



Heritage Trails



Ahuriri Walk NAPIER



Front Entrance, National Tobacco Company

Russ Spiller

HAWKE'S BAY

the Real
Discover / New Zealand

INTRODUCTION

Ahuriri was named after Tu Ahuriri, son of Tu Maro, a chief of the Ngai Tara tribe. Tu Ahuriri passed by with a large party on their way from Mahia to gather greenstone in the South Island. The inner harbour entrance, near Bay View, was blocked causing the fresh water to rise, flooding cultivations and endangering shellfish. According to Maori legend Tu Ahuriri and his followers set to work with *ko* (wooden digging sticks) and opened a new outlet near what became known as the Iron Pot. The slight opening was soon enlarged by the swift outflow of the banked up waters, and the result was a deep channel which has remained the permanent outlet for the inner harbour. The large inner harbour and surrounding district have been called Ahuriri ever since.

The first recorded sighting of Ahuriri by a European was on 14 October 1769 by Captain James Cook on board *Endeavour*. In 1827, using Cook's chart, the Frenchman d'Urville in *Astrolabe* passed by Hawke Bay and wrote his impression of the area. Later, whalers found this a safe anchorage and a trading base was established by Captain 'Barney' Rhodes in 1839, at Ahuriri. The exact site is not known.

The 'Spit', as the area was known was bounded by Hardinge Road and Waghorne Street. Battery Road was formed on a strip of Inner Harbour shoreline that ran along the base of the hill. The area between Waghorne Street and Battery Road is reclaimed land incorporating two islands.

Although the walks do not include the corner of Burns and Battery Roads, the area was originally known as Ongaonga Bay. It was here on the Government Reserve that local Maori chiefs built a "whare Kawana" where Sir Donald McLean signed the land sales. The Ahuriri Block was purchased from local Maori on 17 November 1851. The first sale of sections took place in April 1855 and the upset (reserve) prices for the Port sections were between £5 and £10 for approximately a quarter acre, though they actually realised £20 to £25 per section.

**THIS WALK IS IN TWO STAGES,
STARTING AT THE PUBLIC CAR PARK NEXT TO
HOT CHICK,
HARDINGE ROAD.**

For Stage 1 allow at least 40 minutes:

For Stage 2 allow at least 60 minutes.

STAGE ONE

1) SPRIGGS PARK

By walking left on Hardinge Road toward the Port you come to the gate of Spriggs Park, named after Ron Spriggs, Mayor of Napier 1950-1956. In the sea opposite the park gate approximately 30 metres off shore is the wreck of *Montmorency* a well-known immigrant ship wrecked in 1867, after catching fire and drifting ashore. It was the largest immigrant ship on the England to New Zealand run. The anchor is beside the park gate. *Montmorency* was only one of several early shipwrecks in this vicinity.

2) HARDINGE ROAD COTTAGES

Until the recent re-development of Hardinge Road, there were many old cottages and villas. At the western end these were mainly lightermen and fishermen's cottages but further east, towards the Port of Napier, these gave way to business people's villas, such as the villa at No.32 built in the 1870's for Mr Riddell a blacksmith. The wrought iron fence was forged at his shop.- see Site 28.



Riddell's house

Don Wilkie Collection

3) RETAINING WALL

Along the shore, between Macauley Street and Ahuriri Lane, are remains of wooden piles that from the 1860's formed part of the retaining wall allowing Hardinge Road to be formed. The piles are totara wood and back filled with stones. The large concrete blocks came much later, as seen in the background of the photo of Knox Church, (see page 5).

4) BOILER

At low tide, opposite No.65, can be seen the boiler of *Naumai* a coal-fired steam trawler. After the 1931 Hawke's Bay Earthquake the shallower water in Port Ahuriri caused problems for some trawlers. With the onset of the 1930's Depression, and the change from coal to oil, *Naumai* became obsolete. In 1933 a frustrated

owner Captain Andrew Smith set the tiller for the rocks on the shore opposite his own house in Hardinge Road. *Naumai* was wrecked and the remains left to the elements.

Note Nos. 67 to 69 Hardinge Road as they are fine examples of Victorian bay villas.

5) OLD CITY MORGUE

On the left of Chatham Street the site now occupied by the house with a flagpole was the morgue, with picket fence, hedge and trees around it. The morgue looked like a private house with a small porch and shutters on the windows. It was demolished in 1940.

6) BATTERY RESERVE

This small area is on the shore opposite the ends of Chatham and Battery Roads. It was a site set aside for a battery of cannon and corresponded with the Battery Reserve on top of the hill at the western end of Battery Road. The road took its name from these batteries. Below Hardinge Road is a small sandy beach that is a safe and popular place for children to play and swim. Looking eastwards towards Port of Napier all the flat land has been reclaimed.

7) TOLL BUILDING

Is at the seaward end of Battery Road. The right side of this building marks what was once the end of the state railway line and the beginning of the Harbour Board railway to The Breakwater that is now called Port of Napier. The Board's railway was taken over by the state in 1956.

Walk along Battery Road to the corner and turn left.

8) No. 6A FITZGERALD'S LANE

Go 20 metres up Seapoint Road and look down to your left and you will see Mr Fitzgerald's house. In the backyard was a deep well. The house and well were the first developments in this area. Fitzgerald built the first flour mill at the Port Ahuriri in 1854 and later another at approximately No. 28 Battery Road in 1861. The 1861 building later became Bluff Boarding House. Fitzgerald also had a bacon factory at Port Ahuriri and a shop in Waghorne Street. Fitzgerald was the first Hawke's Bay Provincial Superintendent 1859-1861.

9) NO. 20 BATTERY ROAD

This 1850's pit-sawn timber shepherd's cottage was owned by Mrs Fitzgerald who ran a flock of sheep on the



building was constructed on the site of Fitzgerald's Flour Mill. Cellars occupied the area where home units now stand. The firm became the largest aerated water factory in Hawke's Bay and employed 10 men. By 1903 the firm W Plowman and Sons, Manufacturers and Importers, bought the factory and developed a spice grindery as well. They manufactured a large range of products that were available throughout New Zealand. After a disastrous fire in 1914 rebuilding took place further down Battery Road. About 200 metres from the corner, behind two modern townhouses, are high concrete buttresses and a retaining wall. This was the last site of Plowman's Cordial Factory and Vinegar Brewery. Long and Barden (then Schweppes) continued operating here until the building was demolished in 1977. Water for the factory's requirements was drawn from an artesian well on the opposite side of Battery Road.

12) NO. 32 BATTERY ROAD

This was a private school, run by Mrs Palmer. Classes were held in the back room, the floorboards of which still bear ink stains. This school closed when Port Ahuriri state school opened (1879) in Ossian Street.

Cross Battery Road and return to Waghorne Street corner.



13) OLD TRAM SHELTER

This is the only surviving part of the tramway system which opened in 1913 and was severely damaged in the 1931 Hawke's Bay Earthquake. The tram system was never rebuilt. The tramline came over the hill from town on Shakespeare Road then along Waghorne Street and Bridge Street to the terminus at Riddell Street.

14) NO. 15 BATTERY ROAD

The site of the first Harbour Board Office, when work started on The Breakwater now Port of Napier. In this vicinity there are several examples of early homes.

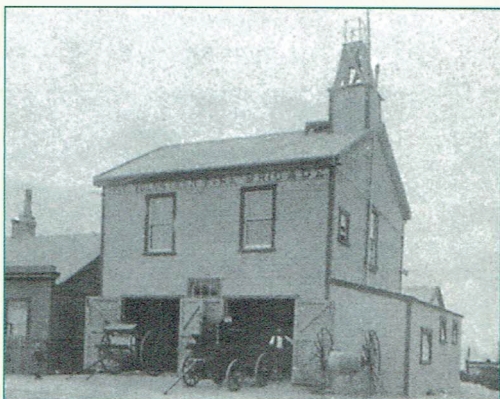
Continue along Waghorne Street. On the right before crossing the railway line was the site of the Harbour Board's Cement Store where bags of cement were off-loaded and stored for The Breakwater construction.

Cross the railway line and Ahuriri Bypass. This bypass was opened in 1998 to reduce heavy traffic on Hardinge Road.

15) RESTORED HOUSES

Nos.119-109 Waghorne Street are a group of houses that have been relocated and refurbished.

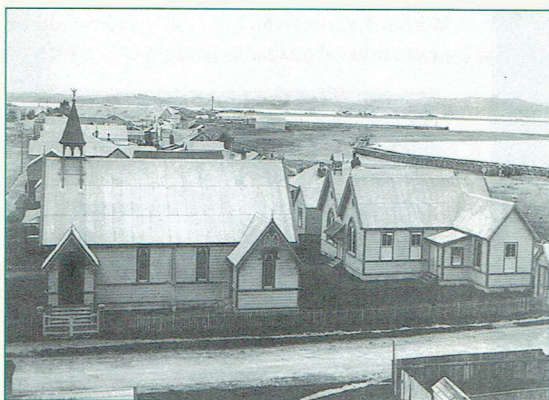
16) LIBRARY-READING ROOM AND SPIT FIRE STATION



Spit Volunteer Fire Brigade c1888

Don Wilkie Collection

These buildings stood on the sites now occupied by home units built in 1984 and designed to harmonise with the cottages on Hardinge Road. Port Ahuriri Library-Reading Room was at No.92 Waghorne Street while The Spit Volunteer Fire Station (1878-1979) stood at No.90 Waghorne Street. Ahuriri was known as The Spit until around 1903.



Knox Church c1907.

HBCT

17) KNOX CHURCH AND WILSON HALL

Knox Church was opened in July 1896 at a cost of £1000. It is the oldest church building in Napier still used regularly for services. At the rear is Wilson Hall that opened as the Bethel Chapel in 1866. It was built as both a worship centre and day school for the Port area. In 1867 the name was changed to Port Church and was



used for both Anglican and Presbyterian services. It continued as a school until 1879 when Port Ahuriri state school opened in Ossian Street.

18) DENHOLM STORE



Denholm Store c1920

Don Wilkie Collection

William Denholm arrived at the Spit in 1858 and worked for the partnership of Kinross & Stuart until that was dissolved, then for each partner separately before starting his own business in Waghorne Street in 1882. He then built a new store opposite with an adjacent storage room on the corner of Waghorne Street and Winston Lane (which is still standing although stucco now covers the weatherboard).



Stuart Hall second from left, photo taken after the 1931 earthquake. At the time it was a secondhand store.

Alexander Turnbull Library

19) STUART HALL

The hall occupied the site between Nos.56 and 58 Waghorne Street and later became Buffalo Lodge Hall. Prior to demolition in 1998 it was the home of Napier Frivolity Minstrels. The hall was noted for its sprung dance floor.



Crown Hotel c1900, on original site.

Don Wilkie Collection

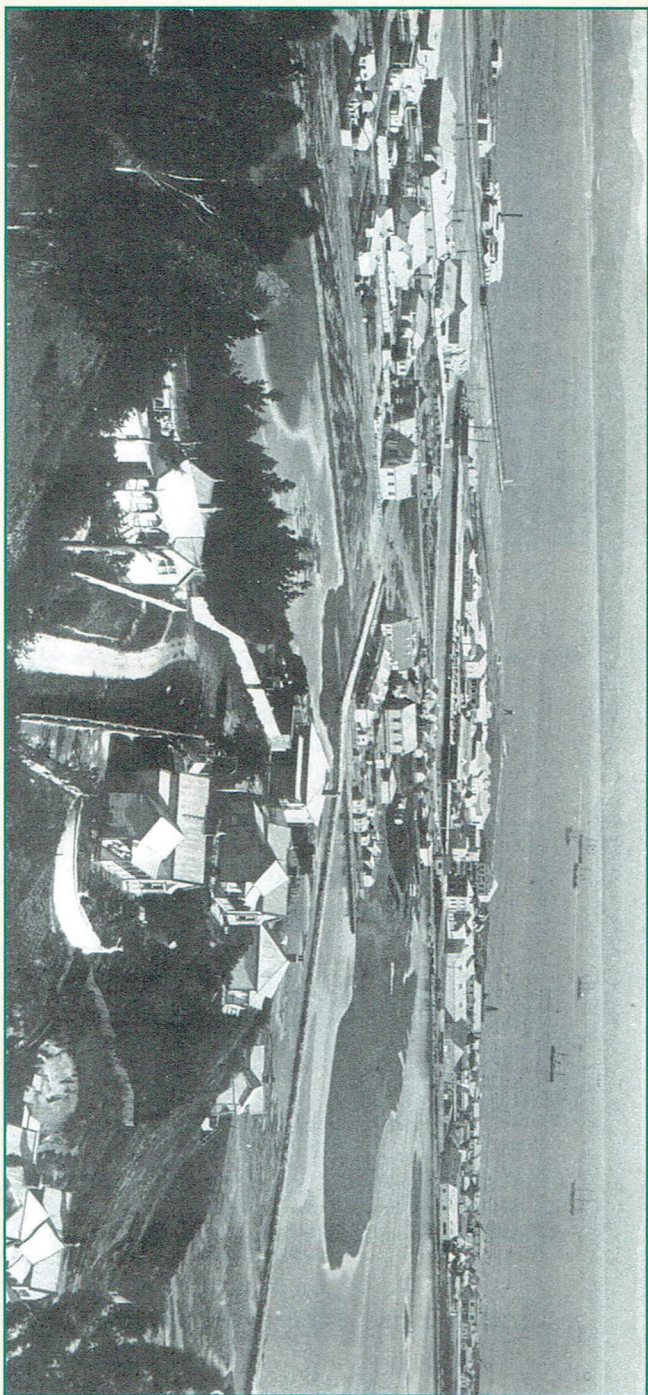
20) CROWN HOTEL

Opened for business in October 1859 on the corner of Waghorne and Barry Streets. It was destroyed by fire in the 1931 Hawke's Bay Earthquake and rebuilt at the present location in 1932. The hotel was designed in Spanish Mission style by E A Williams, one of Napier's reconstruction architects, and built by Carlet Construction Co. at a cost of £7500.

Continue to shopping area in Bridge Street or turn right and return to car park in Hardinge Road.

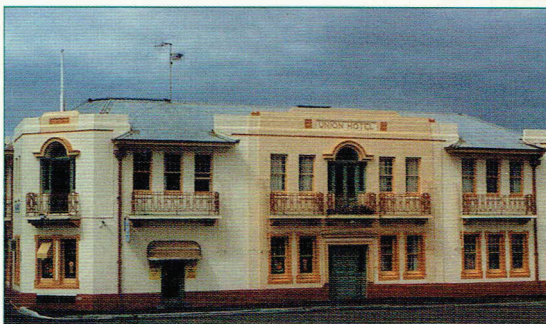
THOMAS JEFFARES,
CROWN HOTEL,
WAGHORN - ST.  EASTERN SPIT,
NAPIER.
.....
COMMODIOUS AND WELL AIRED ROOMS.
.....
Constant Supplies of the best Liquors and Viands for the Table.
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLES, in well ventilated rooms.
LIVERY AND BAIT STABLES.

END OF STAGE ONE



*View of Port Ahuriri c1890, taken from Hospital Hill. In the foreground is Goldsmith Terrace.
Don Wilkie Collection*

START OF STAGE TWO



Union Hotel as it is today

Russ Spiller

Walk down Bridge Street to the corner of Waghorne Street and turn right.

21) UNION HOTEL.

This site was previously occupied by the *Bird in Hand* the first hotel to open at The Port in April 1858. The name was changed to the *Commercial Hotel* in 1861 and in June 1887 the name changed to Union Hotel. The hotel burnt down in 1929. The present hotel was built just before the 1931 Hawke's Bay Earthquake. The Union Hotel, a mixture of Art Deco and Spanish Mission styles, was designed by Wellington architect Edmond Anscombe, who opened an office in Hastings. Anscombe designed the Hastings Hawke's Bay Farmers Building in 1929 and the 1940 New Zealand Centennial Exhibition in Wellington. The site opposite the Hotel has now been developed as apartments. Previously occupied by a large wool store complex this area was originally merchants stores, offices and importers such as Kinross and Vautier.

22) ELLISON AND DUNCAN FACADE

This facade was the front wall of an office building designed in 1932 by Louis Hay for Ellison and Duncan, a firm of wine and spirit merchants, established in 1885. The facade, with its Mayan decoration, faced the extension of Waghorne Street that was subsequently closed, leaving it in the middle of a large block of land that was used as Barry Brothers' truck depot. When the site was purchased for Quayside town-house development in 1993 the 100 tonne facade of the building was moved about 20metres by New Zealand's largest crane to this site and incorporated into the development. The murals are by Brenda Morrell. This project earned Art Deco Awards for both Napier City Council and developers Nelson Quay Developments Ltd.



23) THE IRON POT

This was the earliest part of the Inner Harbour to be used by European ships. At the head of the inlet are remains of the 1874 bridge that gave Bridge Street its name. Water used to flow under it into North Pond. The steps, seen at the end of the wharf, were used by passengers on the ferry for Westshore during 1924-1935 when the only bridge was the road and railway bridge further up the harbour, and by watersiders up until 1941, waiting early in the morning to obtain work on ships anchored in the roadstead. They were then taken out by launch early in the morning, returning at the end of the 10pm shift.



The Iron Pot 1907

Don Wilkie Collection

This area is a fascinating remnant of the 1931 earthquake. With the rise of the land the quays also rose, far too high for the boats! So new quay access has been built, with the original intact, high and dry.

24) NAPIER HARBOUR BOARD OFFICE

Between Ahuriri Bypass and the present railway yards was the site of the second Napier Harbour Board Offices, erected 1899 and demolished 1941. New offices were erected at the present port which, in the 1930's, superseded Port Ahuriri as Napier's main port.

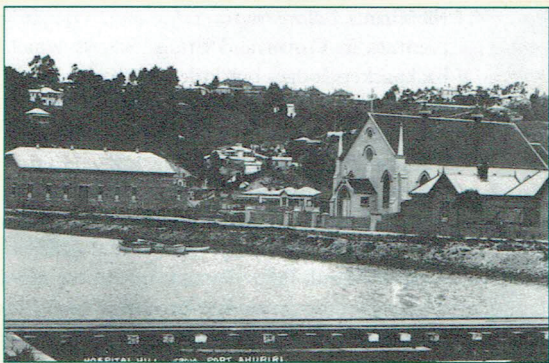
Cross the railway line and turn left into:

25) CORONATION STREET

Originally named Robjohns Street after Napier's early prominent brewer.

CORONATION HALL

Built in 1911 to mark the Coronation of George V. The hall stood at Nos.20 and 22 Coronation Street. It was demolished after the 1931 Hawke's Bay Earthquake.



Coronation Street showing Coronation Hall left and St Mary's Church right

Don Wilkie Collection

MURTON'S LTD

Manufacturers of sheep-dip and footrot fluid, Murton's Ltd was established in Ahuriri in 1886. The firm occupied various situations in Port Ahuriri, but by 1942 it was working from a site in Coronation Street, the tin shed adjacent to the Tabard theatre. Their products were highly regarded by farmers throughout New Zealand.

Return along Coronation Street.

GOUGH ISLAND

A low-lying shingle island in the Inner Harbour before the commencement of reclamation work. It was approximately bounded by present day Bridge, Coronation, Stuart and Ossian Streets.

Before crossing Tu Atu Street look left and view the unusual curved concrete wall of the wool store, built about 1911, which delineates the shoreline of Gough Island.

ST MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Originally built in 1873 on the hillside in Convent Road. On the left side of the building, near the front corner, is a door high up on the wall. When the church was located on its original steep hillside site, a bridge across to this door allowed the choir easy entry to the choir stalls. The church was moved here in 1910 and served the local Catholic community until it became a recording studio in the early 1980's.

Turn left to view:

26) BRIDGE STREET BUILDINGS **PORTSIDE INN**

This was originally the office of F G Smith and Co., Custom House, Shipping and Forwarding Agents established in 1882. Frederick George Smith arrived in Napier in 1875 and worked as an assistant for Margoliouth and Banner, Grocers and Wine and Spirit



Merchants before starting his own company. He had premises in Ossian and Bridge Streets which is now a backpackers lodge, but little has changed on the outside from when it was built. He commanded the Napier Naval Artillery from 1885 to 1897.

PIPER'S SAILMAKERS

Still on the original site from when it was founded in 1902. Started by Piper and Gillies. Piper resigned after a year with the company. The Gillies family owned the company until 1966. The firm was connected with the shipping industry making sails, fishing nets as well as ships provedores. They were also Importers of fine Egyptian cottons.

RICHARDSON'S BUILDING

This small Art Deco building was designed by Natusch and Sons of Napier and built in 1932. Richardson's was founded as a private partnership in 1859. Originally started as a lightering business, it developed into the well-known Richardson Shipping Co. which worked the East Coast from Napier from the 1890's until the mid 1960's.



Ossian Street mid 1880s. Foreground left is the Port School, and right is St Andrew's Church

Don Wilkie Collection

27) OSSIAN STREET

This was the first road to be formed to link Gough Island with Battery Road at Goldsmith Road corner. Reclamation of this area progressed in stages and water once lapped against both sides of the roadway.

ST ANDREW'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

Built about 1880 and demolished during the 1950's. This church was at No.10 Ossian Street. The porch can be seen at the old cemetery on Napier Hill.

PORT AHURIRI SCHOOL (1879)

The first state school at The Port, was where the modern office block now stands opposite the corner of Mahia and Ossian Streets. The present Port Ahuriri School is in Lever Street.



28) NATIONAL TOBACCO COMPANY -
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO NEW ZEALAND.
Originally this corner was the site of Riddell's Blacksmith's Forge -see site 2.

This elaborate highly decorated building was designed by Louis Hay in 1932 for the National Tobacco Co. owned by Gerhard Husheer who, in 1910, pioneered the tobacco industry in New Zealand. National Tobacco Co. Building is a blend of Art Deco and Art Nouveau styles with a strong influence of the Chicago School, in particular the work of the famous American architect Louis Sullivan. It is the most opulent of Napier's reconstruction buildings, the interior being finished with imported marble and ornate plasterwork, timber panelling and decorative glasswork. The elaborate doors were carved by Walter Marquand and were reputed to have cost 1,200 pounds, a huge sum in 1932. The building is open for viewing during business hours. Surrounding National Tobacco Co. building are the company's bond stores also designed by Louis Hay. These were built in 1926 and faced with brick. In the 1931 Hawke's Bay Earthquake the brick walls collapsed leaving the steel supporting structure standing. Handsome new walls were built making this one of the finest factory complexes in New Zealand.

29) RAILWAY HOTEL (1876)

Built on the corner of Bridge and Lever Streets opposite the railway station, John Young (previous proprietor of the Commercial Hotel) remained the proprietor until his death on 3 December, 1883 when his wife took over the licence. Heavily mortgaged to Henry Robjohns, the manager of the local brewery, the hotel was taken over by the brewery on default of the mortgage. In 1947 the name was changed to the Ahuriri Hotel, but was then closed in 1967 when purchased by the next-door tobacco company. It was demolished later that year and the licence transferred to Ahuriri Tavern, the round building which is now part of Bluewater Hotel.

Turn right into Lever Street and cross the railway line to West Quay.

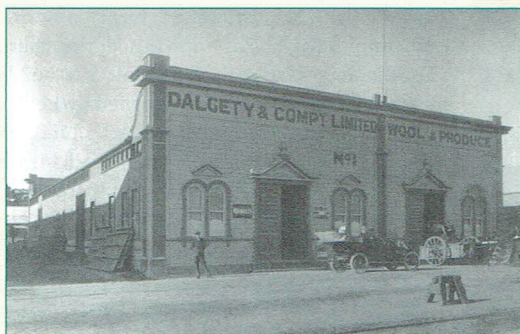
30) WEST QUAY BUILDINGS WOOLSTORES

These can be seen beyond Bridge Street and the railway line forming a fine precinct of industrial heritage buildings. The saw-tooth roofs, with their south-facing glazing, were designed to allow natural light into the huge interiors,

while not admitting direct sunlight. This was the heart of Napier's woolstore area. As a result of changes to the selling system, there is less demand for wool storage, so today many of these buildings are being put to other uses, such as apartments, bars, cafes and restaurants. The road winds around, slowing traffic but allowing the commercial fishing wharf to continue working.

SHED 2

This converted bar and restaurant occupied the corner building that was Williams and Kettle's No.2 woolstore. This merchandising store was built in 1889 and is one of the oldest surviving stores as many were destroyed in the 1931 Hawke's Bay Earthquake. The interesting wooden roof trusses have been retained. It was purchased in 1994 and converted to a restaurant and bar.



Dalgety & Company c1920s

Don Wilkie Collection

SALTY ROCK ADVENTURE CENTRE

Dalgety & Co. took over J G Kinross & Co after it went bankrupt in 1889. They had been Kinross's English wool agents since the 1880s. This building is part of the original Kinross's building on the West Quay built in 1875. It was extended from the flag pole to the right. It now houses an adventure centre with an adjoining cafe. Note the handsome Victorian window frames.

NZ SHIPPING COMPANY

The building that was the New Zealand Shipping Co.'s office is now occupied by a restaurant. Designed by Edmond Anscombe in 1932. It is an example of Stripped Classical style with Mayan ornament on the exterior.

Cross the road to the wharf to view

31) SCAPA FLOW

This area of the Inner Harbour is the mooring area for pleasure craft and Napier's fishing fleet. Napier Sailing





Club is based in the building with the soaring roofline. On its left is the twelve-sided former Ahuriri Tavern (1967) designed by L J J Hoogerbrug to fit in with its nautical surroundings. The tavern has now been incorporated into Bluewater Hotel (1999). To the right of Napier Sailing Club is the main outlet channel. Note the bridges that cross Ahuriri Estuary. There have been several bridges in this vicinity, the nearest being built in 1961 on the site of the 1935 footbridge that replaced a bridge (1880–1924). In the distance is the road and railway bridge built in 1918 to carry the main road and the East Coast Main Trunk Railway north to Wairoa and Gisborne. The road and railway line were on an embankment across the water of the Inner Harbour, most of which was raised to sea level by the 1931 Hawke's Bay Earthquake.

32) VERONICA MEMORIAL

A bollard and plaque opposite Proverdora cafe commemorates where *HMS Veronica* was berthed at the time of the 1931 Hawke's Bay Earthquake. *HMS Veronica* had berthed early on the morning of the earthquake. In the days that followed the crew was of great assistance to the people of Napier and Hastings. The *Veronica's* radio sent the first news of the earthquake to the outside world. The Veronica Bell was gifted to the city of Napier in 1937 and is rung on special occasions.

33) CLARRIE HILL MEMORIAL

Is a seat on the lower level at the corner of West and Custom Quays. Clarrie Hill was the contractor who dredged out the Iron Pot in 1965 after it had silted up in the 1950's. Sit here, and rest while admiring the view.

34) FORMER CUSTOMHOUSE



This was the third Customhouse to be built at Port Ahuriri, it was built in 1895. It has a sign that explains its history. In front of the building stands a tripot reclaimed from an old coastal whaling station where it was used for rendering down whale blubber. There is, also, a sailing ship's anchor that was dredged up in the inner channel and two dredge buckets from *Whakarire* which, for many years, dredged the entrance to the port.

Continue around the Iron Pot into Nelson Quay

35) BARRY BROTHERS



Dan Barry and his family arrived in Napier in 1861 and 3 years later he started his carrier business delivering to the residents of Port Ahuriri. In 1880 the company,

Barry Brothers, was formed, and by 1922 boasted 18 horse-drawn vans and 8 motor lorries. Barry Brothers Ltd were carriers, custom and general agents, as well as wood and coal merchants, and wholesale dealers in grain and produce.

Continue pass the Hawke's Bay Sports Fishing Club and continue through the car park to

36) THE BOARDWALK

Follow it for the remainder of the Heritage Trail. The reserve alongside The Boardwalk was, until recently, covered with petrol storage tanks and nearer The Point was wasteland. During the 1990's the Ahuriri waterfront has been transformed from an industrial to a recreational area.

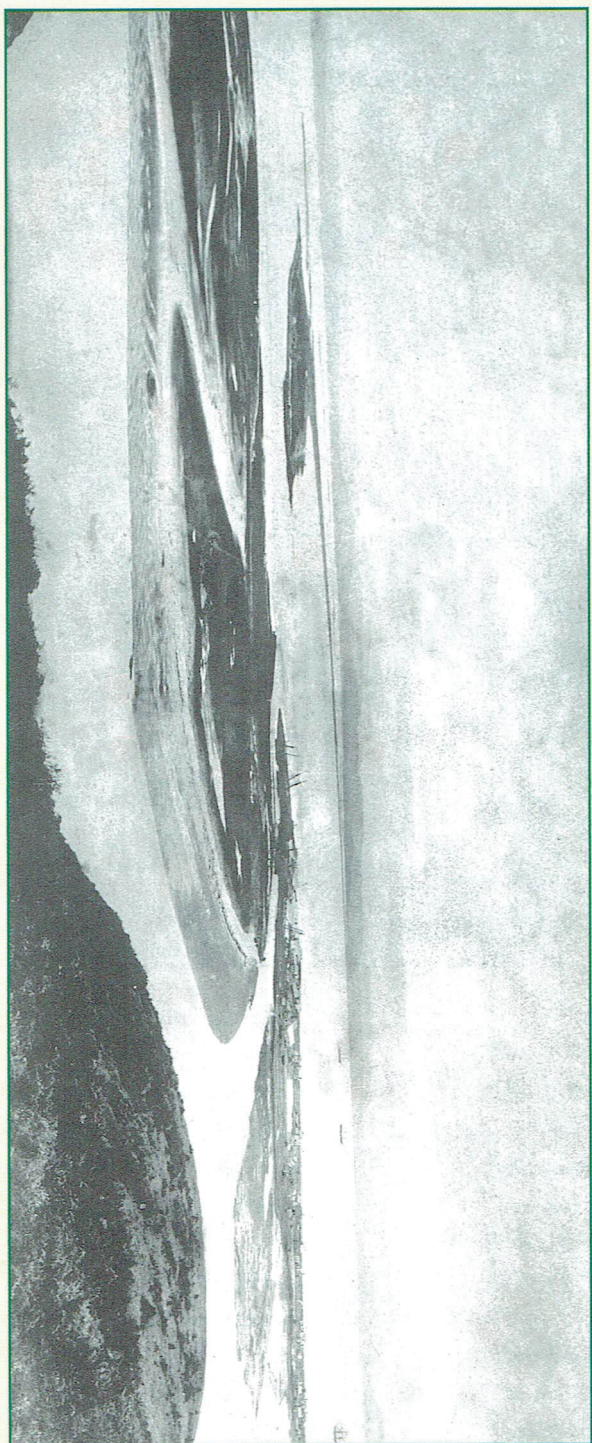
37) EAST PIER

The East Pier is a wall that was built to stop the shingle drift along the foreshore and blocking the entrance to the Inner Harbour. A navigation light sits on top of the small building that is the starter's control box for sailing regattas. Also given the name 'Perfume Point' by the locals as this was once the site for Napier's sewer outfall, the holding tank is still under the car park. The name 'Perfume Point' dates back to the time, after the Westshore Bridge was built in 1880. At this time the night soil was taken across by cart and spread along Westshore Beach (The Esplanade) at low tide to be taken out to sea at high tide. In summer, the gentle tides washed it all back to float along the tip of the Hardinge Road foreshore!

From here continue along The Boardwalk to the car park next to Hot Chick and Cool Cat where the Trail began.

END OF STAGE TWO





Port Ahuini c1860 Showing Gough and Maori Islands

ENVIRONMENTAL
CARE CODE

- Protect plants and animals
- Remove rubbish
- Bury toilet waste
- Keep streams and lakes clean
- Take care with fires
- Camp carefully
- Keep to the track
- Consider others
- Respect our cultural heritage
- Enjoy your visit
- Toitu te whenua
- (Leave the land undisturbed)

Copies of this brochure are available
at some sites and at



**Visitor
Information**

N E T W O R K

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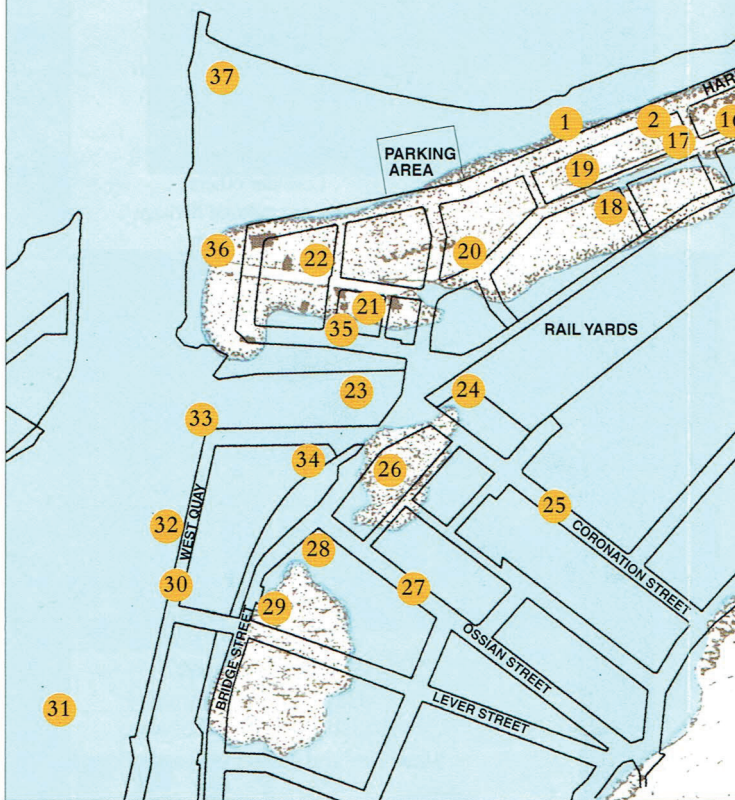
Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand
The Hawke's Bay Cultural Trust
Russ Spiller
Don Wilkie
Des Harris

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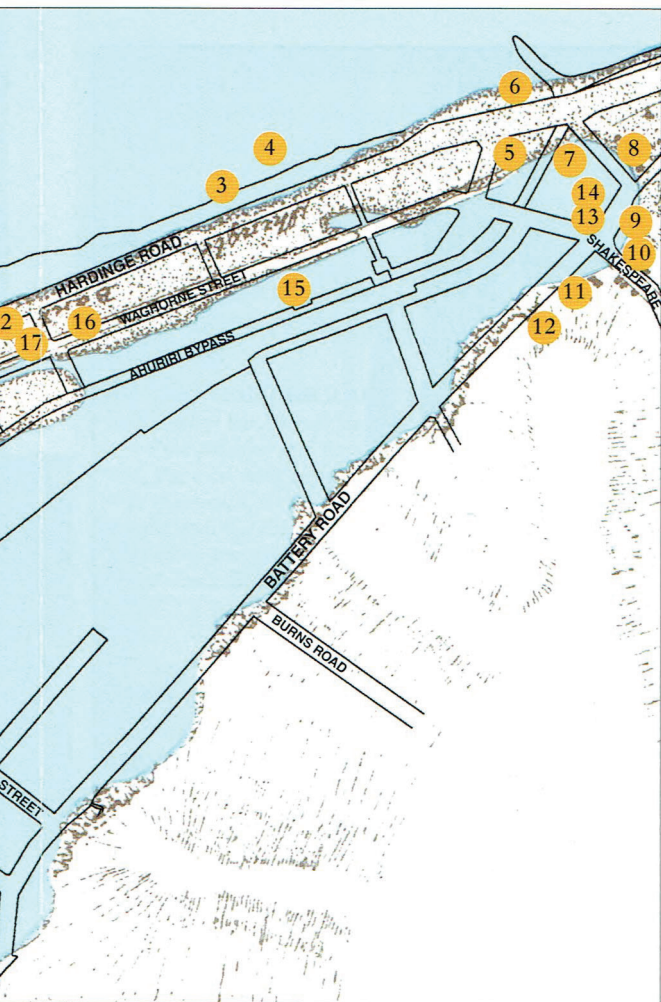
Napier Heritage Trails' Working Committee



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| 4 | Boiler | 17 | Knox Church and W |
| 5 | Old City Morgue | 18 | Denholm Store |
| 6 | Battery Reserve | 19 | Stuart Hall |
| 7 | Toll Building | 20 | Crown Hotel |
| 8 | No. 6a Fitzgerald's Lane | 21 | Union Hotel |
| 9 | No. 20 Battery Road | 22 | Ellison and Duncan F |
| 10 | Shakespeare Hotel | 23 | The Iron Pot |
| 11 | Factories | 24 | Napier Harbour Board |
| 12 | No. 32 Battery Road | 25 | Coronation Street |
| 13 | Old Tram Shelter | | |



1 Battery Road
 2 Houses
 3 Loading Room
 4 e Station
 5 ch and Wilson Hall
 6 ore
 7 el
 8 el
 9 Duncan Facade
 10 ot
 11 our Board Office
 12 Street

- 26 Bridge Street Buildings
- 27 Ossian Street
- 28 National Tobacco Company Ltd
- 29 Railway Hotel
- 30 West Quay Buildings
- 31 Scapa Flow
- 32 Veronica Memorial
- 33 Clarrie Hill Memorial
- 34 Former Customhouse
- 35 Barry Brothers
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- 37 East Pier