

CONTENTS

Contents	1
List of figures	2
Appendices	4
1 Report Introduction	5
1.1 Site Location	5
1.2 Outline of Report	5
1.3 Authorship.....	6
1.4 Previous Reports	9
2. Liverpool Hospital Site History	10
2.1 Introduction.....	10
2.2 Site Use & Occupation from 1788.....	10
2.2.1 European Exploration & Settlement 1788-1810	10
2.2.2 Establishment of the town from 1810.....	10
2.2.3 The First Hospital 1810-1851.....	13
2.2.4 The Second Half of the 19 th Century	13
2.2.5 Hospital Expansion to WW1	14
2.2.6 Liverpool State Hospital and Asylum, 1918 to 1958.....	15
2.2.7 Liverpool District Hospital, 1958 Onwards	15
3. Significance of 1 Campbell Street	32
4. Reuse of Significant Materials	33
5. Photo Record	34
6. Site Plan and Elevations	36
7. References	42
8. Appendices.....	44
8.1 Cserhalmi and Partners Survey of 1 Campbell Street.....	44
8.2 Liverpool Council Heritage Inventory Sheet, 1 Campbell Street.....	45

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Location of the site at 1 Campbell Street	7
Figure 2.	1 Campbell Street, Liverpool Hospital.	8
Figure 3.	Detail of the 1 Campbell Street site to the east of the Health Services Building with the cadastral boundary of Lot 3 indicated.	8
Figure 4.	Joseph Lycett's 1824 idealized image of Liverpool. The view is looking west down Elizabeth Street to St Luke's Church with the tower at centre picture. The current hospital site is indicated. The image indicates a general picture of the nature of the occupation, as scattered whitewashed slab huts of the area rather than details. (NLA 7690903)	17
Figure 5.	Portion of 'Plan of the Town of Liverpool' Robert Hoddle, 1827 showing the extent of the study area with 3 structures on Moore's property (1), 1 on Levey's (2) and the substantial structure on Cooper's (3). A small cottage appears on Major Oven's allotment (4). (SRNSW AO Map 3339)	18
Figure 6.	"Moore Hall in the Town of Liverpool, Feb 1822 - Very Foggy Morning", Edward Mason (LLSC Pic 0980-10)	18
Figure 7.	"Plan of the Town of Liverpool", 1831. (Surveyor General Sketch Books: 1828-1831. SR Reel 2778)	19
Figure 8.	Moore College Liverpool, nd. This image views the south west corner of the study area from the south across Elizabeth Street and shows Broughton Chapel, the college behind and Moore's House to left. (LLSC 0820)	19
Figure 9.	Galloway's Plan of the Boundaries of Liverpool (1843) with the study site indicated. (SR Map 3371)	20
Figure 10.	Shield's plan showing land to be appropriated for the railway with the site of Coopers building indicated (1850). (SR Map 5316)	21
Figure 11.	Figure 3.9: Liverpool Benevolent Asylum, General Plan, 1915.(SR AO Plan 1848)	22
Figure 12.	Liverpool Sheet Number 3 c. 1900 revised 1939. (Sydney Water Archives DS 2129)	23
Figure 13.	Liverpool Sheet Number 2 November 1933. (Sydney Water Archives, DS 2362)	24

Figure 14.	Liverpool State Hospital: view of vegetable garden from tanks. (ML GPO 40173)	25
Figure 15.	“Piggery at Liverpool Asylum”. (ML GPO 1 - 34389)	25
Figure 16.	Thomas Moore’s House, c.1924. (ML GPO 18392)	26
Figure 17.	Moore College c.1924. (ML GPO 18389)	26
Figure 18.	Liverpool Hospital 1930. Note the site is still largely devoid of development in the third decade of the 20 th Century with only the commencement of construction of the State Hospital Dormitories (indicated 1) and the buildings at the corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn Streets leaving an appreciable footprint on the site. The site of the Cooper building (indicated 2) is occupied by a galvanized iron workshop of the nearby first hospital. Note the future site for the 1 Campbell Street building is still open paddock.. (NSW Lands Department)	27
Figure 19.	Liverpool Hospital, 1943. Only 13 years later, while the Nurses Home (at the corner of Campbell and Goulburn Streets) and Colonial Hall (fronting Elizabeth Street) have been built, the site is still largely open with the piggery in the area of the current Engineering Building still apparently in operation and the workshop on the site of the Cooper building still in place. The site at 1 Campbell Street, while still open, has now been enclosed and a small garden adjoins to the west. (NSW RTA)	28
Figure 20.	Liverpool Hospital, 1951. By the middle of the 20 th Century, just prior to the closing of the site across the road the current site for the hospital is still largely semi-rural in nature. The 1 Campbell Street site (indicated) remains unchanged from the 1940s. (NSW Lands Department)	29
Figure 21.	Liverpool Hospital, 1961. The 1 Campbell Street site (indicated) now has the current structure on site. (NSW Lands Department)	30
Figure 22.	Demolition of “old” buildings, Liverpool Hospital site. (Picture 0672-16 Liverpool Library)	31
Figure 23.	Exposed footings from Moore’s Hall Archaeological excavation. (Picture 0673-02 Liverpool Library)	31

APPENDICES

Appendix A. Cserhalmi and Partners Survey of 1 Campbell Street.....	44
Appendix B Liverpool Council Heritage Inventory Sheet, 1 Campbell Street.....	45

1 REPORT INTRODUCTION

Archaeological and Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS) has been commissioned by Capital Insight to undertake an archival recording of the building at 1 Campbell Street, Liverpool, N.S.W during redevelopment work.

The site had been noted in the 2006 Heritage Impact Statement for Stage 2 Concept Plan which recommended an Archival Recording be undertaken for the site. It also recommended that additional social history research be undertaken on the use of the structure. This has not been undertaken for this report.

The site is also identified as having archaeological potential, in the Liverpool Archaeological Zoning Plan and the Liverpool LEP, 1997, Schedule 3, due to the possible presence of the remains of a structure dating to the 1840s.¹

This work was primarily undertaken to document the structure prior to demolition.

1.1 Site Location

The southern portion of the block bounded by Campbell, Goulburn and Forbes St forms part of the western campus of the Liverpool Hospital. This block houses the Health Services Building at the corner of Campbell and Goulburn Streets and to the east the former Drug and Alcohol Centre is the subject of this recording (see Figure 1.1).

The cadastral details for the study area are part of Lot 3, DP596770, Parish of St Luke, County of Cumberland (See Figure 1.3).

1.2 Outline of Report

This archival record was completed according to the Heritage Office publications “How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items” (NSW Heritage Office, 1995, revised 1998) and “Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture” (NSW Heritage Office, 2001).

Site measurements of the archaeological features were taken by hand, drawn on site and the field drawings digitised using Macromedia Freehand. The photos were taken using Nikon D70s Digital SLR, (Digital). Digital capture was accomplished through SanDisc Extreme III Compact Flash. A variety of lenses were employed: 35-135mm Nikkor, 35mm PC Nikkor, 105 Micro Nikkor and 80-300 Nikkor.

¹ *Casey & Lowe and Associates, 1996, Liverpool Archaeological Zoning & Management Plan. 3 Volumes, Reports prepared in association with Tracey Ireland for Liverpool City Council, Inventory Sheet, 30-4.*

Appendices include the site survey, undertaken by Cserhalmi and Partners for the 2006 Heritage Impact Statement and the Liverpool Council Heritage Inventory Sheet for 1 Campbell Street..

1.3 Authorship

This report was compiled by Matthew Kelly. The photography was completed by Adrian Dreyer and the field drawings by Shaun Mackey and Fenella Atkinson. Fenella digitised the plans for the report.

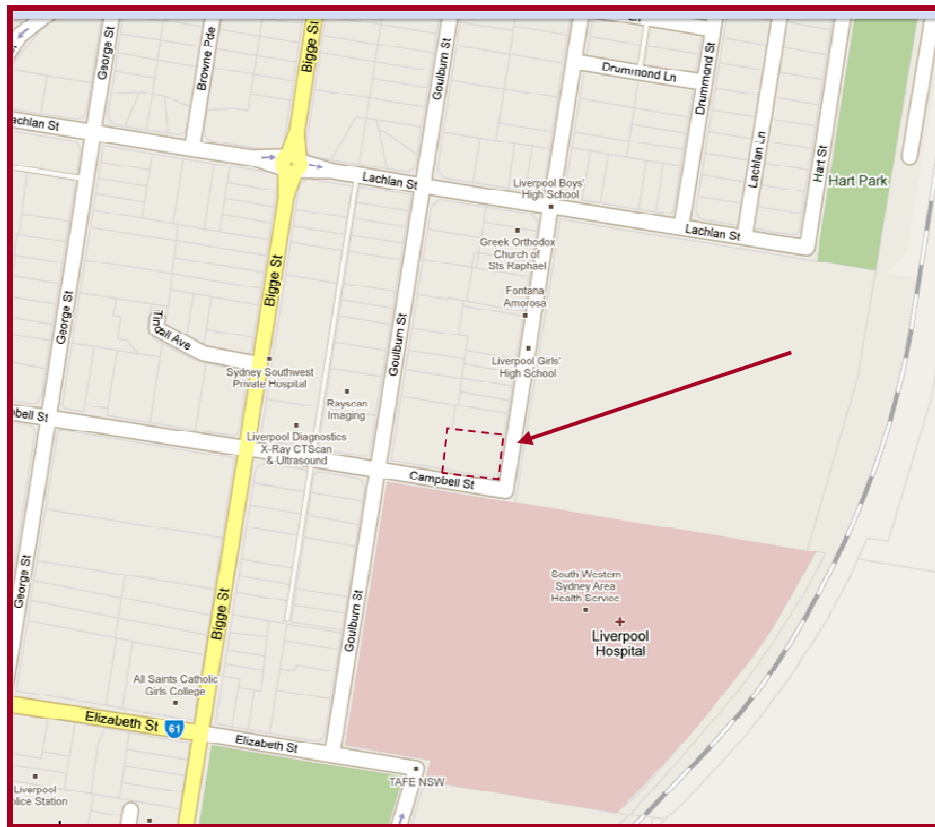


Figure 1. Location of the site at 1 Campbell Street



Figure 2. 1 Campbell Street, Liverpool Hospital.



Figure 3. Detail of the 1 Campbell Street site to the east of the Health Services Building with the cadastral boundary of Lot 3 indicated. .

1.4 Previous Reports

The Hospital has previously been the subject of archaeological assessment reporting and excavation undertaken by AHMS in 2006-2007.² Copies of the Archaeological Excavation report have been lodged with the NSW Heritage Branch and the client Capital Insight. A Heritage Impact Statement has also been completed for the Stage 2 Concept Plan for the Hospital. This was completed by Cserhalmi and Partners in 2006.³

The site history included here is taken from that produced for the AHMS Archaeological Assessment.

² AHMS, 2007 *Archaeological Assessment, Research Design & Excavation Methodology – Liverpool Hospital Site* and 2009, *Liverpool Hospital Archaeological Test Excavation and Monitoring Final Report*.

³ Cserhalmi and Partners Pty Ltd, 2006, *Liverpool Hospital Heritage Impact Statement, Stage 2*.

2. LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL SITE HISTORY

2.1 Introduction

The following site history has been largely taken from the history in the 2007 archaeological assessment. Some additions have been subsequently made to refer to the site at 1 Campbell Street.

2.2 Site Use & Occupation from 1788

2.2.1 European Exploration & Settlement 1788-1810

The Governor of NSW, Lachlan Macquarie, along with a party of distinguished gentlemen including Thomas Moore, of Moorebank, made a visit to the lands west of Sydney in November 1810 at the instigation of Moore.

*Between 10 and 12 o'clock, we all set out in a Boat, Dr. Redfern having previously joined, and accompanied by Mr. Moore, to view and survey the Ground intended for the new Township, which lies about a mile higher up the River above Mr. Moore's on the Left Bank of it. ---We landed near Mr. Laycock's House, and having surveyed the Ground and found it in every respect eligible and fit for the purpose, I determined to erect a Township on it, and named it Liverpool in honor of the Earl of that Title -- now the Secretary of State for the Colonies. -- The Acting Surveyor Mr. Meehan was at the same [time] directed to mark out the Ground for the Town, with a Square in the Center thereof, for the purpose of having a Church hereafter erected within it...*⁴

2.2.2 Establishment of the town from 1810

Macquarie had Liverpool was conceived as a 'Macquarie town', one of a number of locations including Windsor, Pitt Town, Wilberforce and Castlereagh, which were designed to function as produce depots and convict administrative centres to support the growing colony but there was no sense of blazing a new frontier with the establishment of the town as its founding also recognised the level of existing regional occupation which had been established under Macquarie's predecessors.⁵ The new town was to contain a convict and military barracks, a courthouse, gaol, hospital and church.⁶

⁴ *Macquarie Journal, 1810-1822 [1979], p.1*

⁵ *Keating, C, 1996 On the Frontier A Social History of Liverpool, p. 17.*

⁶ *Kass, T, 1992, "Thematic History" in Neustin and Associates et al, 1992, Liverpool Heritage Study, p.3.15.*

Moore was established as the local magistrate and appointed each year between 1810 and 1821.⁷ His duties included responsibility for allocation of the town's allotments when it was eventually set out.⁸

Early residents in the town included convicts, itinerant timber getters and farmers and those engaged in associated industries. There were 832 people living in Liverpool by 1814 (not including the local Aborigines) and the town was at that stage the fourth largest mainland town in the colony.⁹ A road from Parramatta to the township of Liverpool was opened in February 1814.¹⁰ It had been built by ex convict William Roberts and had taken 20 months to complete but its opening, by passage of the Governor's carriage, heralded "incalculable benefits", as the Sydney Gazette styled it, to the residents of the George's River area.¹¹

By 1825 the population of the district was 1132 and while not suggesting the decade had seen excessive growth it did suggest steady development of the early town.¹² The 1824 Lycett image of the town shows a well ordered township within verdant rolling pasture, a small piece of civil society within the grey green bush (see Figure 4).

With the return of Governor Macquarie to England and the arrival of Brisbane the recommendations of the Bigge Report were enacted. One of these was a de-emphasis on investment in public works with the convicts used on such projects dispersed to rural locations.¹³ The loss of this labour source saw the commencement of a decline in the fortunes of the town as it had lost many of the functions related to convict administration for which it was formed. In 1833 Moore was requesting work on the streets as many had become dangerous through lack of regular maintenance.¹⁴

The 1827 Hoddle map of the town shows a well set out road grid with the majority of visible structural development east of St Luke's (see Figure 5). On the subject site the allotments were respectively granted to Thomas Moore, James Meehan, Mr Allan, Solomon Levey, Lucas and Levey, Mr Horsley, Mr Piper and Major Ovens.

Moore had originally moved from Sydney in 1809 to establish his new home at Moorebank on the Georges River. His commitment to the nascent town was evident through his efforts to organise subscriptions to fund public works. By about 1820 he had moved from his Moorebank residence to an allotment in town (Section 42).¹⁵ Here he built a two storey brick house with attached skillions

⁷ *Col Sec May 1810, SR Reel 6038; SZ758 p.40.*

⁸ *Keating op cit,, p.13.*

⁹ *Historical Records of Australia, 1, (8), pp.600-601*

¹⁰ *Keating, op cit, p.14*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *HRA, 1, (12), pp.317-8.*

¹³ *Kass, 1992, op cit, p.3.15*

¹⁴ *Ibid, p. 3.24.*

¹⁵ *Moore advertised his Moorebank property for letting in 1820. Sydney Gazette November 11, 1820*

attended by several outbuildings and fences (see Figure 5).¹⁶ By 1832 the house had become a landmark in Liverpool with it claimed as the cottage most worthy of note in town.¹⁷

The southern part of the allotment across Campbell Street to the north (Section 30) is indicated as being held by L Dwyer at the time of the 1827 survey. This allotment has no indication of development in the 1827 plan but a small structure is identified in this area in the 1840s.

Levey's land (Section 43) in its turn shows in 1827 a small cottage fronting Elizabeth Street. Little is known of its construction or occupant at this early stage, it was certainly not Solomon Levey as he had departed for England by 1826 to set up a buying office for Cooper and Levey.¹⁸

The site of Lucas and Levey saw the construction of a substantial structure noted as "Cooper's" on Hoddle's 1827 plan (see Figure 5). Just what this establishment was is at this stage unknown. Its size when compared to Moore's house and the mercantile emphasis of Levey and Cooper both suggest that it may have been some form of industrial complex and its proximity to the hospital may also suggest that it may have served some need of the hospital. It was still indicated in place in the 1850 plan but had been removed by the turn of the century (see Figure 10). In addition this plan does suggest that even by mid way through the century the remainder of the block was still scrubby and undeveloped.

Major Owen's land shows what is probably another small cottage fronting Elizabeth Street with the rear of the property on the river to the south.

Neither Horsley's nor Piper's land shows evidence of any structures at this stage. The 1831 plan of the town confirms the extent of the major structural development on the site was largely restricted to Moore's and Cooper's allotments (see Figure 6).

A dam was constructed across the George's River between 1836 and 1839 (see Figures 10 and 11) - completed by convicts under Major Christie, the immediate upshot of which was to establish a fresh and salt water divide at the structure with the water below to remain salty.¹⁹ Piped water was not available to the town until the establishment of the Nepean Dams were built in the 1880s when a 2,000,000 gallon dam was constructed to hold water for the town.

The study area was originally granted to substantial citizens of the early colony but its historical development in the later 19th and 20th centuries was intimately bound up with the development of the Liverpool Hospital constructed across the road.

¹⁶ *Excavation of the structure in 1993 established that the house was of brick rather than stone as originally thought.*

¹⁷ *NSW Calendar, 1932.*

¹⁸ *George F. J. Bergman, 1967, 'Levey, Solomon (1794 - 1833)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, V 2, Melbourne University Press, pp 110-111.*

¹⁹ *Ibid, p.3.22.*

2.2.3 The First Hospital 1810-1851

During his Governorship of NSW, Macquarie caused a small hospital to be erected at Liverpool, in 1813 just to the south of the current TAFE College, which was originally built as the second hospital. That early hospital was built of brick was enclosed by a 'strong fence', and by 1822, accommodated up to 30 patients but at the same time the accommodation had been described as "crowded in a most improper manner".²⁰ Its condition was so bad that even Commissioner Bigge, trenchant critic of Macquarie's building program, agreed to the construction of a new hospital.

While the construction of St Luke's Church had seen an influx of convict labour, artisans and the demise of Nathaniel Lucas the original contractor, the construction of the hospital swelled the numbers of convicts working in the early town even more so in the early 1820s. The building was commenced in 1822 to plans drawn up by Francis Greenway and it was finally completed in early 1830.²¹

From the early 1830s the Hospital was able to settle into its role of providing total medical care for convicts and others under strict admission criteria. Free admission applied only to personnel and convicts on government labour with assigned convicts and free settlers treated for a cost of between 1 and 3 shillings.²²

With the cessation of transportation in the 1840s, the Liverpool Hospital wound down with similar hospitals at Windsor, Bathurst and Goulburn shutting down and for some time (in the late 1840s), the Hospital lay vacant, after the Medical Service had abandoned it.²³

2.2.4 The Second Half of the 19th Century

The Roman Catholic Church and the government supported, Benevolent Society of NSW, both made requests for the building in 1851.²⁴ The Colonial government granted the benevolent society £525 to the convert the hospital to its new function.

The coming of the railway to Liverpool in 1856 was an event of great import to the town. On the opening day 400 people were conveyed between Liverpool and Sydney with a trip from Parramatta

²⁰ *Ibid*, p.21.

²¹ *Ibid*, p.40

²² Scarbrow, Y, 1993, "The First Hospitals in NSW 1788-1851", in C Raszewski et al, *The History of Liverpool Hospital from Early Settlement to 1993*, unpublished. p.9.

²³ Kass, 1989, *op cit*, p 11

²⁴ *The Benevolent Society of NSW had been formed under Macquarie to care for the sick and aged in the colony*

taking only 17 minutes.²⁵ Along with the railway the roads through Liverpool remained a “leading thoroughfare to all the southern districts”.²⁶

From the 1850s to the 1890s, the kitchens and lavatories had been supplied with water from the Railway tank. In 1894, water from the Nepean system was fed into the hospital and supplied the kitchen and other amenities.²⁷ Reticulated water was not widely available to the greater community until the 1920s.²⁸ By the end of the 1890s Moore’s College buildings could still be referred to as “a stately pile standing in well kept grounds” which after the removal of the Theological College to Newtown in 1888 was appropriated as a grammar school.²⁹

2.2.5 Hospital Expansion to WW1

During the 1880s, the Government Asylums Board experimented with the production of pigs fed with the refuse of the institution kitchens and tables. This had stemmed largely from the 1862 decision of the Government to take charge of asylums. As a result of a general lack of funds the concept that these institutions become fully self sufficient became entrenched.³⁰ The experiment with the piggery proved successful and vegetable gardens and piggeries of the Asylum became a source of pride and income for the Board. Land which now constitutes the study area was resumed in the 1890s to contain these enterprises.³¹ These were established within the current study area and the complex is illustrated in Figures 12 and 15. The structures consisted mostly of galvanized iron shed with some concrete pens in the centre of the block. What is also evident from the plans is that waste management and surface runoff were major issues with numerous pits and drains in evidence.

The establishment of such a complex so close to residential areas did not pass unnoticed. In 1900 with the outbreak of plague in Sydney the river below the Asylum and the piggery were found to be infested with rats.³² Six years later an anonymous letter to the Premier informed him that spittle from the Asylum patients was being used in the feed at the piggery.³³ Despite the furor the pigs apparently flourished and a new piggery was established on a 120 acres farm near the horseshoe pond. The older piggery was however to remain used as such at least until 1951 where it is evident in the aerial photo of that year (see Figure 20).

A series of additions and modifications were made to the main complex hospital in the late 1890s. The hospital was connected to a limited sewer system in 1900, which also serviced some public

²⁵ *Harvard, W, et al, nd, Liverpool: The Story of an Historic Town, Parramatta, p. 18.*

²⁶ *Wells, W.H, 1848, A Geographical Dictionary, Facsimile Ed, p.236.*

²⁷ *Kass, 1989, op cit, p 21*

²⁸ *Casey & Lowe Associates, op cit, p8.*

²⁹ *Town and Country Journal, December 28, 1889.*

³⁰ *Raszewski, op cit, p.18.*

³¹ *Ibid, p.23.*

³² *Keating, op cit, p. 140.*

³³ *Ibid.*

buildings nearby.³⁴ This sewer system was installed well before the public sewerage of the town, which commenced only after World War II.³⁵ Prior to the installation of the sewers in the hospital, dry earth closets were utilized with the spoil being buried towards the river. Works on the former lands of Moore, Levey *et al* across Elizabeth Street had not really commenced before the 1920s.

2.2.6 Liverpool State Hospital and Asylum, 1918 to 1958

The Asylum, despite some services that catered for the wider community, was still largely an asylum for indigent old men in the early 20th century. The proposal to develop a district ward for women and children foundered on the lack of accommodation for female staff. The acquisition of land across the road enabled new expansion to be conducted in this barely developed area and a nurses quarters was completed here in 1932.³⁶ The nurses quarters were complemented by the construction of a manager's residence, a recreation hall (The Colonial Hall) constructed from the remains of Moore's House which had stood here until this time and a dispensary fronting Elizabeth Street. (see Figures 13 and 18-20). In addition a mortuary was constructed at the south west corner of the western campus in 1935.³⁷

Despite this development the hospital was still not in a position to provide services for all the community. For example it still did not have a maternity ward by the commencement of WWII and most women still gave birth at home attended by a visiting midwife.³⁸

After 1950, many of the functions of the state hospitals were taken over by private rest homes operating under the National Health Scheme. Because the main buildings, built in the 1820s, and extended in the 1860s and 1870s, were not easily adapted for modern hospital practice and the District Hospital functions were transferred to the more modern buildings across the road on the north side of Elizabeth Street, i.e. the study area.³⁹

2.2.7 Liverpool District Hospital, 1958 Onwards

The old state hospital closed its doors in December 1958 and the former hospital site was acquired for a Technical College in June 1960. It was officially opened as the Liverpool Technical College on the 10th of July 1961, by the Minister for Education, E. Wetherall.

³⁴ Kass, 1990, *op cit*, p 21

³⁵ Casey & Lowe Associates, *op cit*, p 9

³⁶ Raszewski, *op cit*, p.30.

³⁷ *Ibid*, p.35.

³⁸ Keating, *op cit*, p. 165.

³⁹ Keating, *op cit*, p. 194.

The study area was opened with three prefabricated wings (A, B, and C, see Figure 20) an operating theatre, services wing, Hugh Jardine House all with a capacity of 214 patients.⁴⁰

The director at this time, Dr. C O'Brien, lived in the house at the corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn Streets.

The facilities during the first years were not of sufficient standard and the hospital board agreed to pressure the Government for a multistory brick purpose built Hospital to be erected at the rear of the existing one. A fire which destroyed the X-Ray, pharmacy and pathology departments in May 1960 resulted in the board pressing the Hospitals Commission for the funds to construct a brick replacement as soon as possible. It would take 4 years but eventually a 25 bed children's ward and maternity block was to be built. Four years after the fire destroyed the services wing a brick replacement was finalized with 25 beds for children in A wing.⁴¹

However a new fire damaged the Nurses Home and highlighted the dangers of prefabricated wings which still formed the bulk of the building stock on the site. Attempts in the early 60s to have the land on the eastern side of the railway line rezoned for use by the hospital met with rebuff and the areas remained largely open green space for at least the next two decades (see Figure 21).

By the mid 60s there was a daily average of 220 patients with 1487 babies born in the maternity ward that year.⁴² The following year another major fire occurred in the nurse's home and the staff had to be evacuated. Two months after this event approval was given for a multistorey hospital which was expected to house 600 beds.

The subsequent years of the 1970s, 80s and 90s have seen the facilities modernized to attempt to keep face with the needs of patients and the ever increasing population of the west of Sydney.

Work conducted in the early 1990s at the corner of Elizabeth St and Goulburn Street resulted in the archaeological exposure of part of Moore's House and outbuildings dating from the 1820s to 1850s.

⁴⁰ Walker, V, 1993, "The Fight for a Public Hospital", in C Raszewski et al, op cit, p. 39.

⁴¹ Ibid, p. 41.

⁴² Walker, V, "Demand for a Hospital to Match the Booming Population", in C Raszewski et al, op cit, p.44.



Figure 4. Joseph Lycett's 1824 idealized image of Liverpool. The view is looking west down Elizabeth Street to St Luke's Church with the tower at centre picture. The current hospital site is indicated. The image indicates a general picture of the nature of the occupation, as scattered whitewashed slab huts of the area rather than details. (NLA 7690903)



Figure 5. Portion of 'Plan of the Town of Liverpool' Robert Hoddle, 1827 showing the extent of the study area with 3 structures on Moore's property (1), 1 on Levey's (2) and the substantial structure on Cooper's (3). A small cottage appears on Major Owen's allotment (4). (SRNSW AO Map 3339)



Figure 6. "Moore Hall in the Town of Liverpool, Feb 1822 - Very Foggy Morning", Edward Mason (LLSC Pic 0980-10)

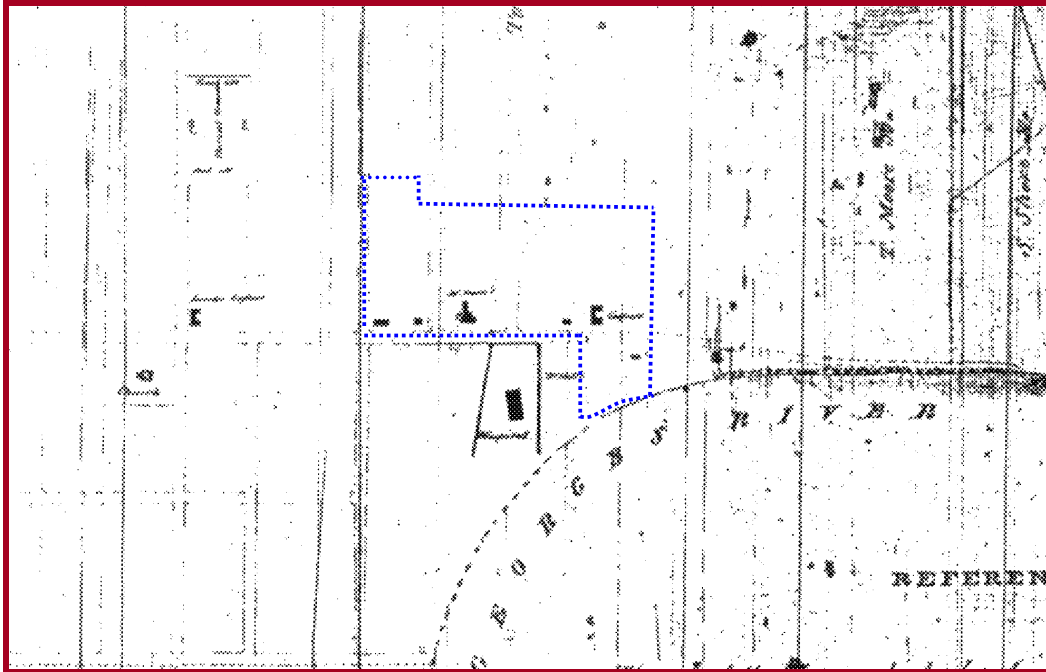


Figure 7. "Plan of the Town of Liverpool", 1831. (Surveyor General Sketch Books: 1828-1831. SR Reel 2778)



Figure 8. Moore College Liverpool, nd. This image views the south west corner of the study area from the south across Elizabeth Street and shows Broughton Chapel, the college behind and Moore's House to left. (LLSC 0820).



Figure 9. Galloway's Plan of the Boundaries of Liverpool (1843) with the study site indicated.
(SR Map 3371)

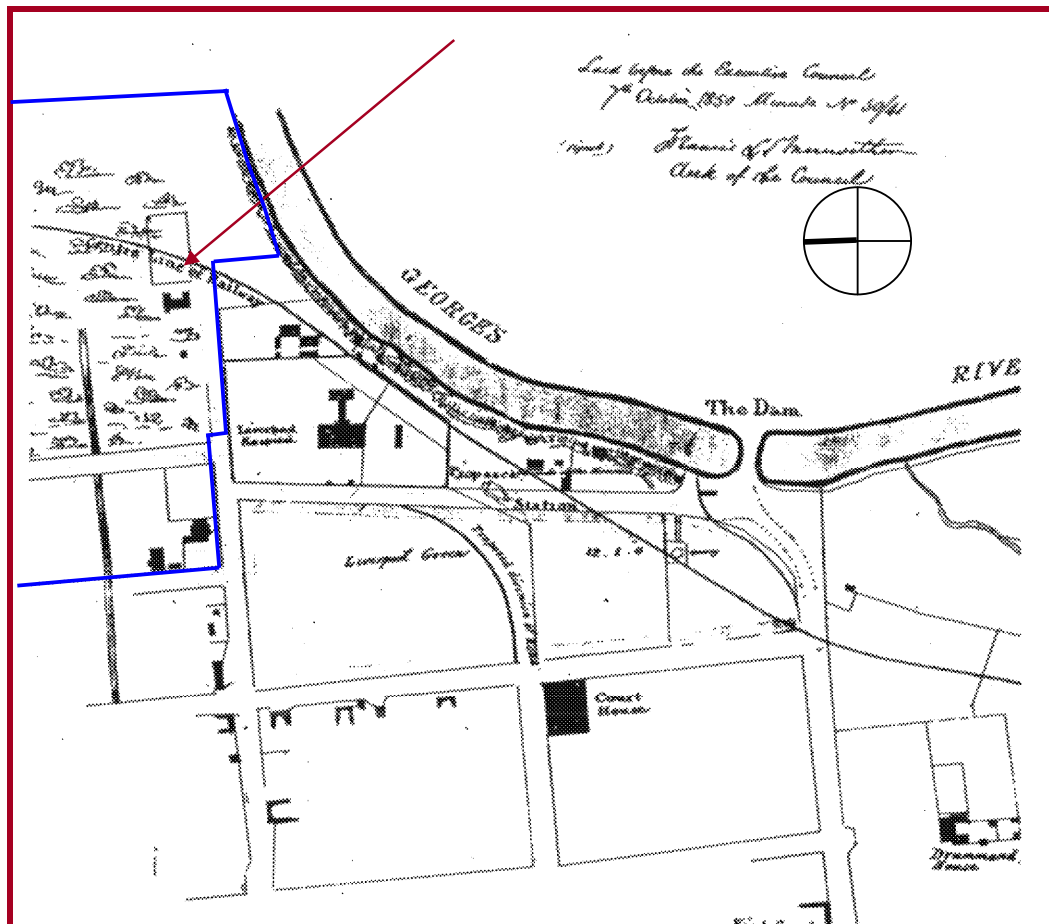


Figure 10. Shield's plan showing land to be appropriated for the railway with the site of Coopers building indicated (1850). (SR Map 5316)

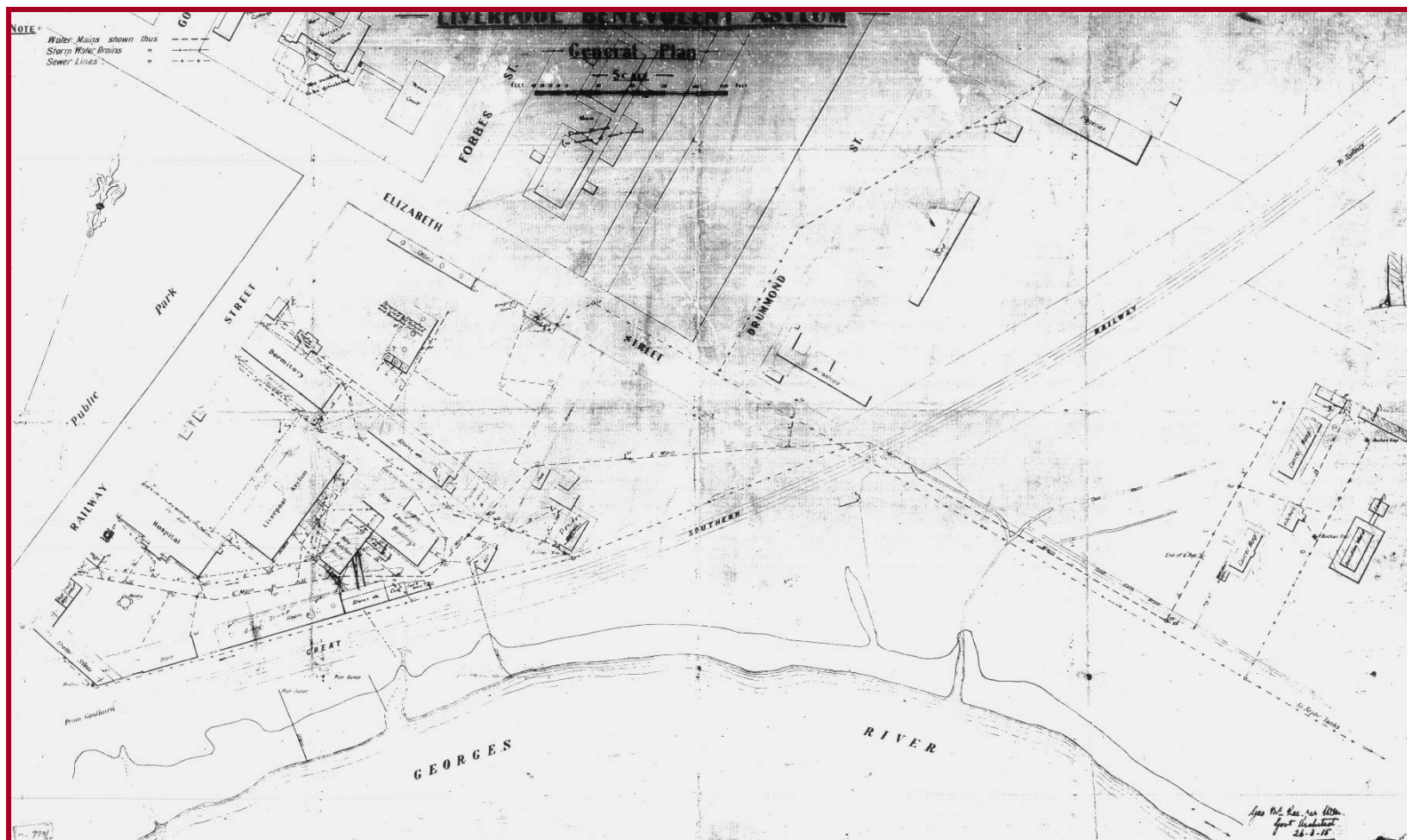


Figure 11. Figure 3.9: Liverpool Benevolent Asylum, General Plan, 1915.(SR AO Plan 1848)

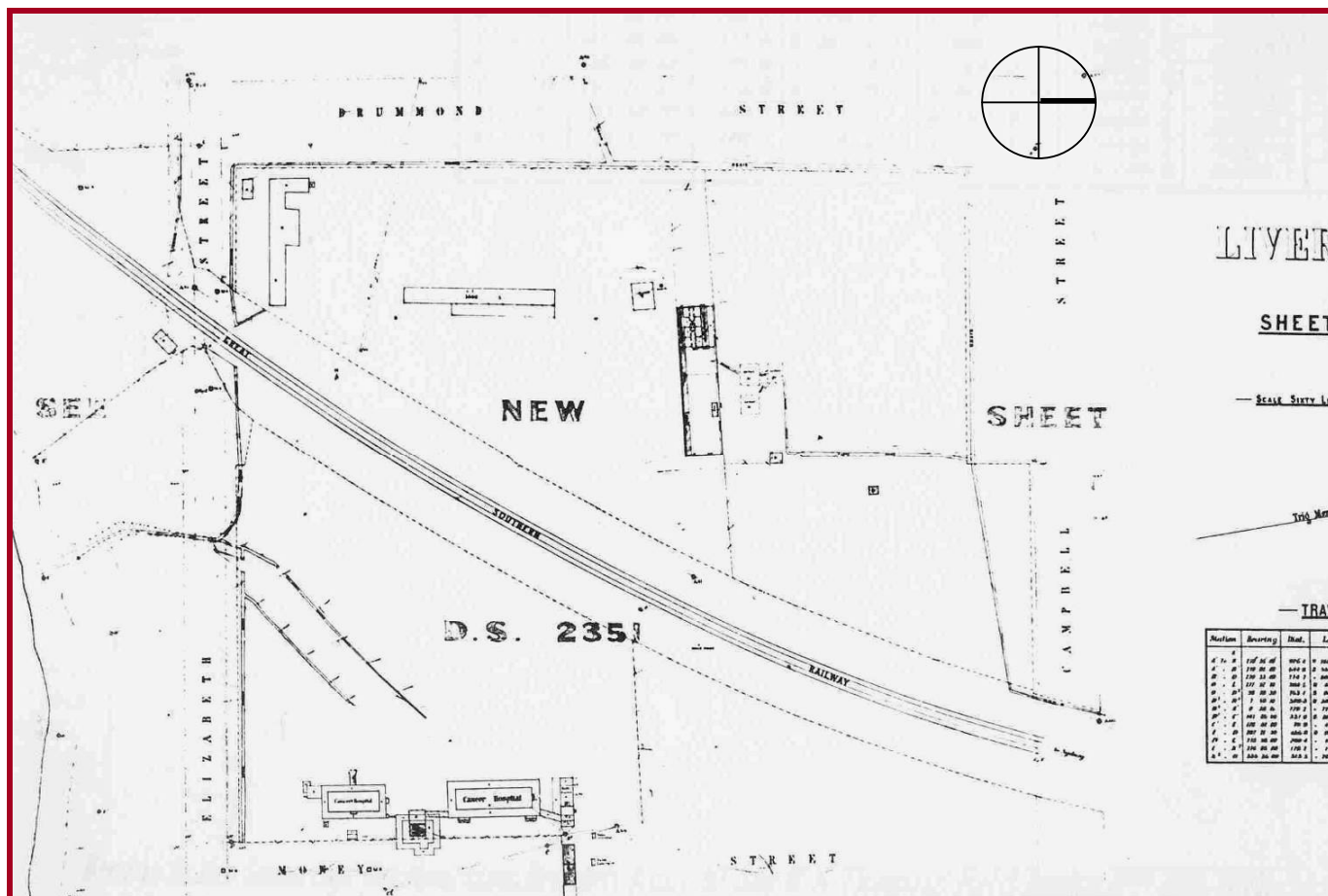


Figure 12. Liverpool Sheet Number 3 c. 1900 revised 1939. (Sydney Water Archives DS 2129)

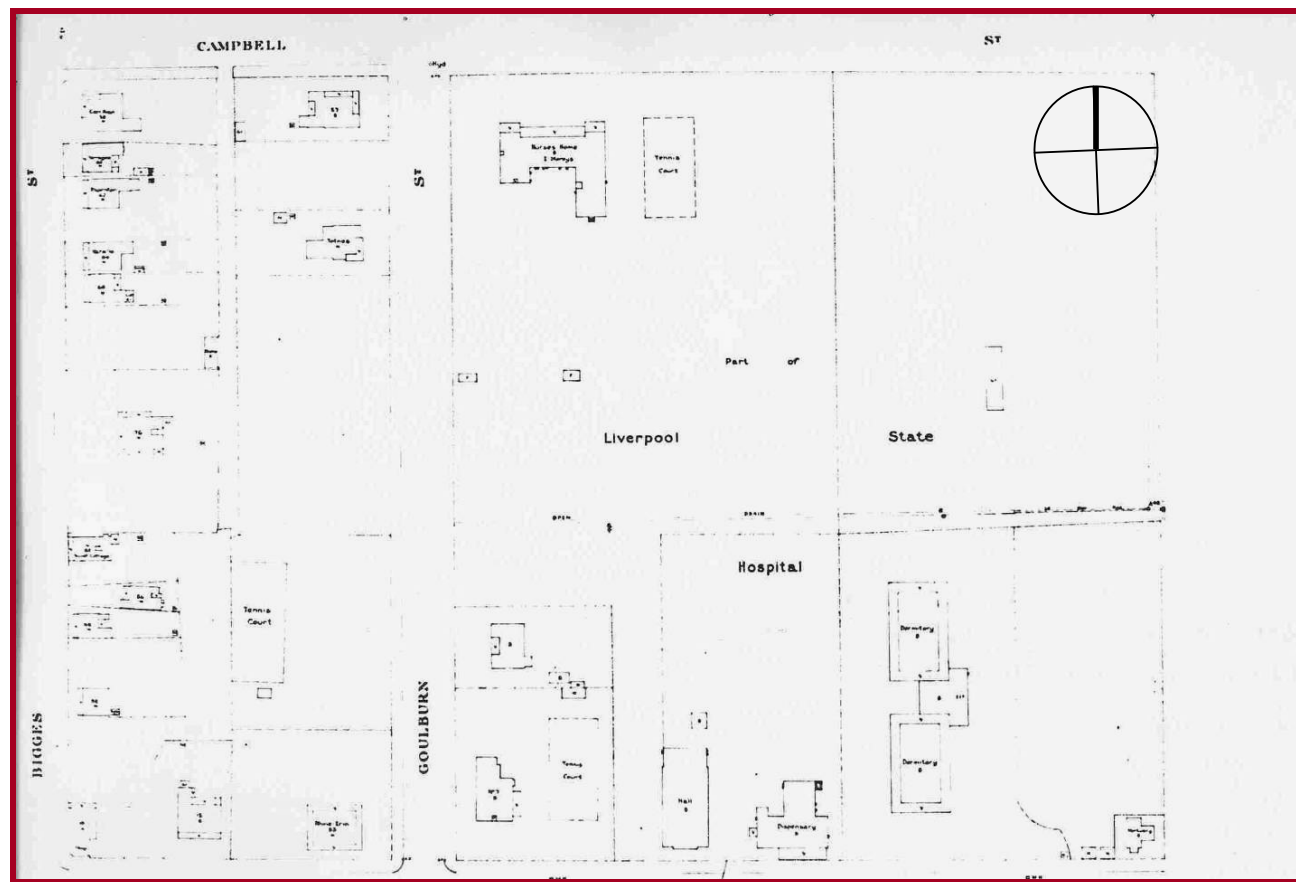


Figure 13. Liverpool Sheet Number 2 November 1933. (Sydney Water Archives, DS 2362)



Figure 14. *Liverpool State Hospital: view of vegetable garden from tanks.* (ML GPO 40173)



Figure 15. *"Piggery at Liverpool Asylum".* (ML GPO 1 - 34389)



Figure 16. Thomas Moore's House, c.1924. (ML GPO 18392)

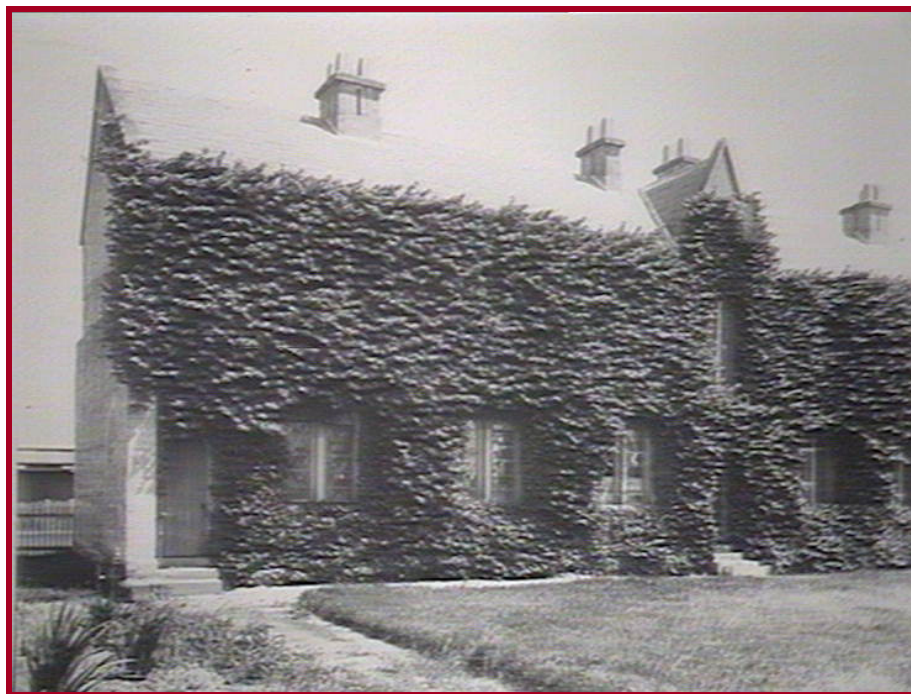


Figure 17. Moore College c.1924. (ML GPO 18389)

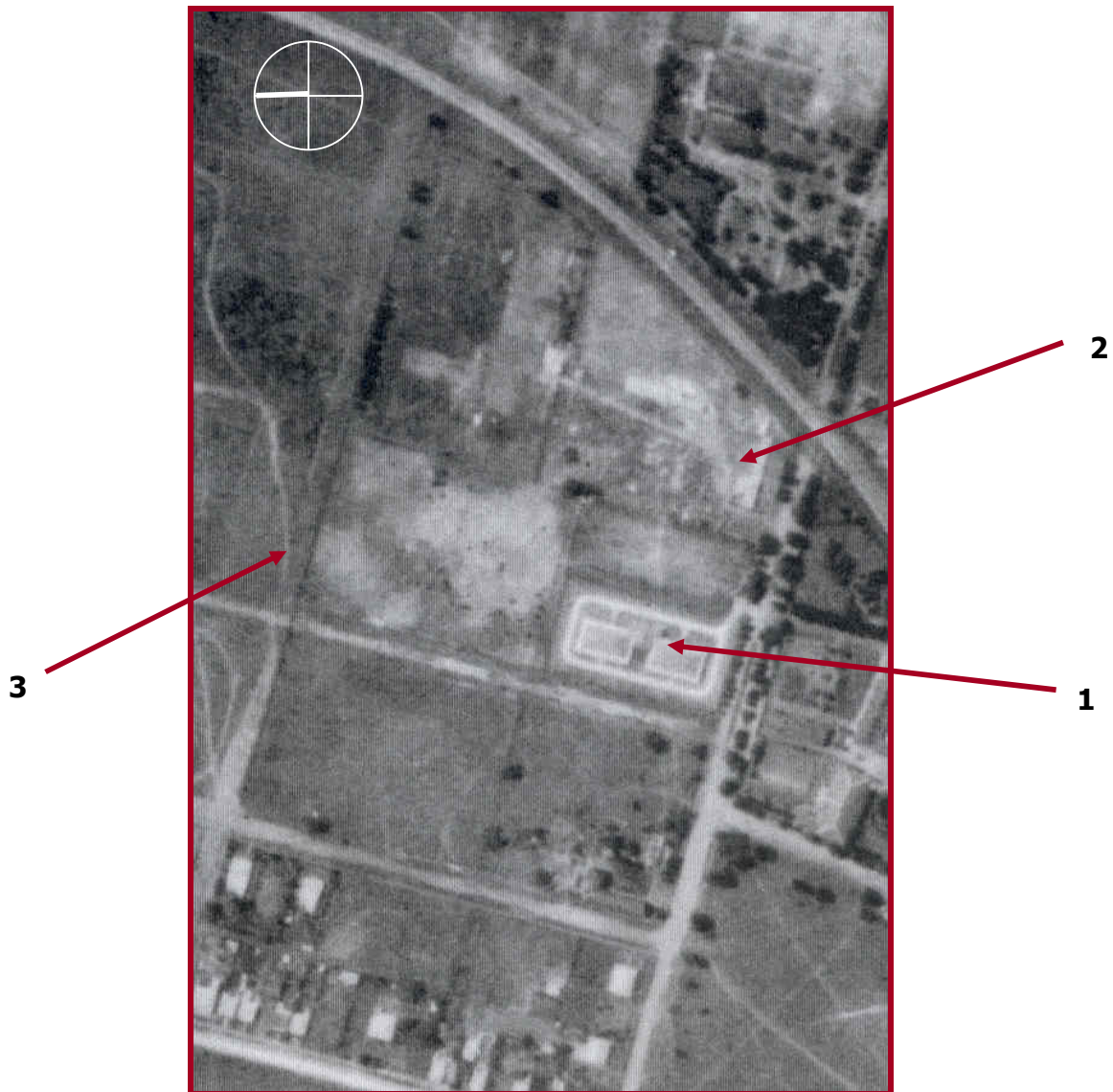


Figure 18. Liverpool Hospital 1930. Note the site is still largely devoid of development in the third decade of the 20th Century with only the commencement of construction of the State Hospital Dormitories (indicated 1) and the buildings at the corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn Streets leaving an appreciable footprint on the site. The site of the Cooper building (indicated 2) is occupied by a galvanized iron workshop of the nearby first hospital. Note the future site for the 1 Campbell Street building is still open paddock.. (NSW Lands Department)



Figure 19. Liverpool Hospital, 1943. Only 13 years later, while the Nurses Home (at the corner of Campbell and Goulburn Streets) and Colonial Hall (fronting Elizabeth Street) have been built, the site is still largely open with the piggery in the area of the current Engineering Building still apparently in operation and the workshop on the site of the Cooper building still in place. The site at 1 Campbell Street, while still open, has now been enclosed and a small garden adjoins to the west. (NSW RTA)



Figure 20. Liverpool Hospital, 1951. By the middle of the 20th Century, just prior to the closing of the site across the road the current site for the hospital is still largely semi-rural in nature. The 1 Campbell Street site (indicated) remains unchanged from the 1940s. (NSW Lands Department)



Figure 21. Liverpool Hospital, 1961. The 1 Campbell Street site (indicated) now has the current structure on site. (NSW Lands Department)



Figure 22. Demolition of “old” buildings, Liverpool Hospital site. (Picture 0672-16 Liverpool Library)



Figure 23. Exposed footings from Moore’s Hall Archaeological excavation. (Picture 0673-02 Liverpool Library)

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF 1 CAMPBELL STREET

The 2006, Statement of Heritage Impact for the Liverpool Hospital Stage 2 Concept Plan, states in relation to the building at 1 Campbell Street:

The Liverpool Council inventory sheet states that 1 Campbell Street is of significance as it was once the private house of Liverpool Hospital's Resident Doctor (Appendix B). We have not been able to find evidence of this with our search, and the planning of the building does not indicate that a single residence was the original function (refer Appendix C). Although nominated for LEP listing by Liverpool Council, there is nothing that distinguishes it for particular significance. Architecturally it has typical detailing of the 1950s and its known uses cannot be considered as being of significance in the history of the Hospital.⁴³

The report concluded:

Although nominated for LEP listing by Liverpool Council, there is nothing that distinguishes it for particular significance. Architecturally it has typical detailing of the 1950s and its known uses cannot be considered as being of significance in the history of the Hospital.

A Copy of the physical survey of the building, conducted by Cserhalmi, is included as Appendix A.

The Liverpool Council Heritage Inventory sheet for the site has as its Statement of Significance (see Appendix B):

There is the potential to gain more information on the site from further architectural and documentary research.

⁴³ *Otto Cserhalmi and Partners Pty Ltd, 2006, Statement of Heritage Impact, Stage 2 Concept Plan, Liverpool Hospital, p.15.*

4. REUSE OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

The reuse of the sandstone archway, keystone, front door, threshold and surround are strongly recommended.

They are recognised as the most significant features of the building which, constructed in the late 1950s, is otherwise largely unremarkable in its architectural features and interior.

5. PHOTO RECORD

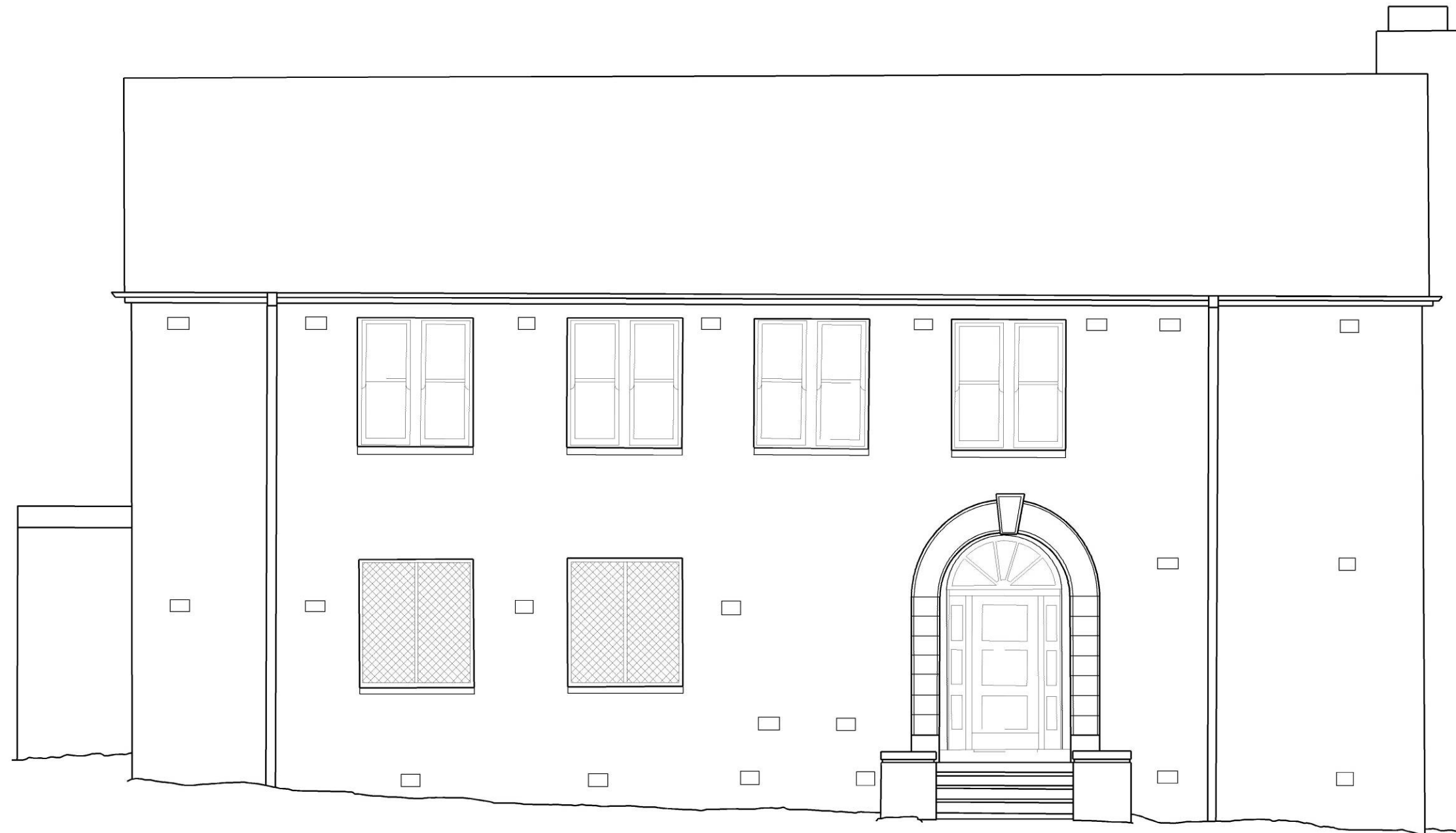
PROJECT NAME	Liverpool Hospital / Drug & Alcohol Building - Liverpool, NSW		
CAMERA	Nikon D-100 & Nikon D-70	LENSES	28-105mm
SENSOR SIZE	1.5	35 MM LENS EQUIVALENT	42-157.5mm
SCALES	N/A	PHOTOGRAPHER	Adrian Dreyer

IMAGE FILE NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION
001	12/01/10	Exterior: Drug & Alcohol Building	Facing N
002	12/01/10	Exterior: Main entrance, Drug & Alcohol Building	Facing N
003	12/01/10	Exterior: Drug & Alcohol Building	Facing SE
004	12/01/10	Exterior: Drug & Alcohol Building	Facing SW
005	12/01/10	Exterior: Drug & Alcohol Building	Facing NW
006	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #10 (Bathroom)	Facing S
007	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #11 (Ladies Toilet)	Facing E
008	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #1 (Office)	Facing N
009	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #2 (Office)	Facing N
010	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #3 (Office)	Facing N
011	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #4 (Office)	Facing N
012	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #5 (Office)	Facing NE
013	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #5 (Office)	Facing NE
014	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #7 (Area Clinical Director)	Facing SE
015	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #8 (Office)	Facing S
016	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #6 (Corridor)	Facing E

PROJECT NAME	Liverpool Hospital / Drug & Alcohol Building - Liverpool, NSW		
CAMERA	Nikon D-100 & Nikon D-70	LENSES	28-105mm
SENSOR SIZE	1.5	35 MM LENS EQUIVALENT	42-157.5mm
SCALES	N/A	PHOTOGRAPHER	Adrian Dreyer

IMAGE FILE NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION
017	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #13 (Corridor)	Facing W
018	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #9 (Stair down)	Facing S
019	12/01/10	Interior, First Floor: Space #9 (Stair up)	Facing N
020	12/01/10	Interior, Ground Floor: Space #17 (Office)	Facing S
021	12/01/10	Interior, Ground Floor: Space #18 (Tea Room)	Facing W
022	12/01/10	Interior, Ground Floor: Space #19 (Ladies Toilet)	Facing SW
023	12/01/10	Interior, Ground Floor: Space #21 (Office)	Facing N
024	12/01/10	Interior, Ground Floor: Space #22 (Office)	Facing N
025	12/01/10	Interior, Ground Floor: Space #23 (Manager)	Facing N
026	12/01/10	Interior, Ground Floor: Space #14 (Meeting Room)	Facing SE
027	12/01/10	Interior, Ground Floor: Space #20 (Corridor)	Facing W
028	12/01/10	Interior, Ground Floor: Space #20 (Corridor)	Facing E
029	12/01/10	Interior, Ground Floor: Space #15 (Entry)	Facing S
030	12/01/10	Interior, Ground Floor: Space #24 (Administration)	Facing E
031	12/01/10	Interior, Ground Floor: Space #16 (Stair down to Men's Toilet)	Facing S

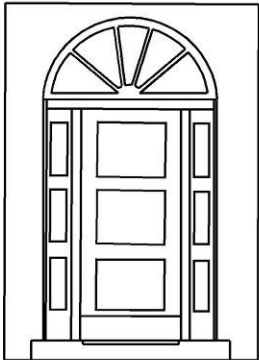
6. SITE PLAN AND ELEVATIONS



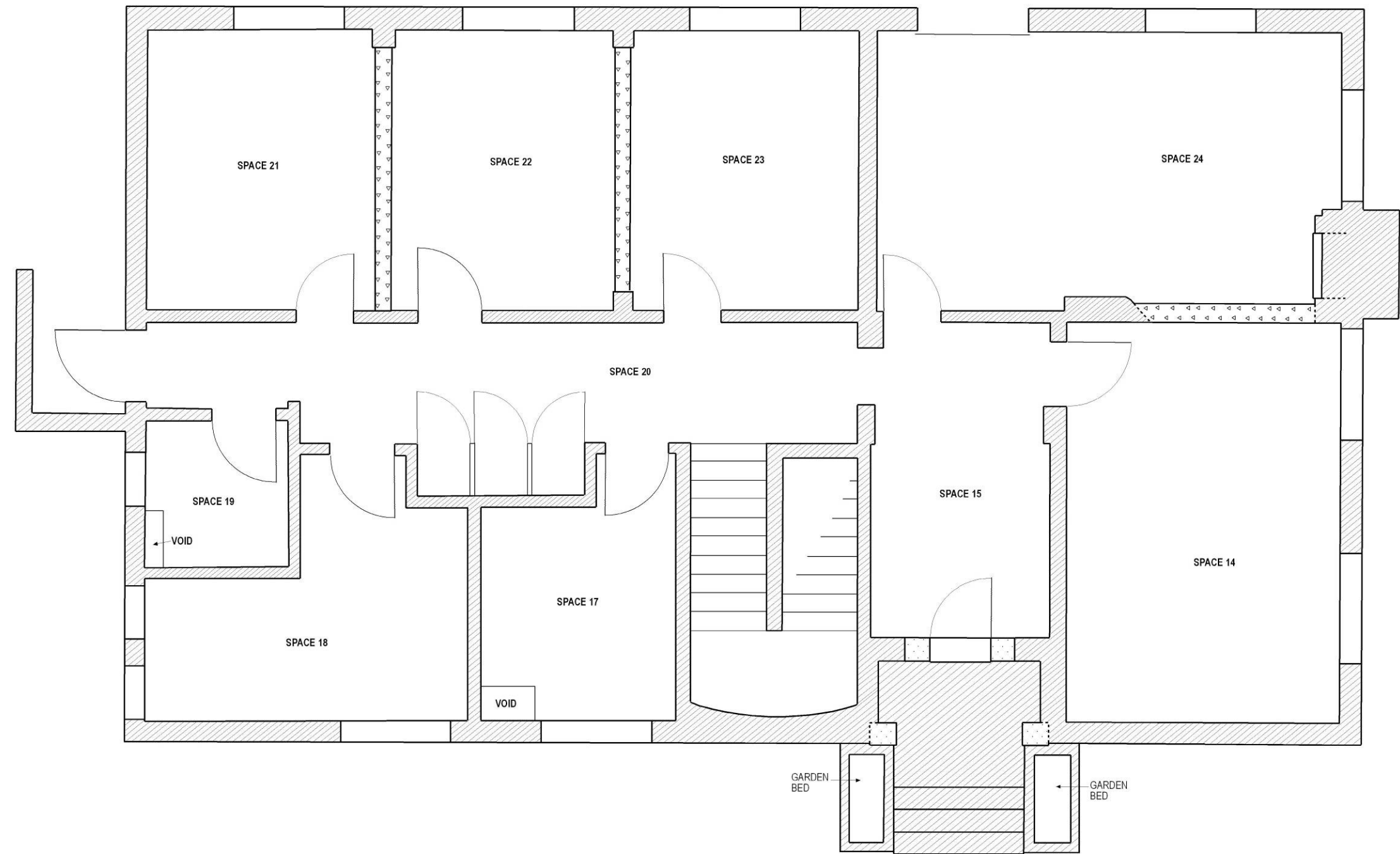
 0 50 100 150 200 CENTIMETRES	1 CAMPBELL ST, LIVERPOOL for CAPITAL INSIGHT	AHMS ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS PTY LTD ACN: 000 050 300 ABN: 45 000 050 300
FIELD DRAWINGS AUTHOR, DATE & PLAN NUMBER:		
SHAUN MACKEY 13.01.10 PLAN #3	FRONT (SOUTHERN) ELEVATION	SYDNEY 349 Annandale St, Annandale, NSW 2038 MELBOURNE 7/11 Merrifield St, Brunswick, VIC 3056
FINAL DRAWING: FENELLA ATKINSON 09.02.10		



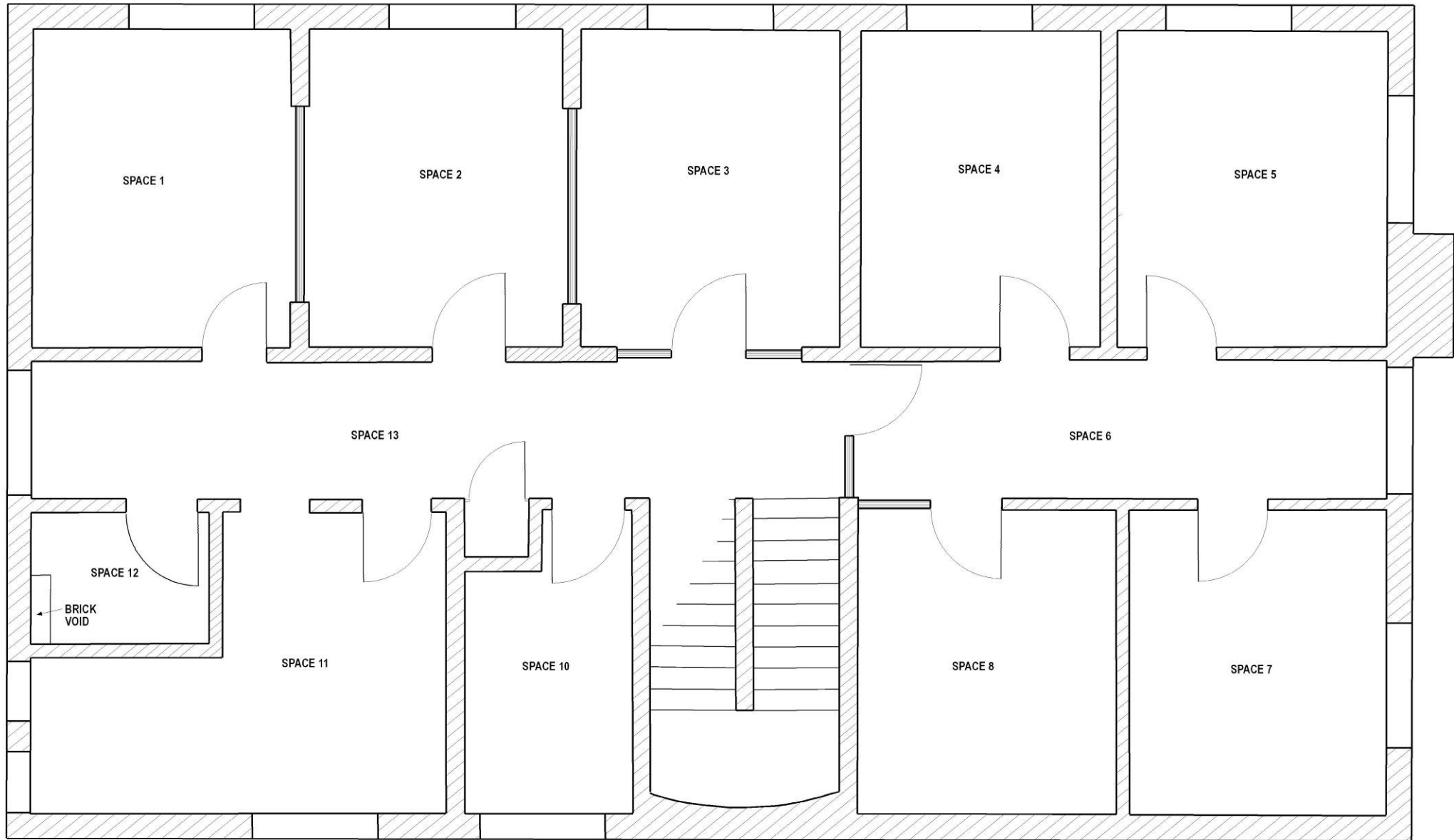
050100150200 CENTIMETRES			1 CAMPBELL ST, LIVERPOOL for CAPITAL INSIGHT		AHMS ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS PTY LTD ACN: 088 056 388 ABN: 45 088 056 388
FIELD DRAWINGS AUTHOR, DATE & PLAN NUMBER:			SIDE (WESTERN) ELEVATION		
SHAUN MACKEY	13.01.10	PLAN #2			
FINAL DRAWING: FENELLA ATKINSON 09.02.10					SYDNEY 349 Annandale St, Annandale, NSW 2038 MELBOURNE 7/11 Merrifield St, Brunswick, VIC 3056



050100200 CENTIMETRES			1 CAMPBELL ST, LIVERPOOL for CAPITAL INSIGHT		AHMS ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS PTY LTD ACN: 058 058 388 ABN: 45 058 058 388	
FIELD DRAWINGS AUTHOR, DATE & PLAN NUMBER:			FRONT ELEVATION - DOOR DETAIL			
SHAUN MACKEY	13.01.10	PLAN #4				
FINAL DRAWING: FENELLA ATKINSON 09.02.10			SYDNEY 349 Annandale St, Annandale, NSW 2038 MELBOURNE 7/11 Merrifield St, Brunswick, VIC 3056			



KEY BRICK SANDSTONE FIBROUS CEMENT	0 50 100 150 200 CENTIMETRES	N	1 CAMPBELL ST, LIVERPOOL for CAPITAL INSIGHT	AHMS ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS PTY LTD ACHN: 085 055 388 ABN: 45 088 056 388		
	FIELD DRAWINGS AUTHOR, DATE & PLAN NUMBER:				SYDNEY 349 Annandale St, Annandale, NSW 2038	MELBOURNE 7/11 Merrifield St, Brunswick, VIC 3056
	SHAUN MACKEY 13.01.10 PLAN # 1					
FINAL DRAWING: FENELLA ATKINSON 09.02.10		GROUND FLOOR PLAN				



KEY BRICK SANDSTONE TIMBER	050100150200 CENTIMETRES		N	1 CAMPBELL ST, LIVERPOOL for CAPITAL INSIGHT		AHMS ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS PTY LTD ACN: 068 058 388 ABN: 42 068 058 388
	FIELD DRAWINGS AUTHOR, DATE & PLAN NUMBER:			FIRST FLOOR PLAN		
	SHAUN MACKEY	13.01.10	PLAN #5			
	FINAL DRAWING: FENELLA ATKINSON 09.02.10					

SYDNEY 349 Annandale St, Annandale, NSW 2038	MELBOURNE 7/11 Merrifield St, Brunswick, VIC 3056
--	---

7. REFERENCES

- Australia ICOMOS, 2000, *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, Australia ICOMOS Incorporated.
- Bennet, I, 1834, *Wanderings in New South Wales, Batavis, Pedir Coast, Singapore and China*: Volume 1. Richard Bentley, London.
- Bigge, J, 1823 [1966], *The Bigge Report: Report into the Commission of Inquiry on the State of Agriculture and Trade in the Colony of NSW, Facsimile Edition of Report III - 1823*, published by the Libraries Board of South Australia, Adelaide.
- Casey & Lowe and Associates, 1996, *Liverpool Archaeological Zoning & Management Plan*. 3 Volumes, Reports prepared in association with Tracey Ireland for Liverpool City Council.
- Cserhalmi, Otto, and Partners Pty Ltd, 2006, *Statement of Heritage Impact, Stage 2 Concept Plan, Liverpool Hospital*,
- Freame, W. 1916, *The Early Days of Liverpool*, Liverpool, NSW.
- George F. J. Bergman, 1967, 'Levey, Solomon (1794 - 1833)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, V 2, Melbourne University Press, pp 110-111.
- Harvard, W, et al, nd, *Liverpool: The Story of an Historic Town*, Parramatta.
- Heritage Office (NSW), 1996, *Archaeological Assessments: Archaeological Assessment Guideline*, Publication prepared by the heritage Office (NSW), Department of Urban Affairs & Planning.
- Higginbotham, E, 1993, *Report on the Archaeological Excavation of Test Trenches on the site of 'Moore Hall', Liverpool Hospital, Elizabeth & Goulburn Streets, Liverpool, NS*, Report prepared for Capworks Management Pty Ltd.
- Higginbotham, E, 1995. *Report on the Archaeological Excavation of 'Moore Hall' & College on the Proposed Extension of Liverpool Hospital, Elizabeth Street, Liverpool, NSW*, Report prepared for Capworks Management Pty Ltd.
- *Historical Records of Australia*.
- Kass, T. 1990. *Liverpool Heritage Study - Thematic History of the City of Liverpool*. Draft report.
- Keating, C, 1996, *On the Frontier - A Social history of Liverpool*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney.

- Macquarie, L. 1810 -1822 [1979]. *Lachlan Macquarie, Governor of New South Wales: Journal of His Tours in New South Wales and Van Diemen's land, 1810-1822*, Published by the Library of Australian History with the Library Council of New South Wales.
- *Minutes of the Select Committee on the Condition of Aborigines*, 1845;
- Neustein & Associates, 1992a, *Liverpool Heritage Study - Final Report*, Report prepared for the Liverpool City Council.
- *NSW Calendar*, 1832.
- Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd. 2006. *Liverpool Hospital, Stage 2, Concept Plan: Statement of Heritage Impact*.
- Phillip, A, 1982, *The Voyage of Governor Phillip to Botany Bay with an Account of the Establishment of the Colonies of Port Jackson and Norfolk Island (1789)*, facsimile edition.
- Raszewski et al, 1993, *The History of Liverpool Hospital from Early Settlement to 1993*, unpublished draft.
- Scarbrow, Y, 1993, "The First Hospitals in NSW 1788-1851", in C Raszewski et al, *The History of Liverpool Hospital from Early Settlement to 1993*, unpublished.
- *Sydney Gazette* November 11, 1820
- Thorp, W, 1993, *Archaeological Assessment, Moore Hall site, Liverpool District Hospital*. Report prepared for Capworks Management Pty Ltd and the South Western Sydney Area Health Service.
- *Town and Country Journal*, December 28, 1889.
- Walker, V, 1993, "The Fight for a Public Hospital", in C Raszewski et al.
- Walker, V, 1993, "Demand for a Hospital to Match the Booming Population", in C Raszewski et al.
- Wells, W.H, 1848, *A Geographical Dictionary*, Facsimile Ed.

8. APPENDICES

8.1 Cserhalmi and Partners Survey of 1 Campbell Street

8.2 Liverpool Council Heritage Inventory Sheet, 1 Campbell Street