

Appendices

Appendix 1: SHR Listing

Appendix 2: Copies of historic plans for the Tank Stream

Tank Stream

Item details

Name of item: Tank Stream

Other name/s: Tank Stream Fountain Circular Quay

Type of item: Archaeological-Terrestrial

Group/Collection: Utilities - Water

Category: Spring

Location: Lat: -33.8646525465 Long: 151.2084435630

Primary address: , Sydney, NSW 2000

Parish: St James

County: Cumberland

Local govt. area: Sydney

Property description

Lot/Volume Code	Lot/Volume Number	Section Number	Plan/Folio Code	Plan/Folio Number
CROWN LAND				
LOT	13		DP	1010601
LOT	10		DP	1027838
LOT	11		DP	1027838
LOT	103		DP	1044917
LOT	A		DP	109825
LOT	B		DP	109825
LOT	52		DP	1102608
LOT	52		DP	1102608
LOT	1		DP	113509
VOL	15504		FOL	118
LOT	3		DP	185472
LOT	1		DP	186488
VOL	15154		FOL	214
LOT	1		DP	217877
LOT	1		DP	217877
LOT	1		DP	220830
LOT	1		DP	220830
LOT	1		DP	221701
LOT	1		DP	223087
LOT	2		DP	223087
LOT	1		DP	225060
LOT	2		DP	225060
LOT	1		DP	225060A
LOT	2		DP	225060A
LOT	1		DP	225060B

LOT	1		DP	225221
LOT	2		DP	22560B
VOL	13767		FOL	230
LOT	6		DP	2885
LOT	6		DP	2885
LOT	7		DP	2885
LOT	8		DP	2885
			CP/SP	50276
LOT	1		SP	50276
LOT	10		SP	50276
LOT	11		SP	50276
LOT	12		SP	50276
LOT	13		SP	50276
LOT	14		SP	50276
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LOT	9		SP	50276
LOT	1		DP	537286
LOT	1		DP	544167
LOT	1		DP	597671
LOT	2		DP	597691
LOTS	1-5		CP/SP	60693
			CP/SP	6119
LOT	1		SP	6119
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LOT	6		SP	6119
LOT	7		SP	6119
LOT	8		SP	6119
LOT	9		SP	6119
LOT	1		DP	61538
LOT	1		DP	61671
LOT	1		DP	628553
LOT	1		DP	630190
LOT	1		DP	63968
LOT	1		DP	81535
LOT	2		DP	850895
LOT	1		DP	857993
LOT	1		DP	85863
LOT	1		DP	86265
LOT	101		DP	872734
LOT	10		DP	875336
LOT	1		DP	926324
LOT	1		DP	926326
LOT	1		DP	962325

Boundary: The Tank Stream has a curtilage of 3 metres from all surfaces shown as heavy black on plan catalogued H.C. 1665 in the office of the Heritage Council of NSW.

All addresses

Street Address	Suburb/town	LGA	Parish	County	Type
	Sydney	Sydney	St James	Cumberland	Primary Address

Owner/s

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated
Sydney Water	State Government	

Statement of significance:

The Tank Stream is significant because it was the reason the First Fleet settlement was established in Sydney Cove, and therefore influenced the future shape of Sydney over two centuries. It is linked in the public mind with the period of first European settlement and retains value as an iconic representation of that period and is interpreted as a metaphor of the period of contact and early urban settlement in Australia

The Tank Stream itself has retained an identity through the functional changes from being a fresh water supply, through subsequent use as combined sewer and stormwater drain to its current function as a stormwater drain. It is an important survivor of the first period of organised and integrated water management in an Australian city. The stone-cut water tanks, which may survive archaeologically, are important symbols of the reliance upon water in the colony, both in absolute terms and as an indication of the fragility of the European presence in Australia.

The surviving fabric documents mid-nineteenth century sanitation design and construction, and subsequent changes in methods and also the theory of urban wastewater management. This evidence is preserved in the drain enclosing the Tank Stream, in physical evidence of change, and may also be present archaeologically in buried parts of the Tank Stream line. The archaeological evidence of the Tank Stream has the potential to contain deposits that can contain information about pre-human and pre-urban environments in Sydney, Aboriginal occupation and early non-indigenous occupation of Sydney. The fabric enclosing the watercourse demonstrates one of the most comprehensive collections of hydrological technology in Australia.

The sections of the former Tank Stream south of King Street which survive have potential for retaining evidence of the earliest periods of its human use, although this is likely to have been severely compromised by development. The swampy source of the stream may provide evidence of past environmental conditions. (Tank Stream Conservation Management Plan, Sydney Water Date : June 2003)

Date significance updated: 31 May 06

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Branch intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.

Description

Designer/Maker: various

Builder/Maker: various

Physical The surviving fabric of the Tank Stream is extant from King Street in the south at a point

description: between Pitt and George Streets to Circular Quay in the north.

The Stream has been blocked at a point just south of King Street and for 13 metres north of this point represents the 1866 open sewer, which was covered in 1876. The dimensions are 810mm broad by 1220mm high. Between King Street and Martin Place (163 metres) there are three phases of construction, beginning with a modern concrete pipe (750mm diameter), the section approaching the GPO is part of the historic oviform sewer (810 by 1220mm) and lastly a stainless steel box-profile pipe (1070 by 750mm). The section between Martin and Angel Places returns to the 1866 brick open drains enclosed in 1876. This form continues between Angel Place and Hunter Street for 95 metres before being interrupted by a 36 metre section of modern cement lined pipe laid in 1962 and a steel section laid in 1958 and 1978 (both are 1350mm).

From Hunter to Bond Street the Stream is a semi-circular stone arch with a shallow V shaped floor for 35 metres (1500 by 3000mm). The 1790 cut tanks were originally located in this area, but are not thought to have survived. For the following 86 metres, below Australia Square, the original sewer has been replaced with concrete box-profile pipe (1220 by 1830mm), inserted during the construction of the Square in 1962. The Australia Square Tower basement houses the access to Tank Stream for public tours and as an inspection point for Sydney Water.

The boxed concrete section (1220 by 1830mm) continues from Bond Street to Abercrombie Lane, a distance of 60 metres. Tank Stream between Abercrombie Lane and Bridge Street, a length of 40 metres, is of c.1860 semi-circular stone arch (1500 by 3000mm). From Bridge Street Tank Stream diverts to run under Pitt Street to Circular Quay, a length of 185 metres. Beginning with a stone oviform sewer of 810mm by 1220mm, constructed in c.1878, the shape changes to a semi-elliptic stone arch of 3000mm and varying between 1100 and 1400mm.

Modifications and dates: 1788-1826: Clearing of vegetation within the vicinity of stream, construction of dwellings, grazing and watering of animals.
 1790: Cutting of tanks for water storage
 1790: Chiselling of stone and inset of additional slabs into base of stream to improve flow in a shallow V profile.
 1791: Enclosure within a fence against livestock and trespass.
 1792: First bridge crossing.
 1810: Cut-off drains along side of Tank Stream channel to reduce inflow of polluted stormwater
 1826: Tank Stream disallowed for drinking by Governor Brisbane. Governor Darling arranged for seven wells to be dug in the city. Governor Darling employed people to repair existing sewers.
 1832: Construction of sewers seriously discussed.
 1833: Water from partly built Busby's Bore used to pipe water to ships.
 1842: City Council incorporated.
 c.1850: Semi Circular Quay was formed which necessitated the extension of the Tank Stream for the area north of Bridge St.
 1855: Brickworks at Newtown was purchased, along with vitreous clay pipes and Roman Cement.
 1857: Work completed on first part of the Bennelong Sewer to discharge sewage as far out as possible into the harbour. This would service the more elevated areas, whereas the Tank Stream in Hunter St and King St as a bolted cast iron oviform aqueduct. This sewer (and possibly stormwater) network had the effect of draining the swamp area that had previously supplied some water to the Tank Stream, making the Tank stream more polluted by being less 'cleansed'.
 The section of the Tank Stream from the Sydney Cove to the Interception Chamber in Pitt St was completed, approx. 200m. The section at the mouth (approx. 5m has been strengthened with concrete in the two filleted corners. The next 10 m is sandstone arch. The next 15m section has the original stone floor overlaid with concrete, date unknown. The remaining section up to the Interception Chamber (approx. 170m) is sandstone arch.
 1858: Independent outfalls also completed at Woolloomooloo, Hay Street and Black Wattle Bay. Over the next 20 years, approx 10 other minor outlets were also opened.
 1860: The sandstone arch between Bridge St and Hunter St was constructed. This was done to reduce odours from the previously open sewer/stormwater that up until that time had been more of a slops line.
 1866: Section from south of Hunter St to Martin Place was formed as an open stone channel. In late 1870s was converted by roofing with an arch to oviform, whereas more southerly section was oviform invert with a flat roof, where it passes under Challis House.

(With northerly section, there were minor alterations in 1878). (The whole of this was replaced by a concrete pipe in 1962 and a steel pipe in 1958). (Other parts were replaced in 2001 as part of the Angel Place project).

Two sections were laid as oviform through the future GPO.

To the south, two sections were laid as brick oviform and with some amendments in 1878.

1878: The brick oviform section from the Interception Chamber to Bridge St was constructed by contract for the City council. This was built to replace the open section that ran through private property. At the southern end there is a transition section (reducer), which leads to the sandstone arch, which is in Tank Stream Way (formerly Hamilton St.).

1879: The section from Bridge St to Hunter St, with its sandstone arch roof in place has its floor slabs lifted and re-instated with mortar foundations to water proof the floor for its use as a sewer. In addition a terra cotta 'scouring channel' was cut into the centre of the floor. The section immediately upstream of Hunter St was built as oviform. This included a terra cotta flow channel.

The next section upstream was also constructed. It was a bottom only oviform, and part of it was built underneath an existing stone arch bridge. (The whole of this section, including the stone arch bridge, seems to have been removed in c.1960).

1880: Brick oviform was constructed for the full width of King St and terminating.

1898: SPS [Sewerage Pumping Station] 16 constructed. the section immediately downstream of the interception chamber, has an interception pipe leading to SPS 16 from the tidal weir.

1940: Section just upstream of Martin Place was replaced with concrete pipe under the GPO in 1940. This replaced 1866 brick oviform.

1951: Stormwater drainages charges were introduced for parts of the City of Sydney from 16/11/1951.

1958: Replacement, at the rear of 105-107 Pitt St.

1962: Replacement, at rear of Commercial Union House [south end of Pitt St.]

1965: Replacement within Australia Square. Construction of Tank Stream visitor access space.

1975: Replacement within basement of New Zealand Insurance Building [North of Bond St.]

2001: Replacement in Former GPO site.

2002: Replacement within Angel Place project.

Taken directly from Sydney Water CMP 2005, p.32-33

Current use: Tunnel, Water course

Former use: Stream

History

Historical notes: The history of Tank Stream incorporates aboriginal use of the land; the history of European settlement; the natural forming stream as a water supply; and its later use for waste disposal and as a part of the stormwater system.

The Gadigal (or Cadigal) people were the Aboriginal group most commonly accepted to have lived around the Sydney Cove area prior to European arrival. The catchment area around Tank Stream provided "a range of environments- marine, estuarine, rock platform, creek, open forest, wetland" all located within a short distance and able to provide a range of food and material.

The First Fleet's settlement at Botany Bay was shifted to Port Jackson in 1788 largely because of the presence of a stream (later known as Tank Stream) that appeared to be a constant water source, though it was unable to consistently provide water in dry weather. The stream also played a role in dividing the settlement, with the eastern side being held for government and administrative functions and convicts living on the western side.

In 1790 Tanks were cut into the bedrock of the stream (hence the name), the number of tanks is believed to be three or four, and are thought to have held 20,000 litres and been 5m deep.

As early as 1791 Governor Phillip enclosed Tank Stream with a fence in an attempt to prevent stock muddying the water; and later, trenches were cut alongside the stream in an attempt to catch runoff before it could enter the stream. Yet due the increasing population;

number of buildings around the stream and the loss of trees as land was cleared, runoff increased, which included human and animal wastes and domestic products. In 1795 orders were made to prevent the grazing of stock or cutting of trees within a 15m distance of the stream. These measures were ultimately unsuccessful. [Sydney Water, 2003, p. 24-25]

In 1792 a stone arch bridge over Tank Stream was constructed, replacing existing wooden structures. Its foundations may survive within the streambed under modern Bridge Street.

Tank Stream was the main source of fresh water until the completion of Busby's Bore in 1837. [Sydney Water, 2003, p. 24] Other dams were later added within the catchment area of Lachlan Swamps; now located within Centennial Park. Yet by 1826 Tank Stream had become an unofficial sewer, it became an official sewer in 1857. This (and other) sewers discharged directly into the harbour; a situation that created discontent as social attitudes changed.

The form of the open channels was generally a convict period shallow V profile which assisted in improving the flow of the stream; in the late 1850s work commenced in covering the Bridge Street- Hunter Street section of Tank Stream. This was necessary to reduce smells. The form of the channel was a mixture of stone and brick in the lower half, with a sandstone arch roof. Later sections were also roofed, generally with an arch to oviform.

Prior to 1888 Tank Stream also carried salt water, stored in council reservoirs for the purpose of street cleaning and dust suppression. Salt water was used to minimise the use of fresh water supplies.

Over the past century, Tank Stream has remained a part of the stormwater channel within the Sydney system. Changes to the channel have been largely restricted to replacing sections with modern pipe. This has destroyed a number of sections of the channel and is largely tied to post-World War II redevelopment where little regard was paid to the historic value of the Tank Stream.

Redevelopment of the GPO site allowed further investigation of Tank Stream and has provided information on the building development of Tank Stream over time. Brick drains, possibly dated pre 1820, were found. A further search revealed soil from the original Tank Stream bed. (Sydney Water, 2003)

See Modification Dates for a summary of structural works.

Historic themes

Australian theme (abbrev)	New South Wales theme	Local theme
2. Peopling- Peopling the continent	Convict-Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850) - does not include activities associated with the conviction of persons in NSW that are unrelated to the imperial 'convict system': use the theme of Law & Order for such activities	Working for the Crown-
4. Settlement- Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities-Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	Providing drinking water-
4. Settlement- Building settlements, towns and cities	Utilities-Activities associated with the provision of services, especially on a communal basis	Providing sewers and stormwater outlets-

Assessment of significance

SHR Criteria a) The Tank Stream is significant because it was the reason the First Fleet settlement

[Historical significance]

was established in Sydney Cove, and therefore influenced the future shape of Sydney over two centuries. It is linked in the public mind with the period of first European settlement and retains value as an iconic representation of that period and is interpreted as a metaphor of the period of contact and early urban settlement in Australia.

The Tank Stream itself has retained an identity through the functional changes from being a fresh water supply, through subsequent use as combined sewer and stormwater drain to its current function as a stormwater drain. It is an important survivor of the first period of organised and integrated water management in an Australian city. The stone-cut water tanks, which may survive archaeologically, are important symbols of the reliance upon water in the colony, both in absolute terms and as an indication of the fragility of the European presence in Australia.

**SHR Criteria b)
[Associative significance]**

The original watercourse and catchment would have provided a resource for exploitation by the Gadigal people who occupied the southern shore of Sydney Harbour at contact and their ancestors. As a result of the severity of this displacement the Tank Stream has become symbolic of the European settlers immediate appropriation of essential resources and Aboriginal dispossession.

The Tank Stream influenced, and has been influenced by, Governor Phillip and subsequent early governors of the Australian colony. The course of the stream determined Phillip's siting of the first camp and this early administrative decision influenced the subsequent urban form of Sydney (Sydney Water 2005:65).

**SHR Criteria c)
[Aesthetic significance]**

The Tank Stream features fine quality stonemasonry and brickwork from the nineteenth century, human scale and an intriguing form showing layers of different phases of construction. This includes modifications introduced to improve the operation, e.g. terracotta drains (Sydney Water 2005:65).

**SHR Criteria d)
[Social significance]**

The Tank Stream is of State significance for its recognition in the community with the placement of Sydney in its current location, as evidenced by the popularity of tours. Community value of the Stream has increased with the growth of heritage consciousness since the 1970s.

**SHR Criteria e)
[Research potential]**

The sections of the former Tank Stream south of King Street which survive have potential for retaining evidence of the earliest periods of its human use. This includes early construction, brickmaking and waterproofing techniques. The swampy source of the stream may provide evidence of past environmental conditions and potentially of Aboriginal occupation prior to European arrival.

**SHR Criteria f)
[Rarity]**

Tank Stream is of State significance as the only water source available to the First Fleet arrival in their settlement of Sydney. Tank Stream is the only surviving evidence of this early period of water resource development.

The fabric of the Tank Stream and its enclosing stormwater drain contains rare surviving evidence of the eighteenth and nineteenth century water supply and sewerage construction in the one linear site (Sydney Water 2005:69).

**SHR Criteria g)
[Representativeness]**

The Tank Stream is representative of a significant collection of water and wastewater heritage assets from the mid-nineteenth century onwards. From the operational perspective the Tank Stream competently serves as a stormwater drain, from the historical and social perspective, the Tank Stream serves to represent the system and Sydney Water as a whole, as its most high profile, historic and valued heritage item.

The fabric of the Tank Stream and of the enclosing stormwater drain is representative of a range of technologies associated with water reticulation, sewerage and drainage for a period of two centuries (Sydney Water 2005:70).

Assessment criteria:

Items are assessed against the  [State Heritage Register \(SHR\) Criteria](#) to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of

statutory protection.

Procedures /Exemptions

Section of act	Description	Title	Comments	Action date
57(2)	Exemption allow work	to Heritage Act	See File For Schedule Order Under Section 57(2) to exempt the following activities from Section 57(1): The Sydney Water Board's operational and maintenance requirements which could involve some modification to inlets, provided that such modifications do not significantly affect the historic fabric or integrity of the Tank Stream. Eradication of noxious plants and animals.	Jun 2 1989
21(1)(b)	Conservation Plan submitted for endorsement	Tank Stream Conservation Management Plan, prepared by Sydney Water for Sydney Water, hand dated July 2003	Conservation Management Plan endorsed February 2005 for a period of five years	Feb 22 2005
57(2)	Exemption allow work	to Standard Exemptions	SCHEDULE OF STANDARD EXEMPTIONS HERITAGE ACT 1977 Notice of Order Under Section 57 (2) of the Heritage Act 1977 I, the Minister for Planning, pursuant to subsection 57(2) of the Heritage Act 1977, on the recommendation of the Heritage Council of New South Wales, do by this Order: 1. revoke the Schedule of Exemptions to subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act made under subsection 57(2) and published in the Government Gazette on 22 February 2008; and 2. grant standard exemptions from subsection 57(1) of the Heritage Act 1977, described in the Schedule attached. FRANK SARTOR Minister for Planning Sydney, 11 July 2008 To view the schedule click on the Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval link below.	Sep 5 2008



[Standard exemptions](#) for works requiring Heritage Council approval

Listings

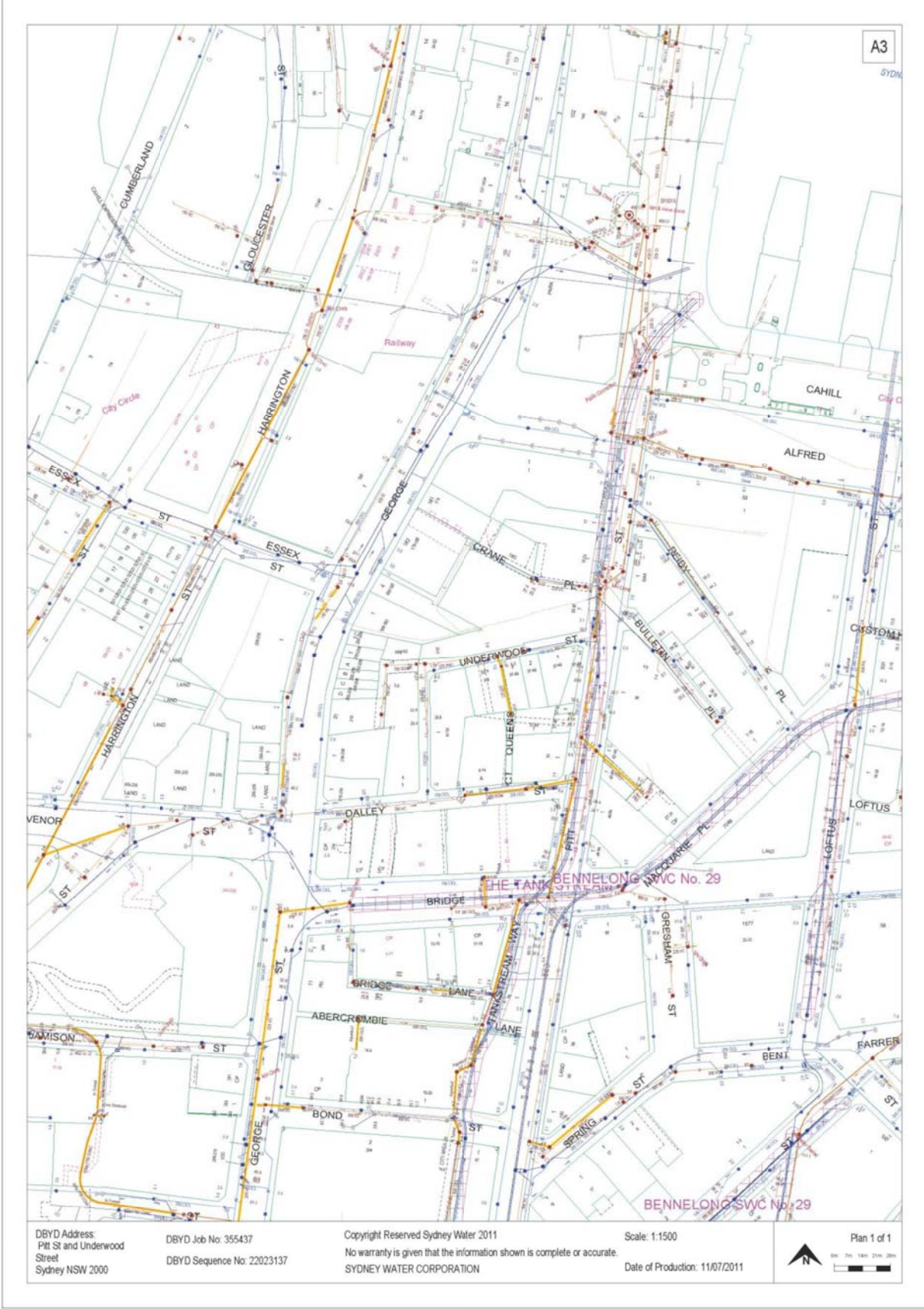
Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - State Heritage Register		00636	02 Apr 99	27	1546

Heritage Act - Permanent Conservation Order - former		00636	02 Jun 89	69	3307
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References, internet links & images

Type	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Tourism		2007	Tank Stream	View detail
Tourism	Attraction Homepage	2007	Tank Stream	View detail
Written	Sydney Water	2005	Tank Stream: Conservation Management Plan	

Appendix 2: Copies of curtilage and historic plans for the Tank Stream



Sydney Water Plan showing the curtilage of the Tank Stream

Plan OCP 267

O.C.P. 267

CONTRACT NO.

SYDNEY SEWERAGE WORKS

DEVIATION OF THE TANK STREAM SEWER

SECTION A



ST. DIE WATER
 THIS PLAN IS NOT
 NECESSARILY UP-TO-DATE OR
 CORRECT AND SYDNEY
 WATER ACCEPTS NO
 RESPONSIBILITY IN THAT REGARD



*Approved by the
 City Engineer
 17th Dec 1914*

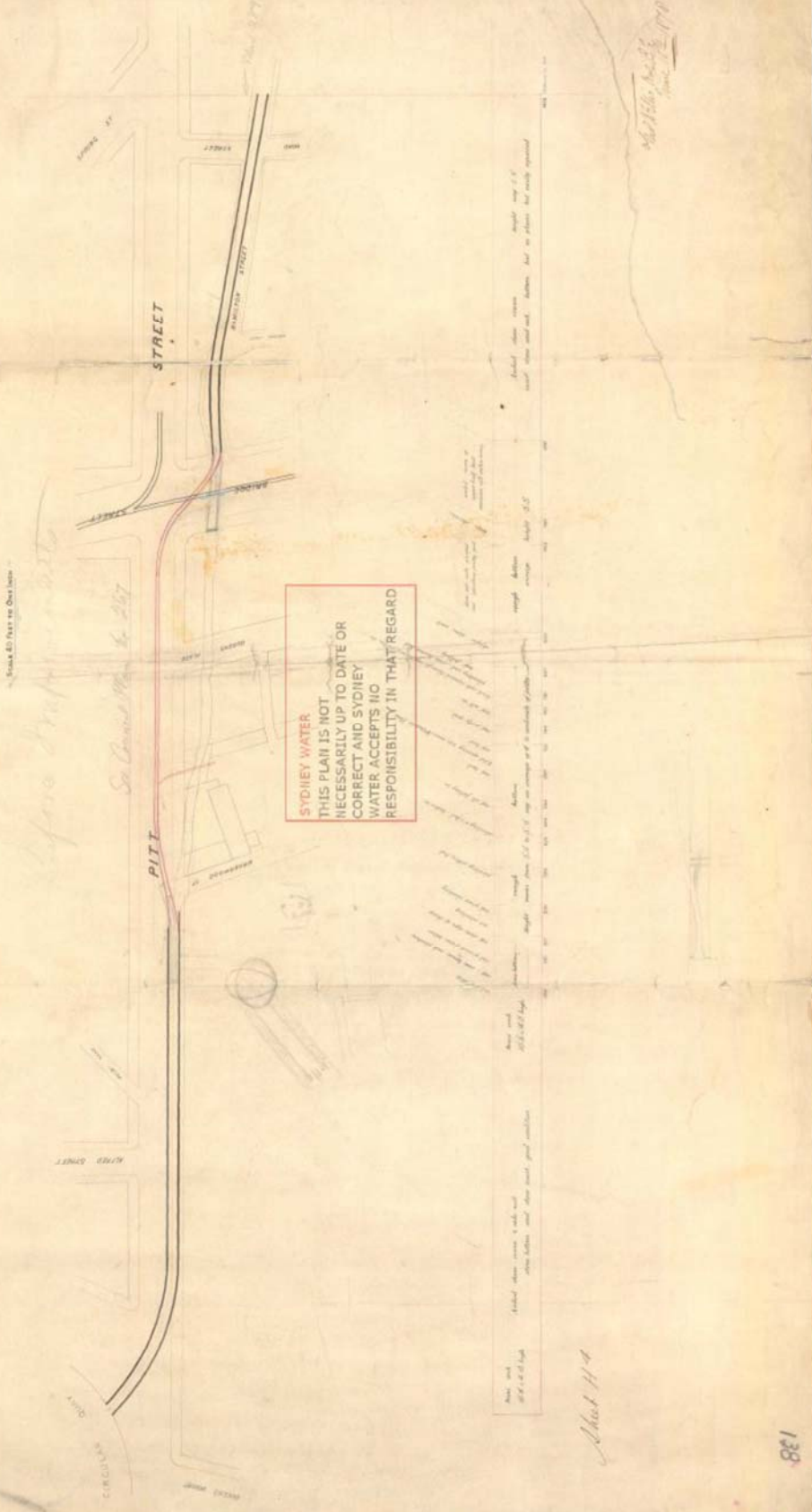
267

192-j20

O.C.P. 138
SL 2

O.C.P. 138
SHEET 2

— SYDNEY SEWERAGE WORKS —
138
— TANK STREAM —



SYDNEY WATER
 THIS PLAN IS NOT
 NECESSARILY UP TO DATE OR
 CORRECT AND SYDNEY
 WATER ACCEPTS NO
 RESPONSIBILITY IN THAT REGARD

DRAWING 138

SECTION N°1

DRAWING N°1 SYDNEY SEWERAGE WORKS

CONTRACT N°3
106

PROPOSED OUTLET FOR TANK STREAM
PLAN

P I T T S T N O R T H R E G U L A R Q U A Y

SYDNEY WATER
THIS PLAN IS NOT
NECESSARILY UP TO DATE OR
CORRECT AND SYDNEY
WATER ACCEPTS NO
RESPONSIBILITY IN THAT REGARD

TRANSVERSE SECTION SHEWING MASONRY



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

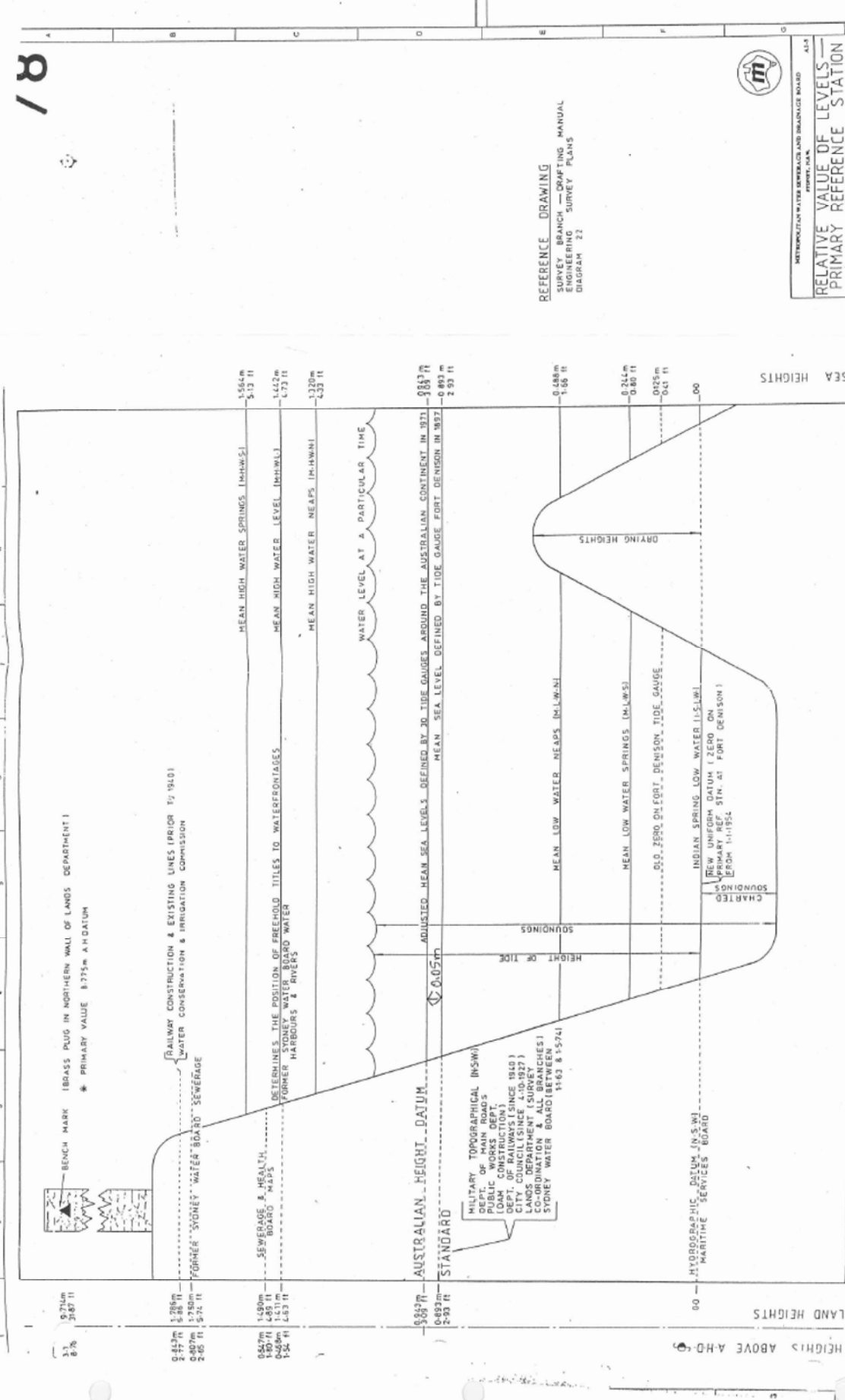
TRANSVERSE SECTION



106



18 /



REFERENCE DRAWING
 SURVEY BRANCH — DRAFTING MANUAL
 ENGINEERING SURVEY PLANS
 DIAGRAM 22



METROPOLITAN WATER, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE BOARD
 SYDNEY

RELATIVE VALUE OF LEVELS
 PRIMARY REFERENCE STATION
 SYDNEY

ITEM NO.	DATE	BY	CHECKED	SCALE	DATE
1	1954	M. HIGGINS	V.K.		
2	1954				
3	1954				
4	1954				
5	1954				
6	1954				
7	1954				
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12	1954				

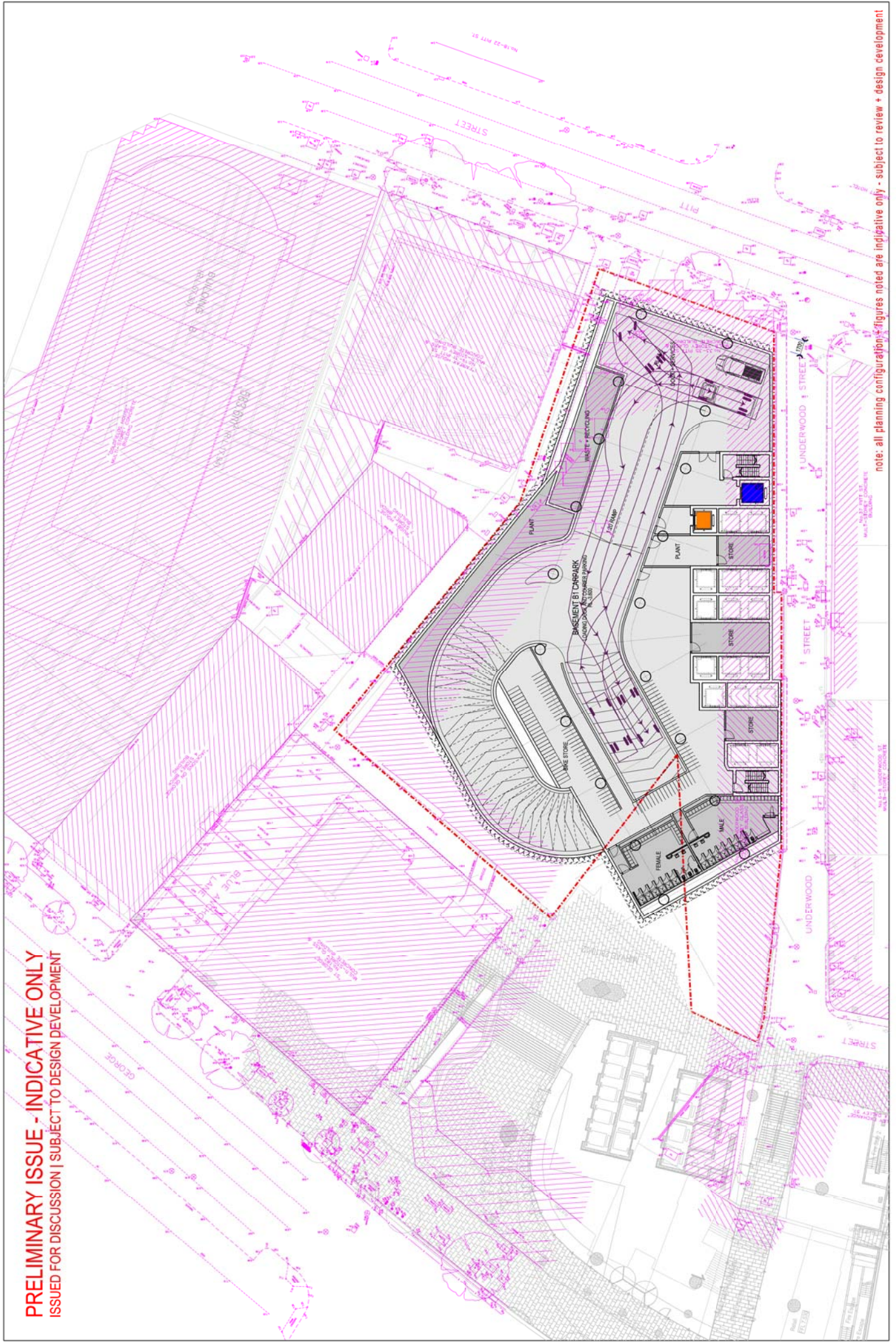
WBS 1623

N.B. — ALL APPROPRIATION OF AUSTRALIAN HEIGHT DATUM HAS BEEN DERIVED BY APPLYING THE APPROPRIATE CORRECTIONS TO THE SOUTH COAST METROPOLITAN AREAS OF OPERATION (SEE ENGINEER IN CHIEF'S INSTRUCTION OF 1974). FOR OTHER AREAS CONSULT SURVEY BRANCH COMPUTING RECORDS (OIC GROUP 4).

Appendix B

Lend Lease Drawings of Proposed Development

PRELIMINARY ISSUE - INDICATIVE ONLY
ISSUED FOR DISCUSSION | SUBJECT TO DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



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PROJECT

Proposed Planning Concept for APDG Development, Sydney

PROJECT NO.
161963

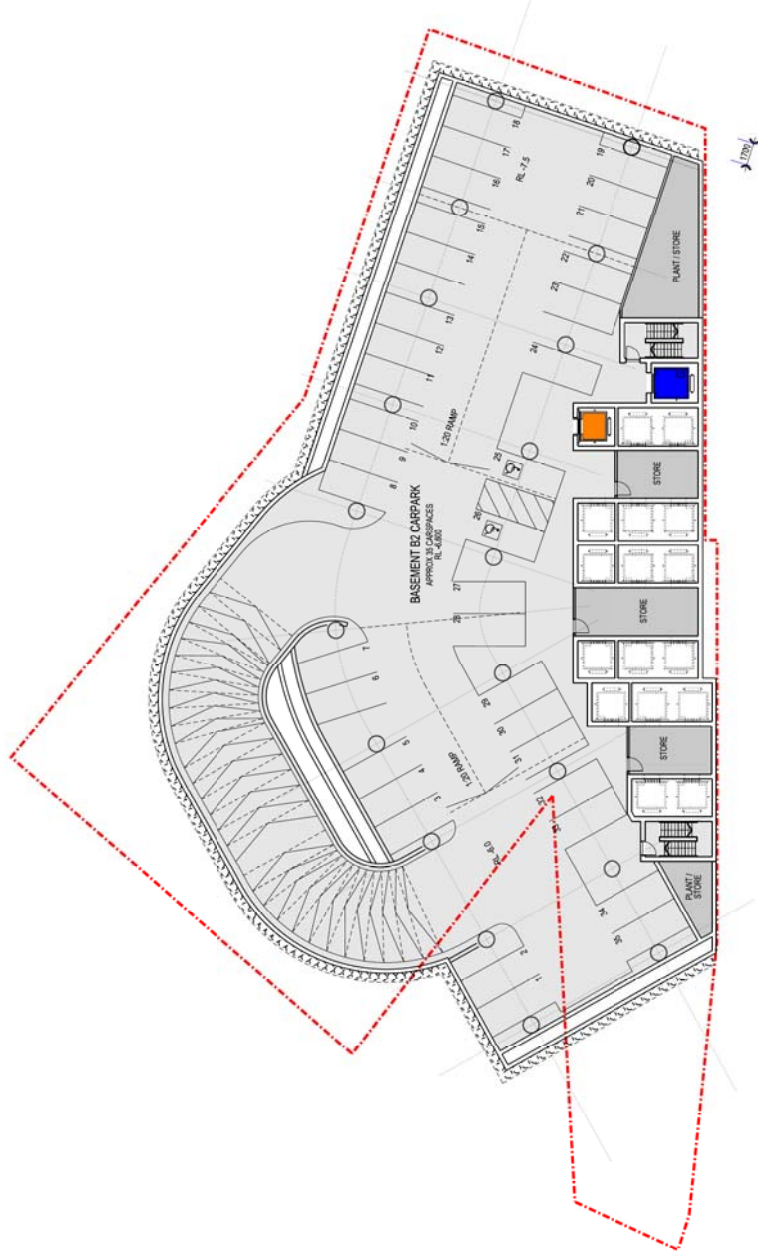
DRAWING TITLE
BASEMENT B1 FLOOR PLAN
OPT: BASE CASE

DATE
14 November 2012

DRAWING NUMBER
APDG_ASK150
REVISION
A

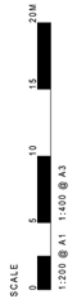


PRELIMINARY ISSUE - INDICATIVE ONLY
ISSUED FOR DISCUSSION | SUBJECT TO DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



note: all planning configuration + figures noted are indicative only - subject to review + design development

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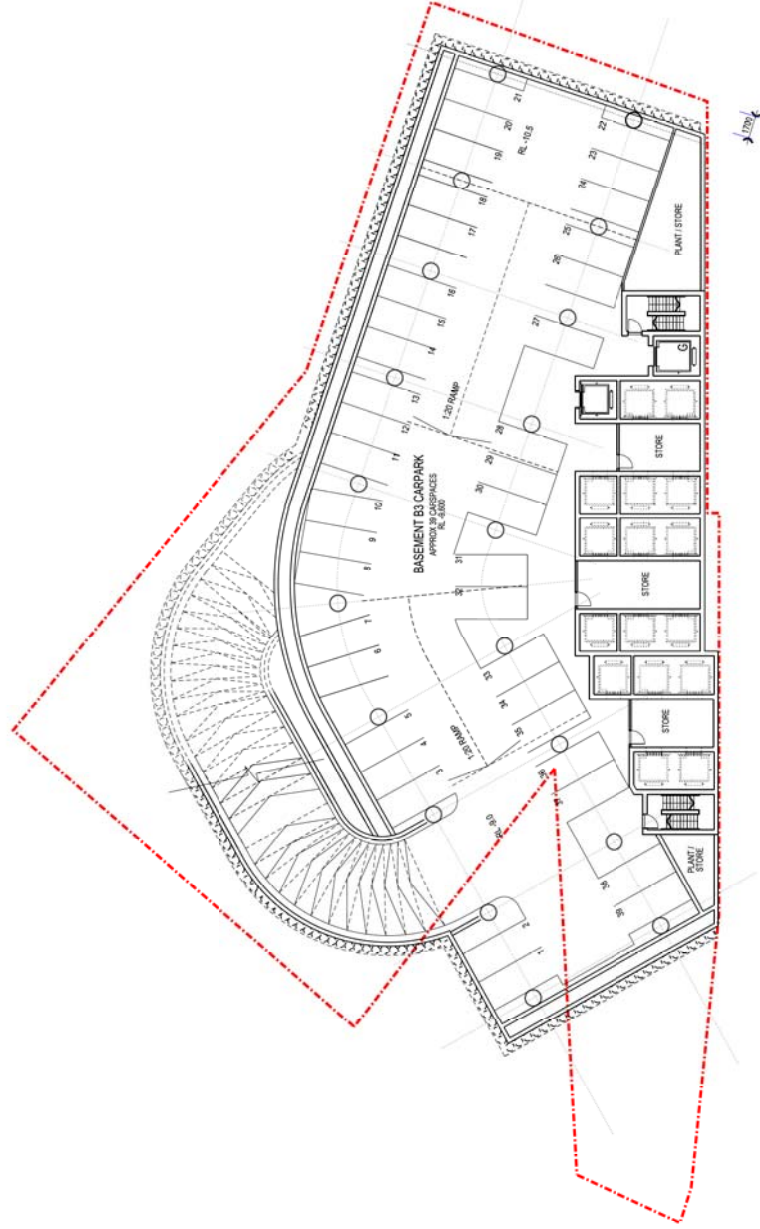
DRAWING TITLE
BASEMENT B2 FLOOR PLAN
OPT: BASE CASE

DATE
14 November 2012

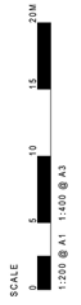
DRAWING NUMBER
APDG_ASK151

REVISION
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PRELIMINARY ISSUE - INDICATIVE ONLY
 ISSUED FOR DISCUSSION | SUBJECT TO DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



note: all planning configuration + figures noted are indicative only - subject to review + design development



PROJECT
 Proposed Planning Concept for APDG Development, Sydney

PROJECT NO.
 161963

DRAWING TITLE
 BASEMENT B3 FLOOR PLAN
 OPT: BASE CASE

DATE
 14 November 2012

DRAWING NUMBER
 APDG_ASK152

REVISION
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