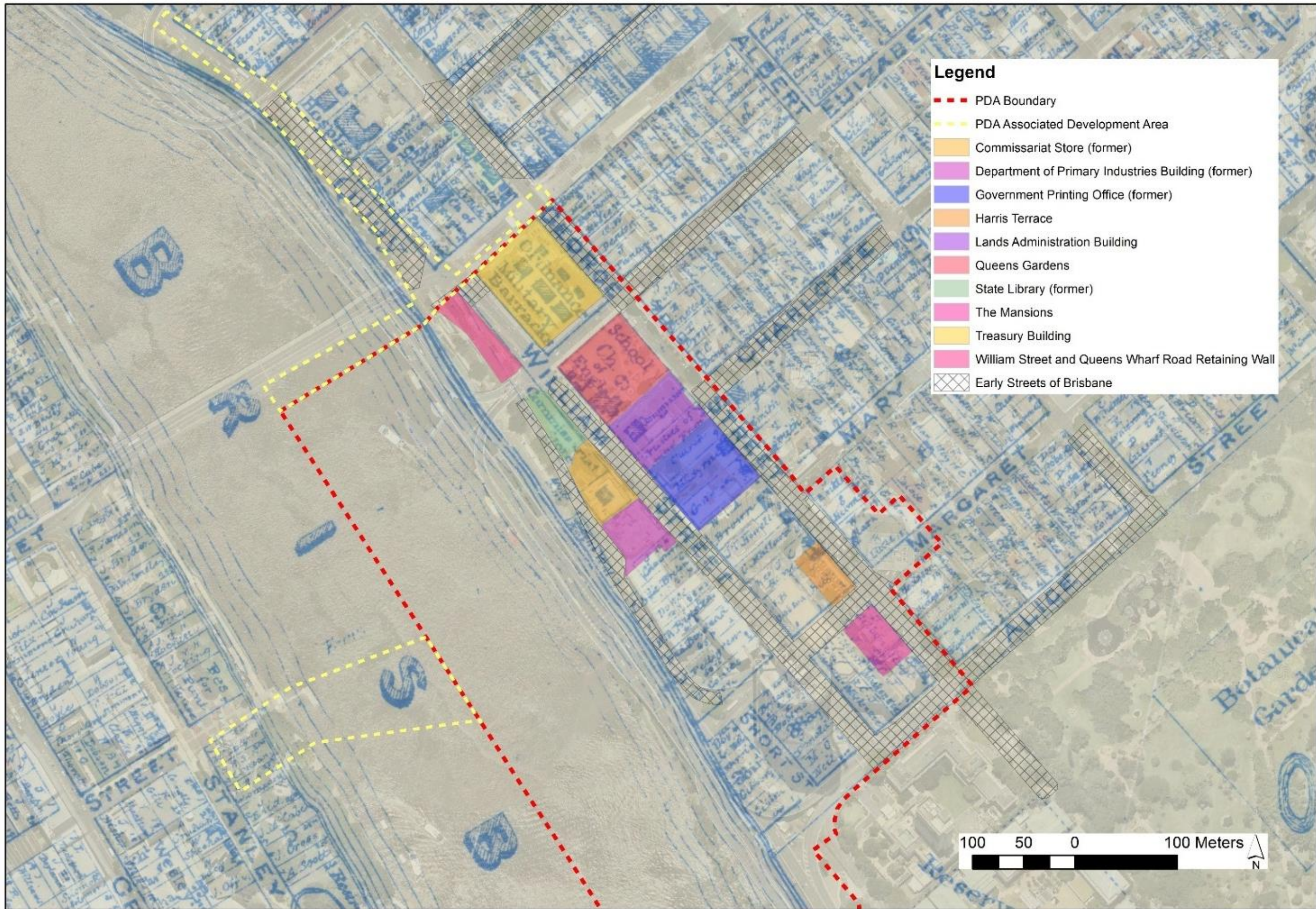


Figure 13 - QWB Heritage Places– Base Plan 1958 (Department of Lands)

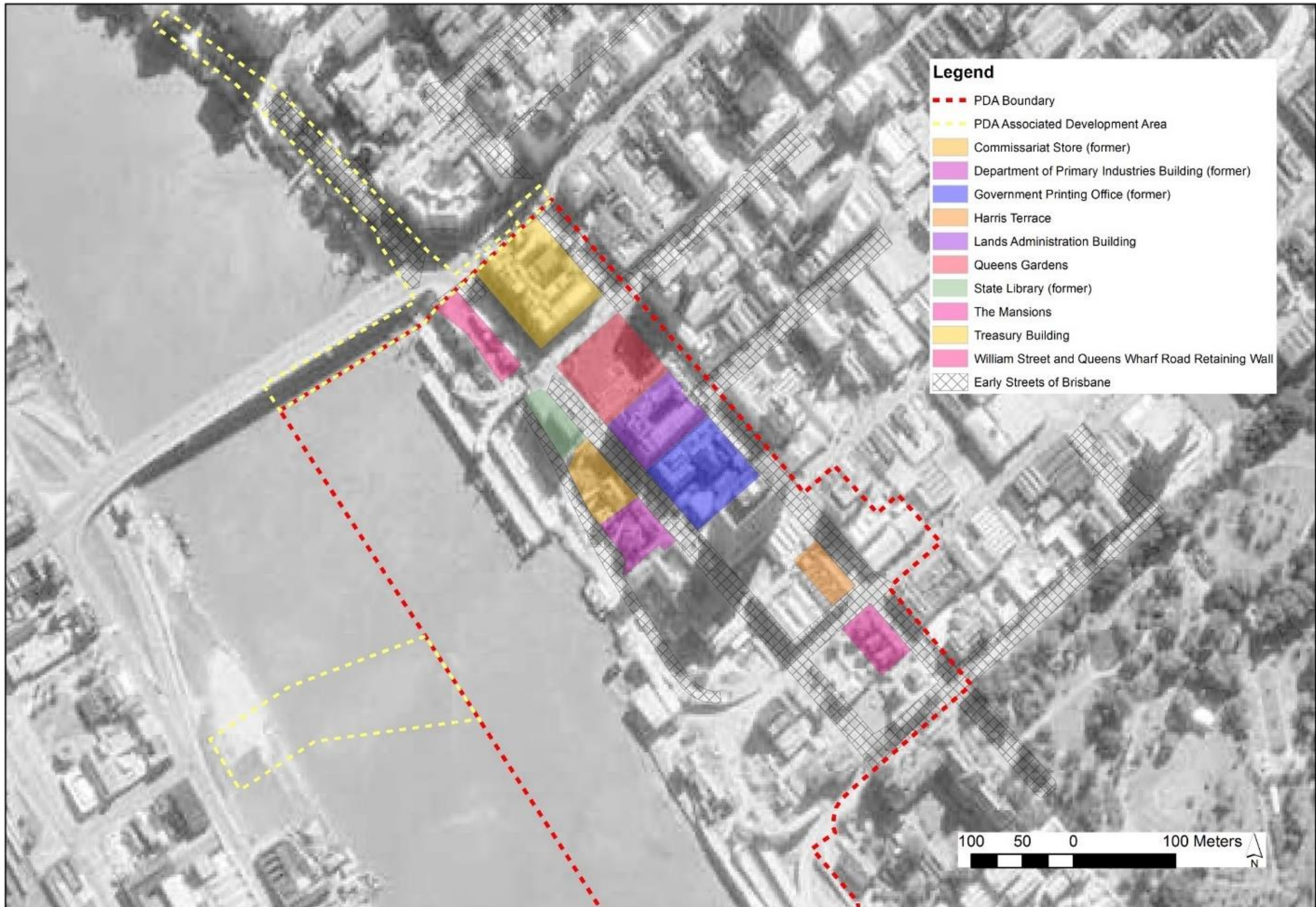


Figure 14 - QWB Heritage Places – Base Aerial 1972 (Department of Lands)



Figure 15 - QWB Heritage Places – Base Aerial 1981 (Department of Lands)

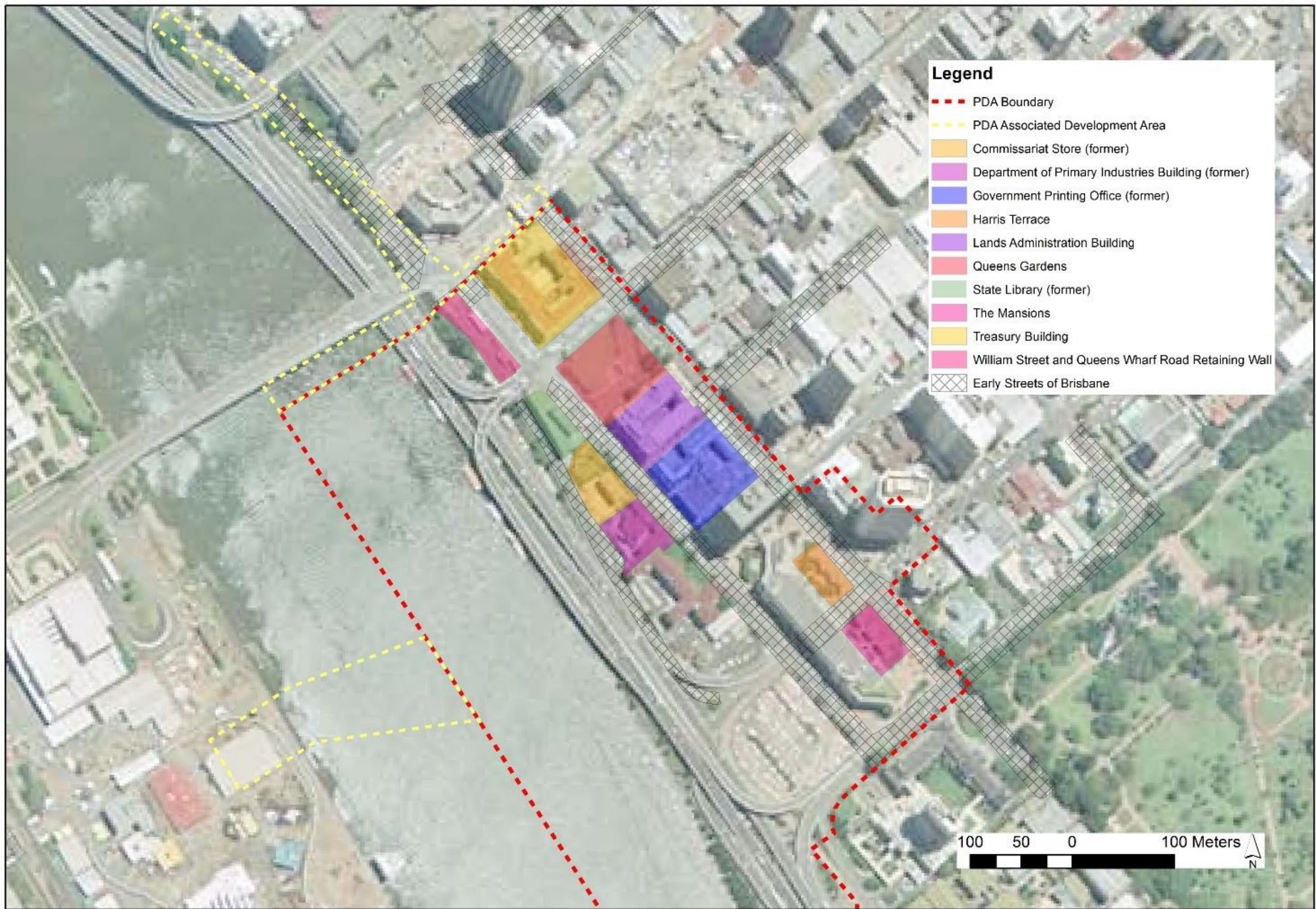


Figure 16 - QWB Heritage Places – Base Aerial 1987 (Department of Lands)



Figure 17 - QWB Heritage Places – Base Aerial 1991 (Department of Lands)

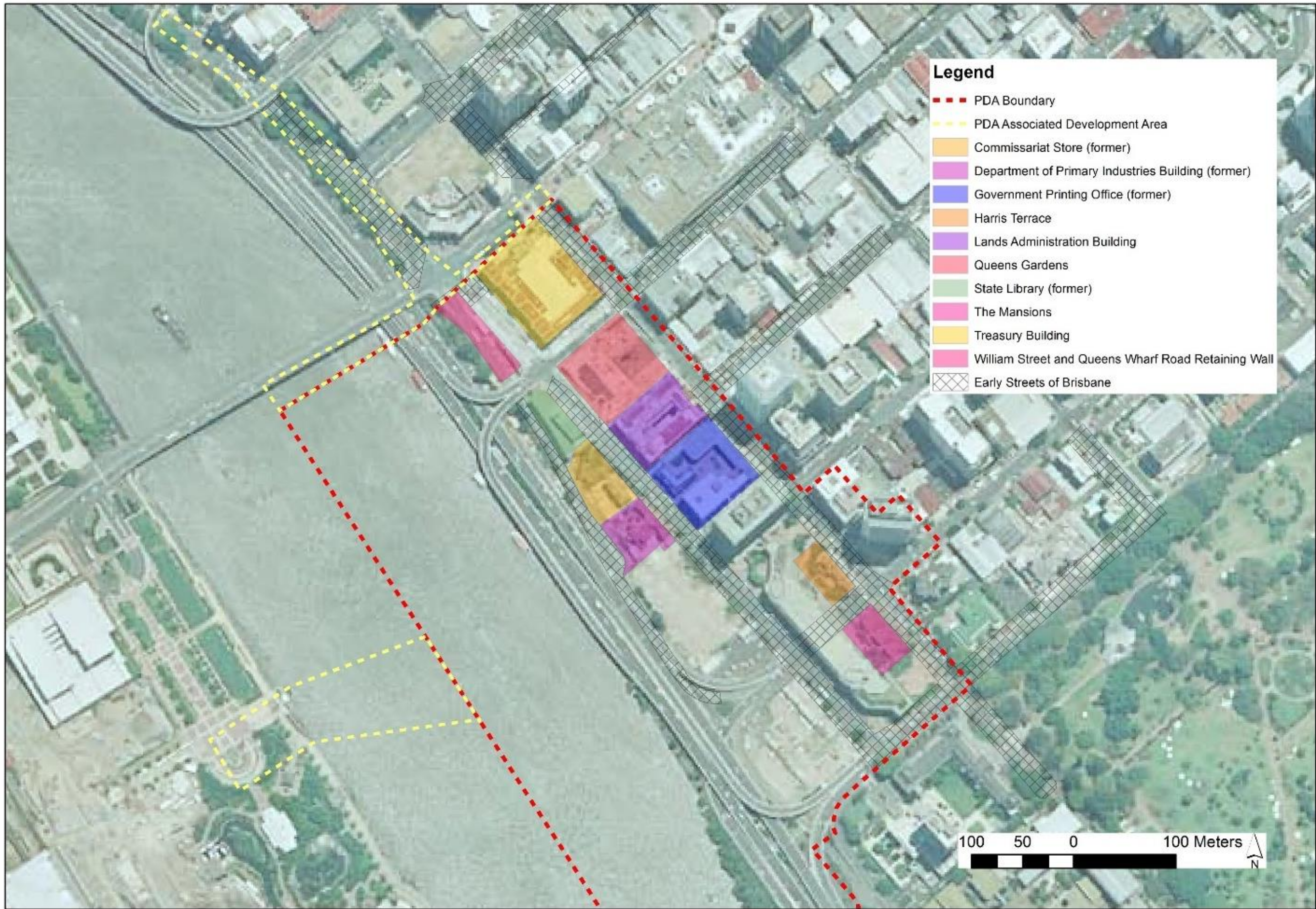


Figure 18 – QWB Heritage Places Overlay – Base Aerial 1994 (Department of Lands)

4. PHYSICAL CONTEXT

4.1. QUEEN'S WHARF BRISBANE

Due to the location of the site in the Brisbane CBD, the majority of the study area is developed and has been subject to significant ground disturbance. The Queen's Wharf area can be divided into the following:

- Buildings and Structures (heritage and non-heritage);
- Landscape Areas;
- Roads, Laneways and Footpaths; and
- Foreshore and River.

Each of these areas have been subject to varying degrees of previous ground disturbance as described in further detail below.

4.2. BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The study area contains a number of heritage buildings and more recent non-heritage structures.

4.2.1. Heritage Buildings and Structures

The heritage structures within the project area range from small single-storey structures to four-storey buildings including:

- Treasury Casino (Former Treasury Building);
- Treasury Hotel (Former Lands Administration Building);
- State Library of Queensland (Former);
- Commissariat Store (Former);
- Government Printing Office (Former);
- Department of Primary Industries Building (Former);
- Harris Terrace;
- The Mansions; and
- Air Raid Shelter and Toilet Block along Queen's Wharf Road.

Of these buildings, a number have basement levels, including the Treasury building (former), State Library (former), the Government Printing Office (former), the Department of Primary Industries Building (former). Historical plans indicate that generally the footings of these buildings were not substantial, and therefore did not require a significant amount of ground disturbing works in their construction.

Two of these buildings, the Commissariat Store and the Government Printing Office (former) have been subject to previous archaeological investigation (see Section 5).

Excavation of more modern buildings has had a much greater degree of ground disturbance with greater depth of excavation occurring. For example, excavation (non-archaeological) for the Department of Public Works and Housing building in the 1980s required substantial excavation and also occurred in close proximity to Harris Terrace and The Mansions (**see Figure 19**).



Figure 19 – Clearing Behind Harris Terrace and The Mansions In 1983

Source: *Project Services 2010*

4.2.2. Non-Heritage Buildings

The non-heritage structures within the project area are a mix of modern medium to high rise buildings, and accordingly have required a greater level of ground disturbance for associated engineering works. These structures all have basement carparks and include:

- Neville Bonner Building;
- Executive Building;
- Executive Annex;
- Department of Public Works Building (80 George Street); and
- 1 William Street.

Of these modern buildings, archaeological assessment was undertaken at all sites during their construction with the exception of the Department of Public Works Building constructed in the 1980s.

The construction of the Executive Building, Executive Annex and the 1 William Street tower have all been documented as destroying the archaeological record in their respective locations. These modern buildings are also noted as having basement car parks and substantial footings required for building construction.

4.3. LANDSCAPE AREAS

The following parks, gardens and landscape features are located within the project area:

- Queen's Gardens;
- Miller Park;
- Paved square on corner of Alice and George Street (former Bellevue Hotel site);
- Queen's Wharf Road Retaining Walls;
- Former Victoria Bridge Abutment (Northern); and

- South Bank.

Queen’s Gardens is noted to have been subject to previous archaeological investigation during the 1990s works to the Treasury Casino, including a car park and tunnel located between the Casino and Hotel.

South Bank was significantly redeveloped in the 1980s and 1990s in anticipation of, and following, Expo '88. The site of the proposed connection of the pedestrian bridge at South Bank (sub-precinct 4a) currently comprises lawns and paved pathways.

4.4. ROADS, LANEWAYS AND FOOTPATHS

QWB contains the following streets, roads and laneways:

- George Street;
- William Street;
- Queen’s Wharf Road;
- Alice Street;
- Margaret Street;
- Elizabeth Street;
- Stephens Lane;
- North Quay;
- Turbot Street;
- Bicentennial Bikeway; and
- Footpaths generally.

Overall Queen’s Wharf Road, William and George Streets are considered to have been subject to the least level of ground disturbance due to the tendency for accumulation of deposits when constructing or renewing road surfaces.

Other streets are considered to have been subject to greater levels of disturbance through resurfacing and re-contouring, and installation of services including sewerage, water, electrical, gas and data.

In the 1980s, the construction of the Queen Street bus tunnel involved large scale excavation to the area adjacent to the Treasury Hotel (see **Figure 20**).



Figure 20 – Queen Street bus tunnel shortly after opening, 1989

Source: BCC-T120-1268.3

4.5. FORESHORE AND RIVER

Historical plans indicate that the original shoreline was located approximately where the sea wall is currently situated beneath the Riverside Expressway (REX) (**Figure 21**). As part of the construction of the REX, a great deal of land reclamation occurred, as shown in **Figures 22-23**. The foreshore area contained some early wharves including Queen's Wharf, Victoria Wharf, Pettigrew's Wharf, DL Brown and Co. Wharf and Lucinda Jetty. The remains of these wharves are likely to have been impacted on by the construction of the REX and various floods and dredging, however there is still potential for timber piers and other physical remains of these features to survive in between the piers of the REX.

Following the 2011 floods, side scan sonar was carried out along this stretch of the river. This identified the remains of the first and second Victoria Bridges (**Figure 24**), and additional anomalies along the banks of the Brisbane River which may also be debris associated with early bridges or wharves located along the north bank, or other debris displaced during flooding.

Historically there have also been shipwrecks in this part of the Brisbane River (Experiment in 1849, the Pearl in 1896). Given the past land use and disturbance there is low potential for anything substantial remains in situ.



Figure 21 – 1972 aerial showing land reclamation for the Riverside Expressway

Source: Q2468, Run 15, Frame 88



Figure 22 – The Riverside Expressway under construction

Source: Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2009



Figure 23 – Construction of the Riverside Expressway 1972

Source: BCC-Cd21-20



Figure 24 – Extant remnants of earlier Victoria Bridges

Source: DEHP 2012

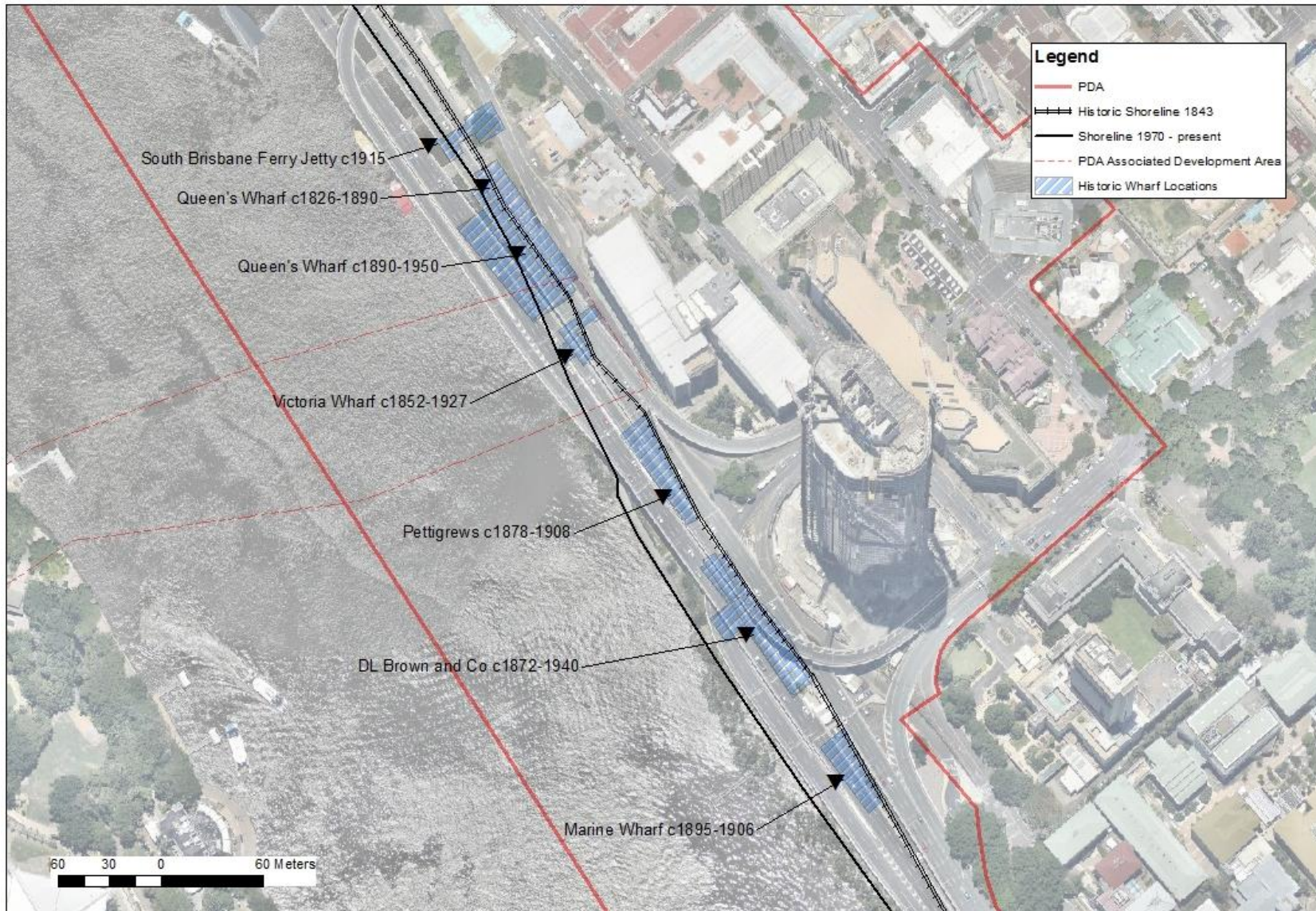


Figure 25 - Locations of historic wharves and shoreline

Source: Urbis 2016; Google Earth aerial

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Historical archaeology is the study of the past using physical evidence in conjunction with historical sources. It focuses on the objects used by people in the past and the places where they lived and worked. It can tell us about the way things were made and used and how people lived their daily lives. Archaeology is not just about objects and remains; it is also about landscapes and links between sites.

5.1. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

Despite the large size and the early history of the area, only six archaeological excavations have been carried out between 1978 and 2013. These archaeological investigations varied in their methodology and detail recorded, but overall generally demonstrate the local tendency in Brisbane of building on top of earlier remains rather than cutting or removing the remains and building on sterile ground. The locations of these excavations are shown at **Figure 26** and further detail on the archaeological investigations is shown below.



Figure 26 - Locations of Archaeological Investigations

Source: Urbis 2016

5.1.1. Executive Building 1980s

As part of the construction of the Executive Annex in 1986, a number of nineteenth and twentieth century buildings associated with the Government Printing Office (former) were demolished including the Lithographic Office, former engine room, two c.1916 buildings, a 1970s building, the toilets at the rear of the William Street building and the Stephens Lane infill building (**Figure 27**). During excavation of the area for the basement carpark archaeological material relating to the penal period of Brisbane was also uncovered and included the remains of the Commandant's Cottage, constructed in 1825, and the detached kitchen, constructed in 1826 (Steele 1975).

The heritage listing for the Government Printing Office (former) (QHR Entry 600114) indicates that the construction of the car park removed the remaining archaeological traces of the Commandant's Cottage and kitchen with cellar, and the artefactual material was recorded by staff from the Queensland Museum. The

former locations of the Commandant's cottage and kitchen wing are defined in an outline by contrasting coloured bricks and sandstone in the new paving laid in 1987 (**Figure 28**). The remaining section of the Commandant's Cottage would have been under the footprint of the rear wing of the William Street building, but construction of a small basement (c.1987) of reinforced concrete beneath the rear wing would have destroyed any surviving material.



Figure 27 – Commandant's Cottage excavation in Government Printing Office courtyards, 1980s

Source: QSA ID 2133689



Figure 28 – Interpretation of the location of the Commandant's Cottage and kitchen

Source: Urbis 2016

5.1.2. Neville Bonner Building 1990s

As part of the construction of the Neville Bonner Building in 1997, an archaeological assessment of 75 William Street was undertaken (Wallin and Grimwade Heritage Services 1997). The archaeological assessment found that the site of the proposed Neville Bonner Building was previously used for:

- The gardens for the Commandant of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement;
- Pettigrew's Sawmill;
- City Electric Light Company; and
- Diverse government services.

Archaeological excavation was undertaken in two stages; the first stage involved excavation of several test pits to establish the likely extent and nature of deposits (**Figure 29**); while the second stage sought to establish the presence of archaeological evidence which might identify the diversity of activities conducted on the site over the past 173 years, with particular focus on Pettigrew's, Queensland's first commercial sawmill. Over 12,000 artefacts were recorded during excavation, mostly associated with domestic and bureaucratic life from the 1870s to mid-twentieth century in Brisbane.

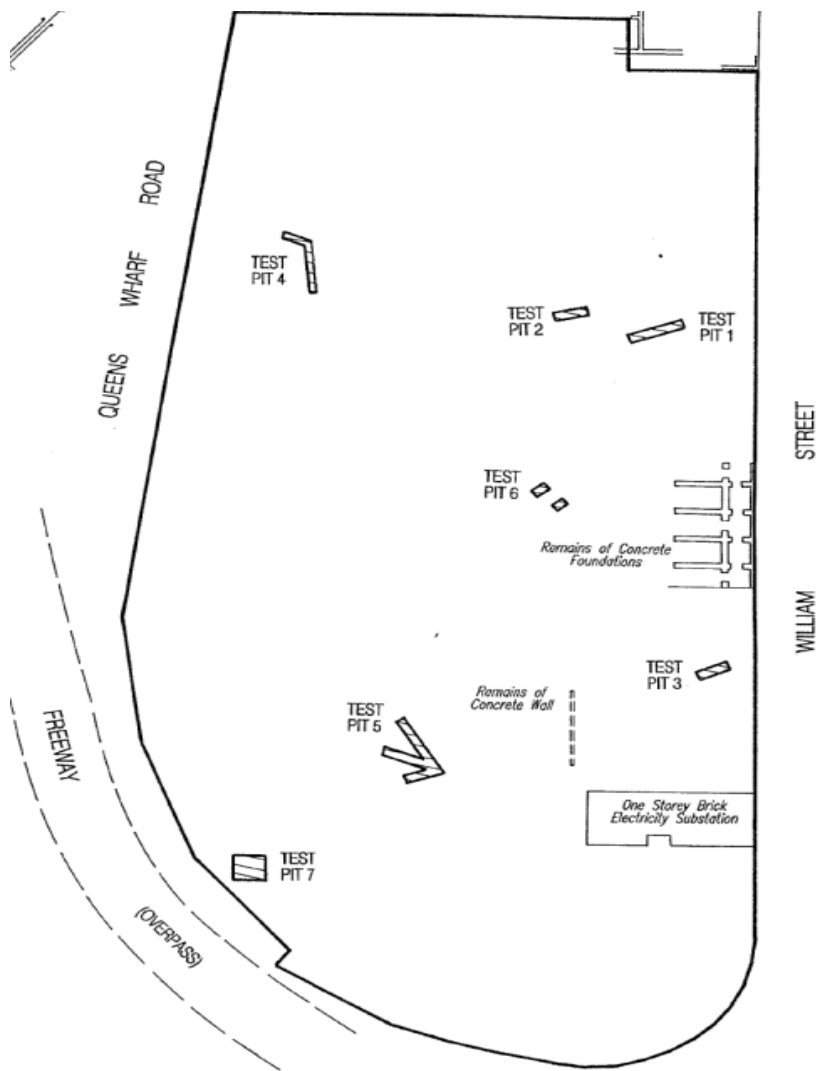


Figure 29 - Location of archaeological test pits

Source: Wallin and Grimwade Heritage Services 1997

5.1.3. Treasury Casino and Queen’s Gardens

In 1992-1993 Austral Archaeology undertook excavation of the Queen’s Gardens site. In the 1820s this site accommodated a Chaplain’s quarters and officer’s dwelling. The site was further developed by the Anglican Church from 1850 through to 1904 at which time the buildings were demolished and the area progressively developed into parkland.

The Austral report concluded that virtually no structural remains of buildings survived on site, and that artefacts uncovered comprised a relatively unremarkable assemblage of late nineteenth century material.

5.1.4. Commissariat Store 1978 and 2011

The Queensland Museum undertook salvage excavations of the western portion of the ground floor of the Commissariat Store in 1978 prior to the restoration of the building. A system of brick and stone drains beneath the flagstone floor of the Store were found excavated into phyllite rock.

More than 38,000 artefacts were also recovered during excavation, and in 2003 these were subject to analysis as part of an Honours Thesis (Murphy 2003). The artefacts comprised materials including bone, brick/mortar, ceramic, chalk, charcoal, chemical substances, cork, fibres, glass, leather, metal, paper, plastic, rubber, seeds, shell/coral, soil, sulphur and wood.

The Commissariat Store CMP (Kennedy 1998) notes:

Miller Park has archaeological potential as the site was largely undeveloped until 1980. Evidence of the original pathways and the kitchen building which was relocated in Miller Park in 1887 may survive. It is also highly probable that more of the convict drain may survive in the yard of the Commissariat Store. Artefacts may survive in the yard of the Commissariat Store and on the riverbank from the early use of Queen's Wharf.

Following the January 2011 floods in Brisbane, part of the William Street retaining wall collapsed. As part of the stabilisation and reconstruction process, historical salvage and analysis were undertaken of thousands of nineteenth century artefacts exposed by the collapse. The range of artefacts analysed included ceramics, bottles and zooarchaeological remains, and many of these have since been put on display at the Commissariat Store Museum.

5.1.5. 1 William Street 2012-2013

In 2012, Environmental Resources Management Australia Pty Ltd (ERM) undertook an archaeological excavation for the 1 William Street project at the south eastern end of the QWB Precinct.

The archaeological features largely comprised structural remains associated with the various commercial buildings that once occupied the site including the mid nineteenth century brick and stone warehouses associated with the emergent mercantile shipping industry in Brisbane.

Of particular note, were the discoveries of a stone box drain, a large brick well and the remains of a hand-cut stone flagstone floor associated with the first building to be constructed on site, the Harris warehouse (1854). The excavation uncovered many features not identified through the documentary resource and the archaeological record was found to be extremely important in providing evidence of mid-nineteenth century warehouse design, drainage, and well construction.

Following the excavation, the Queensland Museum declined acceptance of the excavated objects, and so the artefacts were catalogued and provided to the University of Queensland Archaeology Department. An interpretive strategy was also prepared and included recommendations for the future use of salvaged archaeological materials, including Brisbane Tuff kerbing, blocks and paving, timber piers, joists and bearers for inclusion in the design of the new building and the outdoor landscape. An example of the resulting interpretation is at **Figure 30**.



Figure 30 - Heritage Interpretation at 1 William Street

Source: Urbis 2017

Overall the project provided important archaeological information relating to the historical occupation, use and development of the study area.

5.2. BRISBANE CBD ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLAN

To assist developers planning to undertake works in the Brisbane CBD, the CBD Archaeological Plan was created as a joint project between the University of Queensland, Brisbane City Council Heritage Unit and the (former) Department of Environment and Resource Management (now DEHP). The primary purpose of the Archaeological Plan was to identify the likelihood of the presence of significant historical archaeological material being identified in development areas.

If the plan indicates that finds are likely, the developer can prepare an archaeological management plan to manage risks to archaeology, and avoid penalties under the QHA.

The archaeological potential of individual places within the CBD have been assessed individually in the Archaeological Plan and assigned the following rankings:

- Exceptional;
- Outstanding;
- High;
- Moderate;
- Low; and
- Nil.

This assessment was used as a basis for the Early Streets of Brisbane nomination which identified the streets as being of exceptional archaeological potential.

The following provides a summary of areas of archaeological potential as assessed in the Brisbane CBD Archaeological Plan.

Areas of **exceptional** archaeological potential within the study area include:

- William and George Streets adjacent to the Treasury Casino;
- William Street from Queen's Gardens to the west to Alice Street in the east;
- Queen's Wharf Road;
- Margaret and Alice Streets between George and William Streets;
- The block bounded by the Executive Building, George Street, Margaret Street and William Streets containing Harris Terrace and the Department of Public Works and Housing Building; and
- The Commissariat Store and Miller Park.

Areas of **outstanding** archaeological potential within the study area include:

- Elizabeth Street adjacent to the Treasury Casino;
- George Street adjacent to Queen's Gardens;
- The Government Printing Office (former), Executive Building and Annex;
- The Department of Primary Industries Building (former);
- Neville Bonner Building; and
- The block bounded by Margaret, George, Alice and William Streets containing The Mansions and the Department of Public Works and Housing Building.

Areas of **high** archaeological potential include:

- The former State Library;
- The former Lands Administration Building; and

- 1 William Street.

Areas of **moderate** archaeological potential include:

- Areas underneath the Riverside Expressway adjacent to Queen's Wharf Road.

Areas of **low** archaeological potential include:

- Nil.

Areas of **no** archaeological potential include:

- Queen's Gardens and tunnel to Treasury Building;
- Area beneath Alice and Elizabeth Street on-ramps.

A copy of the Brisbane CBD Archaeological Plan is at Appendix B.

5.3. ASSESSMENT OF PREVIOUS DISTURBANCE, HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF SUB-PRECINCTS

Archaeological potential is defined as:

The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research (Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996). Common units for describing archaeological potential are:

- Known archaeological features/sites (**high** archaeological potential);
- Likely archaeological features/sites (**moderate** archaeological potential);
- Limited archaeological features/sites (**low** archaeological potential); and
- Nil (**no** archaeological potential).

Archaeological potential is different to the potential archaeological significance of a place. For example a place may have a high potential for archaeological remains to exist, but the remains may only be of local heritage significance. Therefore it is important to take into account both the archaeological potential and the potential significance of archaeological remains when assessing a site.

Best practice guidelines (Bickford and Sullivan 1984) advise against using high, moderate and low to assess potential historical archaeological significance, instead using potential **local** and **State** significance in assessing the potential level of significance. The level of potential significance also aids in making more informed decisions about the management of the archaeological resource.

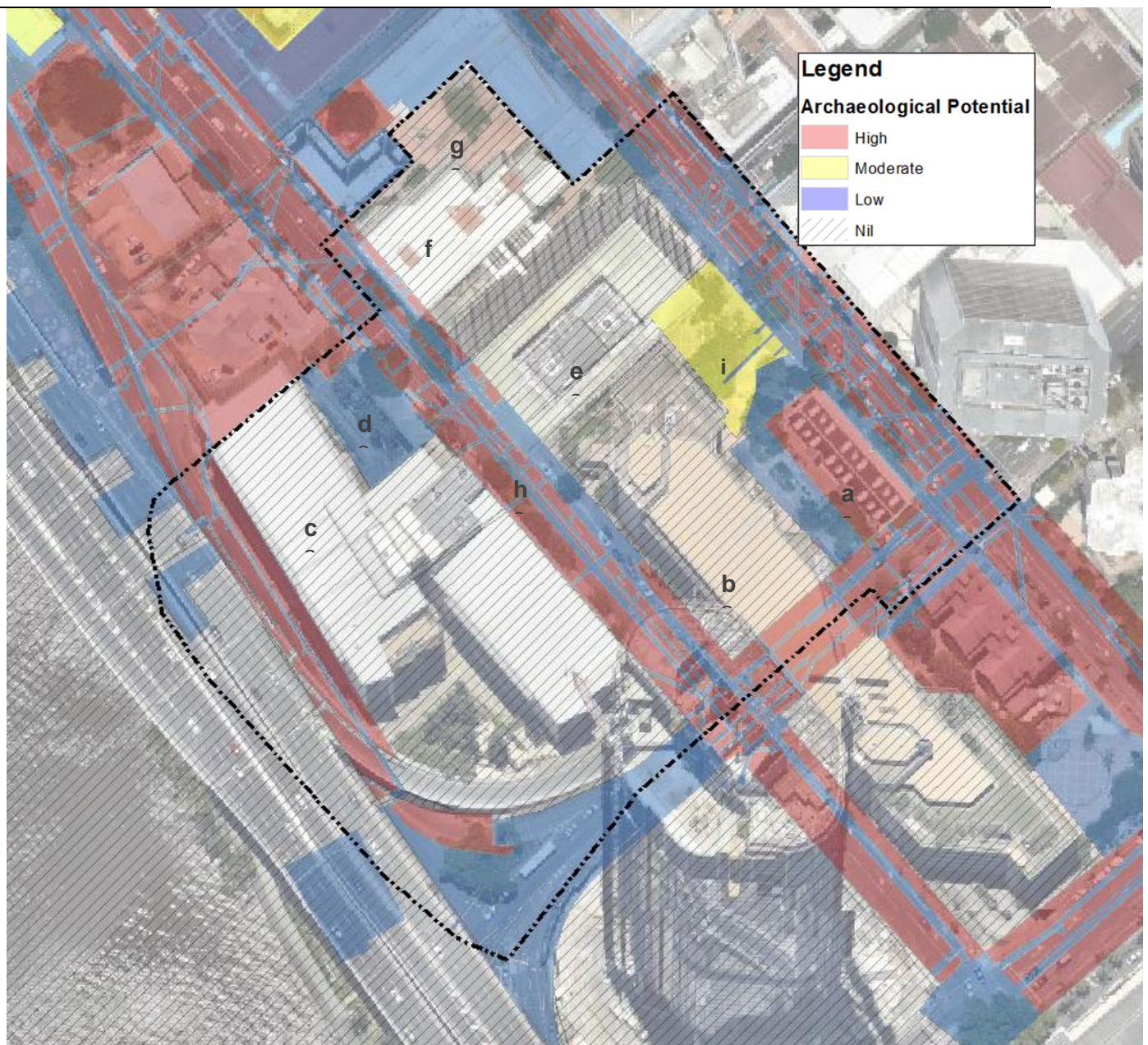
Places assessed as having **local** significance have the potential to yield information that will contribute to our understanding of Brisbane's history, while places assessed as potential **State** significance may contribute to our understanding of Queensland's history more broadly.

5.3.1. Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Significance

It is essential to identify areas of archaeological potential in order to prepare measures to protect and conserve the archaeological record, and to assist in providing recommendations for further investigation. Overall, the site's archaeological potential ranges from nil to high as outlined in Table 1 below. An updated archaeological plan for the QWB area based on this update and a more comprehensive assessment is provided at Appendix C.

5.4. SUMMARY

A review of the previous archaeological investigations undertaken within QWB has demonstrated the potential for new discoveries to be made that are not anticipated, and therefore predictive modelling such as the CBD Archaeological Plan should only be used as a guide.



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Harris Terrace (a)

- 1820s-1850s - Gardens
 - 1858 –Block owned by J Betts and small structure visible on site
 - 1865 – Construction of terraces
 - 1958-1960s – Original service wings and outbuildings demolished and new building constructed to rear
 - 1983 – Removal of 1960s extension and excavation to rear as part of 80 George Street construction
-

Sub-Precinct 1A: Resort

Area

Department of Public Works Building (b)

- 1820s-1850s - Commandant's Gardens
- 1860s-1980s – Residential buildings on site
- 1983 – Demolition of nineteenth and twentieth century structures and excavation of site including to the rear of Harris Terrace and The Mansions
- 1986 – Construction of new Government Office Block extending over George Street involving basement car parking

Neville Bonner Building (c)

- 1820s -1850s – Commandant's Gardens
- 1850s -1900 – Pettigrew's Sawmill
- 1909- 1970s – City Electric Light Co. occupied south eastern end of study area, with much of power house extending over former sawmill site
- 1913 – Women's Clinic
- 1919 – Forestry Branch and Tourist Bureau constructed (later Protector of Aboriginals Building)
- 1920s – Motor Garage constructed along William Street and extensions to DPI building to west of site
- 1990s – Demolition of remaining buildings and archaeological excavation prior to construction of new building which was completed in 1999

Space between DPI and Neville Bonner Buildings (d)

- 1820s-50s – Undeveloped with pathways diagonally across the block to access wharves
- 1916 – Extension to DPI constructed
- 1990s - Demolition of building leaving footings in-situ

Executive Building (e)

- 1971 – Construction of 16 storey building including basement car parking

Executive Annex (f)

- 1820s - Commandant's Cottage constructed on site
- 1980 – Demolition of twentieth century buildings and construction of Executive Annex basement unearthed archaeological remains; and archaeological excavation undertaken of Commandant's Residence

Printery Courtyard (g)

- 1830s – Construction of brick and stone Commandant's Cottage and Office
- 1980s – Demolition of a number of buildings and archaeological salvage excavation in portion of courtyard area uncovered and removed the remains of the Commandant's Cottage. Brickwork laid interpreting former location of cottage

Early Streets of Brisbane – George Street, William Street, Queen's Wharf Road, Alice Street, Margaret Street (h)

- 1820s– Location of penal colony
 - 1880s – Installation of Edison Tubes along William Street
-

Sub-Precinct 1A: Resort	
Area	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1970s – Construction of on-ramps to REX at Turbot, Elizabeth and Margaret Street intersections. • 1980 – Construction of Queen Street bus tunnel • Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance 	
Space Between Harris Terrace and the Executive Building (i)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1870s-1970s – Residential and commercial buildings on site including Westbourne and Eden Place • 1970s-1980s – Demolition of buildings and hard landscaping of site 	
Historical Archaeological Potential	Potential Archaeological Significance
High	
Harris Terrace (a)	State
<p>The area immediately behind Harris Terrace may contain archaeological evidence including the foundations of the service wings and 1960s building additions. There is also the potential for sub-floor deposits to remain. As its QHR citation states:</p> <p><i>Harris Terrace has potential to contribute to a greater understanding of Queensland's history. The area immediately behind the building may contain archaeological evidence including the foundations of the service wings and 1960s building additions. Artefacts within this area may include those commonly associated with domestic habitation such as glass, ceramics and bone, and some artefacts associated with commercial and office activity during the 20th century.</i></p>	
Early Streets of Brisbane (h)	State
<p>Portions of the streets around the site are included in the Early Streets of Brisbane QHR citation.</p> <p>These streets have the potential to contain archaeological evidence from the initial European occupation of Brisbane through to the present day. The construction of Brisbane's streets has seen a deposition and build-up of layers, thereby preserving earlier cultural deposits. Therefore there is potential for the presence of buildings and features located in the alignment of present day streets, and artefactual material associated with the convict phase of settlement.</p> <p>In the 1880s Edison tubes were installed from the Government Printery along William Street to light Parliament House. This was an early use of this technology, and potentially the first underground cables of this type to be laid in the southern hemisphere. These are important in demonstrating the developments in street electricity, both in Brisbane and internationally.</p>	
Portions of 1916 Extension to former DPI Building (d)	State
<p>The remains of the 1916 extension are sited on the boundary of Precincts 1A and 1H. There is high archaeological potential associated with these remains.</p>	
Moderate	

Sub-Precinct 1A: Resort	
Area	
Between Harris Terrace and the Executive Building (i)	Local
<p>This area has moderate archaeological potential for the remains of late 19th and 20th century residential buildings including Westbourne and Eden Place. Artefacts associated with the domestic occupation of the site may also be present.</p>	
Low	
Areas adjacent to Harris Terrace (a)	State
<p>Areas to north-west and south-west of the site have had significant ground disturbance related to the adjacent redevelopment and landscaping of the site in the 1980s and is therefore considered to only have a low potential.</p>	
Potential residual remains north west of the Neville Bonner Building along William Street (d)	State
<p>The archaeological record in this location has previously been impacted on by the removal of the 1916 and 1922 extensions to the DPI Building, and the 1990s construction of the Neville Bonner Building, therefore the area is considered to have low potential for archaeological material to remain.</p>	
Nil	
Neville Bonner Building (c)	-
<p>An archaeological assessment and monitoring was undertaken as part of the construction of the building in 1999. No archaeological remains are considered to remain.</p>	
Executive Buildings (e and f)	-
<p>Substantial excavation has been undertaken as part of the buildings construction and no archaeological material is thought to remain within the footprint of the building.</p>	
Department of Public Works and Housing Building (b)	-
<p>Substantial excavation has been undertaken as part of the buildings construction and no archaeological material is understood to remain.</p>	
Printery Courtyard (g)	-
<p>This area was excavated during the 1980s and a basement constructed where the Commandant's Cottage was previously positioned.</p>	
Roads (h)	
<p>Within the redevelopment area, there are portions of road and footpath that have been subject to significant disturbance through activities such as the installation of services and the construction of basements and tunnels. This includes William Street and Elizabeth Street adjacent to the Treasury Casino, Queen's Gardens, the Executive Building and Neville Bonner Building.</p>	
Summary Statement of Significance	

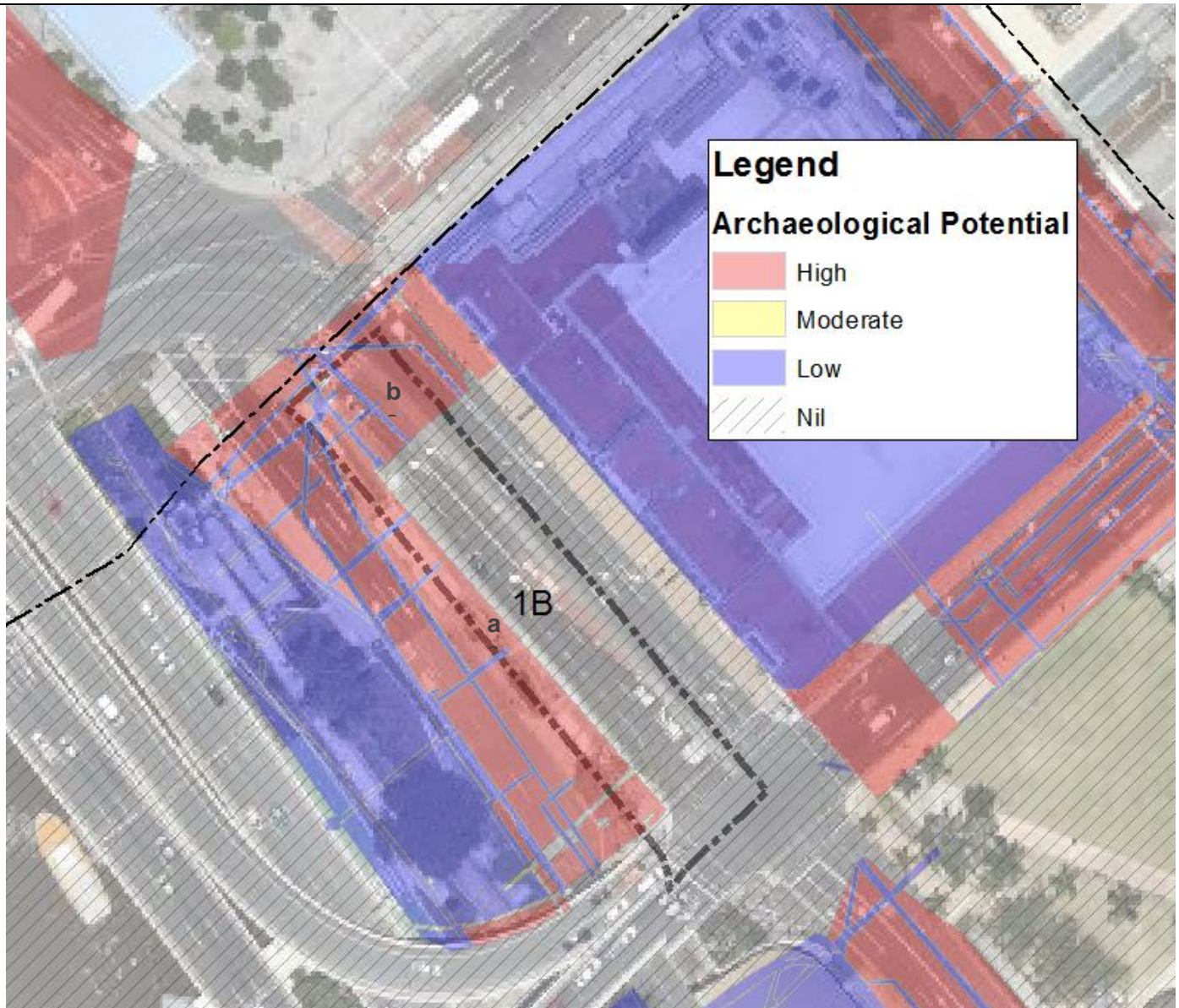
Sub-Precinct 1A: Resort

Area

The historical archaeological potential within sub-precinct 1A has potential to demonstrate the establishment, evolution and pattern of settlement of early Brisbane as a penal colony through to the present day. In particular, areas adjacent to Harris Terrace and the former DPI Building have the potential to contribute to our understanding of buildings previously located on these sites, and reveal archaeological artefacts which may provide valuable information on the domestic and commercial use of these areas. Archaeological investigation of the Early Streets of Brisbane has the potential to answer important research questions critical to Queensland's history including a greater understanding of the layout of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement.

Sub-Precinct 1B: North-West Precinct

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

William Street Retaining Wall (a)

- 1889 – Construction of William Street and Queen's Wharf Road retaining walls
- 1959 - Demolition of stone retaining wall adjacent to former Library building

Early Streets of Brisbane – William Street (b)

- 1820s– Location of penal colony
 - 1970s – Construction of on-ramps to REX at Turbot, Elizabeth and Margaret Street intersections.
 - Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance
 - 1900s - Installation of services including sewerage, power etc.
-

Sub-Precinct 1B: North-West Precinct

Area

Historical Archaeological Potential**Potential Archaeological Significance**

High

William Street Retaining Wall (a)

There is potential for earlier walls to be present behind the William Street retaining Wall, and the results of recent archaeological salvage of the collapsed retaining wall at the Commissariat Store also demonstrates potential for domestic artefacts to be located in the fill behind the William Street retaining wall. These artefacts would likely date to the mid to late 19th Century and represent domestic occupation or civic development.

State

Early Streets of Brisbane (b)

Part of the sub-precinct falls within the Early Streets of Brisbane heritage listing and has the potential to contain archaeological evidence from the initial European occupation of Brisbane through to the present day.

State

Low

Early Streets of Brisbane (b)

The area has historically contained pathways, roads and landscaping and due to the level of past disturbance the level of archaeological potential is considered to be low.

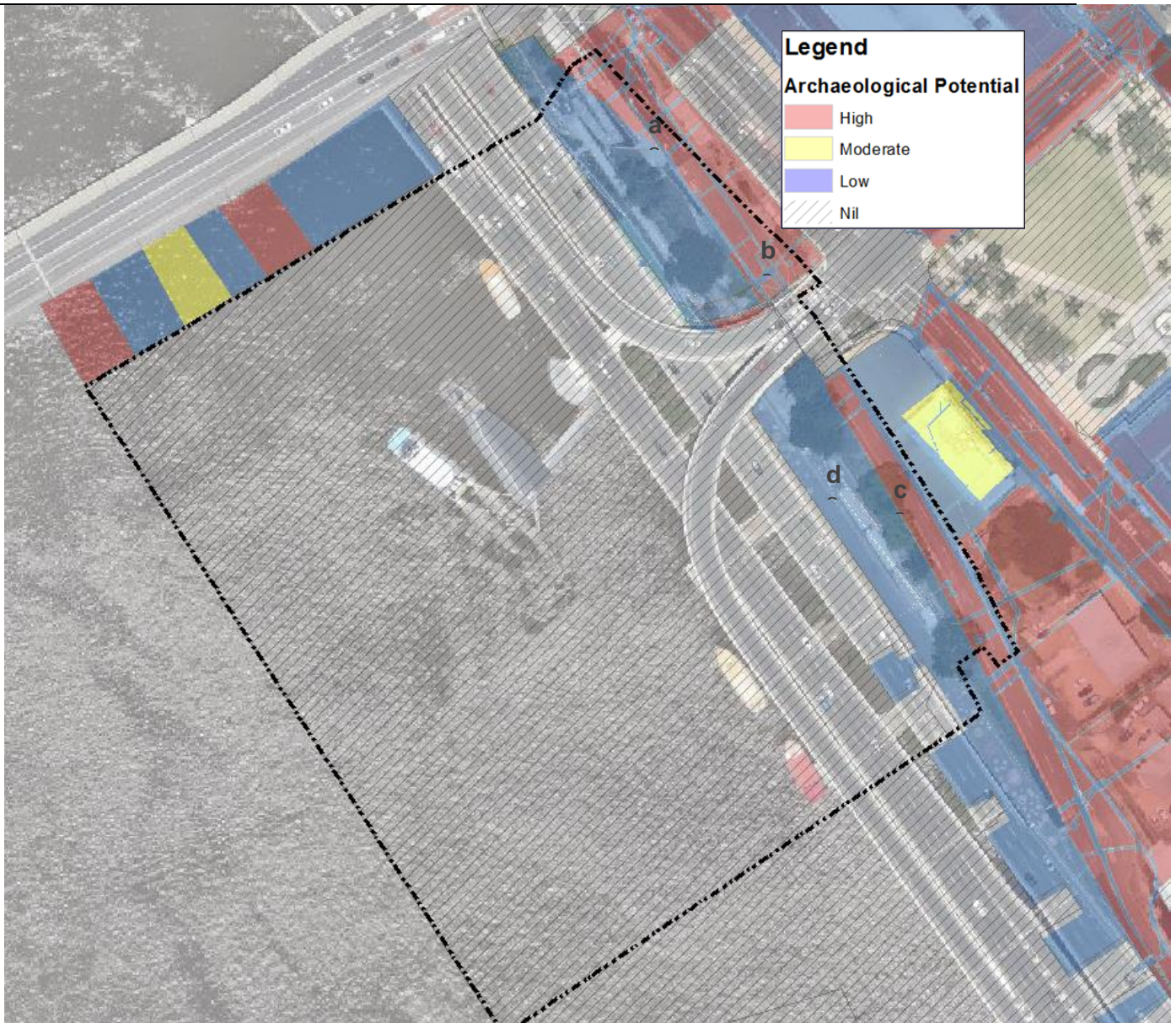
State

Summary Statement of Significance

The historical archaeological potential within sub-precinct 1B has potential to demonstrate the establishment, evolution and pattern of settlement of early Brisbane as a penal colony through to the present day. In particular evidence of the penal settlement or early domestic settlement may be preserved underneath the wall. The sub-precinct has the potential to answer important research questions critical to Queensland's history including a greater understanding of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement, and the construction of early retaining walls.

Sub-Precinct 1C: North Quay

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Sub-Precinct 1C: North Quay

Area

William Street and Queens Wharf Road Retaining Wall (a)

- 1889 – Construction of William Street and Queen’s Wharf Road retaining walls
- 1959 - Demolition of stone retaining wall adjacent to former Library building

Air Raid Shelter and Toilet Block (b)

- Late 1920s/early 1930 - Fill under the William Street footpath excavated to accommodate male toilets built into the wall at the Queen’s Wharf Road level, and 3m section of the wall and railing was realigned to accommodate a stairway leading from William Street to the toilet.
- 1941 – Air raid shelter constructed
- 1944 – Bus shelter constructed
- 1970 – Women’s toilet constructed
- 2015 – Changes to bus shelter

Early Streets of Brisbane – Queens Wharf Road (c)

- 1820s– location of penal settlement
- 1970s – Construction of on ramps to REX at Turbot, Elizabeth and Margaret Street intersections
- 1980 – Substantial excavation as part of construction of Queen Street bus tunnel
- Ongoing – road resurfacing and maintenance

Bicentennial Bikeway (d)

- 1915 – Jetty located in front of Miller Park
- 1960-1970s – Construction of REX including land reclamation and construction of sea wall below expressway
- 1980s – construction of Bicentennial Bikeway below expressway
- Ongoing – Underside of REX maintenance, various floods
- Also North Quay ferry terminal

Historical Archaeological Potential	Potential Archaeological Significance
--	--

High

William Street and Queens Wharf Road Retaining Walls including Air Raid Shelter and Toilet Block (a) and (b)

There is potential for structural remains and artefacts associated with the construction of features in this area. State

Early Streets of Brisbane (c)

Part of the area falls within the Early Streets of Brisbane heritage listing and has the potential to contain archaeological evidence from the initial European occupation of Brisbane through to the present day. State

Low

Riverside Expressway (d)

Sub-Precinct 1C: North Quay

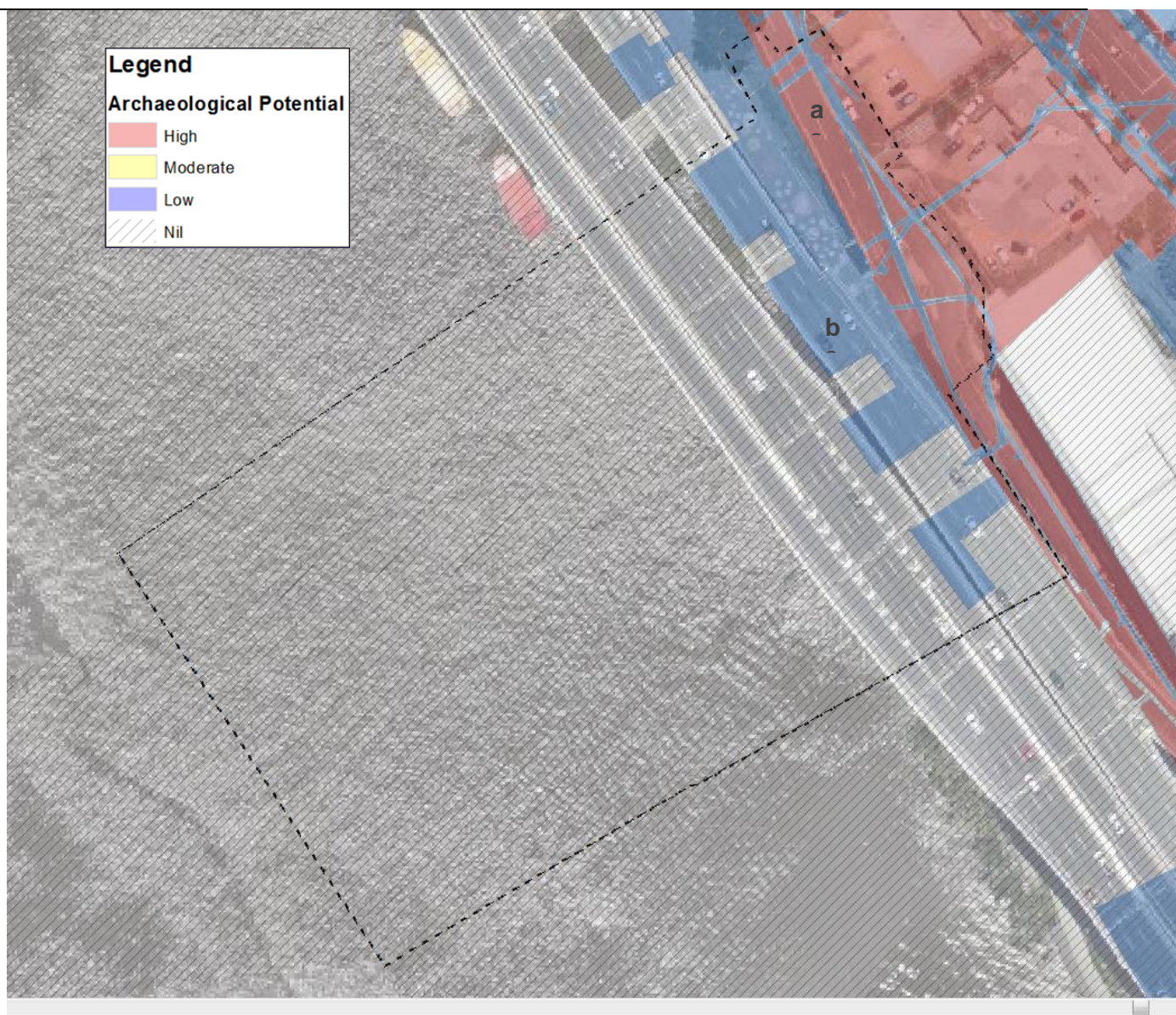
Area

This area between the REX and Queen's Wharf Road was subject to disturbance during the construction of the adjacent REX. This area has had continued use since European settlement and there remains low potential for archaeological material to remain in the locations in and around previous wharf structures where the ground hasn't been disturbed by piles and columns associated with the REX construction. State

Summary Statement of Significance

Parts of sub-precinct 1C have the potential to contain archaeological remains which may contribute to our understanding of the development of Brisbane, and in particular the development of Queens Wharf Road from its use as an early pedestrian route to the wharf through to its formalisation as a road. There is also potential to yield information relating to wharf structures in specific locations where the riverbed has not been disturbed by piles and columns associated with the REX construction.

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Early Streets of Brisbane – Queens Wharf Road (a)

- 1820s– Location of penal colony and track to Queens Wharf
- 1970s – Construction of on ramps to REX at Turbot, Elizabeth and Margaret Street intersections
- Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance

Riverside Expressway and River (b)

- 1820s-1960s – Location of Queens Wharf and various other wharves including Victoria Wharf and Lucinda Jetty
 - 1960-1970s – Construction of REX including land reclamation and construction of sea wall below expressway
 - 1980s – Construction of Bicentennial Bikeway below expressway
-

Sub-Precinct 1D: Queen's Wharf Plaza

Area

- Ongoing – Underside of REX maintenance, various floods

Historical Archaeological Potential	Potential Archaeological Significance
--	--

High

Early Streets of Brisbane (a)

Part of the area falls within the Early Streets of Brisbane heritage listing and has the potential to contain archaeological evidence from the initial European occupation of Brisbane through to the present day.	State
--	-------

Low

Riverside Expressway and River (b)

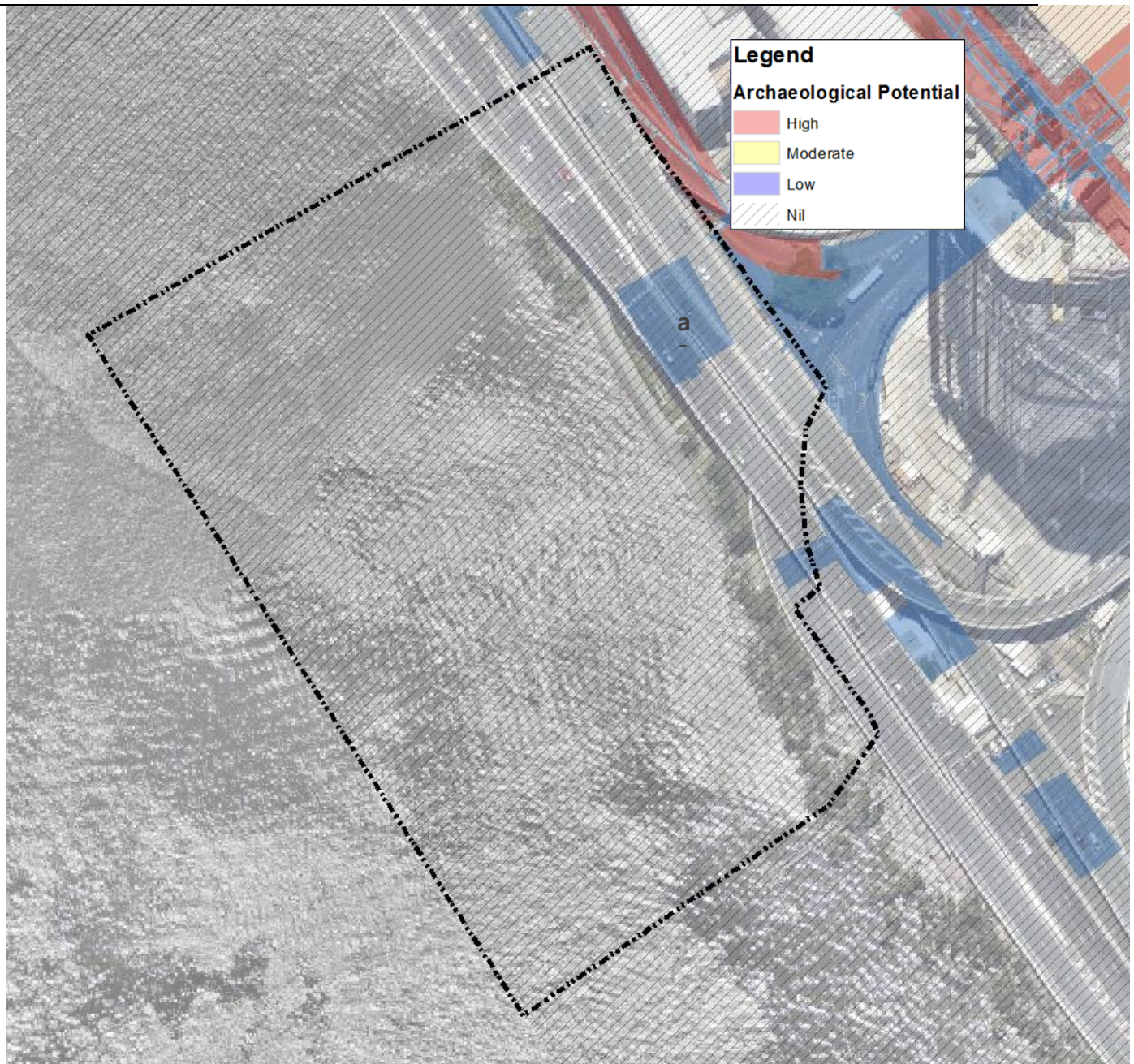
This area between the REX and Queen's Wharf Road was subject to disturbance during the construction of the adjacent REX. This area has had continued use and change since European settlement and there remains low potential for archaeological material to remain.	State
--	-------

Summary Statement of Significance

Parts of sub-precinct 1D have the potential to contain archaeological remains which may contribute to our understanding of the development of Brisbane, and in particular the development of Queens Wharf Road from its use as an early pedestrian route to the wharf through to its formalisation as a road. There is also potential to yield information relating to wharf structures in specific locations where the riverbed has not been disturbed by piles and columns associated with the REX construction.

Sub-Precinct 1E: The Landing

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Riverside Expressway and River (a)

- 1890s-1960s – Location of Pettigrew’s and DL Brown and Co’s wharves
- 1960-1970s – Construction of REX including land reclamation and construction of sea wall below expressway
- 1980s – Construction of Bicentennial Bikeway below expressway
- Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance, various floods

Historical Archaeological Potential

Potential Archaeological Significance

Sub-Precinct 1E: The Landing

Area

Low

Riverside Expressway and River (a)

State

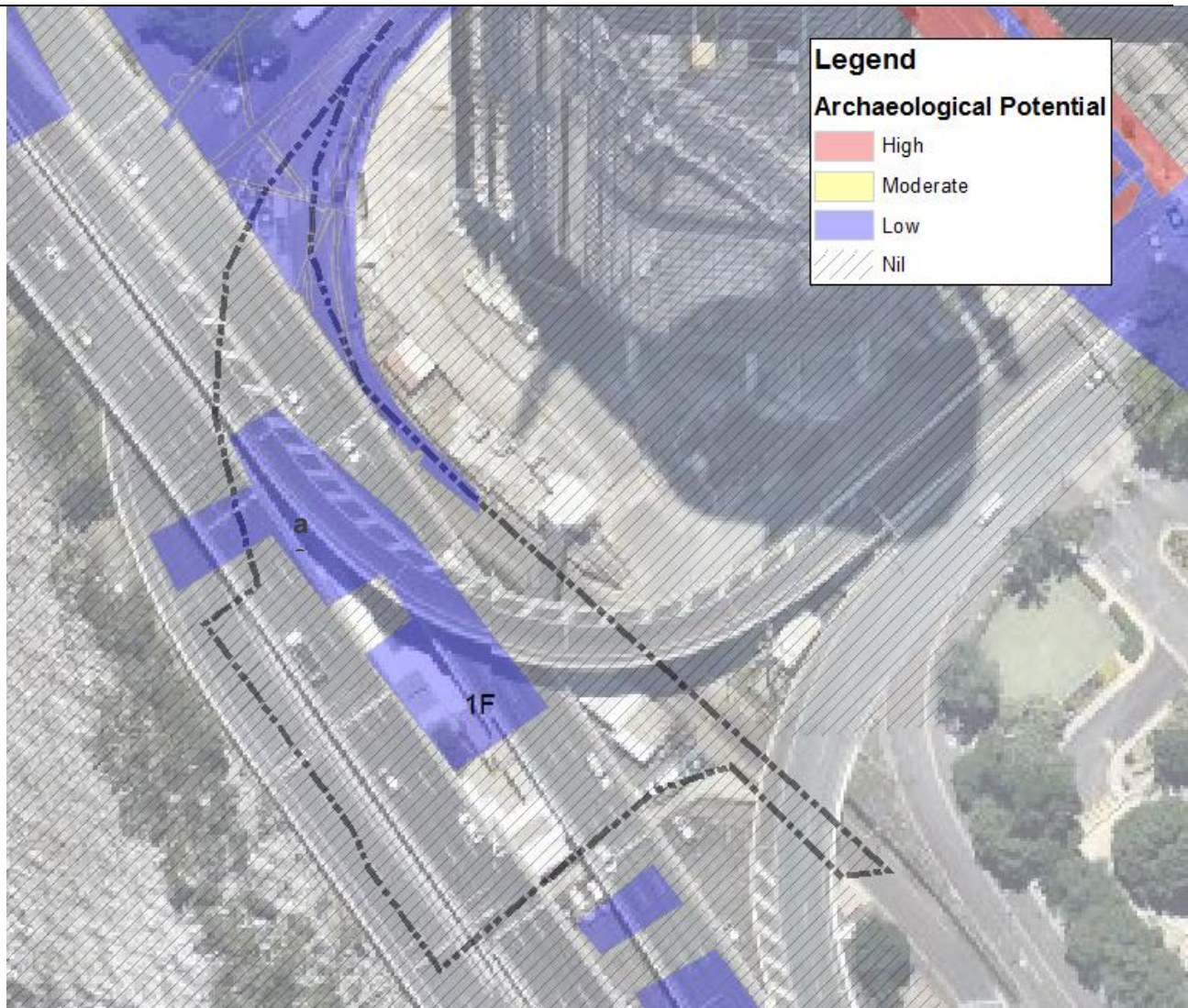
This area between the REX and Queen's Wharf Road was subject to disturbance during the construction of the adjacent REX. This area has had continued use since European settlement and there remains low potential for archaeological material to remain.

Summary Statement of Significance

Parts of sub-precinct 1E have low potential to contain archaeological remains which may contribute to our understanding of the development of Brisbane, and in particular information relating to wharf structures in specific locations where the riverbed has not been disturbed by piles and columns associated with the Riverside Expressway construction.

Sub-Precinct 1F: Waterline Park

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Riverside Expressway (a)

- 1890s-1960s – Location of DL Brown and Co's wharves
- 1960-1970s – Construction of Riverside Expressway including land reclamation and construction of sea wall below expressway
- 1980s – Construction of Bicentennial Bikeway below expressway
- Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance, various floods

Historical Archaeological Potential

Potential Archaeological Significance

Low

Sub-Precinct 1F: Waterline Park

Area

Riverside Expressway and River (a)

State

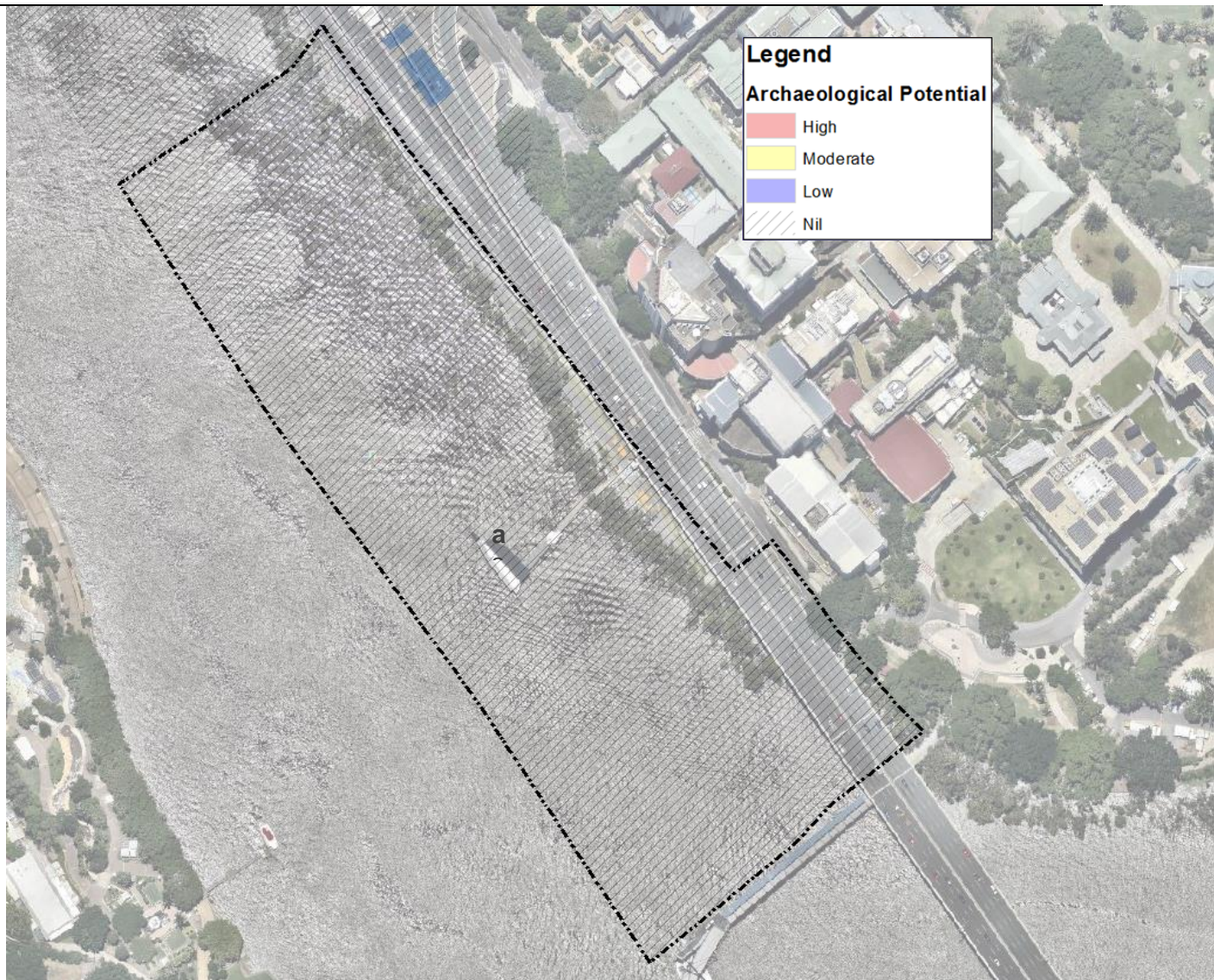
This area between the REX and Queen's Wharf Road was subject to disturbance during the construction of the adjacent REX. This area has been subject to continued use and change since European settlement and there remains low potential for archaeological material to remain.

Summary Statement of Significance

Parts of sub-precinct 1F have low potential to contain archaeological remains which may contribute to our understanding of the development of Brisbane, and in particular information relating to wharf structures in specific locations where the riverbed has not been disturbed by piles and columns associated with the REX construction.

Sub-Precinct 1G: Goodwill Extension

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Riverside Expressway and River (a)

- 1960-1970s – Construction of REX including land reclamation and construction of sea wall below expressway
- 1980s – Construction of Bicentennial Bikeway below expressway
- Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance, various floods
- 2015 – Construction of new City Cat terminal

Historical Archaeological Potential

Potential Archaeological Significance

Riverside Expressway and River (a)

Local/State

Sub-Precinct 1G: Goodwill Extension

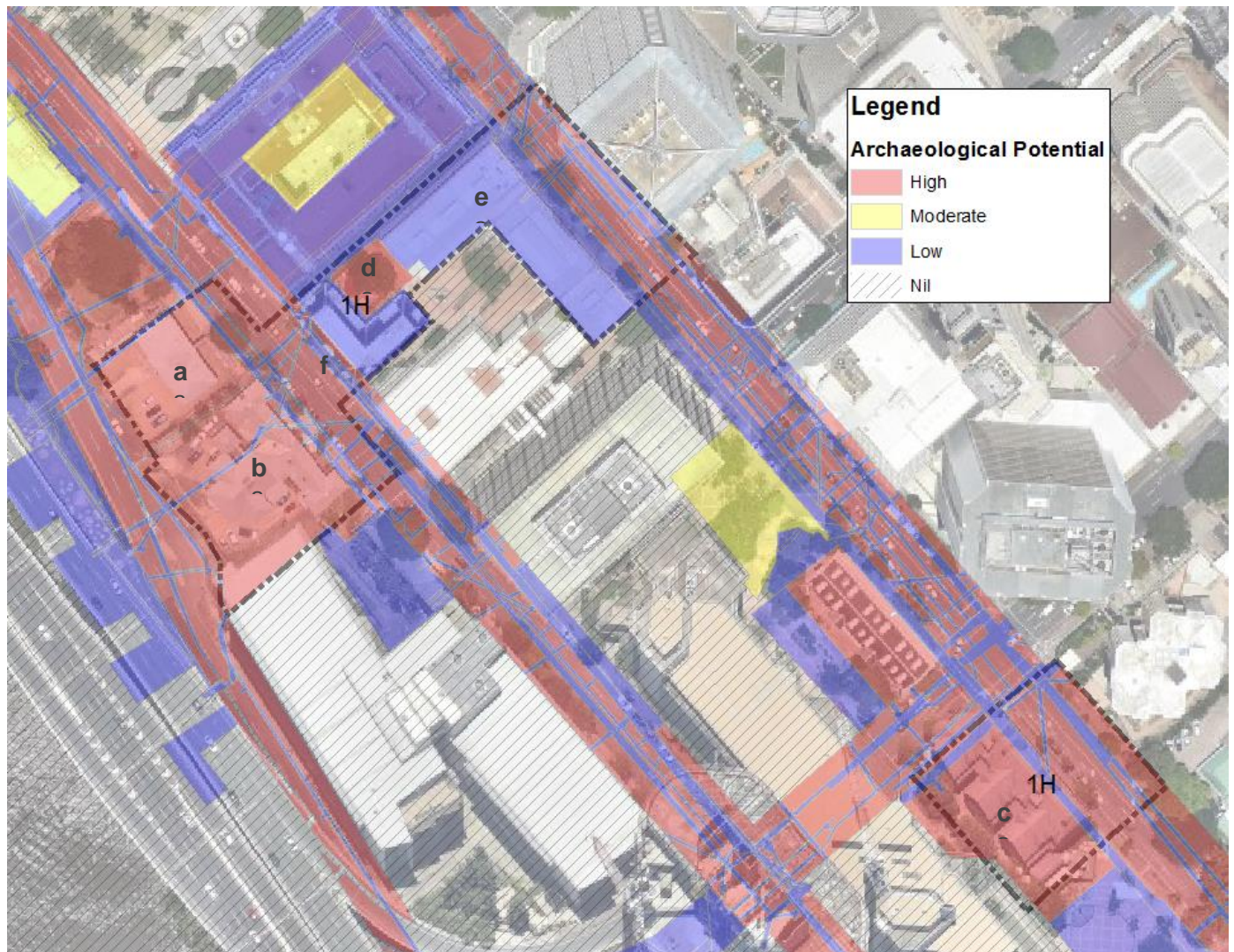
Area

Nil -

This area below the REX was subject to considerable disturbance as part of the construction of the REX in the early 1970s.

Summary Statement of Significance

Sub-precinct 1G does not contain any important historical associations, and is not likely to yield any information of historic heritage significance.



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Commissariat Store (former) (a)

- 1829 – Store completed
 - 1857 – Kitchen building constructed
 - 1886 – Single storey brick annexe constructed at southern corner
 - 1887 – Timber retaining wall used to level William Street entrance
 - 1890 – Timber retaining wall replaced with concrete
 - 1900 – Kitchen wing and store keepers cottage moved
 - 1944-c1980s – Number of ancillary buildings on site, constructed and demolished
 - 1960s – Demolition of two storey brick extension
 - 1978 – Archaeological assessment of western ground floor area
-

Sub-Precinct 1H: IRD Heritage

Area

- 1982-1997 – Shed constructed in yard for stonemasons and yard resurfaced and paved driveway installed

Former DPI Building (b)

- 1820s-50s – Undeveloped with pathways diagonally across the block to access wharves
- 1866 – First portion of structure built along William Street
- 1899 – Additional storey constructed and building extended to south
- 1916, 1920s and 1930s – Various new wings and structures built to the south and east of the main building
- 1994 – Post-1899 extensions demolished for Neville Bonner Building

The Mansions (c)

- 1820s-1850s - Gardens
- 1889 – The Mansions constructed
- 1913 1950s– Stables located in south corner
- 1979 – Demolition of rear Servant's Wing and Stables building
- 1983 – Excavation to rear as part of 80 George Street construction

Former Government Printing Office (d and e)

- 1830s – Construction of brick and stone Commandant's Cottage and Office
- 1862 – Two storey timber Printing Office constructed
- 1865 – Three storey brick and stone building constructed to rear of 1862 building
- 1872 – Stables, Engine Room, and Workshop added to site. Timber printery building demolished
- 1875 – L-shaped William Street wing - brick and stone building - constructed on site of 1862 printery
- 1880 – Stables demolished and engine room enlarged
- 1884-1887 – Three new buildings constructed and demolition of 1880 engine room extension
- 1903 – Telegraph Lane lowered. Now known as Stephen's Lane
- 1910 – Construction of George Street wing. 1865 brick building demolished
- 1916 – Three small one storey buildings constructed between William St building and Lithographic Office
- 1952 – Construction of toilets to rear of William St building
- 1959 - Lithographic Office was extended towards the engine room and a concrete floor was laid to most of the ground floor of the Stephens Lane wing
- 1970 - Metal-clad building (not extant) was constructed south-west of the Lithographic Office, demolishing the c.1916 workshop.
- 1980s – Demolition of a number of buildings and archaeological excavation in portion of courtyard area uncovered and removed the remains of the Commandant's Cottage. Brickwork laid interpreting former location of cottage

Sub-Precinct 1H: IRD Heritage	
Area	
Early Streets of Brisbane – George Street, William Street, Queen’s Wharf Road, Margaret Street (f)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1820s– Location of penal settlement • 1880s – Installation of Edison Tubes along William Street • 1970s – Construction of on ramps to REX at Turbot, Elizabeth and Margaret Street intersections. • Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance 	
Historical Archaeological Potential	Potential Archaeological Significance
High	
Commissariat Store (former) (a)	State
<p>Previous archaeological investigations undertaken on the site demonstrate the high potential of this site. As the QHR citation states:</p> <p><i>Archaeological investigation of the Commissariat Store building and Miller Park has the potential to reveal important information about the penal colony and the subsequent use of the site. This investigation may provide insight into official and unofficial uses of the space, the lifeways of convicts, arriving immigrants and other early residents, as well as the material culture of nineteenth century Brisbane.</i></p>	
Former DPI Building (b)	State
<p>The archaeological potential of the site for the former DPI Building is considered to be high. The remains of the 1916 addition are visible on the surface south of the building on William Street. There is also potential for additional subsurface structural remains of early wings and outbuildings including the carpenter’s workshop and stables, in addition to sub-floor deposits which may be associated with the early use of the building as an Immigration Depot.</p>	
The Mansions (c)	State
<p>The area immediately behind The Mansions may contain archaeological evidence including the foundations of early outbuildings. There is also the potential for sub-floor deposits to remain. As the QHR states:</p> <p><i>There is potential to the rear of The Mansions for archaeological remains including footings and foundations associated with the former servants’ and kitchen wings, and objects and refuse commonly found within domestic contexts, particularly ceramic, glass and personal items.</i></p>	
Former Government Printing Office Courtyard (d)	State
<p>The courtyard area between the William and George Street buildings has accommodated a number of structures between 1824 and the 1980s including the Commandant’s, a well, stables and an earlier 1860s timber Government Printing Office. There is potential for structural remains of these buildings to remain in this</p>	

Sub-Precinct 1H: IRD Heritage

Area

location, in addition to artefactual material associated with the former use of the site.

Early Streets of Brisbane – George Street, William Street, Queen’s Wharf Road, Margaret Street (f) State

Portions of the roads around the sub-precinct are included in the Early Streets of Brisbane QHR citation. These streets have the potential to contain archaeological evidence from the initial European occupation of Brisbane through to the present day. The construction of Brisbane's streets has seen a deposition and build-up of layers, thereby preserving earlier cultural deposits, and therefore there is potential for the presence of buildings and features located in the alignment of present day streets, and artefactual material associated with the convict phase of settlement.

In the 1880s Edison tubes were installed from the Government Printery along William Street to light Parliament House. This was an early use of this technology, and potentially the first underground cables of this type to be laid in the southern hemisphere. These are important in demonstrating the developments in street electricity, both in Brisbane and internationally.

Low

Former Government Printing Office and Stephens Lane (e) State

The 1875 building along William Street replaced an earlier timber structure, and the nature of its construction indicates that it is likely to have removed any evidence of the earlier structure. There remains potential for sub-floor deposits to remain which may be associated with the early use of the 1875 building.

Prior to the construction of the George Street Building there was nothing substantial in this location and any archaeological remains in this location are likely to be associated with the building’s construction.

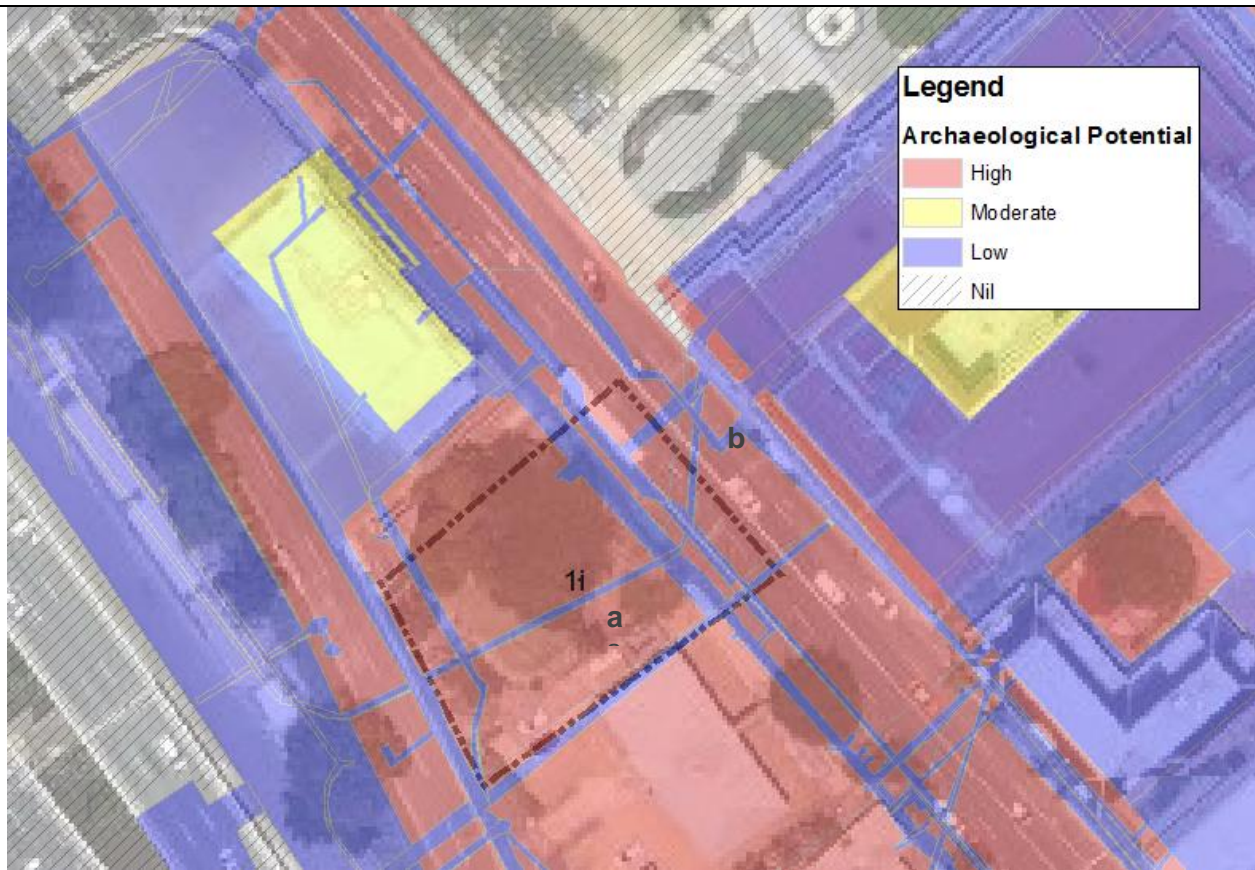
Stephens Lane is also considered to have low potential due to being lowered in 1903, and having over a century of surface treatments.

Summary Statement of Significance

Sub-precinct 1H contains five heritage listed places including some of Brisbane’s earliest buildings. Archaeological excavation previously carried out at the Commissariat Store has yielded important information about the penal settlement, and it is considered that the archaeological record across this sub-precinct has the potential to reveal further significant information about the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement and the subsequent development of the area.

Sub-Precinct 1i: Miller Park

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Miller Park (a)

- 1820s-1980s – open space
- 1820s – Retaining wall along Queen’s Wharf Road frontage constructed
- 1850s – Side entrance to Commissariat Store created and pedestrian bridge to Miller Park
- 1940s – (Potentially) air raid shelter added to park; filled in in 1945
- 1959 – Loading dock for adjacent State Library intervenes into north-western corner of Miller Park
- 1960s – Pedestrian bridge to Commissariat Store rebuilt in concrete
- 1980s works – Replacement of stairs and part of wall along Queen’s Wharf Road
- 1990s – Stair to walkway at Miller Park rebuilt
- 2011 – Collapse of half of retaining wall between Park and Commissariat Store at William Street

Early Streets of Brisbane –William Street (b)

- 1820s– location of penal settlement
- Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance

Historical Archaeological Potential

Potential Archaeological Significance

Sub-Precinct 1i: Miller Park

Area

High

Miller Park (a)

Miller Park has remained undeveloped throughout its history. Its location along William Street and adjacent to the Commissariat Store indicates high archaeological potential. As the QHR citation states: State

Archaeological investigation of the Commissariat Store building and Miller Park, has the potential to reveal important information about the penal colony and the subsequent use of the site. This investigation may provide insight into official and unofficial uses of the space, the life ways of convicts, arriving immigrants and other early residents, as well as the material culture of nineteenth century Brisbane.

Early Streets of Brisbane – William Street (b)

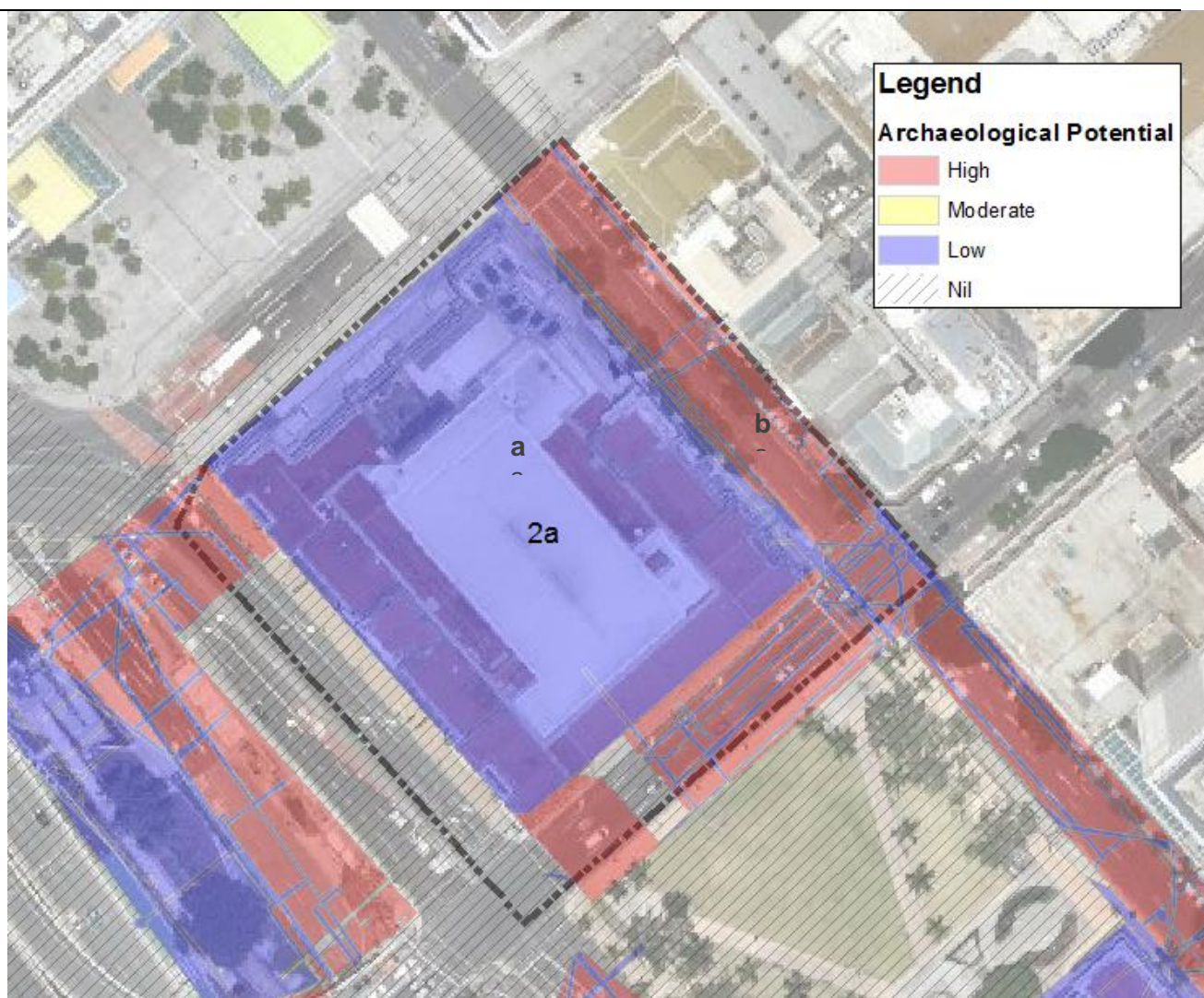
Portions of the road along William Street are included in the Early Streets of Brisbane QHR citation. These streets have the potential to contain archaeological evidence from the initial European occupation of Brisbane through to the present day. The construction of Brisbane's streets has seen a deposition and build-up of layers, thereby preserving earlier cultural deposits, and therefore there is potential for the presence of buildings and features located in the alignment of present day streets, and artefactual material associated with the convict phase of settlement.

Summary Statement of Significance

Archaeological investigation of Miller Park has the potential to reveal important information about the penal colony and the subsequent use of the site. This investigation may provide insight into official and unofficial uses of the space, the life ways of convicts, arriving immigrants and other early residents, as well as the material culture of nineteenth century Brisbane.

Sub-Precinct 2A: Treasury Building

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Treasury Building (a)

- 1830s – Location of military barracks including two storey stone building flanked by two single storey buildings containing cells and kitchen
- 1872 – Registrar-General's office constructed on corner of George and Queen Streets
- 1886-1889 and 1890-1893 - Construction of stages one and two of Treasury Building, on block with Registrar-General's building
- 1922-1928 – Demolition of Registrar-General's Office and construction of third stage of Treasury Building
- 1961 – Five-storey annex constructed
- 1987 – Annex demolished, bus tunnel built along Queen Street
- 1990s – Redevelopment of Treasury Building including sub-basement beneath Treasury Building and tunnel connection to Lands Administration Building underneath Elizabeth Street and Queen's Gardens

Early Streets of Brisbane – George Street, William Street, George Street, Elizabeth Street (b)

Sub-Precinct 2A: Treasury Building

Area

- 1820s– Location of penal colony
 - 1980 – Construction of Queen Street bus tunnel
 - Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance
-

Historical Archaeological Potential	Potential Archaeological Significance
--	--

High	
-------------	--

Early Streets of Brisbane – George Street, William Street, George Street, Elizabeth Street (b)	State
---	-------

Portions of the roads around the Treasury Building are included in the Early Streets of Brisbane QHR citation. These streets have the potential to contain archaeological evidence from the initial European occupation of Brisbane through to the present day. The construction of Brisbane's streets has seen a deposition and build-up of layers, thereby preserving earlier cultural deposits, and therefore there is potential for the presence of buildings and features located in the alignment of present day streets, and artefactual material associated with the convict phase of settlement

Low	
------------	--

Treasury Building (a)	State
------------------------------	-------

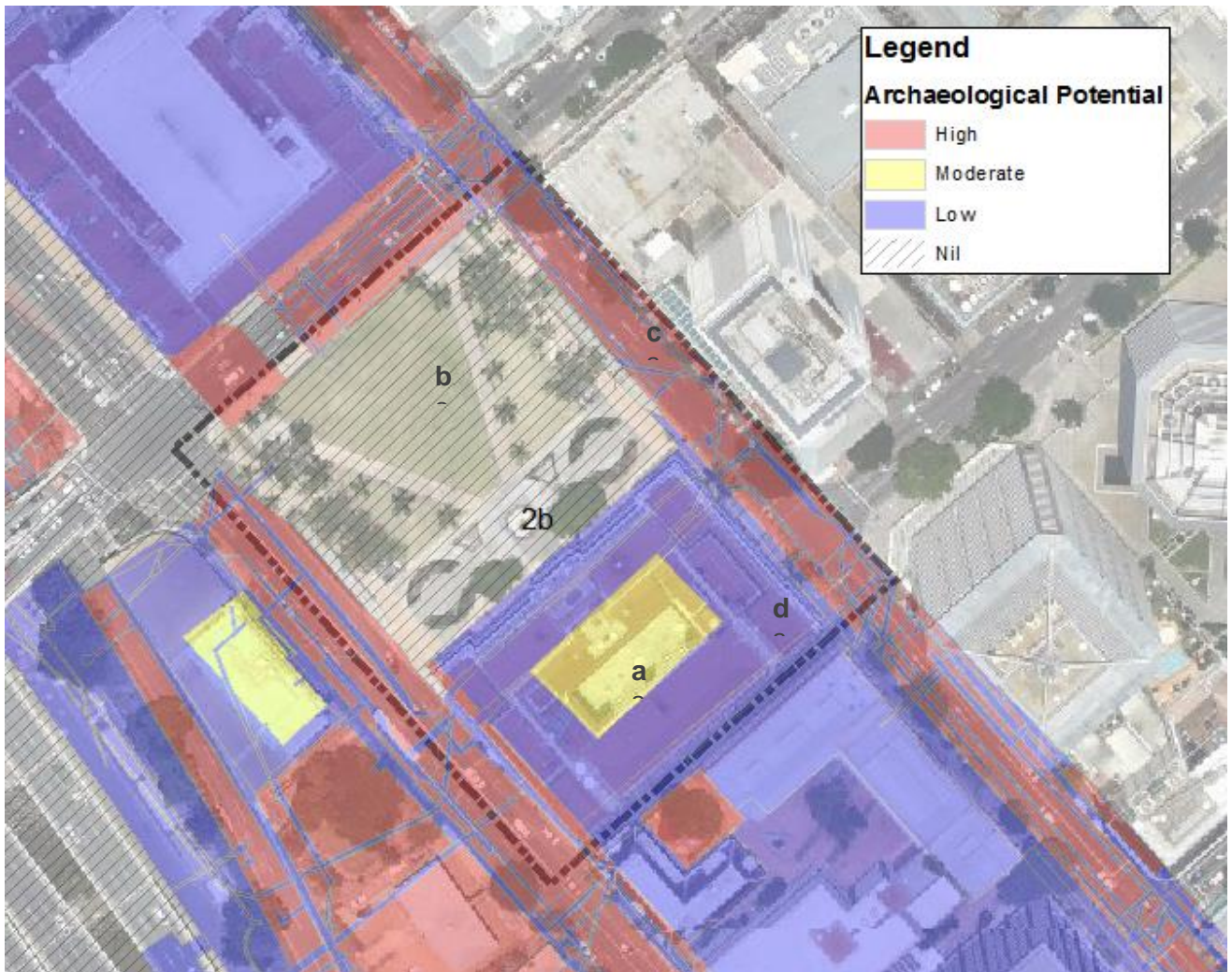
The site was substantially excavated as part of the building's construction, and later as part of the basement levels and connection to Land Administration Building. Therefore it is unlikely that any archaeological evidence of the early military barracks on the site remains. There is low potential for archaeological remains associated with the phases of construction of the building.

Summary Statement of Significance

Parts of sub-precinct 2a have the potential to contain archaeological remains which may contribute to our understanding of the development of Brisbane, and in particular the development of William and George Streets.

Sub-Precinct 2B: Land Administration Building

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Former Land Administration Building (a and d)

- 1850 – United Evangelical Church chapel – single storey brick building constructed, “Dr Lang’s Chapel”
- 1868 – Building extended
- 1879 – Telegraph office becomes residence of Government Printer
- 1901 – Church demolished
- 1901-1905 – Construction of four storey stone building
- 1940s – Air raid precautions – shelters added to exterior of building
- 1990s – Adaptive reuse as Casino including tunnel connection to Treasury Building underneath Elizabeth Street and Queen’s Gardens.

Queen’s Gardens (b)

Sub-Precinct 2B: Land Administration Building

Area

- 1820s – Buildings on site included Parsonage (originally Commissariat Officers' Quarters), Engineers cottage, Engineer's store and workshop
- 1848 – Church building constructed at William/Elizabeth street corner
- 1877 – Detached bell tower constructed
- 1880 – Multi-use Church building constructed at eastern corner
- 1897 – St John's Pro-Cathedral constructed at northern corner of site
- 1904 – Pre-1880s structures demolished
- 1962 – 1880 building demolished
- 1962-1963 – Park landscaped
- 1992 – Ground penetrating radar indicated structural remains and further investigation needed.
- Excavation as part of 1990s Casino redevelopment including basement car parking below.

Early Streets of Brisbane – George Street, William Street, Elizabeth Street (c)

- 1820s– location of penal colony
- Ongoing – road resurfacing and maintenance

Historical Archaeological Potential**Potential Archaeological Significance**

High**Early Streets of Brisbane – George Street, William Street, George Street, Elizabeth Street (c)**

State

Portions of the roads around the sub-precinct are included in the Early Streets of Brisbane QHR citation. These streets have the potential to contain archaeological evidence from the initial European occupation of Brisbane through to the present day. The construction of Brisbane's streets has seen a deposition and build-up of layers, thereby preserving earlier cultural deposits, and therefore there is potential for the presence of buildings and features located in the alignment of present day streets, and artefactual material associated with the convict phase of settlement

Moderate**Former Land Administration Building Courtyard (a)**

State

There is moderate potential for sub-surface remains to be present below the courtyard of the building due to the lesser degree of disturbance during the building's construction.

Low

Sub-Precinct 2B: Land Administration Building

Area

Former Land Administration Building (d)

Prior to the construction of this building, the United Evangelical Church (later the Telegraph Office) was located on the corner of George Street and Stephens Lane. Prior to this the Commissariat Officers Quarters and Chaplains Quarters were located around the central portion of the current building.

The site was substantially excavated as part of the building's construction; therefore it is unlikely that any archaeological evidence remains, with the exception of the atrium area.

Nil

Queen's Gardens (b)

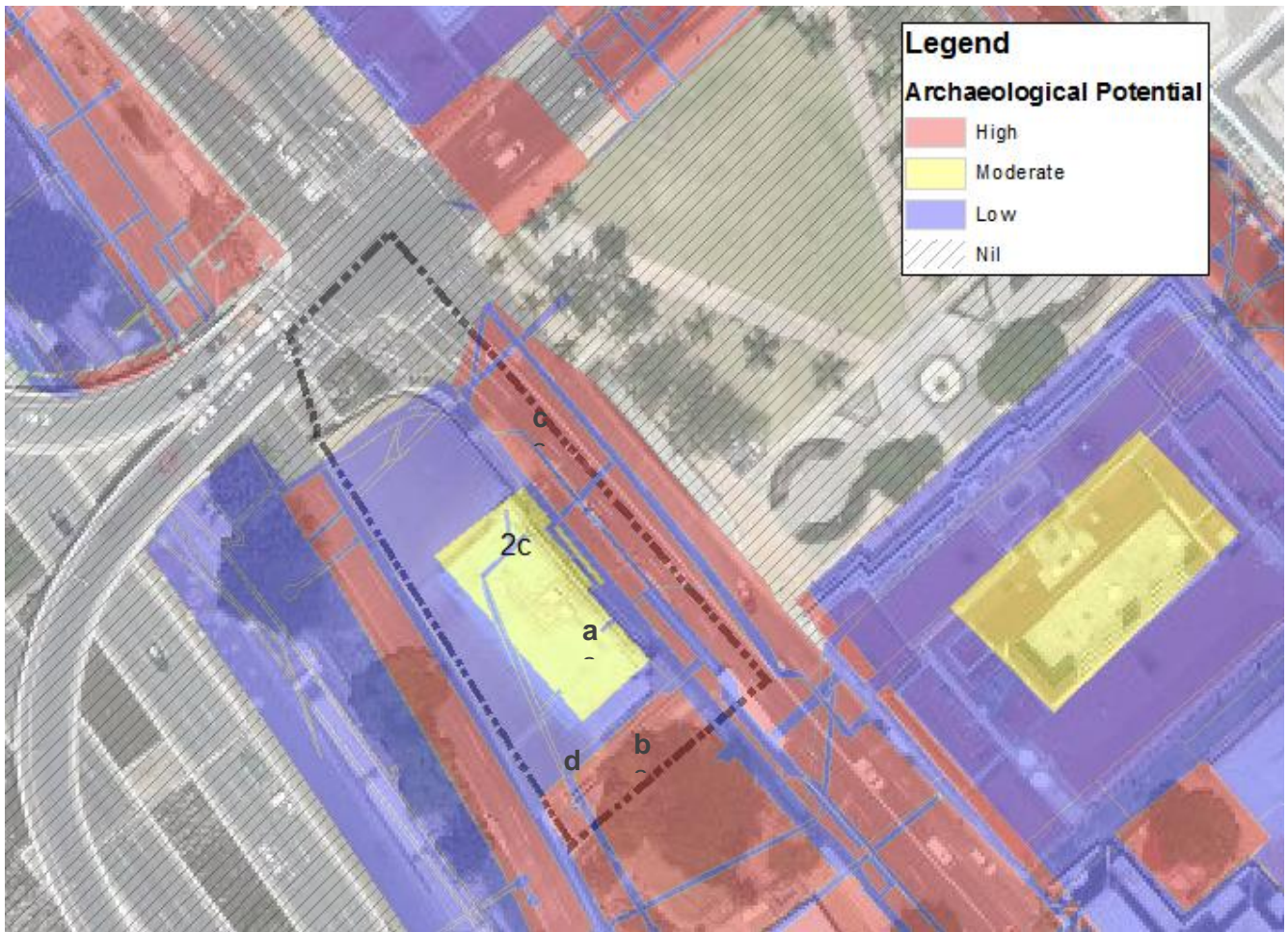
Excavation as part of 1990s Casino redevelopment including basement car parking below. Destruction of archaeological remains.

Summary Statement of Significance

While Queen's Gardens has no archaeological potential, there is potential for archaeological remains in and around the former Land Administration Building and along William and George Streets. The archaeological record in these locations has the potential to yield information which will make a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the development of Brisbane from colonial times to the present, potentially including domestic and governmental aspects.

Sub-Precinct 2C: Former State Library of Queensland

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Former State Library (a and d)

- 1820s-1870s – Vacant land on site
- 1876-1879 - Building constructed as Queensland Museum
- 1881 – Area below Museum levelled and basement extended
- 1882 – Government chemical laboratory built adjacent to Museum to the north east
- 1913 – Agricultural chemist and small building to rear on site.
- 1950s – Excavation of site, demolition of existing brick structure, sandstone retaining wall and temporary structures on site, and construction of museum extension.

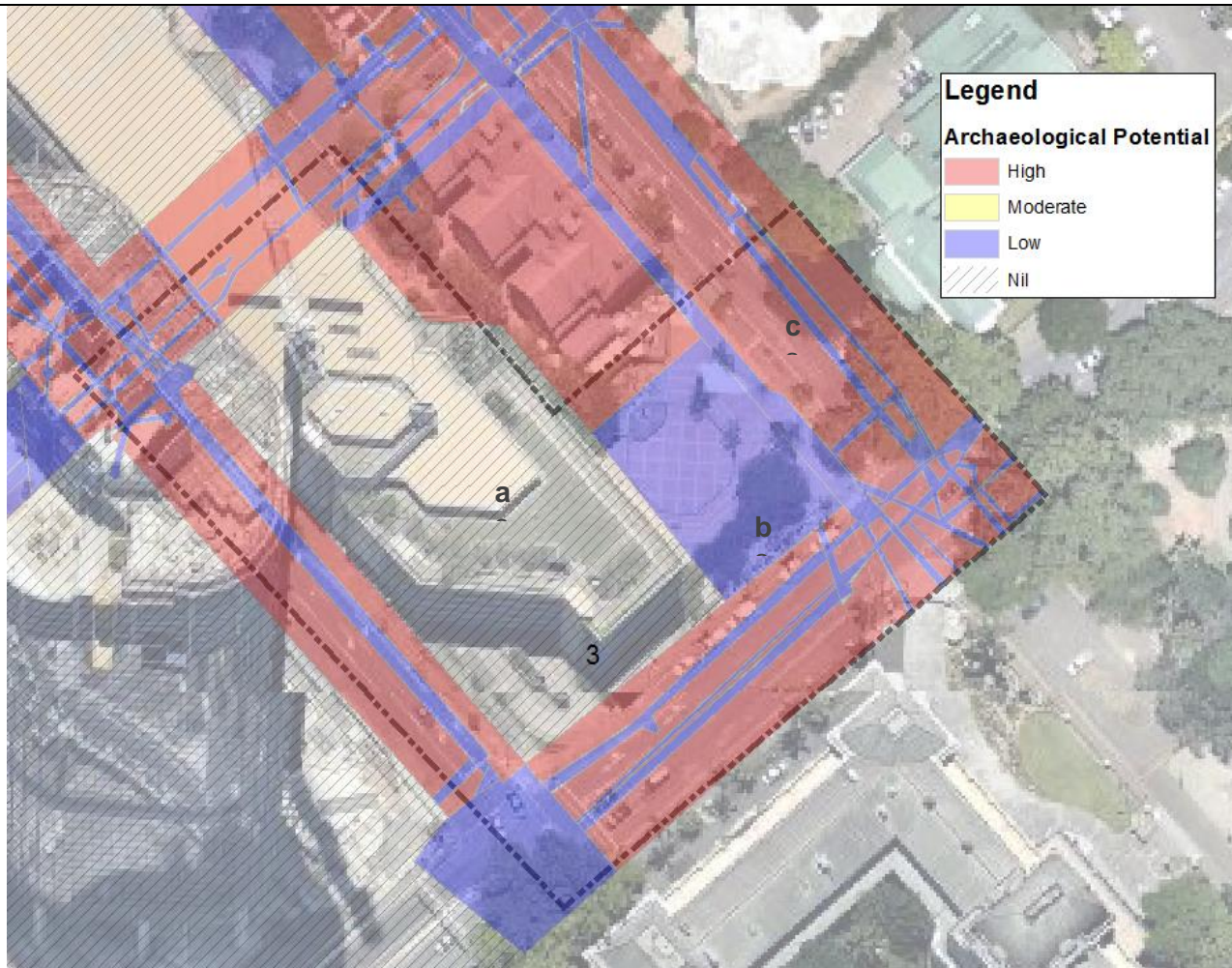
Miller Park (b)

- 1820s-1980s – open space
 - 1820s – Retaining wall along Queen's Wharf Road frontage constructed
 - 1940s – (Potentially) air raid shelter added to park (QHR citation); filled in in 1945
 - 1959 – Loading dock for adjacent State Library intervenes into north-western corner of Miller Park
-

Sub-Precinct 2C: Former State Library of Queensland	
Area	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1980s works – replacement of stairs and part of wall along Queen’s Wharf Road 	
Early Streets of Brisbane –William Street (c)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1820s– Location of penal colony • Ongoing – road resurfacing and maintenance 	
Historical Archaeological Potential	Potential Archaeological Significance
High	
Early Streets of Brisbane – William Street (c)	State
<p>Portions of the roads along William Street are included in the Early Streets of Brisbane QHR citation. These streets have the potential to contain archaeological evidence from the initial European occupation of Brisbane through to the present day. The construction of Brisbane’s streets has seen a deposition and build-up of layers, thereby preserving earlier cultural deposits, and therefore there is potential for the presence of buildings and features located in the alignment of present day streets, and artefactual material associated with the convict phase of settlement.</p>	
Miller Park (b)	State
<p>Miller Park has remained undeveloped throughout its history. Its location along William Street and adjacent to the Commissariat Store indicates high archaeological potential. As the QHR citation states:</p> <p><i>Archaeological investigation of the Commissariat Store building and Miller Park, has the potential to reveal important information about the penal colony and the subsequent use of the site. This investigation may provide insight into official and unofficial uses of the space, the life ways of convicts, arriving immigrants and other early residents, as well as the material culture of nineteenth century Brisbane.</i></p>	
Moderate	
Former State Library (a)	State
<p>There is potential for archaeological evidence to survive beneath the 1874 portion of the building, and any remains are likely to be attributed to the construction of the building.</p>	
Low	
Former State Library (d)	State
<p>The site was undeveloped prior to the construction of the building in 1874, and the 1950s extensions included large interventions which are likely to have removed remaining evidence of the nineteenth century building remains on the corner of Elizabeth Street.</p>	
Summary Statement of Significance	
<p>Parts of sub-precinct 2c have potential to yield information that could contribute to a greater understanding of the history and development of this portion of Brisbane.</p>	

Precinct 3: Residential

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Department of Public Works Building (a)

- 1820s-1850s - Commandant's Gardens
- 1860s-1980s – Residential buildings on site
- 1983 – Demolition of nineteenth and twentieth century structures and excavation of site including to the rear of Harris Terrace and Mansions
- 1986 – Construction of new Government Office Block extending over George Street involving basement car parking

Former Bellevue Hotel Site (b)

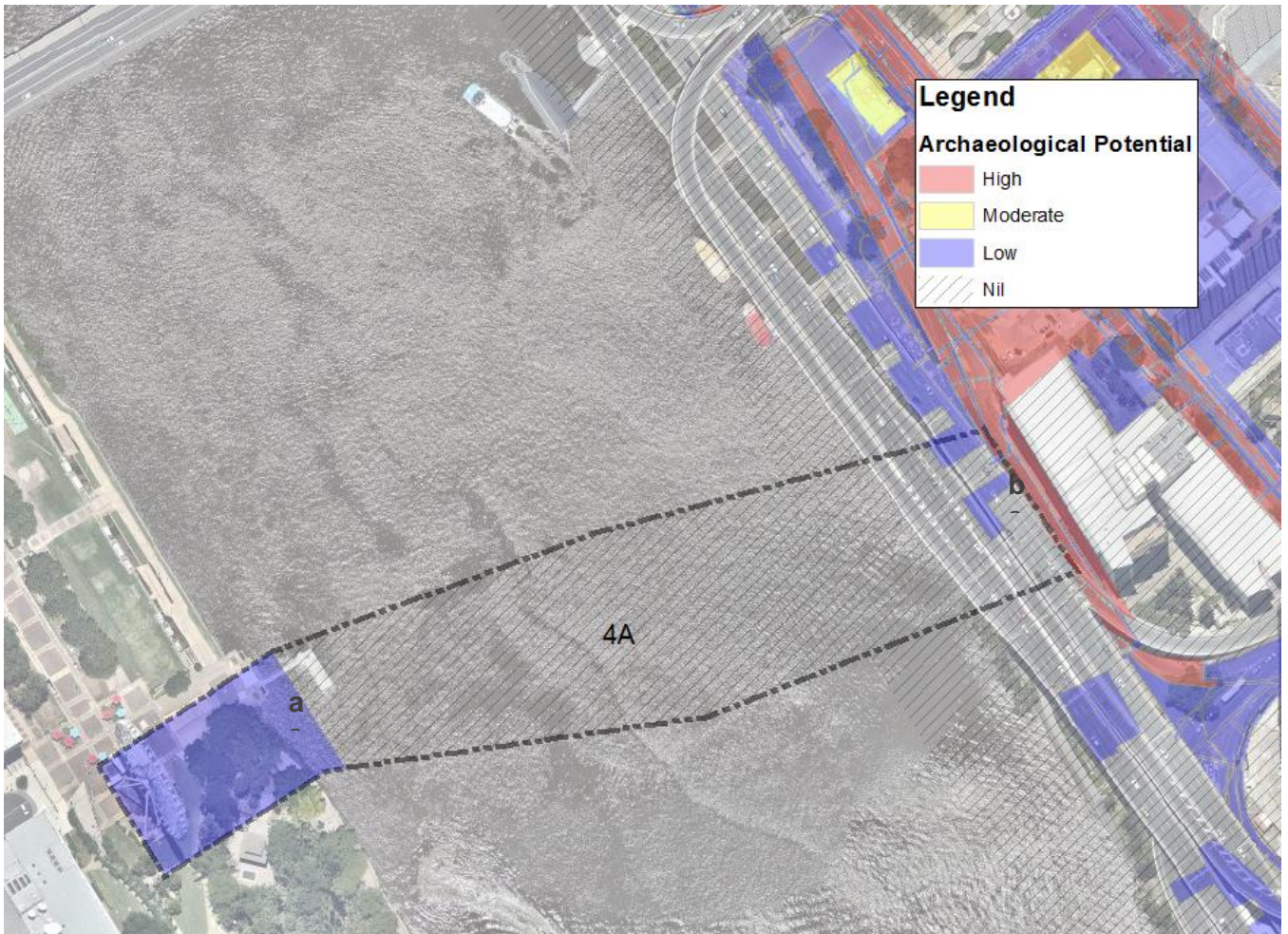
- 1866 – Construction of Bellevue Hotel
- 1979 – Demolition of Bellevue Hotel
- 1980s – 1990s - Landscaping and memorials added to site

Early Streets of Brisbane – George Street, William Street, Margaret Street, Alice Street (c)

Precinct 3: Residential	
Area	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1820s– location of penal colony • Ongoing – road resurfacing and maintenance • 1960s-1970s – construction of Alice Street off-ramp 	
Historical Archaeological Potential	Potential Archaeological Significance
High	
Early Streets of Brisbane – George Street, William Street, Margaret Street, Alice Street (c)	State
<p>Portions of the roads within the sub-precinct are included in the Early Streets of Brisbane QHR citation. These streets have the potential to contain archaeological evidence from the initial European occupation of Brisbane through to the present day. The construction of Brisbane's streets has seen a deposition and build-up of layers, thereby preserving earlier cultural deposits, and therefore there is potential for the presence of buildings and features located in the alignment of present day streets, and artefactual material associated with the convict phase of settlement</p>	
Low	
Former Bellevue Hotel Site (b)	State
<p>Since demolition of the Bellevue Hotel in 1979, the site has remained undeveloped, with only minor disturbance in the form of installation of hard and soft landscaping and some interpretive plaques and monuments. There is low potential for subsurface remains to be present.</p>	
Nil	
Excavation as part of building construction. Destruction of archaeological remains.	State
Summary Statement of Significance	
<p>Parts of sub-precinct 3 have the potential to contain archaeological remains which may contribute to our understanding of the development of Brisbane, including the former Bellevue Hotel and in particular the development of William, George and Alice Streets.</p>	

Sub-Precinct 4a: Bridge

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Southbank Parklands (a)

- 19th-20th century – Various wharves and wharf buildings
- 1980s – Structure demolished and land levelled pre Expo 88
- 1990s – Southbank landscaping

Riverside Expressway and River (b)

- 1890s-1960s – Location of Pettigrews and DL Brown and Co's wharves
- 1960-1970s – Construction of Riverside Expressway including land reclamation and construction of sea wall below expressway
- 1980s – Construction of Bicentennial Bikeway below expressway
- Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance, various floods

Historical Archaeological Potential**Potential Archaeological Significance**

Low

Sub-Precinct 4a: Bridge

Area

Southbank Parklands (a)

Local

This area was subject to significant ground disturbance as part of the redevelopment of the site for Expo 88 and then Southbank Parklands, including construction of sea walls. There remains low potential for archaeological remains associated with early wharves and associated mercantile development in this location.

Riverside Expressway and River (b)

State

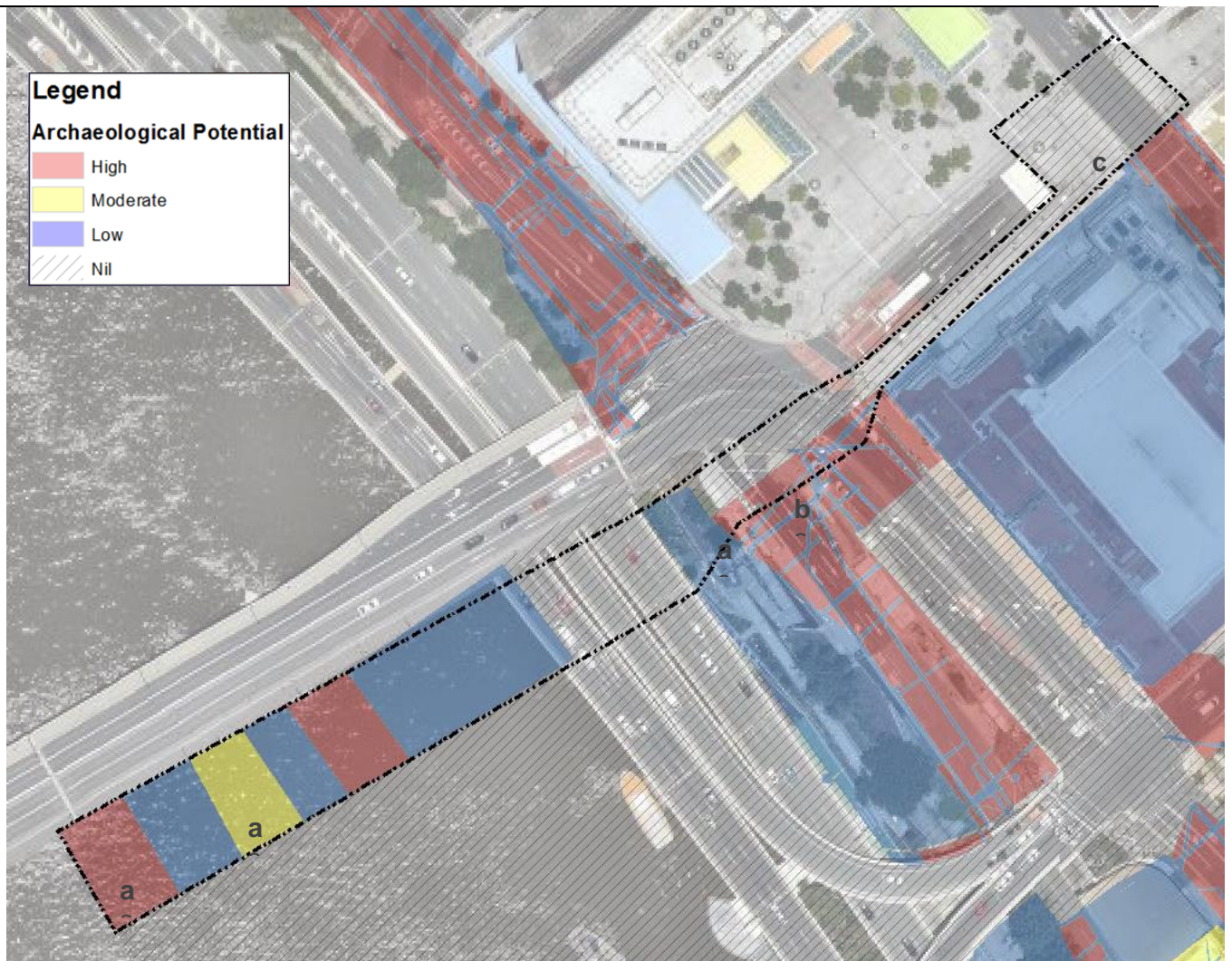
This area between the REX and Queen's Wharf Road was subject to disturbance during the construction of the adjacent REX. This area has been subject to continued use and change since European settlement and there is low potential for archaeological material to remain.

Summary Statement of Significance

Sub-precinct 4a has low archaeological potential to yield information which may contribute to our understanding of the development of Brisbane, including early transport between the north and south bank of the River. There is potential to yield wharf structures in specific locations where the riverbed has not been disturbed by piles and columns associated with the construction of the Riverside Expressway along the north bank, Expo 88 and Southbank Parklands along the south bank, or with dredging of the river.

Sub-Precinct 4b: Queen Street Interface

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Riverside Expressway and Victoria Bridge Remains (a)

- 1874-1897 – First Victoria Bridge
- 1897-1969 – Second Victoria Bridge in this location
- 1960-1970s – Construction of Riverside Expressway including land reclamation and construction of sea wall below expressway
- 1980s – Construction of Bicentennial Bikeway below expressway
- Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance, various floods

Early Streets of Brisbane – Queens Wharf Road (b)

- 1820s– Location of penal colony and track to Queens Wharf
- 1970s – Construction of on ramps to Riverside Expressway at Turbot, Elizabeth and Margaret Street intersections
- Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance

Queen Street (c)

- 1980 – Construction of Queen Street bus tunnel
-

Sub-Precinct 4b: Queen Street Interface

Area

Historical Archaeological Potential**Potential Archaeological Significance**

High

Early Streets of Brisbane – Queens Wharf Road (b)

State

Queens Wharf Road is included in the Early Streets of Brisbane QHR citation. These streets have the potential to contain archaeological evidence from the initial European occupation of Brisbane through to the present day. The construction of Brisbane's streets has seen a deposition and build-up of layers, thereby preserving earlier cultural deposits, and therefore there is potential for the presence of buildings and features located in the alignment of present day streets, and artefactual material associated with the convict phase of settlement.

State

Victoria Bridge Remains (a)

Side scan sonar has indicated the remains of the first and second Victoria Bridges remain in situ in this part of the river.

Moderate

Riverside Expressway and River (a)

State

Side scan sonar has identified disturbance in between remnant pylons which may be associated with the first and second Victoria Bridges.

Low

Riverside Expressway and River (a)

Local

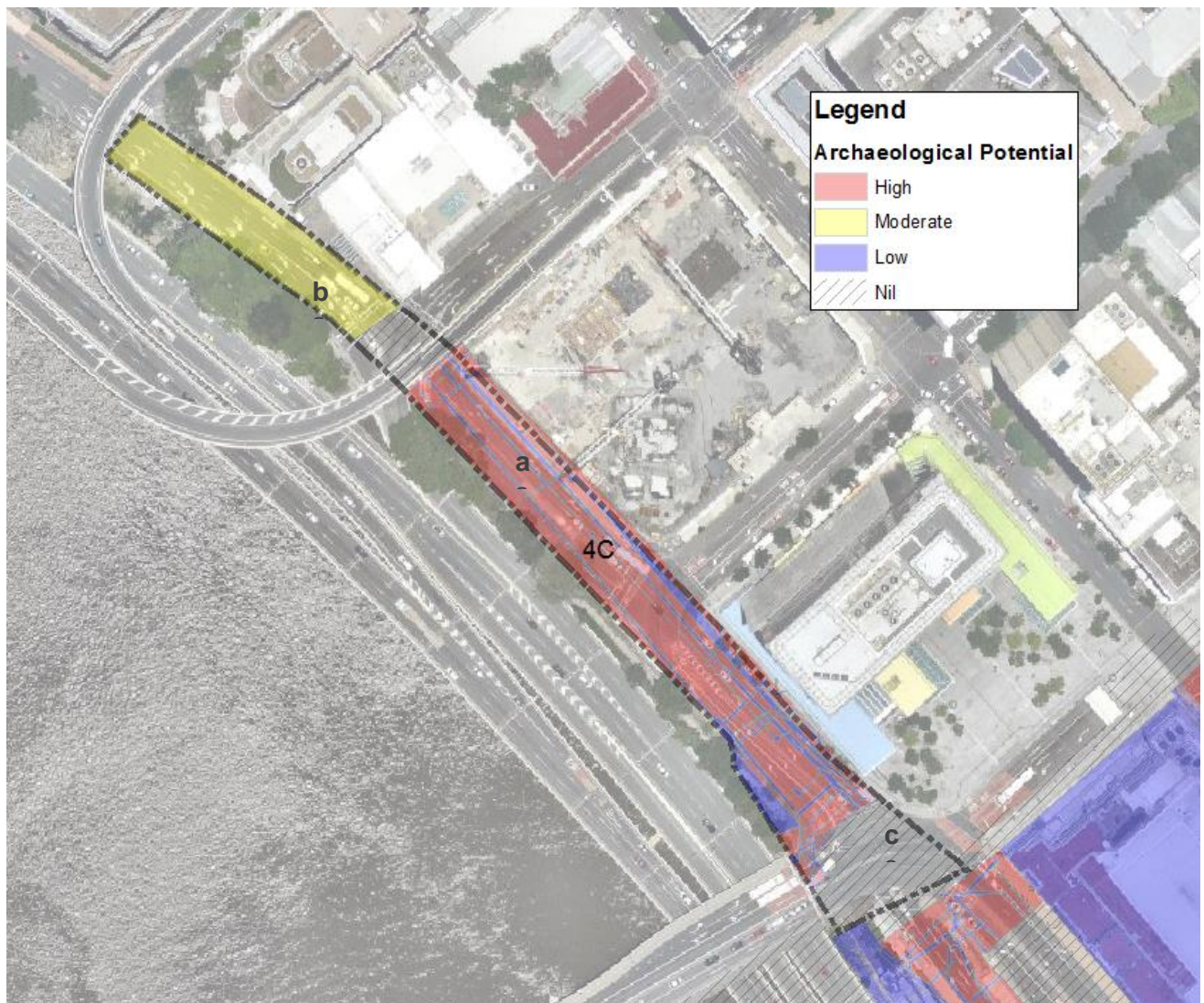
This area between the Riverside Expressway and Queen's Wharf Road was subject to disturbance during the demolition of the second Victoria bridge and construction of the Riverside Expressway. This area has had continued use since European settlement and there remains low potential for archaeological material to remain.

Summary Statement of Significance

Sub-precinct 4b has largely been disturbed, however a small area remains which has the potential to yield important information about the early use of Queens Wharf Road and the north bank of Brisbane.

Sub-Precinct 4c: Turbot Street Sewer Upgrade

Area



Summary of Historical Disturbance

Early Streets of Brisbane – North Quay (a)

- 1820s– location of penal colony and track to Queens Wharf
- 1970s – Construction of on and off ramps to Riverside Expressway
- Ongoing – Road resurfacing and maintenance

North Quay (b)

- Late 19th century – present – continued use as major access point

Victoria Bridge (c)

- 1960s – Demolition of second Victoria Bridge
 - 1969 - Construction of the third Victoria Bridge
-

Sub-Precinct 4c: Turbot Street Sewer Upgrade

Area

Historical Archaeological Potential	Potential Archaeological Significance
--	--

<u>High</u>	Local/State
--------------------	--------------------

Early Streets of Brisbane – North Quay (a) Queens Wharf Road is included in the Early Streets of Brisbane QHR citation. These streets have the potential to contain archaeological evidence from the initial European occupation of Brisbane through to the present day. The construction of Brisbane's streets has seen a deposition and build-up of layers, thereby preserving earlier cultural deposits, and therefore there is potential for the presence of buildings and features located in the alignment of present day streets, and artefactual material associated with the convict phase of settlement.	State
--	-------

Moderate

North Quay (b) This portion of North Quay is outside of the original Penal Establishment area, and has been subject to some degree of disturbance from the construction and maintenance of roads. There remains moderate archaeological potential for archaeological evidence of late nineteenth century settlement of Brisbane through to today.	Local
---	-------

Nil

Victoria Bridge (c) Significant disturbance as part of bridge construction and associated roads.	State
---	-------

Summary Statement of Significance

Sub-precinct 4c has the potential to contain archaeological remains which may contribute to our understanding of the development of Brisbane, and in particular the early layout and development of streets along the north bank of the Brisbane River.

6. CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Before making decisions to change a heritage item, an item within a heritage conservation area, or an item located in proximity to a heritage listed item, it is important to understand its values and the values of its context. This leads to decisions that will retain these values in the future. Statements of heritage significance summarise a place's heritage values – why it is important, and why a statutory listing was made to protect these values.

6.1. ABOUT CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural significance is the term used to encompass the range of qualities that make some places especially important to the community, over and above their basic utilitarian function. These places are usually those that help understand the past, enrich the present, and that will be of value to future generations.

The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS) defines cultural significance as aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present, or future generations. This concept helps to identify and assess the attributes that make a place valuable to people and society. An understanding of it is therefore integral to any planning process with historic buildings or places.

Once the significance of a place is understood, informed policy decisions can be made which will enable that significance to be retained or revealed. A clear understanding of the nature and level of the significance of a place not only suggests constraints on future action, it also introduces flexibility into the process by identifying areas which can be adapted or developed with greater freedom.

6.2. SIGNIFICANCE ASSESSMENT

Of the 11 QHR sites within the QWB PDA, six are noted as meeting threshold for potential to provide further information about Queensland's history (Criterion C). These existing assessments are provided below. Where changes have occurred to a place and Urbis considers the current citation to not accurately reflect the significance of that place, recommended changes to the statement of significance are shown in **bold** and ~~strikethrough~~.

6.2.1. Early Streets of Brisbane

The Early Streets of Brisbane is entered in the Queensland Heritage Register for Criterion C:

The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history.

The Early Streets of Brisbane have the potential to contain archaeological artefacts that are an important source of information about Queensland's history. Potential subsurface remains will demonstrate the establishment, evolution and pattern of settlement of early Brisbane as a penal colony. Evidence of this first European occupation of Brisbane is extremely rare given the substantial development into a modern city. Archaeological remains associated with the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement will provide evidence and understanding of a particular type of place - that of colonial penal settlements - this being the first and only example of its type in Queensland.

Survey plans of the initial settlement overlaid with the proposed (and current) street plan exist, enabling the clear identification of locations of the early settlement structures. Although the current alignment of Queen Street remains substantially the same as its original, the current street plan alignment overlaps with allotments from the penal settlement period. This leads to a high potential for the remains of buildings being situated within the current street alignments. The construction of Brisbane's streets has seen a deposition and build-up of layers rather than being cut down and removed, thereby preserving earlier cultural deposits. This was evident during work undertaken for the construction of Queen's Plaza on the corner of Queen and Edward Streets in 2003 which clearly demonstrated the build-up of layers in the stratigraphic profile of Queen Street. The streets therefore are the least disturbed areas in the Brisbane Central Business District (CBD) with the most potential for the presence of the earliest remains of Queensland's European settlement.

The Streets have the potential for subsurface remains of the full range of activities occurring in the penal settlement related to the Prisoners Barracks, Commandant's House and Office, Commissariat Store and Office, Officer's Quarters, and Military Barracks, Military and Convict Hospitals, other dwellings, gardens, stores and barns. The archaeological investigation of the Early Streets of Brisbane has the potential to provide information about unmapped buildings and features, and to provide information about the use of

mapped structures whose purpose is historically unknown. The remains of buildings, features and other artefacts have the potential to provide insight into the material culture and life ways of the convicts, soldiers and administrators of the penal settlement. They also have the potential to provide an insight into the social divisions between these groups, and the social development of early Queensland. This will contribute information to the collective understanding of convict sites around Australia and the place of Queensland in the system of forced migration and punishment of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Given the accumulation of material from the initial European settlement of Brisbane to the present day, there is also the potential for archaeological remains from subsequent periods to be recovered. This will contribute to the full history of development of Queensland's capital city of Brisbane.

The Early Streets of Brisbane have been assessed as part of the Brisbane City CBD Archaeological Plan (DERM 2009, UQCHU 2009) as being 'Exceedingly Rare' given their association with the penal settlement phase of Brisbane. The level of disturbance has been designated as 'Intact' given the minor subsurface works undertaken and the tendency for accumulation of deposits when constructing or renewing road surfaces. This combination of being designated 'exceedingly rare' and 'intact' leads to the categorisation of the Early Streets of Brisbane as having 'Exceptional Archaeological Research Potential'.

Being the least disturbed areas of the Brisbane City CBD with high potential for the earliest remains of the colony's establishment, archaeological investigation of the Early Streets of Brisbane has the potential to answer important research questions critical to Queensland's history. Such questions could focus on but are not limited to the identification of the locations and purposes of previously undocumented penal settlement buildings, questions of social status, individual and collective living conditions, and an understanding of the processes of forced migration and punishment.

In the 1880s Edison tubes were installed from the Government Printery along William Street to light Parliament House. This was an early use of this technology, and potentially the first underground cables of this type to be laid in the southern hemisphere. These are important in demonstrating the developments in street electricity, both in Brisbane and internationally.

6.2.2. Commissariat Store and Miller Park

Archaeological investigation of the Commissariat Store building and Miller Park, has the potential to reveal important information about the penal colony and the subsequent use of the site. This investigation may provide insight into official and unofficial uses of the space, the lifeways of convicts, arriving immigrants and other early residents, as well as the material culture of nineteenth century Brisbane.

6.2.3. Government Printing Office (Former)

The place has the potential to reveal information that will contribute to our understanding of Queensland's history. There is the potential for sub-surface material to survive relating to the first printing office (1862), particularly the foundations, as well as material relating to the 1865 building, including an underground cistern and associated stables.

6.2.4. Harris Terrace

Harris Terrace has potential to contribute to a greater understanding of Queensland's history. The area immediately behind the building may contain archaeological evidence including the foundations of the service wings and 1960s building additions. Artefacts within this area may include those commonly associated with domestic habitation such as glass, ceramics and bone, and some artefacts associated with commercial and office activity during the 20th century.

6.2.5. The Mansions

The Mansions has potential to contribute to a greater understanding of Queensland's history. Potential exists at the rear of The Mansions for archaeological materials including footings and foundations associated with the former servants' and kitchen wings, and objects and refuse commonly found within domestic contexts, particularly ceramic, glass and personal items.

6.2.6. Queen's Gardens

The site is significant for its potential to reveal substrata evidence of building materials and artefacts from the 1820s, which could contribute to an understanding of the early European settlement of Queensland.

The site was substantially excavated in 1992-1993, and Urbis considers that the site no longer meets threshold for Criterion C.

6.2.7. William Street and Queen's Wharf Road Retaining Walls

The place has the potential to contain archaeological artefacts that are an important source of information about Queensland's history. Despite disturbance in some areas, there is the potential for subsurface material to survive relating to the establishment, evolution and pattern of settlement of early Brisbane as a penal colony, as well as accumulated material from subsequent periods of development of Queensland's capital city.

Archaeological investigation has the potential to answer important research questions critical to Queensland's history. Such questions could focus on but are not limited to the identification of the locations and purposes of previously undocumented buildings, evolution of road and other civic infrastructure, and individual and collective living conditions.

6.2.8. Former Victoria Bridge Abutment (Northern)

The abutments have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of late 19th century bridge design and construction, including the role they played in addressing the engineering challenges presented by the site.

6.3. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

QWB has high historical significance as the birthplace of the City of Brisbane. Archaeological excavations to date demonstrate that Brisbane's early streets have been subject to deposition and build-up of structural layers rather than removal. QWB has a high concentration of Brisbane's earliest buildings and the streets within the development area are considered some of the least disturbed in the CBD.

The history and past land use of the area demonstrates the place has the potential to reveal further archaeological evidence that will contribute to our knowledge of the establishment, evolution and pattern of settlement of early Brisbane as a penal settlement through to the present day.

7. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. GENERAL

7.1.1. Burra Charter

Any works to the archaeological resource should be guided by the guiding principles of the Burra Charter including:

- The place itself is important;
- Understand the significance of the place;
- Understand the fabric;
- Significance should guide decisions;
- Do as much as is necessary, as little as possible;
- Keep records; and
- Do everything in a logical order.

7.1.2. Approvals

It is necessary to comply with relevant legislation and obtain relevant approvals when undertaking any sort of work on the site including ground disturbance.

It is likely that supporting information for any development application under the ED Act that involves ground disturbance works for places entered in the QHR, will need to be compliant with the DEHP Guideline, *Archaeological Investigations*, and include detailed information on:

- Why the work is necessary;
- How the work will be carried out;
- Experience and qualifications of person/s undertaking the work;
- Research Design; and
- Proposed management of finds.

7.1.3. Qualifications

The project is to be guided by an Excavation Director with appropriate archaeological qualifications (minimum of Honours degree in Archaeology) and relevant professional fieldwork experience in undertaking historical archaeological excavations, and a detailed understanding of the archaeological requirements of the QHA.

Archaeological excavation is to be carried out by personnel with formal qualifications and experience in undertaking work of this nature.

7.1.4. Reporting Discoveries

Archaeological artefacts are valuable because they provide evidence about Queensland's history, often complementing and supplementing written historical records.

Under the QHA:

- A person who discovers a thing the person knows or ought reasonably to know is an archaeological artefact or underwater cultural heritage artefact that is an important source of information about an aspect of Queensland's history must give the chief executive a notice (in the prescribed form) of the discovery of that thing; and
- Where such a notice has been given, a person must not, without the chief executive's written consent or unless the person has a reasonable excuse, interfere with the archaeological artefact until at least 20 business days after the giving of the notice.

Failure to notify the discovery of an archaeological artefact or underwater cultural heritage artefact, or interference with the archaeological artefact without written consent or a reasonable excuse are offences for which a penalty may be imposed.

A flow chart outlining the reporting process to be followed within QWB is at Appendix D.

7.1.5. Contractor Inductions

Contractor inductions must include detailed information on the types of items likely to be discovered, the legislative requirements associated with new discoveries, and the fines that apply for not reporting, stealing or damaging an artefact or archaeological feature of significance.

7.2. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Any future archaeological investigation must be preceded by a comprehensive Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) assessment. In particular the following hazards will need to be addressed and managed appropriately:

- Presence of services;
- Hazardous substances;
- Water ingress;
- Confined spaces;
- Benching and shoring; and
- Use of machinery.

7.3. RESEARCH DESIGN

An archaeological research design is important to guide any future archaeological investigations, to provide for a methodical approach focussed on a particular outcome; rather than being undertaken in an ad-hoc or unstructured manner.

The archaeological research design for the QWB PDA should build upon the historical and archaeological record of Brisbane. Research questions will vary depending on the location of proposed works, but in general the archaeological research design for Queen's Wharf should aim to:

- Gain an understanding of past activities undertaken at the site;
- Contribute to the existing knowledge of the history and development of the north bank of Brisbane;
- Comprehensively record any archaeological remains associated with Brisbane's historical development;
- Collect, catalogue and interpret artefacts providing tangible associations with the history of the area; and
- Assess the significance of the archaeological resource of the site.

Specific research questions which may be used to guide excavation within each individual precinct are found at Section 8.2.

7.4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

This AMP has found that the QWB PDA has the potential to contain significant archaeological deposits that will contribute to our knowledge of Queensland's history. Where future investigation occurs, this should be guided by a research design such as that provided at Section 8. Future investigation is likely to take the form of:

- Review and understanding of geotechnical results;
- Review and understanding of side scan sonar along the Brisbane River by a person experienced in maritime archaeology;
- Retention and conservation in-situ;

- Test excavation to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological resource;
- Archaeological monitoring;
- Salvage excavation; and
- Implementation of Chance Finds Procedure if unanticipated archaeological material is uncovered.

These are discussed in further detail below.

7.4.1. Geotechnical Results

The geotechnical works undertaken as part of the preliminary site works should be reviewed prior to any archaeological investigation to gain an understanding of location, geology and composition of fill.

7.4.2. Maritime Archaeology

As noted in Section 4.4, side scan sonar along the Brisbane River was undertaken by the Queensland Government following the 2011 floods. This data has not been made available for this assessment, and it is recommended that this data is reviewed by someone experienced in maritime archaeology to identify any potentially sensitive areas within the Brisbane River prior to any works occurring. This is particularly important in the area adjacent to the current Victoria Bridge where remains of the first and second Victoria Bridges are known to remain and have the potential to be impacted in by future works.

7.4.3. Retention In-Situ

Where highly significant archaeological finds are uncovered during works, it is preferable to leave undisturbed, and conserve in-situ. An example of this would be remains associated with, or thought to be associated with, the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement.

The history and significance of the archaeological remains should also be interpreted in accordance with the Heritage Interpretation Strategy. Where retention in-situ is not possible salvage excavation should be undertaken (section 7.4.6).

7.4.4. Test Excavation

Archaeological excavation involves systematic digging into, or disturbance of, the land surface to expose and record artefacts and features. Excavation can range in size from large scale through to small 'test pits' (50cm²). Excavation must always be within a clearly defined area using accepted archaeological techniques.

Where an area has been identified for potential redevelopment and has also been flagged as having archaeological potential, but the nature and extent of the resource is unknown, test excavation may be undertaken to assist in determining what is extant. Test excavation would establish the nature and extent of the archaeological resource with a view to making alterations to the development proposal to avoid impacts. This will be determined by the significance of the find and in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

Test excavation may be undertaken by hand, mechanical excavator, or a combination of both. The method would be determined prior to commencement of excavation, and would be dependent on the site conditions and likely significance and/or integrity of the remains.

Areas where this may occur include:

- The area north west of Harris Terrace fronting George Street;
- To area to the rear of Harris Terrace and the Mansions;
- Courtyard of the Public Services Club if ground disturbing works are required in this location;
- Land Administration building atrium if ground disturbing works are proposed in this location;
- Along William Street where Edison Tubes are thought to remain in situ; and
- Queens Wharf Road and William Streets which are to be closed to traffic during the construction period.

7.4.5. Archaeological Monitoring

In accordance with the DEHP guideline, archaeological monitoring, also known as an archaeological watching brief, involves an appropriately qualified person observing development activities to identify, recover, protect and/or document archaeological artefacts, features and deposits that may be exposed.

Archaeological monitoring is recommended to occur in areas where there is potential for significant subsurface remains to exist, including:

- Where new services are proposed within heritage listed sites, or areas of archaeological potential, including the streets within QWB;
- The courtyard of the Public Services Club if works are required in this location; and
- The site of the former Bellevue Hotel.

7.4.6. Salvage Excavation

Salvage excavation is generally a last resort approach which occurs when a proposed development cannot be redesigned to mitigate impacts on the archaeological record.

In areas where there is known artefactual material and there is no option but to destroy the archaeological resource, a salvage excavation should be undertaken. This will involve creating a comprehensive record of the archaeological record in this location, and retention of significant artefactual material.

As noted in the DEHP guideline, excavations are destructive in nature and should be conducted in the context of addressing clear research questions, even when conducting salvage archaeology i.e. when all or part of an archaeological site is excavated to 'salvage' as much information as possible due to impending destruction.

Where archaeological remains are found in the precinct and are not able to be retained in-situ, they should be subject to salvage excavation.

7.5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The first priority when undertaking any sort of archaeological excavation must be to avoid or minimise damage to the archaeological record where possible. This means due care must be taken when excavating and recording a site and collecting artefacts.

Archaeological investigation will be guided by the Excavation Director and is to be carried out in accordance with the following best practice procedures:

- Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter;
- DEHP (2014) Guideline *Archaeological Investigations*;
- Historical Archaeology Code of Practice, Heritage Office, Department of Planning, 2006;
- Higginbotham, E. 1983, *Excavation Techniques in Historical Archaeology*;
- Bickford and Sullivan (1984) Assessing the research significance of historic sites. In *Site Survey and Significance in Australian Archaeology*; and
- Institute for Archaeologists 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

The excavation methodology will be undertaken in accordance with the research design, and will comprise a systematic and comprehensive approach to record all archaeological structures and deposits.

7.6. PRIOR TO EXCAVATION

The following processes should be undertaken prior to excavation occurring on site:

- Relevant approvals have been obtained (refer to Section 7.1.2);
- Locations of services marked out and appropriate barriers put in place;
- Appropriate OH&S assessments including relevant risk assessment and pre-start checks;

- All contractors inducted and aware of contingency plans relating to new discoveries;
- Operators of mechanical operators have been briefed by Excavation Director on the manner of exaction required (e.g. depth of excavation, type of bucket required and what to look for);
- Site datum has been established and grid prepared to provide for the appropriate spatial recording of the archaeological remains;
- Comprehensive GIS mapping for the location indicating the locations of former structures or features in accordance with the site grid;
- Ensure excavation team have an understanding of the research design and archaeological potential prior to excavation;
- Determine an appropriate methodology for collecting and recording artefacts on-site, and determine an appropriate location (preferably within the QWB site) for the interim storage of any recovered material; and
- Contact Queensland Museum to establish any requirements for potential donation of recovered material, or to identify alternative institutions to contact should the excavated items be outside the scope of museum collection policies.

7.7. DURING EXCAVATION

The following processes should be followed during excavation:

- Excavation is to be guided by the known or potential significance of the item/feature;
- All sensitive or potentially significant archaeological remains are to be excavated by hand;
- All excavated features to be recorded in-situ, assigned feature numbers and recorded on a scale site plan with appropriate levels and context;
- All artefacts to be recorded in-situ and then catalogued and bagged in a zip-lock bag, assigned a catalogue number, and have the individual provenance details and excavated date clearly identified on the bag in permanent marker;
- Any structural material (e.g. kerbing, stone pavement) unable to be retained in situ should be numbered and stored on site for future reuse in the new development;
- Features are to be measured, and elevations and sections of features and trenches to be drawn where appropriate; and
- A photographic log is to be compiled to photographically document the excavation.
- Mechanical excavation to be used in the following instances:
 - To remove fill or hard landscaping that is not of heritage significance;
 - In areas of low potential or low significance;
 - To remove archaeological remains where there is potential for earlier remains to exist below;
 - When excavation by hand poses an OH&S risk.
- Mechanical excavation should cease when an item of significance is uncovered, when there is potential for damage to occur to archaeological remains, and/or when hand excavation is practical.

Weekly progress reports in the form of an email should be prepared by the archaeologist for the duration of the excavation period. At a minimum, this should include:

- Area excavated;
- Level of disturbance;
- Identified features and artefacts; and

- Next steps.

7.8. POST EXCAVATION

7.8.1. Reporting

At completion of the excavation, an Excavation Report is to be prepared outlining the results of the investigation, and responding to the research design.

The report should be prepared in accordance with best practice guidelines and include:

- Historical background;
- Description of development;
- Excavation methodology;
- Results of investigation including scale plans of archaeological features, artefact catalogue, and an assessment of significance; and
- Recommendations.

7.8.2. Recovered Material – Cataloguing and Curation

Prior to excavation, the Queensland Museum should be consulted to determine their requirements for accepting any excavated items, as the State's primary collection institution. If the Queensland Museum has no interest in the collection, alternative arrangements should be made with an appropriate institution such as the Royal Historical Society of Queensland, Museum of Brisbane, University of Queensland Archaeology Department or more specialised institutions such as the Energex Museum for specific material such as Edison Tubes.

Following excavation and recording of all artefactual material in-situ, the material will be taken to an appropriate pre-determined storage location and will be managed in accordance with best practice guidelines. This will involve:

- General cleaning of artefacts, and preventative conservation to assist in their stabilisation;
- Division of artefacts in accordance with their classification;
- Physical analysis of artefacts including size, weight, locational details and entry into a database;
- Further analysis to aid in interpretation and assessment of significance;
- Spatial analysis of collection to demonstrate distribution of artefacts and identify and notable patterns;
- Assessment of significance of the collection; and
- Inclusion of artefact analysis in excavation report.

Following analysis of artefacts, the collection should be provided to the Queensland Museum, or alternative Institution as agreed prior to excavation.

7.8.3. Heritage Interpretation

A Heritage Interpretation Strategy has been prepared for the project (refer Attachment W of the PoD). The Heritage Interpretation Strategy must be updated following archaeological investigation to capture any significant objects or material that may be able to be incorporated into the redevelopment to retain historical associations and promote the significance of the place.

7.9. CONTINGENCY PLANS

Contingency Plans should be implemented so that a process is in place in the event that new discoveries are made during the project. The Chance Finds Procedures described below should be included in the induction material provided to contractors involved in ground disturbance works.

7.9.1. Discovery of Historic or Non-Indigenous Heritage

The history of QWB suggests there is potential for the discovery of new items and features that have not previously been recorded, and have not been predicted as part of the assessment of archaeological potential in this AMP. This includes ground breaking works on land, and works within and directly adjacent to the Brisbane River.

A process should be implemented that complies with the intent of the QHA so that where new discoveries are made that the appropriate procedures are followed. This includes stopping work, notifying the Site Supervisor and ensuring an assessment of the item is made by a qualified archaeologist.

A recommended Chance Finds Procedure for non-Indigenous Heritage is provided at PoD Volume 3, Appendix D, with a separate chance finds procedure for the discovery of underwater cultural heritage artefacts..

7.9.2. Discovery of Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

Most of the project area has been developed and the Due Diligence Assessment (DDA) (refer to PoD Volume 3 Attachment E) has found that the chance of uncovering Aboriginal cultural heritage material in the QWB PDA unlikely due to the past land disturbance.

In Queensland, Aboriginal cultural heritage is protected under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. In accordance with this legislation a person who carries out any land-use activity must take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage. Aboriginal cultural heritage is defined as anything that is:

- A significant Aboriginal area in Queensland;
- A significant Aboriginal object; or
- Evidence of archaeological or historical significance of Aboriginal occupation of an area of Queensland.

An example Chance Finds Procedure for the discovery of Aboriginal cultural heritage has been developed (refer to PoD Volume 3 Attachment E), and should be followed in the unlikely event of a discovery.

7.9.3. Human Remains

In the event that suspected human remains are found, work must stop immediately and the police must be notified. They will determine whether it is a crime scene or whether they are ancestral remains. Works cannot continue until approval from either the police or the Aboriginal Party. It is also noted that where the remains are determined to be non-Aboriginal they may be of historical interest.

A guideline outlining this process is provided at Appendix E.

7.10. EARLY STREETS OF BRISBANE

7.10.1. Crossovers

The Early Streets of Brisbane heritage listing includes both the road and footpath of key streets in the precinct. Where new crossovers are required within the precinct, excavation will need to be monitored by an archaeologist, and any significant subsurface remains identified are to be recorded in accordance with the DEHP guidelines and/or any development approval conditions.

7.10.2. Stone Kerbing

The Brisbane Tuff and granite stone kerbing and channelling located throughout the QWB PDA provides important evidence of the city's early development and of changing road building and drainage methods. It should be retained in-situ, and where it must be removed (e.g. for a crossover), the blocks should be retained and re-used elsewhere in the precinct.

Care is to be undertaken when undertaking work adjacent to the kerbing to minimise impacts to the stone kerbing during installation of services and new road surface treatment.

Where removal or alteration to kerbing is proposed, additional consultation should be undertaken with Brisbane City Council to determine an appropriate management strategy for the material.

7.11. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

It is important to involve the community in decisions involving the protection of historical and archaeological heritage values of QWB. This may take the form of workshops, interpretation of the site's history, on site signage, media statements, leaflets and open days during the archaeological investigation.

7.12. COMPLIANCE, REVIEW AND AMENDMENT OF AMP

7.12.1. Compliance

Where non-compliance with the excavation methodology, including contingency plans set out in this AMP, is identified by the Excavation Director or Site Supervisor, corrective actions must be put into place to prevent reoccurrence. This may involve additional archaeological monitoring or amendments to the excavation methodology.

7.12.2. Review and Amendment

In the event of major changes to the legislation, proposed development works or the known archaeological record, this AMP should be updated to provide relevant recommendations.

8. IMPLEMENTATION

8.1. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The following table lists strategies for implementing the archaeological works for each individual precinct. This should be read in conjunction with the precinct plan at Figure 2 in Chapter 1.

Table 1 – Implementation Strategies for Individual Precincts

Sub-Precinct	Archaeological Potential	Location and Potential Impact to Archaeological Record	Recommendation
1a	High	1916 extension to the former DPI Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain in-situ and interpret in accordance with Section 7.8.3, and construct new steps to river over the top of the feature.
		Portions of Early Streets of Brisbane along William, George, Margaret Streets and Queens Wharf Road where services have not been installed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where ground disturbance is likely to be required as part of the site works, where possible prior to works being undertaken archaeological test pitting should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any sub-surface remains. Any potential earthworks to be undertaken within any roads in this precinct will need to be monitored by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP. Where the remains are substantial or highly significant, the test pits should be expanded to appropriately record any archaeological remains which may be impacted on.
		Portion of William Street where Edison Tubes are thought to remain in-situ.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake test pitting program to determine nature and extent of archaeological remains. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Moderate	Potential artefactual and/or structural remains to the rear of Harris Terrace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake test pitting program to determine nature and extent of archaeological remains. If substantial remains are found, undertake open area excavation, recording and collecting artefacts in accordance with Section 7.4 and Sections 7.5-7.8 of the AMP.
		Potential structural and/or artefactual remains to the north-west of Harris Terrace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake test pitting program to determine nature and extent of archaeological remains. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.

Sub-Precinct	Archaeological Potential	Location and Potential Impact to Archaeological Record	Recommendation
	Low	Potential residual remains north west of the Neville Bonner Building along William Street, to the rear of the Harris Terrace high potential area, and below where services have been located within the Early Streets of Brisbane listing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological monitoring during excavation in accordance with Section 7.4.4 of the AMP. • Salvage and recording of any identified items in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Nil	No impact anticipated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Appendix D and E).
1b	High	<p>Potential for Early Streets of Brisbane remains to be impacted on by new services and/or surface treatments.</p> <p>Potential for landscaping works to impact on archaeological remains in and around early retaining walls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any excavation within the road reserve will need to be monitored by an archaeologist. • Archaeological monitoring during excavation including vegetation removal in accordance with Section 7.4.4 of the AMP. • Salvage and recording of any identified items in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Low	Potential residual remains below where services have been located within the Early Streets of Brisbane listing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological monitoring during excavation in accordance with Section 7.4.4 of the AMP. • Salvage and recording of any identified items in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Nil	No impact anticipated in remainder of area as area previously extensively excavated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Appendix D and E).
1c	High	<p>Potential for Early Streets of Brisbane remains to be impacted on by new services and/or surface treatments.</p> <p>Potential for landscaping works to impact on archaeological remains in and around early retaining walls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any potential excavation within the road reserve will need to be monitored by an archaeologist. • Archaeological monitoring during excavation including vegetation removal in accordance with Section 7.4.4 of the AMP. • Salvage and recording of any identified items in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.

Sub-Precinct	Archaeological Potential	Location and Potential Impact to Archaeological Record	Recommendation
	Low	Potential for landscaping works between Queen's Wharf Road and the REX to impact on residual archaeological remains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation works are required, monitoring should be undertaken by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Nil	No impact anticipated in remainder of area as area previously extensively excavated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Appendix D and E).
1d	High	Archaeological remains beneath Queen's Wharf Road have potential to be impacted on by contouring works and installation of new services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where substantial contouring works are required, test pitting should be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of any sub-surface remains (refer sections 7.3 and 7.5-7.8). Where the remains are substantial or highly significant, the test pits should be expanded to appropriately record any archaeological remains which may be impacted on. Where test pitting does not identify highly intact or significant archaeological material, archaeological monitoring should be undertaken for the remainder of works where excavation below the current road surface is required.
	Low	Potential for landscaping works and installation of services between Queen's Wharf Road and the REX to impact on archaeological remains, and potential residual remains below existing services along Queen's Wharf Road.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation works are required, monitoring should be undertaken by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Nil	No impact anticipated in remainder of area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Appendix D and E).
1e	Low	Potential for works below the REX and in the river to impact on archaeological remains of wharf structures and other potential residual remains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation works are required, monitoring should be undertaken by an archaeologist in accordance with section 7.4.4. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.

Sub-Precinct	Archaeological Potential	Location and Potential Impact to Archaeological Record	Recommendation
	Nil	No impact anticipated in remainder of area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Appendix D and E).
1f	Low	Potential for works below the REX and in the river to impact on archaeological remains of wharf structures and other potential residual remains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation works are required, monitoring should be undertaken by an archaeologist (in accordance with section 7.4.4). Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Nil	No impact anticipated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Appendix D and E).
1g	Nil	No impact anticipated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Appendix D and E).
1h	High	Archaeological remains located within the curtilage of the Commissariat Store and DPI Building, and Public Services courtyard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the high potential for high significance material in this location, excavation in these areas should be avoided where possible.
		Portions of Early Streets of Brisbane along William, George and Margaret Streets where services have not been installed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation is required to meet the project objectives, test pitting (section 7.4.3 of this AMP) should initially be undertaken to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological resource. Where the remains are substantial or highly significant, the test pits should be expanded and alternatives considered to any destructive works. Where excavation is required to continue in the location excavation should be monitored and all remains should be comprehensively recorded in accordance with the methodology at Sections 7.4.4 and 7.5-7.8.
		Portion of William Street where Edison Tubes are thought to remain in-situ.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake test pitting program to determine nature and extent of archaeological remains. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.

Sub-Precinct	Archaeological Potential	Location and Potential Impact to Archaeological Record	Recommendation
		1916 extension to the former DPI Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain in-situ and interpret in accordance with Section 7.8.3, and construct new steps to river over the top of the feature.
		Demolition and construction works to the rear of the Mansions has the potential to impact on potential artefactual and/or structural remains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake test pitting program to determine nature and extent of archaeological remains. If substantial remains are found, undertake open area excavation, recording and collecting artefacts in accordance with Section 7.3 and 7.5-7.8 of the AMP.
	Low	There is potential for construction in these areas to impact on residual archaeological remains including areas below where services have been installed such as along Stephens Lane and in the Early Streets of Brisbane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation works are required, monitoring should be undertaken by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Nil	No impact anticipated in remainder of area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Appendix D and E).
1l	High	Potential for landscaping works to impact on artefactual remains in Miller Park and areas of the Early Streets of Brisbane not disturbed by services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid earthworks where possible, and where new services are to be installed to connect to Queens Wharf Road they should be bored at a lower depth than the cultural level. Where excavation is required for the project it should be preceded by test excavation to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological deposit. Recording of archaeological remains will then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.5-7.8 of the AMP.
	Low	Potential for landscaping works to impact on artefactual remains below areas where services have already been installed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation works are required in these areas of low potential, monitoring should be undertaken by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
2a	High	Early Streets of Brisbane archaeological remains along George and Elizabeth Streets in locations where the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential earthworks along George Street in this precinct will need to be monitored by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.

Sub-Precinct	Archaeological Potential	Location and Potential Impact to Archaeological Record	Recommendation
		ground is not disturbed by services.	
	Low	Potential residual remains below the building and where services have been located within the Early Streets of Brisbane listing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation works are required in these areas of low potential, monitoring should be undertaken by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Nil	No impact anticipated in remainder of area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Appendix D and E).
2b	High	Early Streets of Brisbane archaeological remains along William and George Streets in locations where the ground is not disturbed by services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential earthworks along William and George Street in this precinct will need to be monitored by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Moderate	Potential impact on potential archaeological remains located within the building's courtyard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the event that earthworks are proposed within the atrium, archaeological monitoring should be undertaken in accordance with section 7.4.4 of the AMP.
	Low	Potential residual remains below the building and where services have been located within the Early Streets of Brisbane listing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation works are required in these areas of low potential, monitoring should be undertaken by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Nil	No impact anticipated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Appendix D and E).
3	High	Early Streets of Brisbane archaeological remains along Alice, Margaret, William and George Streets where the ground has not been disturbed by services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential earthworks along William, George and Alice Streets in this precinct will need to be monitored by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Low	Potential residual remains of the former Bellevue Hotels and below where services have been located within the Early Streets of Brisbane listing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation works are required in these areas of low potential, monitoring should be undertaken by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.

Sub-Precinct	Archaeological Potential	Location and Potential Impact to Archaeological Record	Recommendation
	Nil	No impact anticipated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Appendix D and E).
4a	Low	Potential for landscaping works and installation of services between Queens's Wharf Road and the REX to impact on archaeological remains including below where existing services are located	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation works are required, monitoring should be undertaken by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Nil	No impact anticipated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Appendix D and E).
4b	High	<p>Potential for works in this area to impact on the Early Streets of Brisbane remains along Queens Wharf Road where the ground has not been disturbed by services.</p> <p>Potential for works in this area to impact on the remains of the first and second Victoria Bridges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential earthworks along North Quay in this precinct will also need to be monitored by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Sections 7.5-7.8 of the AMP. In accordance with Section 7.4.2 of the AMP, where works are proposed in this location, a maritime archaeologist should be engaged to undertake a technical review of any sonar data available and provide advice on maritime related mitigation methods.
	Moderate	Potential for historical remains to be impacted on by proposed works in this location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with Section 7.4.2 of the AMP, where works are proposed in this location, a maritime archaeologist should be engaged to undertake a technical review of any sonar data available and provide advice on maritime related mitigation methods.
	Low	Potential residual remains in the Brisbane River adjacent to former bridges and below where services have been located within the Early Streets of Brisbane listing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation works are required in these areas of low potential, monitoring should be undertaken by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Nil	No impact anticipated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Attachments D and E).

Sub-Precinct	Archaeological Potential	Location and Potential Impact to Archaeological Record	Recommendation
4c	High	Potential for works in this area to impact on the Early Streets of Brisbane remains along North Quay where the ground has not been disturbed by services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any potential earthworks along North Quay in this precinct will also need to be monitored by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Sections 7.5-7.8 of the AMP.
	Low	Potential residual remains below where services have been located within the Early Streets of Brisbane listing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where excavation works are required in these areas of low potential, monitoring should be undertaken by an archaeologist. Salvage and recording of any identified items should then be undertaken in accordance with Section 7.4.5 of the AMP.
	Nil	No impact anticipated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency plan in place for discovery of the unexpected finds (refer Section 7.9 and Attachments D and E).

8.2. RESEARCH DESIGN

The following research questions have been prepared to assist with guiding excavation within each precinct. These are intended to be expanded upon as further information on the proposed development and likely archaeological requirements come to light.

Table 2 – Recommended Research Questions

LOCATION	RECOMMENDED RESEARCH QUESTIONS
Whole precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across the site? What archaeological materials remain within the activity area? What can the archaeology contribute to the existing knowledge of the history and development of the north bank of Brisbane? Do the physical remains that confirm the documentary resources? Are there physical remains that provide other information not available in documentary resources? What physical evidence associated with Brisbane's colonial history survives? What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the site? Does any evidence of the contact history of the site remain? What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this area? Can the artefacts demonstrate temporal changes in site usage?
1a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane, specifically the alignment, development over time, and intactness of remains? • What can the information contribute to the existing knowledge of history and development of the 1916 extension to the former DPI Building, including construction methods and use of the building? • What can the archaeological record tell us about the previous inhabitants of Harris Terrace and the former DPI Building; • What does the archaeological record contribute to our knowledge of the use of the sites of the former DPI Building and Harris Terrace prior to their 1860s construction; • Do any physical remains of the kitchen, bathroom, and maid's room and any other outbuildings associated with Harris Terrace remain in situ? • Is there evidence of how the outbuildings of Harris Terrace and the former DPI Building functioned? • What does the archaeological record tell us about the way in which servants lived in Harris Terrace? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Do the artefacts show changes in site use over the different occupation phases?
1b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane, specifically the alignment, development over time, and intactness of remains? • What evidence is there of any earlier structures such as previous retaining walls? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Can the artefacts demonstrate temporal changes in site usage?
1c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present; • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane, specifically the alignment, development over time, and intactness of remains? • What evidence is there of any earlier structures such as previous retaining walls?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What evidence remains of wharf structures in this location? • What do the archaeological remains contribute to our knowledge of Brisbane's nineteenth and twentieth century wharfing industry? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Can the artefacts demonstrate temporal changes in site usage?
1d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane, specifically the alignment, development over time, and intactness of remains? • Does any archaeological evidence of Queens Wharf survive, and if so what can it tell us about the construction and function of the wharf? • What do the archaeological remains contribute to our knowledge of Brisbane's nineteenth and twentieth century wharfing industry? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Can the artefacts demonstrate temporal changes in site usage?
1e	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement? • Does any archaeological evidence of Queens Wharf survive, and if so what can it tell us about the construction and function of the wharf? • What do the archaeological remains contribute to our knowledge of Brisbane's nineteenth and twentieth century wharfing industry? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Can the artefacts demonstrate temporal changes in site usage?
1f	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement? • Does any archaeological evidence of Queens Wharf survive, and if so what can it tell us about the construction and function of the wharf? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can the artefacts demonstrate temporal changes in site usage?
1g	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Can the artefacts demonstrate temporal changes in site usage?
1h	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane, specifically the alignment, development over time, and intactness of remains? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement that we cannot ascertain through documentary sources? • What does the archaeological record tell us of the non-Indigenous use of the sub-precinct prior to construction of the former DPI Building, former Government Printing Office and the Mansions? • What can the archaeology contribute to the existing knowledge of the history and development of the Commissariat Store, the former DPI Building, former Government Printing Office and the Mansions? • Do any physical remains of outbuildings associated with the Commissariat Store and former DPI Building remain in situ, and whether the evidence can contribute to our knowledge on how these structures functioned? • Does any physical evidence of the 1862 timber Government Printing Office remain? What can this tell us about early construction processes and techniques in Brisbane? • What physical evidence remains of the 1862 brick and stone building constructed to rear of 1862 building? • Does the 1860s well below the Machine Room remain in-situ? • What information can the archaeology tell us about the role of the Government Printing Office and employees? • What can the archaeological record tell us of the use of the site of The Mansions prior to its construction? • What can the archaeological record tell us about the previous inhabitants of The Mansions? • Do any physical remains of outbuildings associated with the Mansions remain in situ? • Is there evidence of how the outbuildings of the Mansions were constructed and what activities took place in those outbuildings? • What does the archaeological record tell us about the way in which servants lived in the Mansions?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do Edison Tubes survive along William Street? What is the nature and extent of this feature, and what can it tell us about the early electrification of Brisbane? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Do the artefacts show changes in site use over the different occupation phases?
1i	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present; • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane along William Street, specifically the alignment, development over time, and intactness of remains?
2a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane, specifically the alignment, development over time, and intactness of remains? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement that we cannot ascertain through documentary sources? • Does any physical evidence remain of the former military barracks on the site? • What does the archaeological record tell us about the different phases of the current building's construction? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Do the artefacts show changes in site use over the different occupation phases?
2b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane, specifically the alignment, development over time, and intactness of remains? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement that we cannot ascertain through documentary sources? • Does any physical evidence remain of former structures on the site including the 1850s Evangelical Church and the 1870s Telegraph Office? and • What does the archaeological record tell us about the different phases of use of the site? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Do the artefacts show changes in site use over the different occupation phases?

<p>2c</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane, specifically the alignment, development over time, and intactness of remains? • Is there any evidence of the use of the site prior to the building's 1870s construction? • Does any physical evidence remain of former structures adjacent to the site including the chemical laboratory and agricultural chemist? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Do the artefacts show changes in site use over the different occupation phases?
<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane, specifically the alignment, development over time, and intactness of remains? • Does any physical evidence remain of the first Bellevue Hotel constructed in 1859, or the second hotel constructed in 1885-86 and demolished in 1979? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Do the artefacts show changes in site use over the different occupation phases?
<p>4a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present; • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane, specifically the alignment, development over time, and intactness of remains? • Does any archaeological evidence of Queens Wharf survive, and if so what can it tell us about the construction and function of the wharf? • Does any archaeological evidence of wharves located along the southern bank of the Brisbane River survive, and what can this tell us about the construction and operation of Brisbane's wharfing industry? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Do the artefacts show changes in site use over the different occupation phases?

<p>4b</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane, specifically the alignment of Queens Wharf Road, development over time, and intactness of remains? • Gain an understanding of what remains of earlier bridge structures associated with the first and second Victoria Bridges, and the techniques used in the construction of nineteenth century bridges in Queensland; • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Do the artefacts show changes in site use over the different occupation phases?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4c 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the archaeological record tell us of past activities undertaken across this precinct from initial European settlement through to the present? • What is the significance of the archaeological resource of the sub-precinct? • What additional information can be obtained about the layout and function of the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement? • What can the work tell us about the nature and extent of the Early Streets of Brisbane, specifically the alignment along North Quay, development over time, and intactness of remains? • What do the artefacts indicate about the activities undertaken in this sub-precinct? • Do the artefacts show changes in site use over the different occupation phases?

9. ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Common abbreviations and definitions used throughout the report are provided in the table below:

Table 3 – Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AMP	Archaeological Management Plan
BA	Building Approval
BCC	Brisbane City Council
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DBC	Destination Brisbane Consortium
DDA	Due Diligence Assessment
DEHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
DHPW	Department of Housing and Public Works
ED Act	<i>Economic Development Act 2012</i>
EDQ	Economic Development Queensland
ERA	Environmentally Relevant Activities
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement
ILUP	Interim Land Use Plan
IRD	Integrated Resort Development
MCU	Material Change of Use
MEDQ	Minister for Economic Development Queensland
NTA (Q)	National Trust of Australia (Queensland)
PDA	Priority Development Area
POD	Plan of Development
QHA	<i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
QHR	Queensland Heritage Register
QSA	Queensland State Archives
QWB	Queen's Wharf Brisbane
REX	Riverside Expressway

Table 4 – Definitions

Term	Definition
Archaeological assessment	A study undertaken to establish the archaeological significance (research potential) of a particular site and to identify appropriate management actions
Archaeological investigation	Physical investigation of a place carried out by an appropriately qualified person for the purpose of investigating, recording or conserving archaeological artefacts on the place.
Archaeological potential	The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site, usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research
Archaeology	The study of past human cultures, behaviours and activities through the recording and excavation of archaeological sites and the analysis of physical evidence
Australia ICOMOS	The national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites
Burra Charter	Charter adopted by Australia ICOMOS, which establishes the nationally accepted principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance; Although the Burra Charter is not cited formally in an Act, it is nationally recognised as a guiding philosophy for heritage management across Australia.
Conservation	All the processes of looking after an item so as to retain its cultural significance; it includes maintenance and may, according to circumstances, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation, and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these
Conservation Management Plan	A document explaining the significance of a heritage item, including a heritage conservation area, and proposing policies to retain that significance; it can include guidelines for additional development or maintenance of the place
Conservation policy	A proposal to conserve a heritage item arising out of the opportunities and constraints presented by the statement of heritage significance and other considerations
Context	The specific character, quality, physical, historical and social characteristics of a building's setting; depending on the nature of the proposal, the context could be as small as a road or entire suburb
Cultural Heritage Significance	Cultural heritage significance, of a place or feature of a place, includes its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social or other significance, to the present generation or past or future generations
Curtilage	The geographical area that provides the physical context for an item, and which contributes to its heritage significance; land title boundaries do not necessarily coincide

Term	Definition
Heritage item	A landscape, place, building, structure, relic or other work of heritage significance
Heritage significance	Of aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value for past, present or future generations
Heritage value	Often used interchangeably with the term 'heritage significance'; there are four nature of significance values used in heritage assessments (historical, aesthetic, social and technical/research) and two comparative significance values (representative and rarity)
Integrity	A heritage item is said to have integrity if its assessment and statement of significance is supported by sound research and analysis, and its fabric and curtilage and still largely intact
Interpretation	Interpretation communicates the heritage significance of a place to the users and the community; the need to interpret heritage significance is likely to drive the design of new elements and the layout or planning of the place
Local Significance	A place or feature is solely of local cultural heritage significance if its heritage values do not contribute significantly to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage
Maintenance	Continuous protective care of the fabric and setting of a place; to be distinguished from repair; repair involves restoration or reconstruction
Setting	The area around a heritage place or item that contributes to its heritage significance, which may include views to and from the heritage item; the listing boundary or curtilage of a heritage place does not always include the whole of its setting
State significance	A place or feature is of state cultural heritage significance if its heritage values contribute to our understanding of the wider pattern and evolution of Queensland's history and heritage

10. REFERENCES

Australian Heritage Commission 2002a, *Ask First: A Guide to Respecting Indigenous Heritage Places and Values*, Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra.

<https://www.environment.gov.au/system/files/resources/4aff65c-00dd-4001-878b-a28d8831293a/files/ask-first.pdf>

Australia ICOMOS 2013, *The Burra Charter 2013: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, Australia ICOMOS, Burwood. <http://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf>

Barney, G 1839 *Map of Brisbane Town, Moreton Bay 1839* [cartographic material] State Library of New South Wales Dixson Map Collection (Cc83/2) Digital Order No a1528881.

Bickford, A. and Sullivan, 1984 Assessing the research significance of historic sites. In *Site Survey and Significance in Australian Archaeology*.

Blake, Thom 1996, *Cultural Heritage Context Study: A Report for the Cultural Heritage Branch*, Department of Environment and Heritage.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection 2012 *Preparing Archaeological Management Plans*. June 2012.

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection 2013a *Guideline: Archaeological Investigations*. March 2014 <http://www.ehp.qld.gov.au/assets/documents/land/heritage/archaeological-investigations-guideline.pdf>

Department of Environment and Heritage Protection 2013b *Assessing Cultural Heritage Significance: Using the Cultural Heritage Criteria*, August 2013. <http://www.qldheritage.org.au/assets/files/pdf/using-the-criteria.pdf>

Department of Public Lands 1914 *Plan of the City of Brisbane and Suburbs: According to the original Crown Grants*.

Department of Public Lands 1927 *Brisbane and Suburbs Street and Road Map*.

Department of Transport and Main Roads, 2009 *History of Brisbane's Major Arterial Roads – A Main Roads Perspective, Part 1*, Queensland Roads, Edition No 7, March 2009.

Environmental Resources Management Australia 2014, *1 William Street Historical Archaeological Excavation Report*.

Gregory, A.C 1858 *Plan of the Town & Environs of Brisbane, County of Stanley, NSW 1858* [cartographic material] State Library of Queensland – Identifier Bib number 727380.

Ham, T. and J. Buxton 1863 *Ham's Map of the City of Brisbane, Queensland, Compiled from Official and Private Sources 1863* State Library of Queensland Record Number 21123680550002601.

Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning 1996, *NSW Heritage Manual*, Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning (NSW), Sydney.

Higginbotham, E 1983, *Excavation Techniques in Historical Archaeology*, Australian Historical Archaeology 3,8-14, http://www.ashadocs.org/aha/03/03_04_Higginbotham.pdf

Institute for Archaeologists 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS&GExcavation_1.pdf

Kennedy, Michael 1998 *Commissariat Store Conservation Plan*, Report to Department of Public Works, Brisbane.

McKellar 1895 *McKellar's Official Map of Brisbane and Suburbs*. State Library of Queensland Record Number 21117744970002061.

Murphy, Karen 2003 *Under the Boards: The Study of Archaeological Site Formation Processes at the Commissariat Store Site, Brisbane*. <http://espace.library.uq.edu.au/view/UQ:9510/ThesisHonsMurphy.pdf>

NSW Heritage Branch Department of Planning 2006 *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice*, Heritage Office, Department of Planning.

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/HistArchCodeofPractice.pdf>

NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009 *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics*.

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/heritagebranch/heritage/ArchSignificance.pdf>

Project Services 2010 *The Mansions Conservation Plan, Prepared for Accommodation Office*, Department of Public Works.

Steele, J.G. 1975, *Brisbane Town in Convict Days*. University of Queensland Press, Brisbane.

Surveyor General 1865 *Plan of the City & Environs of Brisbane, County of Stanley*. SLQ Image Number 695466.

Wallin and Grimwade Heritage Services 1997, *Archaeological Assessment: 75 William Street*.

[Note: Some government departments have changed their names over time and the above publications state the name at the time of publication.]

APPENDIX A QUEENSLAND HERITAGE REGISTER ENTRY

Early Streets of Brisbane

Place Details

Place ID	700011
Registration Type	Archaeological
Place Name	Early Streets of Brisbane
Place Classification	Archaeological
Place Category	Law/Order, Immigration, Customs, Quarantine Commercial/Financial/Professional Government Administration Social and Community Transport - Road
Place Type	Archaeological Potential
Themes	6 Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings / 6.1 Establishing settlements and towns 7 Maintaining order / 7.1 Policing and maintaining law and order 4 Working / 4.6 Working as exploited/indentured labour
Register Entry Date	16/07/2010

Location

Address	Sections of Albert St, George St, William St, North Quay, Queen's Wharf Rd,
Town / Suburb	BRISBANE CITY
LGA	BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL

Cultural Significance

Principal Period of Significance	1825-current
Archaeological	The Early Streets of Brisbane have the potential to contain archaeological artefacts that are an important source of information about Queensland's history. Potential subsurface remains will demonstrate the establishment, evolution and pattern of settlement of early Brisbane as a penal colony. Evidence of this first European occupation of Brisbane is extremely rare given the substantial development into a modern city. Archaeological remains associated with the Moreton Bay

Penal Settlement will provide evidence and understanding of a particular type of place - that of colonial penal settlements - this being the first and only example of its type in Queensland.

Survey plans of the initial settlement overlaid with the proposed (and current) street plan exist, enabling the clear identification of locations of the early settlement structures. Although the current alignment of Queen Street remains substantially the same as its original, the current street plan alignment overlaps with allotments from the penal settlement period. This leads to a high potential for the remains of buildings being situated within the current street alignments. The construction of Brisbane's streets has seen a deposition and build-up of layers rather than being cut down and removed, thereby preserving earlier cultural deposits. This was evident during work undertaken for the construction of Queens Plaza on the corner of Queen and Edward Streets in 2003 which clearly demonstrated the build up of layers in the stratigraphic profile of Queen Street. The streets therefore are the least disturbed areas in the Brisbane Central Business District (CBD) with the most potential for the presence of the earliest remains of Queensland's European settlement.

The Streets have the potential for subsurface remains of the full range of activities occurring in the penal settlement related to the Prisoners Barracks, Commandant's House and Office, Commissariat Store and Office, Officer's Quarters, and Military Barracks, Military and Convict Hospitals, other dwellings, gardens, stores and barns. The archaeological investigation of the Early Streets of Brisbane has the potential to provide information about unmapped buildings and features, and to provide information about the use of mapped structures whose purpose is historically unknown. The remains of buildings, features and other artefacts have the potential to provide insight into the material culture and life ways of the convicts, soldiers and administrators of the penal settlement. They also have the potential to provide an insight into the social divisions between these groups, and the social development of early Queensland. This will contribute information to the collective understanding of convict sites around Australia and the place of Queensland in the system of forced migration and punishment of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Given the accumulation of material from the initial European settlement of Brisbane to the present day, there is also the potential for archaeological remains from subsequent periods to be recovered. This will contribute to the full history of development of Queensland's capital city of Brisbane.

The Early Streets of Brisbane have been assessed as part of the Brisbane City CBD Archaeological Plan (DERM 2009, UQCHU

2009) as being 'Exceedingly Rare' given their association with the penal settlement phase of Brisbane. The level of disturbance has been designated as 'Intact' given the minor subsurface works undertaken and the tendency for accumulation of deposits when constructing or renewing road surfaces. This combination of being designated 'exceedingly rare' and 'intact' leads to the categorisation of the Early Streets of Brisbane as having 'Exceptional Archaeological Research Potential'.

Being the least disturbed areas of the Brisbane City CBD with high potential for the earliest remains of the colony's establishment, archaeological investigation of the Early Streets of Brisbane has the potential to answer important research questions critical to Queensland's history. Such questions could focus on but are not limited to the identification of the locations and purposes of previously undocumented penal settlement buildings, questions of social status, individual and collective living conditions, and an understanding of the processes of forced migration and punishment.

History

History

In May 1825 Lieutenant Henry Miller moved the Moreton Bay Settlement from the Redcliffe Peninsula to its present site on the northern bank of the Brisbane River. This was an elevated location with water holes and cooling breezes. The southern bank was a cliff of rock, suitable for building material, and a fertile flood plain. The settlers faced hardship and privation and the paucity of resources combined with thick sub-tropical vegetation made settlement difficult (Evans 2007:35). Between 1826 and 1829, the number of prisoners in the settlement rose from 200 to 1000 and the plight of the convicts whose labour was to establish the settlement was dire.

The site of Brisbane Town was an on-going issue, with Commandant Logan proposing that the settlement be moved to Stradbroke Island. However, the difficulties of crossing the bay saw this plan abandoned. Logan continued to seek alternative sites, establishing a number of outstations including Eagle Farm and Oxley Creek (Johnston 1988:25). Despite the continued uncertainty about the future of Brisbane Town, building had continued under Commandant Logan, who is given credit for laying out the earliest permanent foundations. Logan was responsible for the building of Brisbane's only surviving convict-constructed buildings, the Commissariat Store and the Tower Mill (Johnston 1988:28).

Convict numbers fell 75 percent between 1831 and 1838 by which time the area under cultivation shrank from 200 hectares

to only 29 (Evans 2007:47). On 10 February 1842 Governor Gipps declared Moreton Bay open for Free Settlement (Evans 2007:48).

The Moreton Bay Penal Settlement during its 15 years of operation consisted of a range of buildings including barracks for convicts and troops, officers' quarters, dwellings for the Commandant, chaplain, Commissariat officer, surgeon, Commandant's clerk and engineer, a military and convict hospital, the Commissariat Store, and various stores, barns and sheds. The settlement also included a wharf, wells, a flagstaff, gardens and a lumber yard.

The Commandant's cottage was constructed in 1825 on the site of the present Old Government Printery building (Public Service Club) [QHR 600178] between William and George Streets. It was a wooden building with brick chimneys. In 1826 a detached brick building was built to the rear of the Commandant's house (Steele 1975:46-47). A line of buildings ran from the Commandant's house to the first military barracks along present-day William Street. These buildings included the Engineer's cottage on the corner of William and Elizabeth Streets in what is now known as Queen's Gardens [QHR 600112]. The cottage was associated with the first lumber yard on this block, which also contained engineer's stores and workshops (Steele 1975:47).

The first military barracks were constructed in 1825 as two slab huts for the sergeant, corporal and 12 privates, and separate huts for the married couples on the corner of Queen Street and North Quay, site of the present Brisbane Square. The barracks were later moved to the other side of Queen Street and replaced by the second lumber yard in 1831. The first prisoner accommodation also consisted of slab huts, probably at the intersection of Queen and Albert Streets; stone barracks were constructed in 1829. The first Commissariat Store was constructed as a long, low slab building near the corner of Elizabeth and Albert Streets and was later used as a barn, after the stone Commissariat Store [QHR 600176] was built in 1829 (Steele 1975:47-48). The first Commissariat Store appears to have been situated within the alignment of the present day Elizabeth Street.

The only entry point into the settlement was via the wharf on the Brisbane River. Initially known as the King's Wharf, or King's Jetty, it was constructed by 1827 when the boat crew's hut and boat builder's shed were first occupied. A crane was constructed on the end of the wharf in order to transfer goods from the arriving ships to the shore (Steele 1975, illustration 36). The wharf was situated on the river bank opposite the Commissariat Store on Queen's Wharf Road. The main thoroughfare into the

settlement was up the steep river bank following the present day alignment of Queen's Wharf Road (Steele 1975, illustration 59). Pedestrians were able to enter the settlement through the vacant land immediately northwest of the Commissariat Store, in what is today known as Miller Park (Kennedy 1998:19).

A hospital was completed in 1827, after much government bungling over plans and approvals, on the current site of the Queensland Supreme Court on the block bounded by North Quay, Adelaide, George and Ann Streets, with the buildings extending into the current alignment of Adelaide Street. The windmill tower [QHR 600173] which still stands on Wickham Terrace was likely completed in late 1828, with a treadmill added before September 1829.

The Prisoners' Barracks were constructed between 1827 and 1830 to house up to 1000 convicts and was the largest stone building in the settlement at the time. The barracks were situated with the frontage along present-day Queen Street, on the block surrounded by Albert, Adelaide, George and Queen Streets. The barracks consisted of a multi-storey stone building with a central archway and a large walled yard to the rear. Several smaller buildings were situated in the yard on the far side of what would become Burnett Lane (Steele 1975:87-88). The dominant archway of the Prisoners Barracks extended approximately 10 metres through the building from the Queen Street frontage towards Adelaide Street opening into the large walled yard. The yard was the site of Moreton Bay's first public execution in 1830. Within the archway itself, strategically situated for all incoming and existing convicts to see, was the flogging triangle. Records indicate that in the period between February and October 1828 alone, over 11,000 lashes were inflicted on 200 convicts; this included 128 sentences of 50 or more lashes. The average in New South Wales was 41 lashes per sentence. The barracks were used from 1860 to 1868 as the court house and for Queensland's first Parliament. The barracks were demolished in 1880 with commercial redevelopment of the area in the early to mid-1880s particularly the buildings along Queen Street backing onto Burnett Lane, many of which are still extant [QHR 600136, 600137, 600138, 600139, 600160, 600161, 600162] (Evans and Ferrier 2004; de Vries and de Vries 2003; Steele 1975:118). Beside the Prisoners' Barracks, along the Queen Street alignment towards the river, a row of single-story brick buildings were erected. The functions of the six apartments of these buildings changed over time including use as the Commissariat Officer's residence, school room, guard house, Superintendent of Convicts' residence, gaol room, solitary cells, married soldiers' residences, and a military school (Steele 1975:87-88). The Chaplain's house was constructed in 1828, halfway between the Commandant's house and the

Engineer's cottage, on the site now occupied by the former Lands Administration Building (now Conrad Hotel) [QHR 600123] between William and George Streets. Described in 1829 as a handsome brick house, it was later divided into two dwellings, and occupied at various times by the Assistant Surgeon and the Commissariat Officer (Steele 1975:96, 117). The Government Gardens were established in 1828 to the southwest of the settlement on the site of the present day City Botanic Gardens [QHR 600067] on Alice Street. The garden was under the charge of the Superintendent of Agriculture and produced a wide range of vegetables including cabbage, cauliflower, peas, beans, potatoes and pumpkins, as well as fruit trees and plants such as banana, pineapple, citrus, and apple. The Gardener's house, octagonal in shape and consisting of three rooms surrounded by verandahs, was also situated in the gardens (Steele 1975:112-113, 118). The route of the roadway along the western end of the settlement from the Prisoners' Barracks to the Government Gardens overlaps with the current Albert Street on the block between Margaret and Alice Streets (Steele 1975: illustration 129). The new Commissariat Store [QHR 600176] was constructed in 1828 and 1829, on its site between present day William Street and Queens Wharf Road. The two story utilitarian building was constructed of local porphyry and sandstone, with its ground and second floor doors opening towards the river and the wharf (Kennedy 1998:13). Used for various stores and government purposes over its history, it is one of only two extant structures from the convict period. One of the major thoroughfares of the settlement, taken by Allan Cunningham in his 1829 survey, ran along the rear of the Prisoners Barracks towards a pathway up to the windmill tower and to the Kangaroo Point Road. The alignment of this pathway follows the current alignment of Adelaide Street, from George Street to Albert Street, where the original pathway crossed Wheat Creek (Steele 1975:116, illustration 59). Additional hospital accommodation was erected in 1830-31 adjacent to the existing hospital, situated between present day North Quay and George Street. This included a cottage for the Medical Officer and a building to serve as the Military Hospital (Steele 1975:153). The new Military Barracks were also constructed in 1831. Designed for 100 rank and file, the barracks compound also included a guard house and a dwelling for two subaltern officers. The barracks were constructed on what is today the Treasury Building (Treasury Casino) [QHR 600143] while the former barracks site (situated at Brisbane Square) was converted to the lumber yard (Steele 1975:154). In 1839, in preparation for the opening of Moreton Bay to free settlement, surveyors were sent from Sydney to draw maps of the district and prepare town plans so the land could be put up for sale. The town plan undertaken by Robert Dixon (Plan MT3, DERM 1840) is based on an earlier 1839 plan but superimposes

the proposed street plan for the free town of Brisbane with square blocks of 10 chains (Steele 1975:264, illustration 118; Hadwen et al. 2005:5). Additional features depicted in these plans include a well situated in what is now George Street, near the intersection with Burnett Lane; a flagstaff in the centre of what is now William Street, close to the northwest boundary of Miller Park; and a range of gardens. The garden areas included military gardens and Dixon's garden behind the Military Barracks in the block bounded by Queen, George, Elizabeth and Albert Streets; Whyte's garden to the northwest of the Prisoners Barracks, through which Burnett Lane now runs; Handt's garden and Kent's garden to the rear of the Chaplain's house and Commandant's house, today overlain by parts of Elizabeth, George and Charlotte Streets; the Commandant's garden adjacent to the Commissariat Store along William Street and down towards Alice Street; and Paget's garden and Dr Ballard's garden adjacent to the Hospital, in the location of George and Ann Streets. Barns and a piggery indicated on Dixon's 1840 plan appear to have been situated within the current alignment of Charlotte Street. On 10 February 1842 Governor George Gipps declared the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement closed and the district open for free settlement (Steele 1975:303-304). A number of revised plans for the town were made, particularly after a visit by Governor Gipps, with the 1843 plan by surveyor Henry Wade (Plan MT8, DERM 1843) being the one adopted as the present day plan of the Brisbane CBD (Steele 1975:307-308, illustration 129). Only three other places within the Brisbane CBD dating to the penal settlement period are entered in the Queensland Heritage Register: - The Tower Mill (600173); - The Commissariat Store (600176); and - The Botanic Gardens (600067). Archaeological investigations at the Commissariat Store, Tower Mill and 40 Queen Street (Brisbane Square) have identified archaeological remains dating to the penal period. The original cemetery site at Skew Street is also well known as is the children's burial site at North Quay. The remnants of the original Commandant's House were also unearthed in the mid 1980s without any archaeological investigation. References: de Vries, S. and J. de Vries (2003) *Historic Brisbane: Convict Settlement to River City*. Pandanus Press, Brisbane. Department of Environment and Resource Management (2009) *Brisbane City Central Business District Archaeological Plan*, November 2009. Evans, R. (2007) *A History of Queensland*. Cambridge University Press, Melbourne. Evans, R. and C. Ferrier (eds) (2004) *Radical Brisbane: An Unruly History*. The Vulgar Press, Melbourne. Hadwen, I., J. Hogan and C. Nolan (2004) *Brisbane's Historic North Bank: 1825-2005*. Royal Historical Society of Queensland, Brisbane. Johnston, W. R. (1988) *Brisbane: The first thirty years*. Boolarong Publications, Brisbane. Kennedy, M. (1998) *Commissariat Store Conservation Plan*. Department of Public Works, Brisbane.

Steele, J. G. (1975) Brisbane Town in Convict Days, 1824-1842. University of Queensland Press, Brisbane. University of Queensland Cultural and Heritage Unit (2009) The Brisbane City CBD Archaeology Plan: Phases 2, 3 and 4, UQCHU Report No. 432b. Unpublished report to the Department of Environment and Resource Management.

Description

Description

The Early Streets of Brisbane includes Lot 1 on AP3481, Lot 12 on SP180752 and the following road reserves:

- Adelaide Street, between George and Albert Street, excluding Albert Street intersection
 - Albert Street, between Margaret and Alice Streets, excluding Margaret Street intersection
 - Alice Street, between William and Albert Streets including Albert Street intersection
 - Burnett Lane
 - Charlotte Street, between George and Albert Streets, excluding Albert Street intersection
 - Elizabeth Street, between George and Albert Streets, including George Street intersection
 - George Street, between Adelaide and Queen Streets, including Adelaide Street intersection - George Street, between Queen and Elizabeth Streets, including Elizabeth Street intersection - George Street, from Charlotte Street to end, at boundary with QUT campus, including all intersections - North Quay, between Ann and Queen Streets, including Adelaide Street intersection - Margaret Street, between William and George Streets, including intersections - Queen's Wharf Road, between Margaret and Elizabeth Street alignments - Part of Queen's Wharf Road, adjacent to Queen Street - Part of William Street, between Queen and Elizabeth Streets, excluding the extent of Lot 300 CP966930, the road surface situated directly above it, and intersections - William Street, between Elizabeth and Alice Streets, excluding Elizabeth Street intersection
- The Early Streets of Brisbane excludes the volumetric parcels, being Lot 42 SP145288, Lot 587 SL10897, and Lot 588 SL10897. All roads are modern bituminised surfaces with white and yellow line markings. All roads are kerbed and channelled with either concrete or porphyry stone blocks in the kerbing, and concreted gutters. The road reserves include the footpaths which consist of a range of surfacing materials including brick paving, concrete and bitumen.

Element

Element Name	Early Streets of Brisbane
Design Period	1824 - 1841 Convict settlement
Construction Period	1825-present
Place Components	Archaeological potential

Keywords

Keywords	In-situ preservation
----------	----------------------

Images

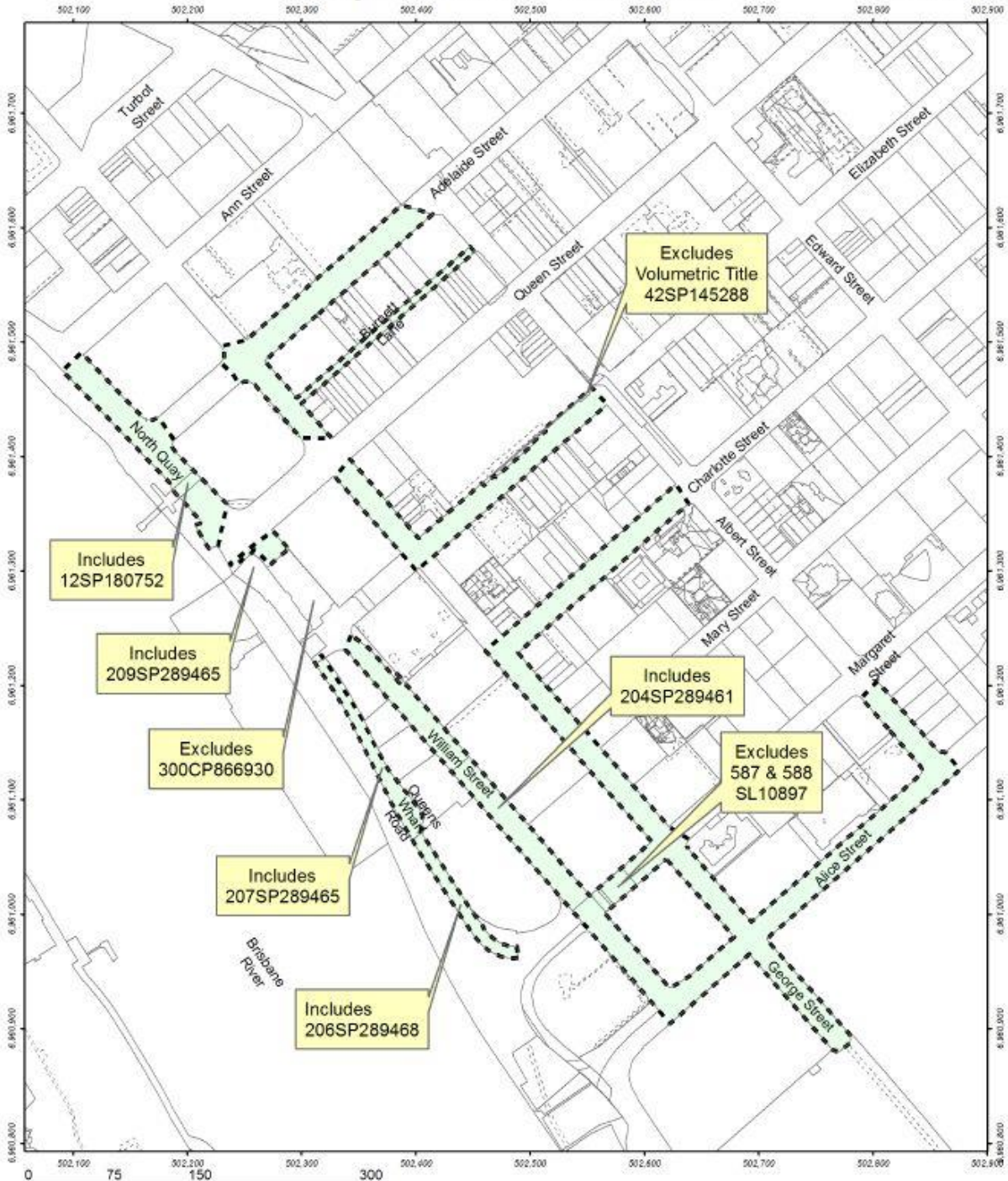


Description	View southwest along Burnett Lane at intersection with Albert Street, location of Prisoners Barracks
Media Author	
Media Date	
Copyright	Queensland Government

Information about places in the Queensland Heritage Register is maintained by the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (EHP) under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992. Information available here is only part of the full Register entry and should not be taken as an official entry. Absence does not mean a particular place is not in the Register.

Early Streets of Brisbane

645611



0 75 150 300 Meters 1:4,500

Map Projection: Transverse Mercator (MGA) zone 56
Horizontal datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)
Map Production: Heritage, Department of Environment and Heritage Protection 20 February 2017
Accuracy Statement: Due to varying source, accuracy or currency of data layers used in this map, the spatial locations of features may not coincide when overlaid.
Disclaimer: This map has been produced for the purposes of information and discussion. While the map has been prepared with care, neither the Queensland Government nor the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection or its officers or its staff, accept any liability for any decisions or actions taken by individuals or organisations on the basis of this map.

Map 1

Heritage boundary overview

Legend

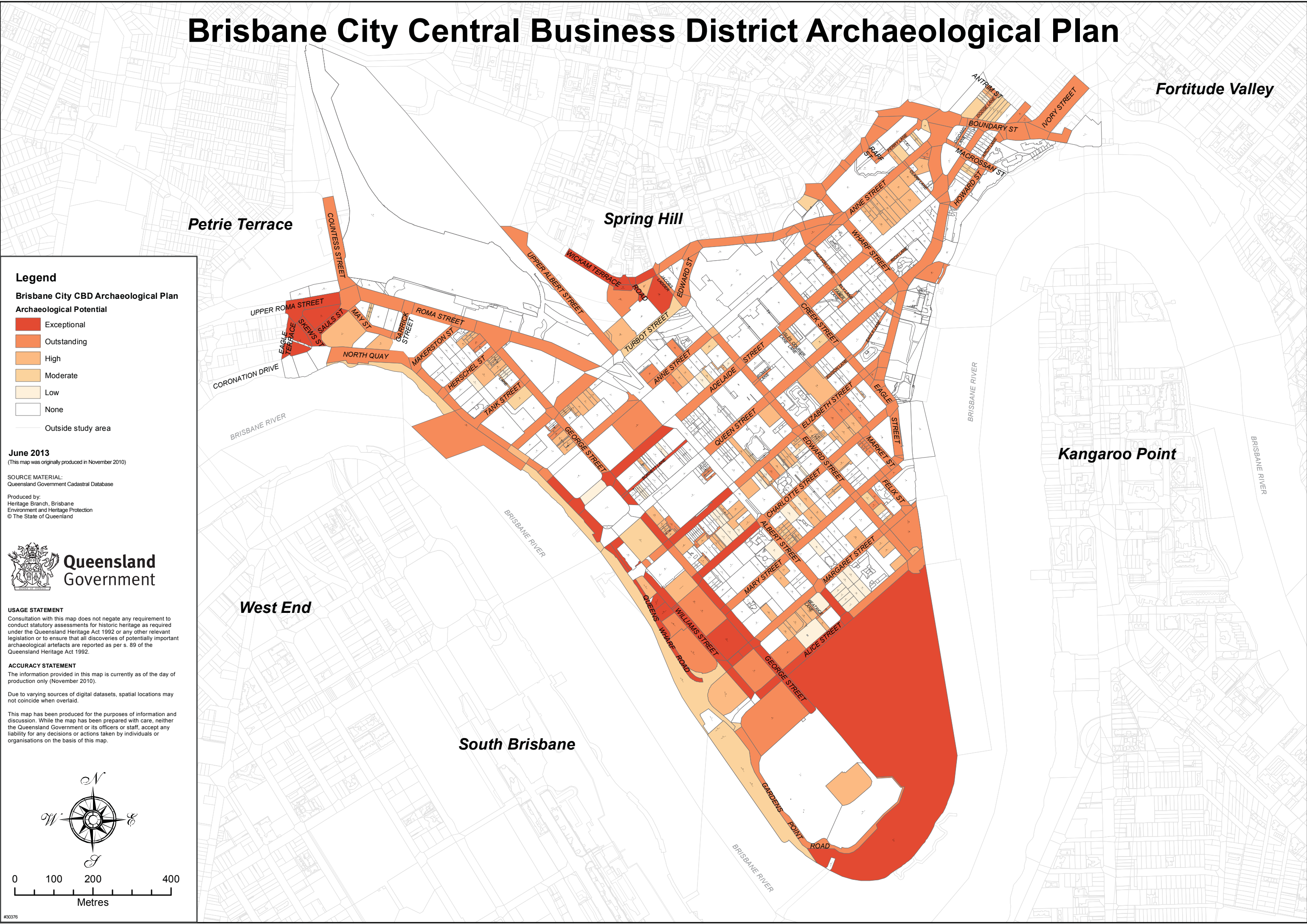
- Heritage register boundary
- Cadastral**
- Parcel
- Easement



© The State of Queensland, 2017

APPENDIX B CBD ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLAN

Brisbane City Central Business District Archaeological Plan



Legend

Brisbane City CBD Archaeological Plan

Archaeological Potential

- Exceptional
- Outstanding
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- None
- Outside study area

June 2013

(This map was originally produced in November 2010)

SOURCE MATERIAL:

Queensland Government Cadastral Database

Produced by:

Heritage Branch, Brisbane
Environment and Heritage Protection
© The State of Queensland



**Queensland
Government**

USAGE STATEMENT

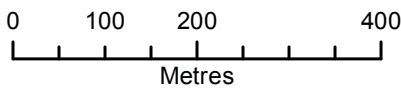
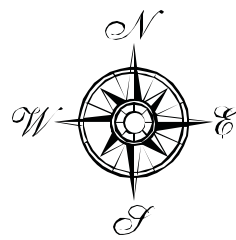
Consultation with this map does not negate any requirement to conduct statutory assessments for historic heritage as required under the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 or any other relevant legislation or to ensure that all discoveries of potentially important archaeological artefacts are reported as per s. 89 of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992.

ACCURACY STATEMENT

The information provided in this map is currently as of the day of production only (November 2010).

Due to varying sources of digital datasets, spatial locations may not coincide when overlaid.

This map has been produced for the purposes of information and discussion. While the map has been prepared with care, neither the Queensland Government or its officers or staff, accept any liability for any decisions or actions taken by individuals or organisations on the basis of this map.



APPENDIX C QWB ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONING PLAN

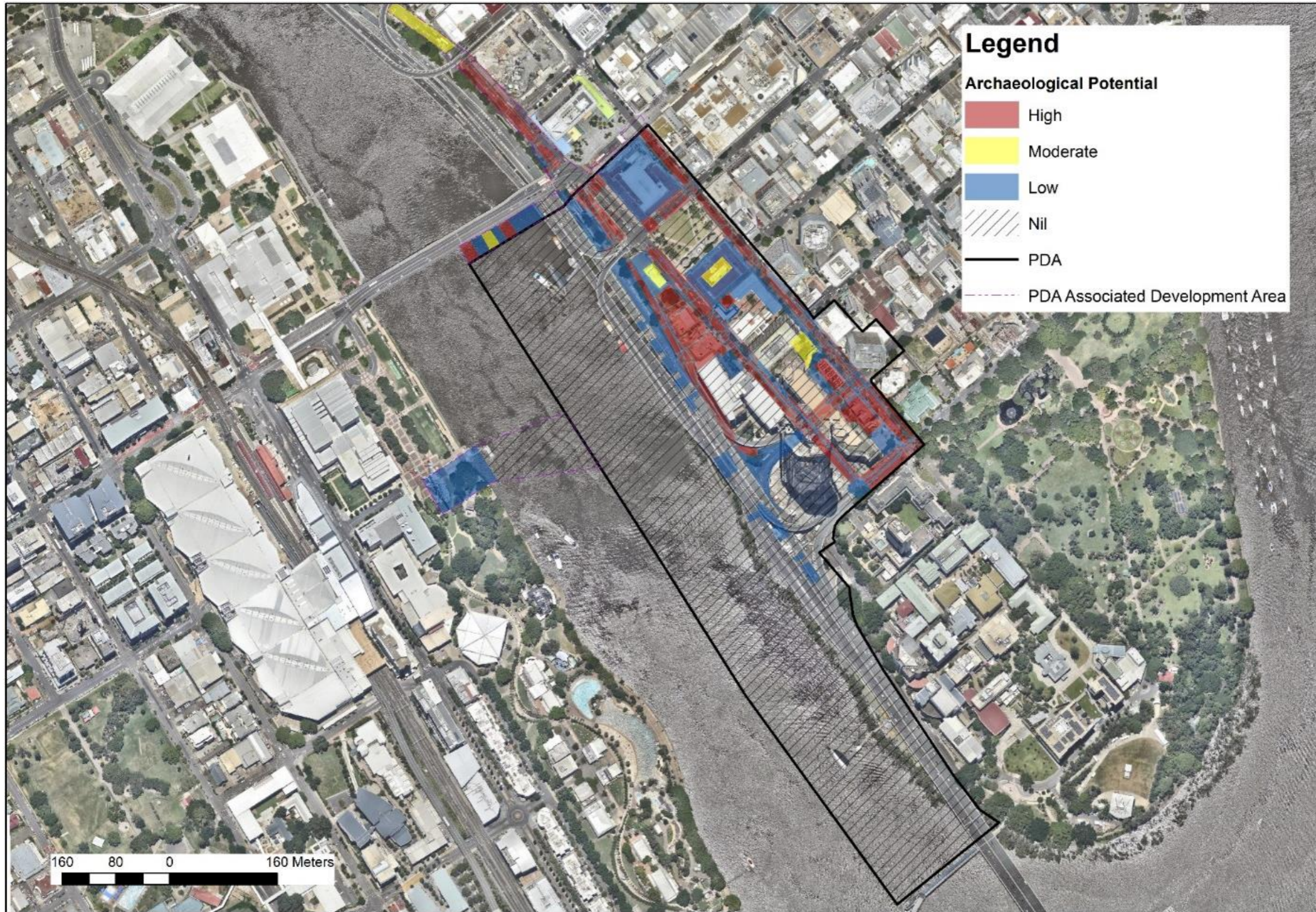
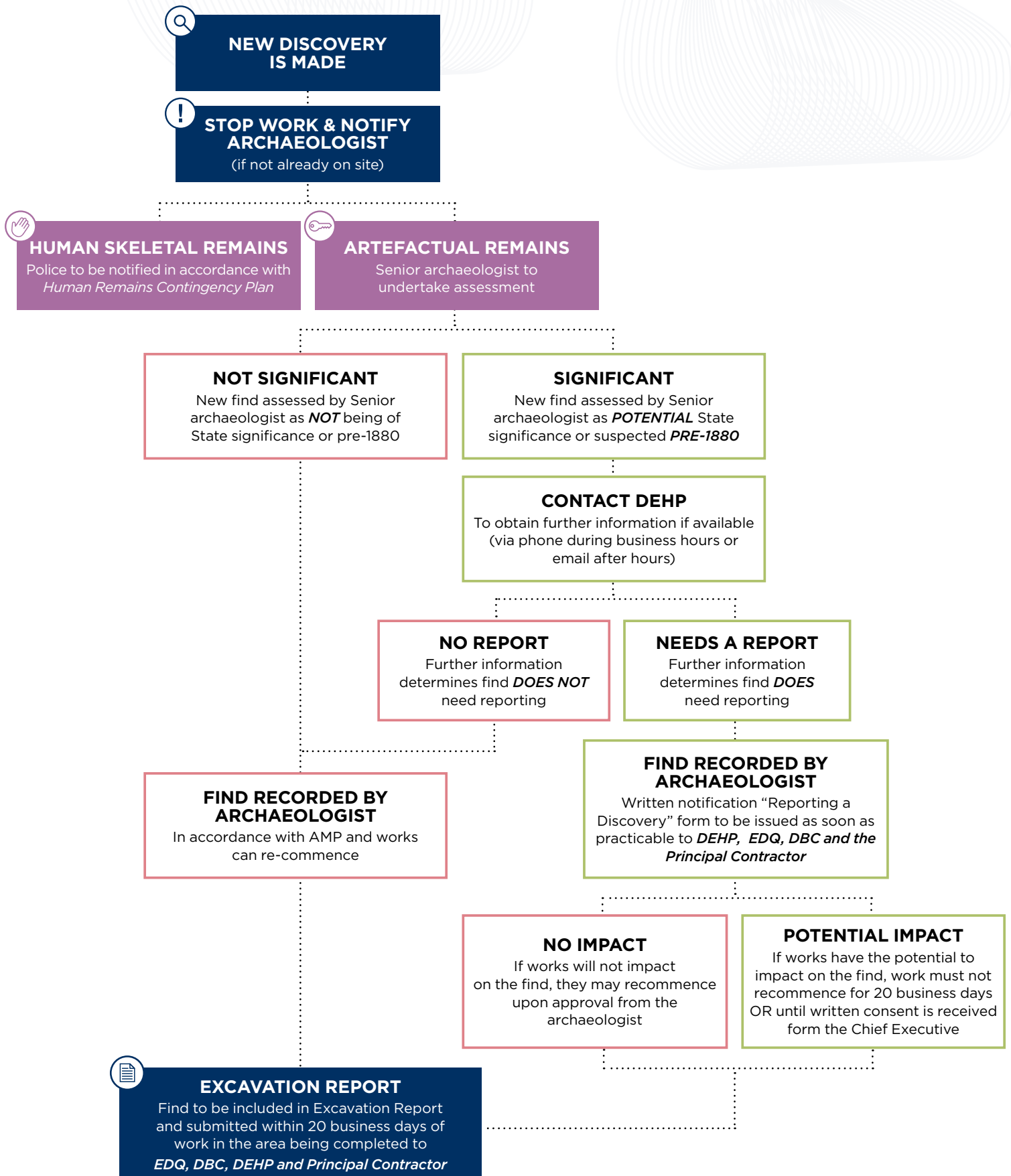


Figure C.1 – Archaeological Zoning Plan (Urbis 2017)

APPENDIX D CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS PROCESS



UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE ARTEFACTUAL FINDS PROCESS



APPENDIX E DATSIP SKELETAL REMAINS PROCEDURE

Guidelines for the discovery, handling and management of human remains

This guideline has been developed under the provisions of the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and the *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003* (the Acts).

If you find bones and suspect that they are human, it is essential that you do not disturb them. You must report the findings to the Queensland Police Service. The Police will determine if the remains represent a crime scene.

If it is established that the remains are not a crime scene and the Coroner is satisfied that the remains are ancestral Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander remains, the procedures in this guideline will apply.

Guiding Principle

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people who have traditional or familial links with ancestral human remains are the owners of those remains.

Desired Outcomes

This guideline has a number of desired outcomes: -

- While natural or human processes can inadvertently expose Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander human remains, all attempts will be made to limit further disturbance.
- If further investigation and disturbance is required, procedures are in place for the proper handling of such remains.
- All such procedures are sensitive to the wishes of the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander owners of the remains.

Legislative Framework

Criminal Code Act 1899

Under the *Criminal Code Act 1899*, it is an offence to improperly or indecently interfere with a human body or human remains, whether buried or not. An offence under this provision can result in imprisonment for up to two years.

Coroners Act 2003

The *Coroners Act 2003* provides that when human remains are located, it is the duty of the person finding the remains to report the findings to a police officer or Coroner.

The Coroner must stop investigating a death if the Coroner's investigation shows that the body is Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander traditional burial remains.

Where this occurs, and the remains have been removed from the area where they were found, the Coroner will authorise the release of the remains to the Minister responsible for administering the Acts.

Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003

Under the Acts, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people who have a traditional or familial link with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander human remains are the owners of those remains, regardless of who may have owned them before commencement of the Acts.

The Acts provide that where Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander remains are in the custody of the State, the owners of the remains may at any time ask the State to continue to be the custodian of those remains or return the remains to them.

If a person, other than the State, has in their possession Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander human remains to which they do not have traditional or familial links, then the person must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the human remains are taken into the custody of the chief executive administering the Acts as soon as practicable. Penalties apply if a person fails to do this.

If a person knows of the existence and location of Aboriginal human remains and is not the owner of those remains, the person must as soon as practicable (and after advising the Police or Coroner) advise the chief executive of the remains. Penalties apply if a person fails to do this.



Procedures for dealing with the discovery of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander human remains

In all cases when human remains are located it is important to remember:

- The discovery of any human remains must as soon as possible be reported to the police.
- It is an offence to interfere with human remains, whether buried or not.

The Police or Coroner must be advised of the presence of any human remains. An appropriate officer will then establish the area as a potential crime scene.

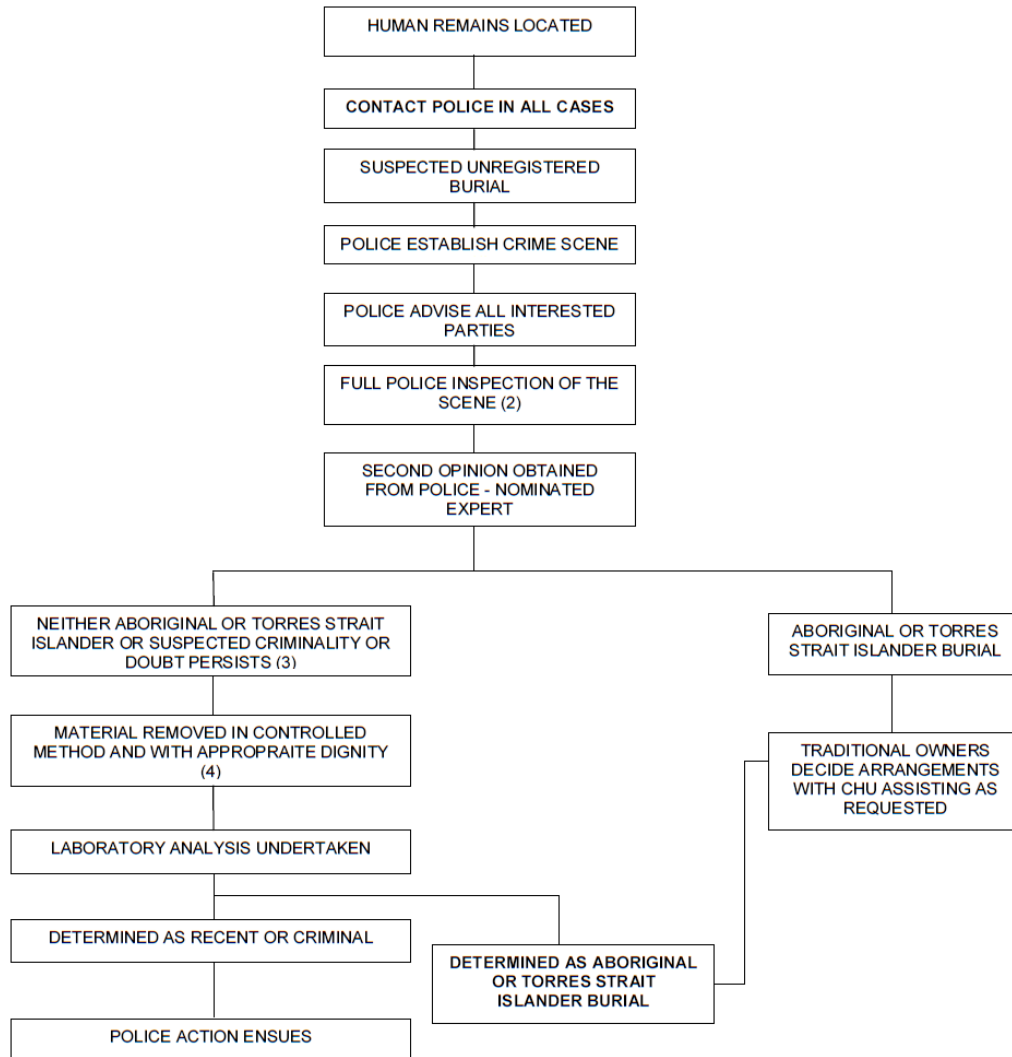
Police will undertake appropriate scientific or other procedures to assist the Coroner in making an appropriate determination about the remains.

If the remains are thought to be neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander, related to criminal activity or are of doubtful determination, the Police may remove the remains for further analysis.

If however the remains are determined to be ancestral remains without the need for removal, the relevant Traditional Owners of the remains will be responsible for their management

In cases where remains are removed by Police and subsequently determined by the Coroner to be of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin, the remains will be released to the Minister responsible for administering the Acts.

The Department of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Multicultural Affairs are then responsible for coordinating the return of the remains to the relevant Traditional Owners.





Explanation of procedures

1. Police Officers maintain authority and responsibility for a potential crime scene at all times.
2. Police are responsible for forensic analysis and may seek advice from suitably qualified experts. Digital images may be sent to the relevant experts for an opinion to avoid the removal of the remains.
3. Final decision for this rests with Police, on advice from the Coroner.
4. Advice on handling may be sought from appropriate sources.

Further information

For further information on this guideline, contact the Site Registrar.

Cultural Heritage Unit
Level 6B
75 William Street
PO Box 15397 City East
Queensland 4002

Phone: (07) 3405 3049

Fax: (07) 3238 3842

Email: cultural.heritage@atsia.qld.gov.au

Visit the DATSIMA website

<http://www.atsia.qld.gov.au/atsia/>



DESTINATION
BRISBANE
CONSORTIUM