# **NSW** HEALTH

Liverpool Hospital Redevelopment - Stage 2

## Infrastructure and Ancillary Hospital Works



Project Application and Environmental Assessment

# Appendix M Heritage

- Statement of Heritage Impact
- Archaeological and Heritage Management Report
- Draft Historical Archaeological Assessemnt, Research Design + Excavation Methodology

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For:	Department of Planning
On behalf of :	NSW Health

# **Appendix M** Statement of Heritage Impact



Our Ref: letter\_06017\_230908

23<sup>rd</sup> September 2008

LFA PO Box 259 EDGECLIFF NSW 2027

Attention: Mr Alf Lester, Director

Dear Alf

#### RE: LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL INFRASTRUCURE AND ANCILLARY WORKS APPLICATION

Further to our discussions and your letter of the 19<sup>th</sup> September 2008, our office has reviewed the original 2006 Concept Plan Application and the current Rice Daubney's Project Application material for the proposed multi storey car park, the proposed extensions to the child care centre and the Engineering Sevices Building and the work has little effective changes in scale and form from the 2006 to the 2008 scheme, hence our August 2006 "Statement of Heritage Impact (SHR)" report is still relevant and appropriate.

Consequently, our recommended Conservation Approach as outlined in the 2006 SHR is still OC+P's recommendations for the site.

Yours faithfully

Otto Cserhalmi Principal OTTO CSERHALMI + PARTNERS PTY LTD Architects and Conservation Consultants



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## I.O EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Otto Cserhalmi & Partners have been requested to provide a Statement of Heritage Impact for the proposed redevelopment of Liverpool Hospital - Stage 2, by NSW Health. The proposed redevelopment, based on a Concept Plan, has been assessed by the Department of Planning as a 'Major Project' under Part 3A of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

The requirements for environmental assessment are the preparation of a Statement of Heritage Impact, under NSW Heritage Office guidelines. The Statement is to assess the Concept Plan impact on heritage items, landscape elements, important views, archaeological and Aboriginal significance, as well as heritage items within the vicinity of the proposed redevelopment.

Preparation for the report involved consultation with the applicable local government authority, Liverpool City Council. However, as there are no State Heritage listed items in the subject site or vicinity, consultation was not made to the NSW Heritage Office.

The scope of works is described and the location and description of any item that may be of heritage value, including listed heritage items, potential archaeological and Aboriginal sites, and nominated heritage items scheduled for listing by the Local Council.

Based on the study of aboriginal sites conducted for the *Southern Sydney Freight Line Environmental Assessment* which included the subject site, it is unlikely that sites of aboriginal significance would be found on the hospital site.

The identified heritage items are reviewed based on available information in terms of history and significance, and assessed for impact. Listed heritage items located within the subject site will not be impacted by the proposed redevelopment. Comment is made on listed items in the vicinity of the redevelopment, as well as for other buildings of interest.

Recommendations are made to give careful consideration to the building envelope of Development Zone F, due to its proximity to the significant TAFE college buildings. Other recommendations are provided to archival record the two buildings of heritage interest, that is I Campbell Street and Hugh Jardine House, as well as the assessment of the sites of potential archaeological interest.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND

This Statement of Heritage Impact was commissioned by Capital Insight Pty Ltd, on behalf of NSW Health, for the redevelopment of the Liverpool Hospital. It will form a part of the assessment for a Major Project under Part 3A of the *Environmental and Assessment Act 1979*, for an application to the Department of Planning.

The report identifies items within the subject site that may be of cultural significance and provides an assessment of the impact of the Concept Plan on their heritage significance within the precinct. Comment will also be made on adjacent heritage items of significance, in terms of being in the vicinity of the subject site.

The report was prepared by Garry McDonald of Otto Cserhalmi & Partners (OCP) and is based on information contained in the following documents: Rice Daubney:

Option B2 - Site Plan; Outline Concept Plan for Liverpool Hospital Rev. E - 19.06.06

Reference documents include: Liverpool City Council Liverpool Heritage Study. 1992

<sup>1</sup>Otto Cserhalmi & Partners *Liverpool College* Conservation Master Plan. Volumes 1-4. 1994

Terry Kass Liverpool TAFE College, Conservation Plan, History Draft Final Report. 1989

<sup>2</sup>The Liverpool Historical Society Authors: Christine Raszewski, Valerie Walker, Yvonne Scarbrow, Colin MacArthur *The History of Liverpool Hospital - From Early Settlement to 1993.* Draft, dated 2/6/93.

Liverpool District Hospital, Annual Report, 1970-1971.

Liverpool Hospital Redevelopment, Gordon M. Jenkins & Associates Architects. May, 1976.

Christopher Keating: On the Frontier, A Social History of Liverpool. Hale & Iremonger. 1996.

<sup>7</sup>Parsons Brinckerhoff Pty Ltd Australia: *Southern Sydney Freight line, Environmental Assessment.* 2006 (extracts).

The Rice Daubney Group Development Application for Liverpool Hospital Statement of Environmental Effects. 1993

Inspections of the site have been carried out by Otto Cserhalmi & Partners. No additional original research has been done for the preparation of this report.

## 3.0 PROPOSED CONCEPT PLAN

The Concept Plan, subject of this report, is a proposed major redevelopment of Liverpool Hospital. The proposal has a number of 'Development Zones', of which the following are applicable:

- Development Zone A south side of the site adjacent to Elizabeth Street and next to the Clinical Services Building to the west.
   Proposed various levels with a maximum of seven levels.
- Development Zone D a Research Building on the site of I Campbell Street.
   Proposed four levels.
- Development Zone F between the TAFE college to the west and the rail reserve to the east. Currently the TAFE college carpark and in the ownership of the Minister of Education & Training. Proposed four levels.
- Multideck Carpark on the east Hospital site, between the rail reserve to the west and Hugh Jardine House to the east.

## 4.0 CURRENT SITUATION

The subject site of Liverpool Hospital, in the ownership of *NSW Health*, is generally bounded by Campbell Street, Goulburn Street, Elizabeth Street and Scrivener Street to the west (Figure 1).

The areas within the subject site that the report will cover and that are **heritage listed** items are:

• Avenue Planting - listed on a Section 170 register



(this is qualified in Section 7.0). For a detailed description of the particular trees of interest, including trees not formally listed, refer to Section 5.0.

• potential archaeological sites identified under the LEP.

Reference will also be made to the Bigge Park Conservation Area as it appears on the Liverpool Council zoning plan but is not listed in the LEP.

Listed items of heritage significance in the **vicinity** of the subject site are:

- Bigge Park;
- South Western Sydney Institute of TAFE.

Items that are **not** currently listed on any register, are addressed here in terms of ensuring that all properties that may be of heritage value are evaluated against the Concept Plan:

- I Campbell Street currently used by the Directorate of the Drugs and Alcohol Service. Comment is made in response to it being nominated for listing by Liverpool City Council;
- Hugh Jardine House currently unoccupied, it is evaluated on the basis that it is more than 50 years old and is of some architectural interest.

## 5.0 SITING AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION

## 5.1 ELIZABETH STREET TREES

A main street of Liverpool that forms the north side of Bigge Park, Elizabeth Street continues to the rail reserve, lining the south side of the Hospital and separating the TAFE campus to the south. The groups of trees that are of interest, although not all these trees are heritage listed (refer Section 7.0), are the following:

- from the College Street intersection to the rail reserve various types of trees, including Camphor Laurels, line the TAFE College side of Elizabeth Street (Figure 2). There are also two mature trees on the north side of Elizabeth Street adjacent to Development Zone A;
- on the east side of the Hospital site, on the other side of the rail reserve, there is a single line of palm trees that occupy the median strip of the road (Figure 3);
- a few trees in the TAFE college carpark, that is the site of Development Zone F (refer Figure 15);
- the palms at the main entrance to the Hospital on the corner of Goulburn and Elizabeth Streets (Figure 4).



Figure 2: Image of Elizabeth Street looking east, at the College Street intersection. Note the TAFE college wall on the right and the Clinical Services building on the left. OCP 2006



Figure 3: Image of the palms on the east side of the rail reserve, looking east. Note the median strip. OCP 2006



Figure 4: Image of the Hospital entry on the corner of Goulburn and Elizabeth Streets with the palm trees. Bigge Park is on the right. OCP 2006

## 5.2 BIGGE PARK

Located to the south west of Liverpool Hospital and west of the TAFE college, Bigge Park is bounded by Elizabeth Street (north side), College Street (east), Moore Street (south) and Bigge Street (west). Within the Park there are landscaped gardens, a War Memorial, bowling green and tennis courts.

The Park forms a significant green open space in the Liverpool CBD and is surrounded by a number of public heritage buildings, such as the Court House and TAFE college.

## 5.3 SOUTH WESTERN SYDNEY INSTITUTE OF TAFE

Located to the east of Bigge Park, on the corner of College and Elizabeth Streets. The former Liverpool Hospital is enclosed by a brick wall along the College and Elizabeth Street frontages, and backs on to the rail reserve from Liverpool Station.

## 5.4 I CAMPBELL STREET

The subject building is located on the south east corner of Forbes and Campbell Streets (Figure 1). The 'Health Centre' building is to the west and 'Rainbow Cottage' to the north. There is on-site carparking along the east and west boundaries.

It is a two storey face brick building with a simple gable and tiled roof (Figure 5). The main notable feature is the recessed entry portico framed with a sandstone arch (Figure 6). For a more detailed description refer to Appendix C.

## 5.5 HUGH JARDINE HOUSE

The building is located on the far east section of the Hospital site (Figure 1). It has an elongated form on a north-south axis.

A single storey, dark face brick building with a main hipped roof, and wings that have gable ends with brick cobelled eaves (Figure 7). Other wings have flat brick parapets, probably indicating later additions that took place as the building changed its function over the years. One of the gable ends has a flat roofed bay window (Figure 8). The timber framed, double hung windows have horizontal glazing bars. In some places the windows have been replaced with aluminium sliding windows. The rear, east block has a timber framed clerestory (also refer to Appendix D).



Figure 5: Image of 1 Campbell Street from the south west. OCP 2006



Figure 6: Image of 1 Campbell Street from the south. Note the sandstone arch to the entry portico. OCP 2006



Figure 7: Image of the Hugh Jardine building from the north. Note the corbelled eaves and the horizontal glazing bars to the windows. OCP 2006



Figure 8: Image of the Hugh Jardine building from the west. Note the corbelled gable eaves, the bay window and the parapets. OCP 2006

Concept Plan August 2006

## 6.0 BRIEF HISTORY

## 6.1 LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL

The history of the hospital had its origins with the construction of what is now the TAFE college, in the 1820's and attributed to Francis Greenway. Initially used by the Colonial Medical Service, it was transferred to the Benevolent Society of NSW to become the Liverpool Asylum from 1851 to 1862.<sup>1</sup>

The Government intervened and administered the asylum from 1862 to 1918. From this time on it became more of a hospital rather than a dormitory for elderly men. The land north of Elizabeth Street, that is the present location of the hospital, was resumed in the 1890s and used as a farm, including a large piggery.

During the 1920s and 30s buildings were erected on this northern part of the site as the hospital expanded to take in the chronically ill, and became a modern State Hospital. In 1927 the State asylums became officially 'State Hospitals & Homes'.<sup>2</sup>

In July of 1958 the newly constructed Liverpool District Hospital opened across the road from the original College Street section of the hospital, which closed its doors later in the year.<sup>3</sup> The original hospital buildings became the Liverpool Technical College in 1961, and later the South Western Sydney Institute of TAFE.

The term 'District' was no longer used in 1978, and the institution became Liverpool Hospital.

## 6.2 I CAMPBELL STREET

Little can be ascertained from library material about this building other than it is thought to have been built in 1956. The design details would support this, that is bathroom and balustrade details from the late 1950s or early 60s.

It is also thought that it was a residence for doctors. This may appear to be the case as there are two original bathrooms next to each other on the first floor. One of the bathrooms has the usual domestic fittings (Figure 9), whereas the bathroom next door has multiple fittings (Figures 10 & 11), indicating that it was more than a single residence. The configuration of the rooms on the first floor, generally of bedroom size, also indicate that it may have been a dormitory type of residence.



Figure 9: Image of the first floor bathroom at 1 Campbell Street. Note the original tiles and fittings. OCP 2006



Figure 10: Image of the first floor, second bathroom at 1 Campbell Street. Note the original tiles and terrazzo partition. OCP 2006

<sup>1</sup> Cserhalmi CMP

- <sup>2</sup> Raszewski, Historical Society
- <sup>3</sup> ibid

It was also used as an administration building (Sydney South West Area Health Service records) until 1989. The use of terrazzo on the steps of the stairwell also indicates an institutional purpose in the design (Figure 12).

The sandstone archway to the entry portico may have been salvaged from Moore College (formerly on the corner of Goulburn and Elizabeth Streets), where demolished material was used in the construction of Colonial Hall (formerly at the intersection of College Street with Elizabeth Street).<sup>4</sup>

## 6.3 HUGH JARDINE HOUSE

It is thought that this building (named after a former Board chairman)<sup>5</sup> was built in about 1936. The interwar design supports this with the use of dark face brickwork, corbelled gable eaves and horizontal glazing bars to the double hung windows.

The site of this building was used and described as the Cancer Division on a 1932 drawing that shows a number of blocks in this eastern section of the hospital site (refer Appendix D). A later drawing of 1941 shows the current building configuration, which has been added on to one of the previous blocks shown on the 1932 drawing. There is a reference to new cancer wards opening in 1941<sup>6</sup> in an Annual Report. This may indicate that Hugh Jardine House is of later construction than 1936.

At some stage after the war Hugh Jardine House was used as a ward for geriatric patients. By the 1970s it was used as a general ward, accommodating approximately one quarter of the 230 beds available in the hospital (refer to Appendix D). It was later converted to a children's ward.

## 7.0 HERITAGE STATUS AND CONSTRAINTS

The following register listings were examined to identify what elements of the precinct, including items in the vicinity of Liverpool Hospital, are registered or listed (refer Appendix A).

## 7.I FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The Australian Heritage Council is a Federal Government authority which maintains the '*Register Of The National Estate*', an inventory of places of significance.



Figure 11: Image of the fisrt floor, second bathroom at 1 Campbell Steet. OCP 2006



Figure 12: Image of the stainwell at 1 Campbell Steet, from the ground floor. Note the terrazzo stringer and treads, as well as the wrought iron balustrade. OCP 2006

- <sup>4</sup> Raszewski, Historical Society
- <sup>5</sup> Walker, Historical Society
- <sup>6</sup> Raszewski, Historical Society

The TAFE college fronting College Street and which is adjacent to the Hospital, is on the register.

## 7.2 NSW STATE GOVERNMENT

The State Heritage Inventory and Register are maintained by the NSW Heritage Office. All items that are listed on a Council LEP or a State agency S.170 register, appear on the Heritage Inventory, but may not be listed on the Heritage Register.

The following are listed on the Inventory but do not appear on the Register:

- Bigge Park item under 'Landscape';
- Liverpool Town Centre, Archaeological Precinct item under 'Archaeological - Terrestrial';
- South Western Sydney Institute of TAFE;
- Avenue Planting Department of Health S.170 register item under 'Landscape'.

The description in the 'Avenue Planting' inventory refers to ".... old Livistona Palms along driveways around the rectangular courtyard and Liquid Amber trees along the median strip of the entrance driveway." It would appear from the *Liverpool Heritage Study* (1992), that the palms were within the hospital grounds and adjacent to Elizabeth Street. They were either removed or replanted at the main entrance of the hospital on the corner of Goulburn and Elizabeth Streets (Figure 4).

It is also possible that these type of trees occupied the median strip (now removed) in Elizabeth Street between the TAFE college and the hospital. The east continuation of this road over the rail reserve indicates this (refer Figure 3 and Figure D2 of Appendix D). The Inventory requires to be updated and clarified.

## 7.3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The following are listed under the Local Environmental Plan of Liverpool City Council, 1997 - **Schedule 2**:

- Liverpool College of TAFE Group (#26).
- **Bigge Park** (#34);
- Plan of Town of Liverpool (#96).

Although not listed above, the zoning plan of the *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 1997*, indicates the Bigge Park Conservation Area, a cross-hatched heritage item that encompasses the southern section of the Hospital site, the TAFE college and Bigge Park (Figure 13). The Bigge Park Conservation Area inventory sheet is attached in Appendix B.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT



Figure 13: Image of the Bigge Park Conservation Area map from the 'State Heritage Inventory Public Presentation Report'. Undated. Courtesy Liverpool City Council.

Note the use of 'Liverpool District Hospital' (upper right corner of the site) which may indicate that the map was prepared before 1978, when the term 'District' was no longer in use.

The reason the Conservation Area covers a section of the Hospital site, may be attributable to the fact that when it was first nominated there were a number of buildings of heritage interest on the site that have since been demolished, such as Colonial Hall.

Neither I Campbell Street nor the Hugh Jardine building are listed as heritage items under Schedule 2. Liverpool Council has nominated I Campbell Street for listing as a heritage item under Schedule 2, and is currently seeking comment from the public and private sectors.

Other than reference to the Local Studies section of Liverpool Library and the Historical Society, no original research has been carried out for the above nominated items.

Items that appear under **Schedule 3** - Potential Archaeological sites:

- **Campbell Street** Liverpool Hospital, Outpatients Clinic and Drugs and Alcohol Service (#10);
- College Street Liverpool TAFE (#15)
- **53 Elizabeth Street** Liverpool Hospital, Emergency Building part of eastern section (#20).

The identified archaeological sites within the Hospital area are generally listed on the basis that they were once occupied by 19th century buildings. If the present structures on these identified sites were to be demolished, then any excavation would require archaeological assessment.

There have been some old stormwater drains identified north of B Wing as well as near the former Moore College site on the corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn Streets. These sites would have been affected by previous developments, but confirm the reason for identification and the need for archaeological assessment.

## 7.4 NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW)

The National Trust has classified Bigge Park and the TAFE college.

A Trust listing imposes no statutory obligations but is widely respected in the community.

## 7.5 ABORIGINAL SITES AND RELICS

The National Parks and Wildlife Act protects Aboriginal objects and places in NSW. The Department of Environment and Conservation maintains a register of known Aboriginal places and is called the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS),

Statement of Heritage Impact



Figure 14: Extract from the "Southern Sydney Freight Line, Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment" by Vanessa Hardy. 2006. Source: courtesy, Parsons Brinckerhoff Pty Ltd Australia

Concept Plan August 2006

previously known as the Aboriginal Site Register.

A search of AHIMS has previously been carried out on an area that also covers the Hospital site, as a consequence of the *Southern Sydney Freight Line Environmental Assessment, 2006* (refer to Appendix E).

This involved a search of AHIMS for a 500 metre width on either side of the rail corridor. The corridor search encompasses the entire Hospital area, subject of this report (Figure 14). Site inspections were also carried out and can be summarised from the *Social Environment* section of the report (p.13.4):

"In addition to the targeted site surveys, spot checks of the rail corridor were understaken while driving from one location to another. It was assessed by the archaeologist and the Aboriginal community representatives that there were not likely to be any Aboriginal archaeological or heritage concerns relating to any areas within the rail corridor and the corridor is unlikely to contain any areas of intact archaeological deposit." <sup>7</sup>

It can be concluded from the report that it would be unnecessary to conduct another search of AHIMS specifically for this project.

## 8.0 CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

## 8.1 ELIZABETH STREET TREES

It would appear that the Livistona Palms identified in the Section 170 register may have been moved to the main entrance to the Hospital. Although the Camphor Laurels' adjacent to the TAFE college are not covered by the listing, they are nevertheless a significant contribution to the landscaping of the area. They are of mature age, although an accurate date of planting has yet to be determined.

The Elizabeth Street line of trees are also of visual significance, as they provide a continuous tree canopy from Bigge Park through to the rail reserve, as well as a degree of separation between the high density of the Hospital to the north, in contrast with the low density buildings of the TAFE college to the south.

The palm trees east of the railway line may relate to the Livistona palms identified in the S.170 register and may therefore be of significance.

<sup>7</sup> Parsons Brinckerhoff Pty Ltd Australia

The trees in the TAFE college carpark have been noted as being of significance in the Liverpool College CMP (refer Figure 15).

## 8.2 I CAMPBELL STREET

The Liverpool Council inventory sheet states that *I 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.

## 8.3 HUGH JARDINE HOUSE

The Hugh Jardine building may be of local significance as it reflects the history of Liverpool Hospital, particularly with the transition from the original buildings in College Street to the current site. It also reflects the expansion and development of the hospital as the needs of the community were met. Architecturally it is only of some significance as it has typical inter-war detailing.

# 9.0 ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL

Although the 'Bigge Park Conservation Area' is identified on the *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan, 1997*, any impact on this area will be covered by comment in the following clauses.

9.1 IMPACT ON ELIZABETH STREET TREES

As the intention is to generally maintain this avenue of trees, there will be little impact on them, other than the two trees adjacent to Development Zone A (north side of Elizabeth Street), which will be affected by the proposed facilities.

The building envelope of Development Zone A does not encroach any further to the south than the present buildings and therfore the view corridor along Elizabeth Street from Bigge Park, is maintained.

## 9.2 IMPACT ON BIGGE PARK

The Development Zones are not proposed to be adjacent to the park and therefore there will not be any impact on this item. As the avenue planting along Elizabeth Street is generally retained, this will ensure the tree canopy continues from Bigge Park, along Elizabeth Street and further to the east. Also refer to the next clause below for additional comments.

## 9.3 IMPACT ON THE TAFE COLLEGE

Development Zone A is located diagonally across Elizabeth Street to the north east of the TAFE college. The main potential impact is on the brick fence surrounding the college and which runs along Elizabeth Street to College Street. There will not be any direct impact on this fence, although this is qualified with regard to the subject trees as referred to in Section 10.1 below.

The Development Zone F buildings are adjacent to the highly significant buildings of the TAFE college (Figure 15 - note that the terminology for these buildings, ie. A, B, C etc has changed). The proposed building envelopes are to have a height of four levels. Reference to the Liverpool College CMP (Otto Cserhalmi & Partners, refer Appendix F) indicates a concern with development within the site with *Policy 12*:

#### New Development

"No new development may be considered for the site except where replacing intrusive or less significant buildings. Any new structure should respect the overall harmony of the complex with emphasis on buildings being preferably single storey and at most two stories; the existing layout on the site and the spatial relationships are maintained."

The nearest building to the proposed development is the three storey Block H with pitched roof, and the adjacent single storey Blocks D and E (Figure 15). It is important that any new building envelope not protrude above the ridge heights of Blocks A, B and C of the adjacent TAFE college. This is to allow the tower of Block B (Greenway building) to dominate the immediate area of the original college curtilage.

This takes on particular significance in terms of distant views from Bigge Park and beyond, particularly from the south-west, where any new development at the back of the site should not be allowed to compromise the present TAFE college silhouette against the skyline. This would



Figure 15: Site Plan: Significant Features. Extract from Liverpool College, Conservation Master Plan, Volume 4. Otto Cserhalmi & Partners. July 1994. Note that the current terminology for building identification has changed from 'Block A', 'B' etc.

be of concern with any mechanical equipment providing a second 'tower' to the skyline.

As the floor to floor height of Blocks A, B and C is considerably higher than a modern building, as well as having a steep roof pitch, the resulting overall height of these blocks is approximately 14 metres. It is quite possible that a well designed four storey building can be accommodated in Development Zone F without protrusion above the ridge heights of Blocks A, B and C. The development site is also in the north east corner of the TAFE site and therefore not directly behind the main significant buildings of Blocks A, B or C.

It can be further argued that the current TAFE college was a hospital for much of its history and the proposed development can be considered as a new phase of ongoing hospital use.

At this stage of planning, an assessment can only be made on the Concept Plan. Further comment shall be made when more detailed design documentation is available.

## 9.4 IMPACT ON DEVELOPMENT ZONE F CARPARK

Although the carpark does not have any significant building structures, there are a number of trees that are of significance (Figure 15) and should be preferably retained and incorporated into the planning. Refer to Section 10.2 for recommendations.

The TAFE college has only been operating on the current site since 1961, before which it was a hospital or health care facility for well over a century. For this site to revert to a hospital use, is a continuation of the ongoing medical history of the precinct.

## 9.5 IMPACT ON I CAMPBELL STREET

As the proposal involves the demolition of this building, a search of the heritage listings indicates that it is not listed on the LEP, but is listed as a potential archaeological site.

As referred to in Clause 8.2 above, Liverpool Council has nominated this building for listing under Schedule 2 of the LEP. However, our assessment indicates that retention of this building is not warranted.

## 9.6 IMPACT ON HUGH JARDINE HOUSE

The Concept Plan proposes to place a carpark in the vicinity of this building, to the west. Hugh Jardine House is also included in a future Development Zone. Our initial sighting of this building is that it may have some significance but a more comprehensive heritage assessment of its significance is carried out before future plans are finalised.

## IO.O RECOMMENDED CONSERVATION APPROACH

## IO.I ELIZABETH STREET TREES

• Maintain the avenue planting, and where trees are missing, augment with a suitable species of tree that will enhance the avenue effect. Incorporate the existing trees into the landscape plans of Development Zones A and F. Ensure protection and obtain an arborist report on the health and future maintenance of the trees.

It is also recommended that a landscape heritage consultant audit and update the heritage listing of these trees, including the palms and pines, with an estimate of the date of planting.

• It is to be noted that the common boundary with the TAFE college that runs along Elizabeth Street is a brick wall which is of considerable significance. Great care has to be exercised with any works in this area.

#### IO.2 DEVELOPMENT ZONE F

• As there is a potential impact on the harmony of the TAFE college precinct, particularly in terms of height, it is recommended that the four storey building envelope is not exceeded, and does not encroach above the ridges of Blocks A, B and C of the TAFE college.

The design of the building is to mitigate the visual impact as viewed from Bigge Park and the areas to the west and south west in particular. Planning consideration may be given to the CMP 'Major Spatial Precincts' (Figure 16).

• Careful consideration is given to the positioning of mechanical equipment, avoiding a roofscape of cooling towers, with placement of plant at the east end of the site away from the TAFE college.



Figure 16: Site Plan: Major Spatial Precincts. Extract from Liverpool College, Conservation Master Plan, Volume 4. Otto Cserhalmi & Partners. July 1994.

- Consideration is given to the use of form and materials that relate to the TAFE college buildings without trying to mimic those buildings.
- With design development, photomontage views should be provided from critical distant viewpoints of the TAFE college.
- As per 10.1 above, the significant trees in the carpark, including the Bunya Pine are identified and accurately located for incorporation into design proposals.
- The TAFE carpark has been the site of a number of early buildings dating back to the beginnings of the hospital in the 1820s. It therefore may be a significant archaeological site and should be assessed accordingly.

## IO.3 LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL GENERALLY

- As referred to under Section 9.3 above, further assessment to be made at the next stage of development, on the impact of Development Zones A and F on the adjacent TAFE college.
- Archaeology: for the parts of the site identified as having archaeological potential under the LEP, an archaeological assessment should be carried out by an archaeologist under NSW Heritage Office guidelines. This includes the TAFE carpark site.

## IO.4 I CAMPBELL STREET

- Should plans for redevelopment of the site proceed, archival record the building according to NSW Heritage Office guidelines. This should include further research on the social history of the building in the context of Liverpool Hospital.
- If demolition is considered and as there has been a history of re-use of materials, an inventory is developed in association with a heritage consultant, for the salvage of materials, such as the sandstone entry arch and terrazzo from the stairwell.

## IO.5 HUGH JARDINE HOUSE

- Archival record the building according to NSW Heritage Office guidelines.
- An assessment to be made on the potential for adaptive reuse. This assessment can also include an evaluation of heritage significance for future reference in the event of site redevelopment.

Statement of Heritage Impact

## APPENDIX A HERITAGE LISTINGS

Search The Australian Heritage Database

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#### Australian Heritage Database

## **Place Details**

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#### Send Feedback

Liverpool Hospital (former), College St, Liverpool, NSW

Photographs:



List:Register of the National EstateClass:HistoricLegal Status:Registered (21/03/1978)Place ID:3294Place File No:1/15/023/0006

#### Statement of Significance:

Rightfully regarded as one of the finest early colonial public buildings still in existence, being partly a legacy from Governor Macquarie's administration. Substantially built under the direction of Governor Thomas Brisbane. Francis Greenway prepared the first design in 1821, but his services as colonial architect were dispensed with in 1822. A new start was made in 1825, probably based on Greenway's scheme.

(The Commission is in the process of developing and/or upgrading official statements for places listed prior to 1991. The above data was mainly provided by the nominator and has not yet been revised by the Commission.)

Official Values: Not Available

#### Description:

Large two storey Georgian sandstock brick building, vaulted cellars. Dignified structure of good proportions, sandstone foundations and string course, red rubbing bricks for the curved arches of arcaded ground floor and flat arches over the twenty-eight pane windows. Fine central double panelled front door with elegant semi-circular fanlight and sidelights. Double hipped slate roof. High central circular stair tower altered with addition of cornice and helmet, fine cantilevered stone stair.

#### History: Not Available

Condition and Integrity: Not Available

#### Location:

College Street, Liverpool, comprising 1825 building and flanking wings.

#### Bibliography:

Casey & Lowe Associates with Tracy Ireland, 1996. Liverpool Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan. NEGP Report.

Report Produced: Wed May 3 09:24:13 2006

http://www.deh.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place detail;place id=3294

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Australian Heritage Council Register listing

Statement of Heritage Impact

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Item

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## **Avenue Planting**

#### Item

Name of Item:	Avenue Planting
Type of Item:	Landscape
Primary Address:	ELIZABETH STREET, LIVERPOOL, NSW 2170
Local Govt. Area:	Liverpool
Description Description (	

**Property Description:** 

Lot/Volume	Lot/Volume	Section	Plan/Folio	Plan/Folio
Code	Number	Number	Code	Number

#### **All Addresses**

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Туре
ELIZABETH STREET	LIVERPOOL	Liverpool	ST. LUKE	CUMBERLAND	Primary

Organisation Name	Owner Category	Date Ownership Updated		
Department of Health	State Government	20 Jul 05		
Statement of Significance		vive as probable contemporary landscape the setting of the hospital site.		
-	Note: There are incomplete details for a number of item State Heritage Register. The Heritage Office intends to d statements of significance for these items as resources b			
Description				
Physical Description:		nsist of old Livistona Palms along driveways courtyard and Liquid Amber trees along hte rance driveway.		
Further Information:	Recommended conservation strategy: Conserve insitu (Preliminary Heritage and Conservation Register - South Western AHS)			
History		na Gran Wannen an an Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Ann		
Historical Notes:	The avenue landscapig a the construction of the h	and planings are probably contemporary with nospital buildings.		

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\_subnav\_01\_2.cfm?itemid=3540102

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#### **Historic Themes**

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
regional and national economies	Health - Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	(none) -

#### **Assessment of Significance**

SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic Significance]	The avenue plantings survive as probable contemporary landscape elements which enhance the setting of the hospital site.
Assessment Criteria	Items are assessed against the <b>State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria</b> to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.
Recommended	Refer to Preliminary Heritage and Conservation Register - South Western AHS (1992)

## Management

Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing Title	Listing Number	Gazette Date	Gazette Number	Gazette Page
Heritage Act - s.170 NSW State agency heritage register	Dep. Of Health s.170 Register				

#### **References, Internet links & Images**

Туре	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Schwager Brooks and Partners Pty Ltd		Study	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.

#### Source of information for this entry

Name:	State Government Agency
Email:	Contact individual agency
Web Page:	www.nsw.gov.au/

#### Administration

Database Number: 3540102

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#### Liverpool Town Centre, Archaeological Precinct

Lot/Volume	Lot/Volume	Section	Plan/Folio	Plan/Folio
<b>Property Descripti</b>	on:			
Local Govt. Area:	Liverpool			
Primary Address:	Liverpool,	NSW 2170		
Category:	Townscape	9		
Group/Collection:	Urban Area	a	-	
Type of Item:	Archaeolog	gical-Terrestrial		
Other Name/s:	Early Towr	Centre Street La	yout; Plan of Liverp	ool
Name of Item:	Liverpool T	own Centre, Arch	aeological Precinct	
Item				

Lot/Volume		Lot/Volume	Section	Plan/Folio	Plan/Folio		
Code		Number	Number	Code	Number		
	Boundary: Bounded by Hume Highway, Mill Road, Georges River & Manning						

All Addresses

Street

Liverpool Liverpool Primary	Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Туре
		Liverpool	Liverpool			Primary

Statement of Significance	Liverpool town centre is one of a small number of townships in the Sydney Region initially planned and developed in the Macquarie period. It is likely that a considerable quantity of archaeological evidence may survive below ground on sites within the historic town boundaries. Further archaeological, architectural and documentary research would contribute substantially to knowledge and understanding of the town's establishment, functions, development and living conditions. The township has significant archaeological potential to reveal information about life in the Colonial period and the occupation of Liverpool in particular.		
	Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed in NSW. The Heritage Office intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance and other information for these items as resources become available.		
Description			
<b>Construction</b> Years:	1820 -		
Physical Description:	The historic town centre of Liverpool is contained within the boundaries provided by the Hume Highway by-pass on the west, the Georges River to the east, Mill road to the south and Manning		

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\_subnav\_01\_2.cfm?itemid=1970552

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	Street/Hume Highway to the north. Previous records including a series of early maps (dated 1827, 1836, 1840 & 1890) indicate that the early town form comprised a wide range of structures although these appear to have been reasonably spread out across the township with numerous vacant allotments between buildings. The early township also included a number of industrial enterprises such as Mills. Other miscellaneous items shown on the earlier maps include a Lunatic Asylum on the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth street, a large drain commencing near George and Elizabeth Streets and continuing to Moore Street and a timber wharf on the Georges River opposite Bigge Square.
	A Soldier's barracks was situated on the corner of Bigge Street and Moore Street with an associated watch house on Moore Street. A large number of inns and shops are also recorded in the early town maps. It is likely that a proportion of these structures will survive below ground especially where sites have been subject to redevelopment in recent years.
Current Use:	Liverpool City
Former Use:	Liverpool City
History	
Historical Notes:	The foundation and settlement of the town of Liverpool is strongly associated with the Macquarie period, Macquarie himself intending Liverpool to be the capital of the southwest area of the Cumberland Plain. The township was quickly established with a range of

Liverpool continued to play a role as a service centre for much of the surrounding district throughout the 19th century with sporadic periods of industralisation and development especially following the establishment of the railway. It is likely that much evidence of former structures and activities would survive within the township as archaeological sites/relics.

## Historic Themes

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
settlements, towns and	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Early town plan by Governor Macquarie -
	identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821 -

buildings and other structures.

#### **Assessment of Significance**

SHR Criteria a) [Historical Significance]	The item demonstrates the foundation and development of Liverpool, a Macquarie Town.
SHR Criteria b) [Associative Significance]	The item is associated with Gr Macquarie
SHR Criteria e) [Research Potential]	There is the potential to gain more information on the site from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research.

Integrity/Intactness:

Intact but modified

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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.

#### Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	No Action, follow existing management contols	14 May 05

#### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing	Listing	Gazette	Gazette	Gazette
	Title	Number	Date	Number	Page
Local Environmental Plan					

#### **Study Details**

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
Liverpool Heritage Study	1992	LP0115	Neustein & Associates		No
Liverpool Heritage Study Review	2004	1970552	FORM architects aust pty Itd	Cathy Fisher	Yes

#### **References, Internet links & Images**

Туре	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Casey & Lowe Associates	1996	Liverpool Zoning & Management Plan Vol 1 & 2	]

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on Thumbnail for Full Size Image and Image Details)

#### Source of information for this entry

Web Page:	www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/
Email:	Contact Local Council
Name:	Local Government

#### Administration

Database Number:

1970552

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#### **Bigge Park**

Item	
Name of Item:	Bigge Park
Other Name/s:	Bigge Square
Type of Item:	Landscape
Group/Collection:	Parks, Gardens and Trees
Category:	Urban Park
Primary Address:	Bound by Moore, Elizabeth, Bigge and College Streets, Liverpool, NSW 2170
Local Govt. Area:	Liverpool

**Property Description:** 

Code Number Number Code Number	Lot/Volume	Lot/Volume	Section	Plan/Folio	Plan/Folio
	Code	Number	Number	Code	Number

#### All Addresses

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Туре
Bound by Moore, Elizabeth, Bigge and College Streets	Liverpool	Liverpool			Primary
Elizabeth Street	Liverpool	Liverpool			Alternate
College Street	Liverpool	Liverpool			Alternate
Bigge Street	Liverpool	Liverpool			Alternate

#### Statement of Significance

Bigge Park, as part of the original early 19th century commons for the Town of Liverpool, demonstrates the history of early urban planning and land use in the Colony. The establishment of a Town Common is particularly representative of Govenor Macquarie's early urban plans in the Colony. As part of the original survey of Liverpool it demonstrates the history of the early settlement of the city and is a physical link to the character of the early township, enhanced by its location near a number of other historic sites in the city centre. It indicates a level of technical achievement in its original design by key Colonial figures Gr Macquarie and Surveyor Meehan. The Park is now a public, open, green space with attractive tree planting located in close proximity to a number of historic sites, it is aesthetically pleasing within the modern city centre. Its continuity of use as a green open space is rare within Liverpool. There is the potential to gain more information on the group from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research. Date Significance Updated: 25 Jul 04

Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed on the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Office intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance for these items as resources become

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\_subnav\_01\_2.cfm?itemid=1970025

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	available.
Description	
Physical Description:	Bigge Park is bounded by Elizabeth, College, Moore and Bigge Street in Liverpool. Commercial premises, home units and the South Western Sydney Institute of TAFE take up the area surrounding the Park. The Park contains landscaped gardens, a War Memorial, bowling green and tennis courts. The Park features border plantings of trees including Tallow wood (Eucalyptus microcor), Brush Box (Lophostemon confertus), Hill's Fig (Ficus hillii) and Red Ash (Alphitonia excelsa). The plantings along Bigge and Elizabeth Streets are particularly impressive. A variety of trees have been planted through the park in an informal layout. Included amongst these are trees planted to commemorate special events such as the Magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora) planted in 1982, the year of the Tree. The Park also contains a variety of garden beds planted with shrubs and annuals. A number of these are associated with monuments and contribute to the significance of these items. The Photinia glabrens ("Rubens") hedge bordering the children's play area in the south-western corner of the Park is an item of interest.
	The Park also contains a number of structures and monuments. The entrance gates at the south western corner of the Park were erected in 1956 as a memorial to T.G.Scott, a councillor of the then Nepean Shire Council from 1906 to 1948. A plaque on the gates commemorates the opening of the Park in 1956 and the work of the Bigge Park Improvement Committee in overseeing works in the Park
	during the early 1950s. Towards the southern end of the Park is the Liverpool District War Memorial. The Memorial incorporates an obelisk on which are the
	marble plaques from the former memorial in Memorial Avenue in Macquarie Street and a fountain in the form of a stone cairn surmounted by a cross in the centre of a pool. The feature is symbolic of a battlefield grave with the pool being a pool of remembrance. The pool border features plantings of Lomandra longifolia, a native plant rarely used in urban parks. A clock tower in the centre of the Park was erected in 1955 by the Rotary Club of Liverpool to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Rotary. A music shell to the east of the Clock Tower is a memorial to a former a former Mayor Alex Grimson and was erected in 1974. An obelisk on the eastern side of the Park commemorates the founding of the township of Liverpool to the The Abatement 1910. This does in
	of the township of Liverpool on the 7th November 1810. This date is also significant for the Park as this was when the area was set aside as part of the town common. Nearby is a basalt rock with a plaque which was unveiled by the Governor of NSW then, Sir Roden Culter, on Liverpool Heritage Day, 7th November 1980. A brick monument (used as a drinking water fountain) located to the north of the park was erected in 1956 in memory of Thomas Moore, a pioneer of the Liverpool district.
Physical Condition and/or Archaeological Potential:	The grounds and various monuments are well-maintained. The monument to Thomas Moore however is in poor condition. <b>Date Condition Updated:</b> 25 Jul 04
Modifications and Dates:	There has been various additions and modification to the Park since its establishment as an open green space in 1810.
Further Information:	The 1992 Heritage Study recommended that commemorative plantings and the erection of new monuments in the Park be sympathetic with the character and appearance of the Park. Ad-hoc additions could lead to an unconnected series of plantings and monuments which would detract from the appearance of the Park.

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	It also recommended that the alienations at the southern end of the Park, which were unsympathetic with the character of the area, be integrated (including appropriate planting) into the rest of the Park.
Current Use:	Urban Parkland
Former Use:	Common land

#### History

**Historical Notes:** 

Bigge Park has remained an open space since the foundation of the township of Liverpool in 1810 when it formed part of the town commons, known as Bigge Square. It was officially laid out by Govenor Macquarie and surveyed by Meehan. The area east of what is now College Street was set aside as the site of the District Hospital (now the South Western Sydney Institute of TAFE). Bigge Square originally extended to Scott Street, but the area south of Moore Street was excised when the railway line was constructed in 1855-56.

It is apparent that the area remained undeveloped for some time. An 1880s photograph of the hospital shows the area as being grassed with no trees- at least on the eastern side (Matino 1983).

Much of the development of the Park took place in the mid 1950s under the auspices of the Bigge Park Improvement Committee sponsored by Liverpool City Council.

In 1996 Liverpool City Council commissioned a Heritage and Management Plan for both Bigge Park and Liverpool Pioneer's Memorial Park. The report outlines recommendations on the present and future management of both parks (see references).

#### **Historic Themes**

Australian Theme (abbrev)	New South Wales Theme	Local Theme
<ol> <li>Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities</li> </ol>	Land tenure - Activities and processes for identifying forms of ownership and occupancy of land and water, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal	Common land -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Beautifying towns and villages -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Landscaping in urban areas -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Early town plan by Governor Macquarie -
8. Culture - Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Leisure - Activities associated with recreation and relaxation	Urban Parkland -
	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821 -

#### Assessment of Significance

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SHR Criteria a) [Historical Significance]	The site, as part of the original commons for the Town of Liverpool, demonstrates the history of early urban planning and land use in the Colony. As part of Macquarie's original survey of Liverpool it demonstrates the history of the early settlement of the city and is a physical link to the character of the early township. This is enhanced by its location near a number of other historic sites in the city centre.
SHR Criteria b) [Associative Significance]	The site is associated with key Colonial figures such as Governor Macquarie and Surveyor Meehan.
SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic Significance]	The site which forms part of Macquarie's original town layout for Liverpool, indicates a level of technical achievement in its design. The Park is now a public, open, green space with attractive tree planting along its north, east and west street boundaries. Located in close proximity to a number of historic sites, it is aesthetically pleasing within the modern city centre.
SHR Criteria d) [Social Significance]	The site has been an public, open, green space since the earliest origins of Liverpool. On display within the park are a number of monuments and plantings of local importance that commemorate various events and individuals from the Liverpool community.
SHR Criteria e) [Research Potential]	There is the potential to gain more information on the group from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research.
SHR Criteria f) [Rarity]	The site has been an public, open, green space since the earliest origins of Liverpool, this continuity of use is rare within the city.
SHR Criteria g) [Representitivenes]	The site, as part of the former early 19th century Liverpool Commons, is representative of land use in the early planning of urban centres in the Colony, particularly those compiled by Gr Macquarie. The site's present recreational use is representative of urban parklands throughout the State.
Integrity/Intactness:	Intact
Assessment Criteria	Items are assessed against the <b>State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria</b> to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.
Recommended Management	A conservation management plan should be developed for this significant park to guide any future changes and the ongoing management of the park. The CMP should consider the significance of the cultural landscape as a whole, including the use of the park as a commons and its ongoing use as open space. The CMP should include a significance assessment of individual items within their setting and the significance of the cultural landscape.

#### Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Statutory Instrument	Nominate for State Heritage Register (SHR)	18 May 05
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	19 Jun 05

#### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing	Listing	Gazette	Gazette	Gazette
	Title	Number	Date	Number	Page
Local Environmental Plan		0251	25 Mar 94	050	1330

#### **Study Details**

		Inspected	Guidelines	

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Title	Year	Number	Author	by	Used
National Trust Suburban Register	1986		National Trust of Australia (NSW)		No
Liverpool Heritage Study	1992	LP0114	Neustein & Associates		No
Liverpool Heritage Study Review	2004	1970025	FORM architects aust pty Itd	Cathy Fisher	Yes
Macarthur Region Heritage Study	1985		Not Known		No

#### **References, Internet links & Images**

Туре	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written			City Of Lvierpool Gazette 1980-81	]
	EDAW (Aust) Pty Ltd, Landscape Architects/Environmental Planners & W Thorp		Bigge Park and Pioneer Memorial Park, Heritage & Landscape Management Plan	
Written	M .Martino M. Matino		"The Development of Liverpool and Campbelltown 1810-1890"	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



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#### Source of information for this entry

Web Page:	www.dlg.nsw.gov.au/
Email:	Contact Local Council
Name:	Local Government

#### Administration

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**About Heritage** 

#### South Western Sydney Institute of Tafe

Item	
Name of Item:	South Western Sydney Institute of Tafe
Other Name/s:	Liverpool Technical College; Liverpool Hospital (Former)
Type of Item:	Area/Complex/Group
Group/Collection:	Health Services
Category:	Hospital
Location:	Lat:-33.9228 Long:150.9283
Primary Address:	College Street, Liverpool, NSW 2170
Local Govt. Area:	Liverpool

**Property Description:** 

Lot/Volume Lot/Volume Section Plan/Folio	Plan/Folio
Code Number Number Code	Number

Boundary:

College Street, Liverpool, comprising 1825 building and flanking wings.

**All Addresses** 

Street Address	Suburb/Town	LGA	Parish	County	Туре
College Street	Liverpool	Liverpool			Primary
Lan					

Statement of Significance	Liverpool former hospital demonstrates the history of a medical facility and official health care policy from the earliest origins of the Colony to the 1960s. The complex also demonstrates the history of further educational policy from the 1960s to the present times. The complex consists of an array of Colonial buildings of high architectural quality that indicate a level of technical achievement in their design and construction. Its original design is associated with Colonial Architect Frances Greeenway. It is now a landmark, historic site that occupies a considerable length of a streetscape in the heart of Liverpool. The complex is rare in Liverpool, the State and country. There is the potential to gain more information on the complex from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research.
	<b>Date Significance Updated:</b> 25 Aug 04 Note: There are incomplete details for a number of items listed on the State Heritage Register. The Heritage Office intends to develop or upgrade statements of significance for these items as resources become available.

#### Description

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\_subnav\_01\_2.cfm?itemid=1970204

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Designer: Construction Years: Physical Description: Frances Greenway (oldest section) 1820 - 1910

The TAFE college complex includes significant buildings from the site's former use as Liverpool Hospital, this includes; The main Hospital building, constructed 1825-1830 (Block B), North Wing 1867 (Block A), South Wing 1872 (Block C).

Block B, the oldest building, is centrally located between the two later wings. The Colonial style building is of formal, symmetrical design with two storey and a central tower. The tower is oval/circular in the middle section and octagonal at the top layer. Block B and the two later wings enclose on three sides a formal courtyard space, open to the west. The complex faces Bigge Park and in the distance, St. Luke's Anglican Church Group. In addition to these buildings of high architectural quality the complex also includes a number of more utilitarian structures which document the changes in the operation of the hospital. Significant utilitarian building comprise the former Kitchen and laundry block and associated chimney stack now identified as Block F.

Much of the area within the complex is also of considerable landscape and archaeological potential. The area includes the sites of a number of previous structures such as the 1810s hospital, located in the southern portion of the complex, guard house associated with the 1920s hospital, former boundary walls associated with the 1820s hospital former kitchen block. The probable survival of the 1830s kitchen block is diminished by the presence of the later kitchen block on the same site. The complex also includes the town allotment occupied by the assistant surgeon in the 1820s. This allotment included a small cottage and was located on the eastern side of the complex. It is also likely that a brick barrel drain/sewer survive, as well as an underground cistern located near the front gate which was constructed c.1860s-1870s. The complex requires more detached archaeological assessment. In addition the deposits associated with the extant buildings also have high archaeological potential. These include sub-floor deposits and those elsewhere such as in the cavities between upper floors and ceiling spaces.

Mature landscaping and planting also remain within the complex. The formal courtyard retains mature tree planting. They are symmetrically arranged with two major 'pines' on each side of the central (oldest) hospital block. One of these four 'pine' trees has since died and not been replaced. These 'signature' pine trees are Norfolk Island pine (Araucaria heterophylla), Bunya pine (A.bidwillii) and Hoop pine (A.cunninghamii).

Other mature plantings in this courtyard include native cypress (Callitris columellaris), blue Atlas cedar (Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca'), horned holly (Ilex cornuta) (a rare species), Camellia sasanqua shrubs, South American Myrtus luma, and laurustinus (Viburnum tinus).

Former farm lands used for growing food and produce for the hospital have mostly been subdivided away, and lost to other major urban developments, such as the railway line to Campbelltown (c.1850s) which passes close to the east of the main building.

Excellent Date Condition Updated: 24 Jul 04

1975/6 National Estate Program grant of \$10,000 for extensive work to preserve the fabric of the main building. (part of much larger funding c\$300,000 for total works). Building occupied by

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07 subnav 01 2.cfm?itemid=1970204

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**Physical Condition and/or** 

Archaeological Potential: Modifications and Dates:

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	various community organisations. Works carried out by Department of Public Works c.1984.
Further Information:	Much additions and extensions undertaken in Benevolent Asylum and TAFE periods.
Current Use:	College of Education (Technical and Further Education)
Former Use:	Hospital, Benevolent Home

#### **History**

**Historical Notes:** 

This complex originally commenced as a small single storey hospital in 1810. Colonial Architect Francis Greenway drew up a new design for Liverpool Hospital shortly after the arrival of Governor Brisbane in 1821. However, it was built after Greenway's dismissal as Government Architect in 1822. The stone tablet above the front entrance of the main building bears the date 1825. Captain Dumeresq, chief engineer reported that the roof had been completed by 1824. The hospital was not opened however until 1830. It consisted of a formal, symmetrical building with two stories and a central tower. The tower was oval/circular in the middle section and octagonal at the top layer. The side wings were added at a later date. The Colonial Medical Service Hospital operated from the site from 1830-1851 when it then became a Government Asylum. Many of the existing buildings date from this period. The Liverpool State Hospital and Asylum operated on the site from 1918-1958. In 1961 the complex became the Liverpool Technical College. It now forms part of the South Western Sydney Institute of TAFE (Department of Education and Training).

See also SHI 1970005 (Block F, former kitchen and laundary).

#### **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	Providing health and welfare facilities -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes of urban amenity -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Landscapes of institutions - productive and ornamental -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment - cultural landscape - Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings	Significant tree(s) providing urban amenity -
3. Economy - Developing local, regional and national economies	Health - Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	Caring for the sick in hospitals -
3. Economy -	Health - Activities associated with preparing and providing	Operating public

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\_subnav\_01\_2.cfm?itemid=1970204

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Statement of Heritage Impact

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Developing local, regional and national economies	medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the well being of humans	hospitals -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Beautifying towns and villages -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Creating landmark structures and places in urban settings -
4. Settlement - Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages - Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	Developing civic infrastructure and amenity -
6. Educating - Educating	Education - Activities associated with teaching and learning by children and adults, formally and informally.	Public (tertiary) education -
7. Governing - Governing	Welfare - Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations	Hospital/nursing home phase -
7. Governing - Governing	Welfare - Activities and process associated with the provision of social services by the state or philanthropic organisations	Providing geriatric and old age care -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Lachlan Macquarie, 1810-1821 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane 1821-1825 -
9. Phases of Life - Marking the phases of life	Persons - Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	Associations with Francis Greenway, emancipist architect -

#### **Assessment of Significance**

SHR Criteria a) [Historical Significance]	The complex demonstrates the history of a medical facility and official health care policy from the earliest origins of the Colony to the 1960s. The complex also demonstrates the history of further educational policy from the 1960s to the present times.
SHR Criteria b) [Associative Significance]	The complex is associated with numerous key Colonial figures.
SHR Criteria c) [Aesthetic Significance]	The complex demonstrates an array of fine Colonial style buildings of high architectural quality that illustrate the design standards and craftsmanship of that period, it indicates a level of technical achievement in their design and construction. The complex with its symmetrical layout of earlier buildings, associated landscaping and remnant garden planting, is a landmark, historic site that occupies a considerable length of a streetscape in the heart of Liverpool.
SHR Criteria e) [Research Potential]	There is the potential to gain more information on the complex from further architectural, archaeological and documentary research.
<b>SHR Criteria f)</b> [Rarity]	The complex is a rare site in Liverpool, the State and country.
SHR Criteria g) [Representitivenes]	Various components of the complex represent different phases of development of a medical facility from its earliest origins in 1810.
Integrity/Intactness:	Intact
Assessment Criteria	Items are assessed against the <b>State Heritage Register (SHR) Criteria</b> to determine the level of significance. Refer to the Listings below for the level of statutory protection.

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\_subnav\_01\_2.cfm?itemid=1970204

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**Recommended Management** CMP for whole complex including grounds is recommended. There should be no encroachment through development or subdivision onto the property. If any alterations or changes are proposed to any of the buildings or landscape a Statement of Heritage Impact should be prepared. If the CMP has not been prepared at this stage the CMP should be prepared first and the relevant recommendations

#### Recommendations

Management Category	Description	Date Updated
Recommended Management	Produce a Conservation Management Plan (CMP)	05 Mar 05
Recommended Management	Develop a Statement of Heritage Impact	30 Jul 05

included in the Statement of Heritage Impact.

#### Listings

Heritage Listing	Listing	Listing	Gazette	Gazette	Gazette
	Title	Number	Date	Number	Page
Local Environmental Plan		0251	25 Mar 94	050	1330

#### **Study Details**

Title	Year	Number	Author	Inspected by	Guidelines Used
National Trust Suburban Register	1986	LP0170	National Trust of Australia (NSW)		No
Liverpool Heritage Study	1992	LP0170 & LP0175	Neustein & Associates	Cathy Fisher	No
Liverpool Heritage Study Review	2004	1970204	FORM architects aust pty Itd	Cathy Fisher	Yes

#### **References, Internet links & Images**

Туре	Author	Year	Title	Internet Links
Written	Brown, Shylie (compiler)	2002	A day with Clive Lucas & the Parramatta Regional Branch, National Trust (NSW)	
Written	Casey & Lowe Associates with Tracy Ireland		Liverpool Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan. NEGP Report. Date:/10/1998	
Written	E Higginbotham		"Draft Historical Archaeology Report, Liverpool TAFE-Draft Conservation Plan"	
Written	T Kass		"Liverpool TAFE College: Conservation Plan History-Draft Report"	

Note: Internet links may be to web pages, documents or images.



(Click on Thumbnail for Full Size Image and Image Details)

#### Source of information for this entry

Name: Email: Local Government Contact Local Council

http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\_subnav\_01\_2.cfm?itemid=1970204

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Statement of Heritage Impact

#### LIVERPOOL LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 1997 - SCHEDULE 2

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26	College Street, Liverpool	Lot 2, DP 571990 Lots 1 & 2, DP 555189	site Block A, Block B, Block C, Block D, Block E, Block F, chimney stack, fences, gatehouses & archaeological features	Liverpool Hospital & (former) Benevolent Asylum
27	Copeland Street, cnr Memorial Avenue, Liverpool	R 83468	Liverpool Memorial Olympic Pool	
28	Dunmore Crescent, Casula	Lot 1, DP 530893	Dockra	
29	Elizabeth Drive, Macquarie Street & Northumberland Street, Liverpool	Lot 111, DP 552031	St Luke's Anglican Church Group incl. site landscaping, church, hall, headstone & memorial gates	St Luke's Church of England
30	Elizabeth & George Streets, Liverpool	Milestone		
31	Elizabeth Drive, Cecil Park	Lot 1, DP 606858	Liverpool Offtake Reservoir	Liverpool Dam
32	Sandringham Drive, Cecil Hills	Lots 162 and 163, DP 880335	Cecil Hills Farm Group incl. site landscaping, homestead, shearing shed, archaeological sites, garage, stables, cow bails, outbuildings, sheep dip, gallows & stockyards	(former) kitchen (former) dairy
33	Elizabeth Drive & Castlereagh Street, Liverpool	Act No 20 1950	Apex Park	(former or first) Liverpool Cemetery
34	Elizabeth, College, Moore & Bigge Streets, Liverpool	Sec 49 Town of Liverpool	Bigge Park	(former Bigge Square)
35	Epsom Road, Chipping Norton	Por 299, Parish of Holsworthy	Lot 1, DP 194411; Lot 1, DP 601876	Chipping Norton Public School
36	Lot 351, Fifteenth Avenue, West Hoxton	Lot 351, DP 409032	Lot 351 Fifteenth Avenue, West Hoxton	
37	101 Flowerdale Road, Liverpool	Lot 5, DP 20515	101 Flowerdale Road, Liverpool	
38	118 Flowerdale Road, Liverpool	Lot 35, DP 25694	Mainsbridge School	(former) Maryvale

http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol\_reg/llep1997341/sch2.html

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Liverpool LEP Schedule 2 listing

Statement of Heritage Impact

#### LIVERPOOL LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 1997 - SCHEDULE 2

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	Chipping Norton	Avenue of Trees		
82	Rossmore Avenue West, Rossmore	Lot 1, DP 580979	ot 1, DP 580979 bot 1,	
83	14 Scott Street, Liverpool	Lot 1, DP 208270	14 Scott Street, Liverpool	(former) H&R Block tax agent
84	Scott & Terminus Streets, Liverpool	Lot 100, DP 716185	Golden Fleece Hotel	
85	Scott Street, Liverpool	Lot 3, DP 588103	Eugen's Self Service Laundry	Out-building to former Golden Fleece Hotel
86	Second Avenue/Muller Avenue, West Hoxton	Lot 1, DP 219698	Second Avenue Cottage	
87	Shannon Road, Bringelly	Lot 44, DP 581187	Mount Pleasant	
88	Shepherd & Atkinson Streets, Liverpool	Lot 1, DP 247485	McGrath Services Centre	(former) Challenge Woollen mills (former) Australian Paper Company's mill
89	Shepherd Street/Mill Road	Main southern railway line	Railway viaduct	
90	near Congressional Drive, Casula	Main southern railway line	Railway viaduct	
91	near Casula Powerhouse	Main southern railway line	Railway viaduct	
92	Shepherd Street and Mill Road, Liverpool	Railway Viaduct (former)		
93	7 Speed Street, Liverpool	Lots 13 & 14, DP 13536	Del Rosa	
94	17 Speed Street, Liverpool	Lot 1, DP 567283	Rosebank	(former) Queen's College
95	25–29 Speed Street, Liverpool	Pt Lots 38 & 40, Sec 6, DP 975483; Lot C, DP 162630	Speed Street Cottages Group	
96	Streets that fall within the area bounded by Hume Hwy, Copeland Street, Memorial Avenue, Scott Street, Georges River & Main Southern Railway with	Early town centre street layout	Plan of Town of Liverpool (Hoddle 1827)	

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Liverpool LEP Schedule 2 listing

Concept Plan August 2006

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## New South Wales Consolidated Regulations

[Index] [Table] [Search] [Search this Regulation] [Notes] [Noteup] [Previous] [Next] [Download] [Help]

#### LIVERPOOL LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 1997 - SCHEDULE 3

#### SCHEDULE 3 – Potential archaeological sites

(Clause 6)

Item No	Address	Property Description	Item Name
1	5–15 Atkinson Street	Lot 2, DP 579808	Lighthorse Park
2	11B Bigge Street	Lot 28, DP 35236	
3	31B Bigge Street	Lot 11, DP 36340	
4	171 Bigge Street	Lot 1, DP 580844	Dept. of Social Security
5	191 Bigge Street	Lot 11, DP 849783	Hilda Davis Senior Citizens Centre
6	251 Bigge Street	Lot 442, DP 831058	(Former) Liverpool Court House
7	Bigge Street	Lot 30, DP 859887	Liverpool Station Commuter Carpark
8	Bigge Street	Lot 31, DP 859887	Liverpool Railway Station
9	Bigge Street	Lots 8 & 9, DP 758820	Liverpool Public School
• 10	Campbell Street	Lot 3, DP 596770	Liverpool Hospital— Outpatients Clinic and Drugs and Alcohol Service
11	29 Campbell Street	Lot 10, DP 36430	
12	Castlereagh Street	Public Reserve, Act 20, 1950	Apex Park
13	4–6 Charles Street	Lot 101, DP 773652	
14	35–37 Charles Street	Lot 1, DP 734713	
• 15	College Street	Part Lot 2, DP 863491	Liverpool TAFE
16	13 Elizabeth Street	Lot 1, DP 532023	SWAHS Pediatrics Liverpool Hospital
17	Elizabeth Street	Lot 21, DP 717632	SWAHS Pediatrics Liverpool Hospital
18	26 Elizabeth Street	Lot 1, DP 217460	Warren Toyota
19	Elizabeth Street	Lot 2, DP 90210	Spectrum Way
			Liverpool Hospital —

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Statement of Heritage Impact

#### LIVERPOOL LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN 1997 - SCHEDULE 3

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20	53 Elizabeth Street	Lot 2, DP 596770	Emergency Building—Pa of eastern section
21	Forbes Street	Lot 1, DP 581947	Liverpool High School
22	Georges River		Liverpool Weir
23	Section of George Serviceway	between Pt Lot 1, DP 87256, lot 1, DP 513067, lot 1, DP 22065, Pt lot 10, DP 510737	(Roadway)
24	142 George Street	Lot 1, DP 198602	Liverpool Police Station (Section of town drain)
25	140 George Street	Lot 4, DP 592346	(Section of town drain)
26	138 George Street	Lot 2, 3 DP 700219	(Section of town drain)
27	18–20 Goulburn Street	Lot 18, DP 740027	
28	Goulburn Serviceway	Section of serviceway adjoining lot 11, DP 777992 (45–47 Goulburn Street)	(Roadway)
29	Hanwell Serviceway		(Roadway)
30	Huckstepp Serviceway	Section adjoining lot 22, DP 612442 (104 Moore Street)	(Roadway)
31	49 Lachlan Street	Lot 7, DP 35828	
32	35 Lachlan Street	Lot 29, DP 35236	
33	37 Lachlan Street	Lot 30, DP 35236	
34	39 Lachlan Street	Lot 31, DP 35236	]
35	Laurantus Serviceway	Section of serviceway between lot 61, DP 807507 (137 Northumberland St) and lot 71, DP 785535 (147 Northumberland St)	(Roadway)
36	53 Macquarie Street	Lot 5, DP 35828	
37	Macquarie Street	Sec 24/Sec 34	Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Cemetery
38	186 Macquarie Street	Lot 1, DP 218107	
39		Lot 1, DP 547162	Liverpool City Central (LCC)
40	213 Macquarie Street	Lot 1, DP 208462	
41	215–219 Macquarie Street	Pt Lot B, DP 335211 & Lot 1, DP 654811	
42	221 Macquarie Street	Lot 1, DP 596899	
43	225 Macquarie Street	Lot 1, DP 703752	
44	227 Macquarie Street	Lot 10, DP 817094	
45	229 Macquarie Street	Lot 1, DP 222504	Richards Fabrics

http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol\_reg/llep1997341/sch3.html

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Liverpool LEP Schedule 3 listing

C + A + F KA	ENIT OF HEDITAGE MONOT										August 2
BUILDING/SITE/AREA	PARK	FIRE STATION CUMBERLAND STATE FOREST ABOVE	SEE ALSO LOCALITY: CUMBERLAND STATE FOREST ABOVE LONDONDERRY RD BETWEEN THE DRIFTWAY & LONDONDERRY CEMETERY REYNOLDS RD	CUMBERLAND PLAIN & REMNANT PLANT COMMUNITIES: see locality: Cumberland Plain above	PARRAMATTA & LANE COVE RIVERS LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREA: see locality: Parramatta River below	LONGUEVILLE POOL WANELLA CARRUM CARRUM	SOUTHERN SIDE OF GRAVE OF FREDERICK OLIVER	LOWER HAWKESBURY LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREA: The area extends along the Hawkesbury River from Wisemans Ferry to the Brooklyn Road bridge. The boundary consists generally of the visual catchment of the river but also includes the extensive tidal wetlands along the river and its major tributaries. The area overlaps with the Upper Hawkesbury Landscape Conservation area near Wisemans Ferry and adjoins the McDonald-Wollombi Valley Landscape Conservation Area in this part.	UPPER HAWKESBURY LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AREA: see locality: Sydney Harbour above	LOWER PORTLAND IN NSW COUNTRY SECTION OF REGISTER BELOW	-63-
ADDRESS	BIRKDALE CRES BOURKE ST & CNR COPELAND ST COLLEGE ST COLLEGE ST ELIZABETH COLLEGE MOORE & BIGGE STS ELIZABETH ST WITHIN HOSPITAL GROUND GEORGES RIVER HUME HWY HUME HWY MACQUARLE ST CNR SYDNEY RD WITHIN PIONEER MEMORIAL WITHIN PIONEER MEMORIAL MAIN SOUTH RAILWAY LINE SPEED ST 17	THE TERMINUS 70-78 SEE ALSO LOCALITY CUM	SEE ALSO LOCALITY: CUMBERLAND STATE FORE LONDONDERRY RD BETWEEN THE DRIFTWAY & REYNOLDS RD	CUMBERLAND PLAIN & I see locality: Cumberland Plai	PARRAMATTA & LANE COVE see locality: Parramatta River below	DUNOIS ST STUART ST 1 STUART ST 16A	FLOODS PENINSULA: SOU TRACK TO LINDA	LOWER HAWKESBURY I The area extends along the Ha the river but also includes the Conservation area near Wiser	UPPER HAWKESBURY LANDS see locality: Sydney Harbour above	SEE ALSO LOCALITY: LOV	
LGA STATUS LOCALITY	LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL LIVERPOOL	LIVERPOOL LLANDILO	LONDONDERRY LONDONDERRY	LONGNECK LAGOON	TONGUEVILLE	LONGUEVILLE LONGUEVILLE LONGUEVILLE	LOVETT BAY	LOWER HAWKESBURY	LOWER PORTLAND	LOWER PORTLAND	H H
STATUS	0 0 0	- C	· J	CL	Ъ	CL DEM CL	CL	CL	CL		
LGA	Тамл ламл ламл ламл ламл ламл ламл ламл	PNTH	HTHI	НКВҮ	LNCV	LNCV LNCV LNCV	PTWR	HGBA	ВАНО	НКВҮ	2

National Trust listing

Statement of Heritage Impact

## Appendix B

Heritage Inventory Sheets (NOT HERITAGE LISTED)

Statement of Heritage Impact

	2110100	ol State Heritage Inventory.			
ltem Name	Bigge Park Conservation	on Area	SHI Number	197000	
Other Names/s			Study	19700	
Group Name	Bigge Park Conservation Area		Number	10700	
Location	Elizabeth, College, Moore & Bigge Stre	ets Liverpool 2170 Liverpool City	Assessed Significance	Sta	
Item Type	•	Statement of Significance			
Group Category Themes National 4. Settlement 4. Settlement 9. Phases of Life	State         Local           Towns, suburbs a         Creating landmark stru           Towns, suburbs a         Early town plan by Go           Persons         Associations with Gov	Bigge Park CA, as part of the original early 19th century pla demonstrates the history of early urban planning and land u are representative of Gr Macquarie's early urban plans in th of Liverpool it demonstrates the history of the early settlerm the character of the early township. It indicates a level of te design by key Colonial figures Gr Macquarie and Surveyor a modern urban centre that retains features of the original e aesthetically pleasing within the modern city centre. There on the group from further architectural, archaeological and	use in the Colony. Re ne Colony. As part of the city and is a achnical achievement in Meehan. It is a rare in early 19th century town is the potential to gain and the control of the control of the control of the action of the control of the control of the action of the control of the control of the control of control of co	maining featu the original su physical link f in its original ntact example plan. The C umore information	
Owner	Multiple Owners				
Current Use	Various-commercial, residential and recreational				
Former Use	Part of the original Macquarie Liverpool town plan				
Years	Circa No	Physical Description			
Designer		Bigge Park Conservation Area (CA) comprises of the easte centres on Bigge Park and contains the major Georgian and	m part of the original 1	Town of Liver	
Builder Physical Condition	High archaeological potential	The informally landscaped open space of Bigge Park forms the centre and focus of This is bound by the (partially altered) original thoroughfares of Elizabeth, College, Bigge Streets and the frontages of some of the City's most significant buildings inc Western Sydney Institute of TAFE, the Liverpool Rallway Station group, Liverpool the Commercial Hotel and Liverpool Community Aid and Resource Centre. Other within the precinct include the Dr James Pirle Child Welfare Clinic on the corner of Bigge Streets. The "open" nature of the precinct is contributed to by both the Park and the undew landscaped areas in front of the major surrounding buildings-particularly infront of College. This open area in turn provides an attractive and appropriate setting for t			
Modification Dates	Various modifications have occurred to this area since the original surveying of the Town of Liverpool. Since the 1992 Heritage study No 9 Elizabeth Street has been replaced by a modern apartment block. The bus interchange then located to the front of the Railway Station has been relocated to new premises off	buildings of significance, enhancing their aesthetic qualities evidence of the overall character of the original/early Town significance of the individual buildings is also enhanced by relationship to each other. <b>Historical Notes</b> The Bigge Park Conservation Area comprises of the easter marked out by Governor Macquarie in 1810. In 1996 Liverpool City Council commissioned a Heritage ar Park and Liverpool Pioneer's Memorial Park. The report of and future management of both parks (see references).	as well as providing i of Liverpool. The hist their close physical ar m part of the original T nd Management Plan f	mportant visu oric and socia nd visual own of Liverp or both Bigge	
Further Comments	The following recommendations were made in the 1992 Heritage Study:	· · · · ·			
		State Heritage Inventory			

#### Liverpool City Council Inventory sheet

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	Liverpo	ol State	Heritage Inv	entory.		
ltem Name	Bigge Park Conservati		SHI 197	70009		
Other Names/s					01.4	970009
Group Name Location	Bigge Park Conservation Area Elizabeth, College, Moore & Bigge Str	ets Liverpool 2170	Liverpool Cit	1	Assessed Significance	State
Images	-	Listings	I.			
			•		•	
Caption	View south along Bigge Street, part of Bigge Park CA	References Author EDAW (Aust) Pty L Architects/Environn	td, Landscape nental Planners & W Thorp	Title Bigge Park and Pioner Landscape Manageme	- er Memorial Park, Heritage & ent Plan	<b>Year</b> 4 1996
Copyright:	Liverpool City Council					•
Image by:	Cathy Fisher					
Date:	20/07/2004	Studies Author	.•	Title	Number	Yea
Number:		FORM architects a	ust pty ltd	Liverpool Heritage Stu		2004
Assessment De	oree Criteria	Assessment Cri	leria			
SHR Criteria f)	give enterna	SHR Criteria a)		original plan for the T	own of Liverpool, demon	strates
The CA urban co original	is a rare intact example of a modern entre that retains features of the early 19th century plan for the town and out by Gr. Macquarie.		the history of early urba Macquarie's original su	in planning and land u rvey of Liverpool it de	use in the Colony. As pair monstrates the history of the character of the early	t of the ear
SHR Criteria g) The CA	is representative of the official layout	SHR Criteria b)	The site is associated v Surveyor Meehan.	with key Colonial figur	es such as Gr Macquarie	and
	townships in the Colony by Gr.					
Intactness / Inte	egrity	SHR Criteria c)	The CA forms part of M	lacquarie's original to	wn layout for Liverpool, ir	cluding
Intact, bu	ut modified	· .	the central open space Victorian style buildings	of Bigge Park and a s, it indicates a level o le heart of Liverpool, i	number of fine Georgian of technical achievement i It is aesthetically pleasing	and Ö nits
· · · ·		SHR Criteria d)				
or alteration to a	management elopment within the Conservation Area ny building, structure or landscape nent of Heritage Impact should be					
prepared to asse	ass the impact of such proposal on the ne Conservation Area.					
Statutory Instrume		SHR Criteria e)	There is the potential to architectural, archaeolo		on on the CA from further ry research.	
List on a	Local Environmental Plan (LEP)					
Statutory Instrume	ent					
Nominal	e for State Heritage Register (SHR)		•		•	
		Stata Harit	age Inventory	-		

Liverpool City Council Inventory sheet

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Statement of Heritage Impact

Livern	ool State He	eritage Invento	SHI Number					
Entorp			1970461 Study Number					
	State Heritage In	iventory	1970461					
Item Name:	Item Name: South Western Sydney Area Health Service							
Location:	Location: 1 Campbell Street, Liverpool							
Address:	1 Campbell Street	DUAP Re	gion: Sydney West					
Suburb / Nearest Town:			egion: Sydney					
Local Govt Area:			arish:					
State:	NSW	Co	punty:					
Other/Former Names:	Directorate of Drugs and	Alcohol Services; Former Res	ident Doctor's Residence					
Area/Group/Complex:			Group ID:					
Aboriginal Area:								
Curtilage/Boundary:								
Item Type:	Built	Group: Health Services	Category: Other - Health Service					
Owner:	Department of Health							
Admin Codes:		Code 2:	Code 3:					
Current Use:	South Western Sydney	Area Health Service, Directorat	e of Drugs and Alcohol Services					
Former Uses:	Private residence of the	resident Doctor						
Assessed Significance:	Local	Endorsed	Significance:					
	There is the potential to documentary research.	gain more information on the s	ite from further architectural and					
Historical Notes or Provenance:	This building was once	the private residence of Liverpo	ool Hospital's Resident Doctor.					
Themes:	National Theme	State Theme	Local Theme					
	3. Economy	Health	Caring for drug/alcohol addiction					
· · ·	4. Settlement	Accommodation (Housing)	Private Residence					
	7. Governing	Welfare	Doctor's residence					
•								
Designer:								
Maker / Builder:								
Year Started:	Year C	ompleted:	Circa: No					
Physical Description:			wo-storey building. The building is oof. The main entrance faces onto					
Date: 09/05/2006	Full	Heritage Inventory Report with Images entry database software provided by the Heritage	Page 1					

#### Liverpool City Council Inventory sheet

. Statement of Heritage Impact

Enerp	001 State Herit State Heritage Inver		ory.	Stud	70461 dy Number 1970461
Item Name:	South Western	Sydney Area	Health Serv	vice	
Location: 1 Campbell Street, Liverpool					
STATUTER STATUTE ADDRESS STATUTER STATUTER STATUTE	Campbell Street. It consists of a recessed fanlight and sidelight door set within an entrance emphasised by sandstone quoins with a centrally located keystone. The entrance is higher then street level and is approached by a series of steps. The east elevation facing Forbes Street has closed eaves, a circular vent in the gable and a chimney stack that runs the length of the wall. All windows are double hung timber sashes. Most of the windows on both floors have a security grid attached.				
Physical Condition:	Good				
Modification Dates:					
Recommended Management:					•
Management:	Statutory Instrument	List on a Local Environm			
	Recommended Management	Develop a Statement of I	leritage Impact		
Further Comments:					
Criteria a)	This site demonstrates the history of medical services within the Liverpool area				
Criteria b)	This site is associated with the Liverpool hospital and its resident doctors.				
Criteria c)	This building is aesthetically pleasing				
Criteria d)					
Criteria e)	There is the potential to gain more information on the site from further architectural and documentary research.				
Criteria f)					
Criteria g)					
Integrity / Intactness:	Intact	1			
References:					
Studies:	Author FORM architects aust pty to	Title Liverpool Heritage St	udy Review	Number 1970461	Year 2004
Parcels:	1.1.1				
Latitude:			Longitude:		
Location validity:		S	patial Accuracy:		
Map Name:		a la la la	Map Scale:		
AMG Zone:	Easting: Northing:				
Listings:					
Custom Field One:			the contraction contraction of the contraction		

#### Liverpool City Council Inventory sheet

Statement of Heritage Impact



Justom Field Three:

Custom Field Four: Custom Field Five:

Custom Field Six:

Data Entry:

Date First Entered: 14/10/2004

Date Updated: 25/08/2005

Status: Basic

State Heritage Inventory Full Report with Images

This report was produced using State Heritage Inventory database software provided by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

#### Liverpool City Council Inventory sheet

Date: 09/05/2006

Page 3



Image/s:



Caption: Street elevation onto Campbell Street, Liverpool Copyright: Liverpool City Council Image by: Cathy Fisher Image Date: 6/10/2004 Image Number: Image Path: Image File: 1970461b1.jpg Thumb Nail Path: Thumb Nail File: 1970461t1.jpg

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#### Liverpool City Council Inventory sheet



Image/s:



Caption: Street elevation onto Forbes Street, Liverpool Copyright: Liverpool City Council Image by: Cathy Fisher Image Date: 6/10/2004 Image Number: Image Path: Image File: 1970461b2.jpg Thumb Nail Path: Thumb Nail File: 1970461t2.jpg

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Statement of Heritage Impact

## Appendix C

## *I CAMPBELL STREET* SURVEY BY OTTO CSERHALMI & PARTNERS PTY LTD

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#### SURVEY OF I CAMPBELL STREET Exterior

A simple two storey rectangular structure, with face brickwork and gable tiled roof.

The West Elevation has a simple concrete slab awning supported on a single skin brick blade wall (Figure C9). Each gable end has a circular vent (Figures C9 & C12). The East Elevation has a chimney stack off centre (Figure C12).

The entry portico has a sandstone arch surround with keystone (Figure CII). The Georgian Revival front door, with three panelled bolection moulding, has a fanlight and side lights. The stone threshold has a terrazzo inlay step to the door opening, indicating reuse (Figure CI3).

#### Interior

#### Ground Floor

The entry hall and rooms generally have cement rendered walls with non original coved cornice and plasterboard ceilings (Figure C1). There are air-conditioning floor vents (Figure C3), and a small basement level.

The 1950s style doors (interior) are solid core, flush plywood stained, with stained Tasmanian Oak reveals and architraves (Figure C2). The kitchen has 1950s style, 150×150 grey blue Johnson wall tiles (Figure C7).

The stairwell has a grey terrazzo stringer with cream treads (Figure C5), and a stained timber handrail on wrought iron balustrade (Figure C6). The external wall to the mid-landing is slightly curved, as is the terrazzo window sill (Figure C4). The windows are 1950s style, timber double hung (Figure C10).

#### First Floor

The bathrooms have 150×150 grey blue Johnson wall tiles with chequerboard floor tiles (Figure C8).





Figure C1: Image of the entry hall and front door. Note the air-conditioning duct. OCP 2006



Figure C2: Detail of the Hall cupboards. Note the plaster cornice and the door handles. OCP 2006

Figure C3: Image of the sub-floor heating vents in the ground floor, south east room. OCP 2006

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Figure C4: Image of the stair mid-landing. Note the curved wall and curved terrazzo window sill. OCP 2006



Figure C5: Detail of the stairs. Note the terrazzo stringer and treads, as well as the wrought iron balustrade. OCP 2006



Figure C6: Image of the stairs from the first floor level. Note the timber handrail to the wrought iron balustrade. OCP 2006





Figure C7: Original kitchen wall tile. OCP 2006

Figure C8: Original bathroom floor tiles. OCP 2006

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Figure C10: Image of the first floor hall, looking west. Note the timber finishes to the joinery and the double hung windows at the end of the hall. OCP 2006



Figure C12: Image of the East Elevation with the chimney stack. OCP 2006



Figure C9: Image from the north west Note the side door entry canopy and the circular gable vent. OCP 2006



Figure C11: Image of the front door entry portico with sandstone surround. OCP 2006



Figure C13: Image of the entry threshold. Note the addition of the terrazzo step into the sandstone block. OCP 2006

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## Appendix D Hugh Jardine House

# Hugh Jardine House

Hugh Jardine House. This unit has 56 beds and is located on the eastern side It has three main female ward (22 beds), and a solarium by female Almost one quarter of this Hospital's sections: a male ward (26 beds), 230 beds are contained in one ward-(8 beds) which is also used of the railway line. patients

from the old State Hospital prior to the At that time and the has, however, changed markedly since those days. The ward is a Medical Centre and accom-Ъ opening of the Liverpol District Hospital occupied by One of as 5 Hugh Jardine House was taken over To-day only four of these, Mr. Hugh Seater, is engaged The nature patients with a wide range the Hospital's Railway Gatekeeper, gate since these original patients survive. the ward was entirely on the 1st July, 1958. has now manned the Hugh Jardine House Hospital was opened. geriatric patients. problems. modates medical

9e

Hugh Jardine House should no longer additional beds.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT HOSPITAL-ANNUAL REPORT, 1970 AND 1971

Every effort is being made to update be thought of as a convalescent ward. Hugh Jardine House. been made in the accommodation standard provided at Hugh Jardine House. New curtains, blinds and floor coverings have been provided as well as brighter furniforthcoming to permit a complete renovation of Hugh Jardine House so that a far superior type of accommodation can be provided as well as some ture and fresh paint in pastel shades. In the future it is hoped that funds will Considerable improvement has

with the beautiful grounds that surround the area, more and more patients, who have been accommodated in the unit, are appreciating the atmosphere that is found there, and indeed many patients are requesting that they be placed in it upon re-admission. Indeed it is widely believed that the most pleasant location Solarium in accommodation throughout the unit and n the entire Hospital is the

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Figure D4: Image of the entry courtyard from the west. OCP 2006





Figure D5: Image of the north side courtyard from the west. OCP 2006

Figure D7: Image of a typical external glazed door. OCP 2006



Figure D7: Image of a typical external glazed door. OCP 2006

Figure D6: Image of a toilet with original tile and terrazzo finishes and fittings. OCP 2006



Statement of Heritage Impact

## APPENDIX E SOUTHERN SYDNEY FREIGHT LINE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT EXTRACTS PARSONS BRINCKERHOF AUSTRALIA PTY LTD 2006

## SOUTHERN SYDNEY FREIGHT LINE

## ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

MAIN VOLUME

27 APRIL 2006

Parsons Brinckerhoff Australia Pty Limited ACN 078 004 798 and Parsons Brinckerhoff International (Australia) Pty Limited ACN 006 475 056 trading as Parsons Brinckerhoff ABN 84 797 323 433

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ABN 84 797 323 433 NCSI Certified AS/NZS ISO 9001:2000 and AS/NZS ISO 14001:2004

2116561A ISBN 1 876775 61 0 (SET) ISBN 1 876775 62 9 (VOLUME 1)

PART C . CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT CHAPTER 13 . SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

## 13. SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

This Chapter outlines corridor impacts of the proposed SSFL on the existing social environment, including Aboriginal and built heritage, visual character, air quality and social factors. Precinct-specific issues are assessed (by exception only) in Chapters 16 to 21.

#### 13.1 Local characteristics

#### 13.1.1 Aboriginal heritage

A detailed Aboriginal archaeological assessment is included in Volume 2, Technical Paper 4. In order to define existing Aboriginal heritage values in the study area, the assessment comprised:

- Aboriginal consultation in accordance with Department of Environment and Conservation (2004) Draft Guidelines for Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment and Community Consultation
- a review of background data including Aboriginal heritage listings, relevant studies and background material
- · a desk-based analysis of the archaeological potential of the study area
- site inspections at those locations identified as having some archaeological potential, in the
  presence of representatives of the following groups:
  - Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation
  - Darug Custodians Aboriginal Corporation
  - Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation
  - Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council
  - Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council
- spot checks of the rail corridor from outside the corridor boundary fence to identify the likely level
  of disturbance
- assessment of the cultural significance of identified Aboriginal heritage items in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter (1999) and with input from the relevant Aboriginal community organisations listed above.

Key findings of the assessment are summarised in this Section.

#### Aboriginal archaeological and historical background

The proposed SSFL is located within the Cumberland Lowlands (also known as the Cumberland Plain) physiographic region of the Sydney Basin (Chapman et al. 1989; Hazelton et al. 1989, 1990) Aboriginal people are known to have occupied the region over a long period of time, which would have resulted in deposition of a variety of evidence of past behaviour. Almost all undisturbed areas across the plain have been found to contain evidence of occupation, most often in the form of stone artefacts.

A large amount of relevant Aboriginal heritage research has been carried out across the Cumberland Plain. The most recent investigations on the Cumberland Plain have analysed 666 sites recorded on the Cumberland Lowlands. Open artefact scatters were the most common site located across the area, with scarred trees, shelters and grinding grooves also identified in the area.

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SOUTHERN SYDNEY FREIGHT LINE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The level of ground disturbance in the study area since the early days of Aboriginal occupation has been extensive. There are unlikely to be any completely undisturbed sites within the study area. The rail corridor itself has been extensively disturbed, all creek lines have been cleared of original vegetation and disturbed and other development is likely to have removed or at least significantly disturbed any material evidence of past occupation that may have been present.

#### Listed Aboriginal heritage items

A search of Aboriginal heritage listings on the Department of Environment and Conservation's Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) was conducted in February 2005 over a 500 metre buffer either side of the rail corridor in the study area. A total of 15 sites have been recorded within the search area, none of which fall within the rail corridor itself. The sites are detailed in Table 13.1. At the request of the Aboriginal community representatives the locations of these listed Aboriginal heritage items have not been made public and shown in this Environment Assessment, but would be provided confidentially to the relevant government authorities.

Table 13.1 Items of Aboriginal heritage

Site number	Site name	Site features		
45-5-0724	Kiawaka 1	These five sites were recorded at Kiawaka Estate, Casula (Lot 7		
45-5-0723	Kiawaka 2	DP228551) adjacent to Leacock Regional Park. Three of the sites were scarred trees and two were artefact scatters. Site 45-5-723 was recorded as a disturbed artefact scatter 100 metres from Glenfield Creek, Site 45-5-724 was recorded as an artefact scatter 20 metres from an ephemeral creek that has been disturbed by		
45-5-0722	Kiawaka 5			
45-5-0721	Kiawaka 4			
45-5-0720	Kiawaka 3	stock and fence construction.		
45-5-0734	Orphan School Creek 1	This site is located in the north-east corner of Shirwin Park and about 50 metres north of the end of Ada Street, Canley Vale, less than 50 metres from Orphan School Creek. The site is a scarred tree.		
45-5-0732	Orphan School Creek 3	Located on the north bank of Orphan School Creek and 43 metres upstream of the Sackville Street Bridge, this site is a scarred tree.		
45-5-0730	Orphan School Creek 5	This site is an artefact scatter of at least 3 artefacts on the north bank of Orphan School Creek, and about 150 metres downstream of Railway Parade and the railway line crossing of Orphan School Creek.		
45-5-2540	Liverpool Weir ocs1	Artefact scatter of two artefacts approximately 100 metres from the Georges River. Located along a dirt track towards the weir.		
45-5-0740	Carawood Park Caramar	The site card notes that this site lies within Carawood Park, Carramar. The site is an axe blank found 7.5 metres below a creek bank on Prospect Creek during excavations for a pipeline. It appears that it was removed from the site by Australian Museum personnel in 1980.		
45-5-1099	Hume Highway	Artefact scatter located at Carramar in the middle of the Hume Highway where it intersects with Quest Avenue, approximately 40 metres from Prospect Creek. The site comprises a number of artefacts of mudstone, quartz, silcrete and Chert.		
45-6-2428	Glenfield S.T.	This site is a scarred tree located within property owned by RailCorp. The site card describes it as approximately 200 metres from Glenfield Creek near the sand mining area.		
45-5-2495	MFH 2	Recorded as an artefact scatter and PAD, including five artefacts over an area of 100 x 200 metres right on the bank of Bunbury Curran Creek, a tributary of the Georges River. The site appears to be associated with Macquarie Fields House.		
52-2-2978	Pembroke Road IF1	The site card for this site was not available. It is described as an isolated artefact and was given the name "Pembroke Road".		
52-2-2632	H402	Potential archaeological deposit. Described on the site card as being within the Holsworthy Military Area, but the military area is approximately 4 kilometres from where the coordinates place the site, so the site is not relevant to the assessment.		

Source: Based on Volume 2, Technical Paper 4

13.2

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PART C . CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT CHAPTER 13 . SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

#### Consultation with Aboriginal organisations

Aboriginal consultation for the proposed SSFL was undertaken in accordance with DEC consultation guidelines. In June 2005, various stakeholder organisations were contacted and advertisements placed in the local media seeking registrations of interest from Aboriginal groups wishing to participate in the Aboriginal archaeological assessment for the proposal. The following Aboriginal organisations registered as interested parties:

- · Cubbitch Barta Native Title Claimants Aboriginal Corporation
- Darug Custodians Aboriginal Corporation
- Darug Tribal Aboriginal Corporation
- Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Tharawal Local Aboriginal Land Council.

The NSW Department of Aboriginal Affairs Registrar of Aboriginal Owners advised that there are no Registered Aboriginal Owners pursuant to Division 3 of the NSW Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983.

At the end of June 2005, ARTC sought comments from the interested Aboriginal organisations on the draft methodology for the Aboriginal archaeological assessment. In October 2005, comments were sought from the same organisations on the draft Aboriginal archaeological assessment.

All interested Aboriginal organisations have also been offered the opportunity to submit further comment during the public exhibition period for the Environmental Assessment.

#### Consultation outcomes

Complete details on the comments received from Aboriginal organisations and their incorporation into the Aboriginal archaeological assessment methodology and final assessment are provided in Volume 2, Technical Paper 4.

A key request arising from the consultation was for the locations of the listed Aboriginal heritage items and of identified sites SSFL 1 and 2 to not be made public or shown in this Environmental Assessment. This request has been accommodated and the locations of these items and sites are only being provided confidentially to the relevant government authorities.

Some of the interested Aboriginal organisations also sought to be present during the fieldwork undertaken for the assessment and for ongoing consultation and involvement in the project. These Aboriginal organisations were accordingly invited to attend the field work for the assessment and ARTC have adopted management procedures requiring the ongoing engagement and participation of Aboriginal organisations in the project.

Where comments have been received from interested Aboriginal organisations, they have generally been supportive of the assessment methodology and the recommendations contained in the draft Aboriginal archaeological assessment.

#### Site inspections

Locations for the targeted site inspections in September 2005 are detailed in Section 6.1 of Volume 2, Technical Paper 4. In most locations, the sites showed little to no potential for intact archaeological deposits due to previous disturbance.

South of Macarthur Railway Station at the University of Western Sydney, some areas of exposure were present adjacent to the rail corridor boundary along an existing access track at the southern end of this area. A scatter of stone artefacts (SSFL 1) stretching over 100-200 metres was recorded along this track adjacent to the rail corridor boundary fence. The artefacts were not in situ as they have been subject to disturbance by construction and use of the track.

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13.3

SOUTHERN SYDNEY FREIGHT LINE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

One isolated silcrete-backed artefact (SSFL 2) was recorded at some distance from the rail crossing of Bunbury Curran Creek between Minto and Ingleburn, on an access track adjacent to the rail corridor. The artefact was located in a disturbed context and there is considered to be no potential for intact archaeological deposits associated with the artefact occurrence.

The area adjacent to the rail corridor at Leacock Regional Park would have been flats and wetlands associated with Glenfield Creek and an extension of the flood plain of the Georges River. Part of what is now Leacock Regional Park was subject to an earlier archaeological survey (Dallas, 1988). A number of archaeological sites were recorded on the slope and ridge landform overlooking the river flood plain. The area where the previously recorded sites were located has now been developed with houses. It is likely that the majority of archaeological evidence would have been located on the terraces overlooking the flats, rather than within the flood prone or waterlogged areas. There is some potential for archaeological potential are likely to have been disturbed by either flooding or later landscape modification works.

An attempt was made to assess the area to the north of Lighthorse Park where the rail corridor passes close to the Georges River bend, however there was no visibility in this area.

During the flora and fauna survey for this Environmental Assessment, a potential scarred tree was located; however, an inspection of the tree as part of this assessment confirmed that the tree scar is not likely to be of cultural origin and it was not recorded as an Aboriginal heritage site.

In addition to the targeted site surveys, spot checks of the rail corridor were undertaken while driving from one location to another. It was assessed by the archaeologist and the Aboriginal community representatives that there were not likely to be any Aboriginal archaeological or heritage concerns relating to any areas within the rail corridor and the corridor is unlikely to contain any areas of intact archaeological deposit.

#### Significance assessment

Significance assessments for the two sites (SSFL 1 and 2) recorded during the site visits concluded that:

- SSFL 1 The material and nature of the artefacts are similar to much other material found across
  the Cumberland Lowlands. There is very little potential for these artefacts to contribute further to
  the education of the general public about the past habitation of the area. This site was, therefore,
  assessed as having 'low educational significance'. The site has been significantly disturbed and it is
  unlikely that any additional areas of potential archaeological deposit are located in the vicinity. The
  site does not, therefore, present opportunities for further research and was assessed as having 'low
  scientific significance'. Overall the archaeological significance of the site is 'low'.
- SSFL 2 This is an isolated artefact located in a disturbed area. It is of a type often found in the Cumberland Lowlands. The artefact is not associated with any areas of potential archaeological deposit and has 'low educational and scientific significance'.

No comments on the cultural significance of the proposed SSFL alignment or the sites recorded have been received from any of the interested Aboriginal organisations.

13.4

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### SOUTHERN SYDNEY FREIGHT LINE ABORIGINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

By Vanessa Hardy

March 2006

**Report Prepared for** 

Parsons Brinckerhoff Pty Ltd Australia Level 27 Ernst & Young Centre 680 George Street SYDNEY NSW 2000

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Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd ABN 79 109 836 115

Southern Sydney Freight Line EA Archaeological Assessment

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd was commissioned by Parsons Brinckerhoff in February 2005 to undertake an Aboriginal archaeological assessment as part of the environmental assessment of the proposed Southern Sydney Freight Line (SSFL).

The SSFL would be constructed on the western side of the Main South Line corridor from south of Macarthur to Ingleburn Railway Station. From there the line would connect to an existing 6 kilometre passing loop. From Glenfield Junction and Cabramatta Railway Stations the line would be located on the eastern side of the Main South Line corridor. Between Cabramatta Railway Station and Sefton Park Junction the SSFL would be constructed on the eastern and then southern sides of the Main South Line corridor. The proposal would also include a flyover north of Glenfield Junction crossing from the western to the eastern side. A two kilometre passing loop would be co-located with the flyover and a deep cutting at Sefton Park Junction would connect the SSFL under the Main South Line corridor to the Metropolitan Goods Line Corridor. In addition, modifications to six existing railway stations and various other ancillary works would be required.

A desk-based analysis of the archaeological potential of the study area was undertaken using aerial photography, environmental data, reports on previous archaeological assessments for the region and identified areas of potential Aboriginal heritage impact. In some areas it was determined that inspection was necessary to complete an adequate assessment, and these areas were chosen for ground-truthing (on-site checks of the analysis). In general a precautionary approach was taken, with areas subjected to ground-truthing if there was any doubt as to the likelihood of finding intact deposits in the area.

The following general areas were chosen for targeted inspections:

- any areas where the SSFL would need to be constructed outside the existing corridor;
- areas where creek crossings would need to be reconstructed;
- the area of the Glenfield flyover construction;
- a potential scarred tree identified during the flora survey;
- the six station precincts where major works are required; and
- spot checks of the rail corridor from outside the corridor boundary fence to assist in determining the level of disturbance.

Inspections were undertaken from 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> September 2005. The inspections were carried out in collaboration with relevant Aboriginal community organisations. Information on their participation is presented in Section 3.0 and Appendix A.

It was assessed by the archaeologist and the Aboriginal community representatives that there were unlikely to be any Aboriginal archaeological or heritage concerns relating to any areas within the rail corridor. It was concluded the corridor is unlikely to contain any areas of intact archaeological deposit.

Some areas outside the existing rail corridor were identified as having some archaeological potential. Two locations were recorded where artefacts were present and these were recorded as sites SSFL 1 and SSFL 2.

Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd
Southern Sydney Freight Line EA Archaeological Assessment

At the request of the Aboriginal community representatives, the locations of the listed Aboriginal heritage items and of identified Sites SSFL 1 & SSFL 2 have not been made public and shown in this environmental assessment, but will be provided confidentially to the relevant government authorities.

As stated above, most of the proposed works would pose no threat to Aboriginal heritage values in the area. The following additional recommendations were made to ensure the best possible management outcomes for the Aboriginal heritage of the study area:

- All the Aboriginal community organisations referred to in this report should be given the opportunity to participate in and contribute to any decisions which may affect Aboriginal heritage values of the subject land.
- An inspection of the area of construction of the track bed next to the Georges River north of Liverpool Railway Station should be undertaken at the time of vegetation clearing by a suitably qualified archaeologist and representatives of the relevant Aboriginal community organisations. An assessment should be undertaken of the likelihood of areas of potential Aboriginal heritage significance occurring within the area of proposed works.
- A final assessment of the potential impact of the construction of the proposed western side of the flyover in Leacock Regional Park should be made after the final development footprint, including all secondary construction impacts, is known. This is necessary because a number of sites have been recorded within the area and there is some potential for archaeological material to remain.

The assessment should include a review of the footprint by a suitably qualified archaeologist to assess the likelihood of the proposed works affecting areas of archaeological potential. If there is any likelihood that Aboriginal heritage values would be affected then consultation with relevant Aboriginal community organisations should also be undertaken.

- Prior to any works occurring in the vicinity of Site SSFL 1, further consultation with the relevant Aboriginal community organisations should occur to determine a strategy for dealing with the recorded material. If the area of proposed works increase (due to secondary impacts for example) further assessment would be required. One possible strategy would be, once the area of works was known, to peg out areas of potential impact (including secondary impact areas) and make a collection of the surface artefacts. These would then be recorded and a decision made about the appropriate way to relocate them.
- Site SSFL 2 falls outside the area of proposed works. If there is any chance that
  the artefact would be subject to secondary impact from construction within this
  area, it should be removed and relocated after any threat from construction
  impact is past. This should be done in consultation with the relevant Aboriginal
  community representatives.
- If any other areas of significant ground disturbance are identified during the detailed design phase, they would be subject to additional Aboriginal archaeology and heritage assessment. This may include areas of secondary impact such as construction or storage compounds. Sufficient assessment would need to be undertaken to determine whether there is any likelihood that these additional works could pose a threat to Aboriginal heritage values in the area.

Cultural Heritage Connections Pty Ltd

Southern Sydney Freight Line EA Archaeological Assessment

lines may contain repeated use sites or more complex long-term use sites as well as stratified sites. The junctions of waterways are predicted to be a focus of activity, although, the extent of this will vary according to the size of the meeting creeks.

Areas of ridgeline between creeks might be expected to contain sparse archaeological evidence, although, one-off site are always possible.

The proximity to a stone source also influences sites. Locations of naturally outcropping silcrete are likely to have evidence of stone extraction such as debitage from core preparation, removal of cortex from cobbles and some limited knapping. As the distance from the source increases the overall size of artefacts should decrease along with the percentage of cortex on artefacts (McDonald and Mitchell 1997).

This is by far the most developed and tested model for sites across the Cumberland Lowlands. In addition to the variable factors discussed above, McDonald also emphasised the need to carefully consider previous disturbance when assessing an area's archaeological potential.

Part of the ground-truthing of her model was to test disturbed areas. She noted that archaeological evidence was found both in "isolated pockets" of areas of less disturbance as well as intact areas under disturbed upper layers (McDonald and Mitchell 1997). This was generally in areas of previous agricultural use and included heavily ploughed areas.

#### 5.3 DEC AHIMS SEARCH RESULTS AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS NEAR THE RAIL CORRIDOR

The DEC AHIMS is a database of recorded Aboriginal sites within NSW. The data is limited to known sites. The majority of sites have been recorded as part of archaeological surveys or investigations, but many are also known as a result of amateur interest groups or local knowledge. New sites are recorded regularly. If an area has not been the subject of archaeological assessment, or is remote, there may be sites that have not yet been recorded. While the register can give an indication of the types and variety of sites in a region, its value is limited by the amount of investigation carried out in an area.

The recorded location information for sites is also subject to variation in recording methods. Coordinates provided are often indicative rather than exact. The accuracy of locations cannot be relied on. Many location coordinates for sites have been converted from earlier referencing systems, adding to the inaccuracy of information. Further information on sites, including directions for locating them, is often contained in the site card for each recorded site.

On 4 February 2005 a search of AHIMS was undertaken. The area searched was delineated using a 500 metre buffer either side of the rail corridor in the study area marked on electronic files by Parsons Brinckerhoff. The results are shown in Table 5.1.

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Southern Sydney Freight Line EA Archaeological Assessment

Site Number	Site Name	Site Features	
45-5-0724	Kiawaka 1	AFT <sup>1</sup>	
45-5-0723	Kiawaka 2	AFT	
45-5-0722	Kiawaka 5	TRE	
45-5-0721	Kiawaka 4;	TRE	
45-5-0720	Kiawaka 3	TRE	
45-5-0734	Orphan School Creek 1	TRE	
45-5-0732	Orphan School Creek 3	TRE	
45-5-0730	Orphan School Creek 5	AFT	
45-5-2540	Liverpool Weir ocs1	AFT	
45-5-0740	Carawood Park Caramar	AFT	
45-5-1099	Hume Highway	AFT	
45-6-2428	Glenfield S.T.	TRE	
45-5-2495	MFH 2	AFT	
52-2-2978	Pembroke Road IF1	AFT	
52-2-2632	H402	PAD	

#### Table 5.1: DEC AHIMS Search Results.

1. AFT = Open camp site or artefact feature; PAD = Potential archaeological deposit; TRE = scarred or carved tree

A total of 15 sites have been recorded within the search area. None of these sites fall within the rail corridor itself. The approximate locations of sites are shown in Figures 5.1 and 5.2.

Two assessments have been undertaken close to the rail corridor. Orphan School Creek was surveyed as part of the Gandangara Eel Dreaming Project (Cole, *et al.* 1988). This recorded three artefact scatters, two scarred trees and one site containing a scarred tree and an artefact scatter (AHIMS sites 45-5-730, 732 & 734). This was within a survey of 1.3 kilometres of creek frontage, despite the large levels of disturbance and extensive development in the Canley Vale area. Visibility was restricted during the survey in some areas. The flood plain of the creek and a higher terrace were investigated. The sites were recorded on the terrace above the flood plain. This is outside the current study area, but does provide an indication that sites may still exist even in built up areas.

Another survey was undertaken by Mary Dallas in land between the rail corridor and the Hume Highway at Casula (Dallas 1988). The report recorded the topography of long narrow, steep-sided spurs, incised by tributaries of Glenfield Creek. Two artefact scatters and three scarred trees (AHIMS sites 45-5-720, 721, 722, 723 & 724) were recorded as part of investigations for a housing sub-division in an area adjacent to the rail line. This area comprises a ridge and slope overlooking Glenfield Creek and the Georges River that has now been developed with housing, and overlooks Leacock Regional Park. Areas adjacent to the rail line were inspected as part of this survey, but

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Statement of Heritage Impact

# APPENDIX F CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN EXTRACTS OTTO CSERHALMI & PARTNERS PTY LTD 1994

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# SOUTH WESTERN SYDNE¥ INSTITUTE

# LIVERPOOL COLLEGE CONSERVATION MASTER PLAN VOLUME NUMBER 4



OTTO CSERHALMI & PARTNERS PTY LTD ISBN 0 7310 4036 - 8 PW 94145

#### SECTION 7.0

#### CONSERVATION PLAN

its wonderful mix of artistic, human and landscape elements.

#### **POLICY 1:**

#### T.A.F.E. USE OF SITE

.

The Technical and Further Education shall continue to occupy the site as an educational establishment.

#### POLICY 2:

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The statement of cultural significance as outlined in SECTION 4.0 in Volume No 1 shall be accepted as the basis of future management and planning.

#### POLICY 3:

#### **BURRA CHARTER**

All future conservation and development of the college shall be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter) as revised in 1988.

#### POLICY 4:

#### ENDORSEMENT OF RECOMMENDATION

The policies recommended throughout this document shall be endorsed as a guide to future work.

#### **POLICY 5:**

#### MINIMALIST ALTERATIONS

#### Liverpool College

#### SECTION 7.0

#### CONSERVATION PLAN

When and where alternative treatments are under consideration, the option involving the least alteration of the fabric is normally preferred.

#### POLICY 6:

#### <u>RECOGNITION</u> OF LAYERED <u>SIGNIFICANCE</u>

The cultural significance of item or place is derived from the interaction of layered evidence from successive uses, and each layer may contribute its significance. The evidence of change in the fabric should be carefully considered, and should be retained so that the development of the complex may be more readily understood.

#### POLICY 7:

#### ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Members of the entity appointed to manage the college building programme should be selected primarily to provide a range of skills and experience relevant to the conservation and use of the site. The lines of communication and responsibilities should be clearly defined, including the College Staff, TAFE's Properties Unit, P.W.D. and all consultants. The recommended work flow matrix is as per Annexure

The members' composition should also ensure that it not only reflects the interests of State and Local Governments but also of the community and users as well.

#### POLICY 8:

#### **REVIEW**

This policy document should be reviewed in a public and unhurried way as the need arises, but not later than 1998.

Liverpool College

SECTION 7.0

#### CONSERVATION PLAN

#### POLICY 9:

#### ADAPTATION OF BUILDINGS

The complex may continue to be sensitively adapted to accommodate compatible uses, provided:

- . The external character of the original and early structures is retained.
- . The basic layout of the complex (both internal spaces and external spaces) is retained. Any future internal changes or extensive servicing shall be first considered in those buildings that have been more frequently altered in the past.
- . Original and early fabric, both interior, exterior, be retained and repaired.
- . The adaptation be undertaken under guidance from a conservation specialist.

#### POLICY 10:

#### **RE-LOCATE INAPPROPRIATE USES**

Long term planning shall endeavour to give preference to those courses that can be readily accommodated into the existing buildings and require minimal alteration. Where operations are more alterations or servicing, they are located in those buildings that are defined as having less significantly intact interiors or relocated off campus.

#### POLICY 11:

#### **PUBLIC ACCESS**

The complex be made accessible to the general public under supervision.

#### Liverpool College

SECTION 7.0

#### CONSERVATION PLAN

#### POLICY 12:

#### **NEW DEVELOPMENT**

No new development may be considered for the site except where replacing intrusive or less significant buildings. Any new structure should respect the overall harmony of the complex with emphasis on buildings being preferably single storey and at most two stories; the existing layout on the site and the spatial relationships are maintained.

#### POLICY 13:

#### **ARCHIVAL RECORDS**

A suitable TAFE archival data base be set up and housed in a central accessible place. Records of all building, maintenance and engineering works to be stored in these archives. Where suggested by College Specialist Conservation Consultant, selected documents to be lodged with the N.S.W. Archives Office.

#### POLICY 14:

#### LANDSCAPE AND OPEN SPACES

Landscape planning strategy for the upgrading of the Liverpool TAFE campus advocates that the following dual responsibilities are accommodated:

Firstly, the contemporary needs of the people who use the campus (students, staff and service personnel) must be fulfilled, particularly human sociological and psychological needs, clear definition of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, minimisation of maintenance, maximisation of safety and security.

Secondly, restore and reinforce those elements that make the campus culturally significant by

Liverpool College

#### SECTION 7.0

#### CONSERVATION PLAN

recognising the significance of both the Hospital and College period of development yet focusing particular sensitivity towards the development of landscape spaces associated with Blocks A, B and C, especially the Central Courtyard.

#### **POLICY 15:**

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The earliest Hospital building was situated in the south-western corner of the site. Consequently, prior to any work in the area, an archaeologist is to be engaged to identify any potential archaeological resource.

Similarly, where earth works or work below ground floor levels of Blocks A, B and C are contemplated, archaeological consultancy advice is to be sought.

Minor works on or around Blocks D, E, F, G and H may require archaeological guidance where recommended by the College Specialist Conservation Consultant.

#### POLICY 16:

#### PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

A clear structural programme be set in place so that a preventative and cyclic maintenance can be readily achieved. Regular inspections to be laid down, with inspections ranging from monthly to annually.

#### Liverpool Hospital Stage 2

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE IMPACT

SECTION 8.0

CONSERVATION PLAN: Existing Conditions Report and Recommendations



# **Appendix M** Archaeological and Heritage Management Plan



# **Liverpool Hospital Redevelopment Stage 2.1**

Archaeological and Heritage Management Plan

June 2008





#### **Revision Control**

DATE	REVISION	PURPOSE	APPROVED BY
06 June 2008	0	Initial Issue	Robert Lake



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# 1.0 Objectives

Bovis Lend Lease's objective is to conserve all known heritage structures, building and archaeological sites, relics or artefacts on the project site and to identify, assess and appropriately protect any heritage and archaeological artefacts discovered during the course of construction activities on the project site.

# 2.0 Key Management Issues

A Statement of Heritage Impact was prepared for the site by Otto Cserhalmi & Partners dated August 2006 and an Archaeological Assessment for the site was prepared by Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS Pty Ltd) dated April 2007. These reports identify areas of heritage and archaeological significance.

The areas within the subject site that the reports cover and that are heritage listed are:

• Avenue Planting in Elizabeth Street. - listed on a Section 170 register.

The areas within the subject site that the reports cover and of archaeological significance are:

• Sandstone box drain that crosses the site for the new CSB.

Reference is also made to the Bigge Street Park Conservation Area as it appears on the Liverpool Council zoning plan but it is not listed in the LEP.

Listed items of heritage significance in the vicinity of the subject site are:

- Bigge Park
- South Western Sydney Institute of TAFE

Items that are not currently listed on any register that may be of heritage value:

- 1 Campbell Street currently used by the Directorate of Drugs and Alcohol Service. Comment is made in response to it being nominated for listing by Liverpool Council.
- Hugh Jardine House currently unoccupied, it is evaluated on the basis that it is more than 50 years old and is of some architectural interest

The project site area is considered to have low to medium impact archaeological potential.

A plan showing the location of Items of Heritage Interest is shown in Figure 1. A plan showing the main excavation area and line of the sandstone drain is shown in Figure 2.

#### 2.1 Areas within the Subject Site

#### 2.1.1. Elizabeth Street Trees

A main street of Liverpool that forms the north side of Bigge Park, Elizabeth Street continues to the rail reserve, lining the south side of the Hospital and separating the TAFE campus to the south. The group of trees that are of interest, although not all these trees are heritage listed, are the following:

- From College Street intersection to the rail reserve various types of trees, including Camphor Laurels, line the TAFE College side of Elizabeth Street. There are also two mature trees on the north side of Elizabeth Street adjacent to the existing Clinical Services building.
- On the east side of the Hospital site, on the eastern side of the rail reserve, there is a single line of palm trees that occupy the median strip of the road
- A few trees in the TAFE college carpark
- The palms at the main entrance top the Hospital on the corner of Goulburn and Elizabeth Streets

# **Liverpool Hospital Redevelopment Stage 2.1** Archaeological and Heritage Management Plan















#### 2.1.2. Sandstone Box Drain

A redundant sandstone box drain crosses the site of the new CSB from the east to west, the approximate line for which is shown in Figure 2.

#### 2.1.3. Hugh Jardine House

The building is located on the eastern section of the Hospital Site. It has an elongated form on a north south axis.

Hugh Jardine House is a single story, dark face brick building with a main hipped roof, and wings that have gabled ends with brick cobelled eaves. Other wings have flat brick parapets, probably indicating later additions that took place as the building changed its function over the years. One of the gable ends has a flat roofed bay window. The timber framed, double hung windows have been replaced with aluminium sliding windows. The rear, east block has a timber framed clerestory.

#### 2.2. Areas outside the Subject Site

#### 2.2.1. Bigge Park

Located to the south west of Liverpool Hospital and west of the TAFE college, Bigge Park is bounded by Elizabeth Street (north side), College Streets (east), Moore Street (south) and Bigge Street (west). Within the Park there are landscaped gardens, a War Memorial, bowling green and tennis courts.

The Park forms a significant green open space in the Liverpool CBD.

#### 2.2.2. South Western Sydney Institute of TAFE

The TAFE is located to the east of Bigge Park, on the corner of College and Elizabeth Streets. The former Liverpool Hospital is enclosed by a brick wall along College and Elizabeth Street frontages, and backs onto the rail reserve from Liverpool Station.

#### 2.2.3. 1 Campbell Street

The subject building is located on the south east corner of Forbes and Campbell Streets. The 'Heath Centre' building is to the west and 'Rainbow Cottage' to the north. There is on-site car parking along the east and west boundaries.

It is a two story face brick building with a simple gable and tiled roof. The main notable feature is the recessed entry portico framed with a sandstone arch.

#### 3.0 Site Actions

It is likely that items or discoveries of heritage significance could be encountered during the site works, mainly during site clearing and excavation activities, particularly the sandstone box drain. All newly discovered heritage items are to be managed in an appropriate manner and the following measures will be followed:

- Construction activities shall cease temporarily while the site is being assessed. The identified items shall be shown to the Principal's Representative and a course of action agreed.
- Should Aboriginal or European relics be encountered works in the area will cease and with the
  agreement of the Principal's Representative, procedures will be developed with the relevant
  cultural group for recovery of the items.



## 4.0 Training

Communication and education material on heritage management and conservation will be part of the Site Environmental Awareness Program that will be incorporated into the site induction program.

# 5.0 Documentation and Reporting

### 5.1. Monitoring and Reporting

Should any item of heritage significance be located during the works, construction activities in the area will cease. Any finds will be immediately reported to the Construction Manager and recorded on the Heritage Assessment Register, which is attached in Appendix 1.

#### 5.2. Performance Measures

Key performance measures shall be established to monitor that:

- There is a documented response to potential discoveries.
- There is no construction impact to potential discovery areas

## 6.0 Corrective Actions

Any non-conformance to this procedure will be recorded by way of the Systems Defects.

Subcontractors shall review and analyse the cause of any detected non-conformances and develop a corrective action to prevent recurrence. Details of non-conformances including any corrective actions undertaken are to be recorded, reviewed and accepted by the Construction Manager.

It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to immediately initiate corrective actions following approval. The non-conformances and corrective action must include details of the action proposed, desired performance target and action close out date. The systems defect report should be signed, dated and filed.

All corrective and preventative action will be carried out by the Subcontractor.

If such corrective and preventative action leads to further non-conformance, any further action shall be subject to approval by the Construction Manager in consultation with the Site Manager.

# 7.0 Attachment

Liverpool Hospital Redevelopment Stage 2.1 Archaeological and Heritage Management Plan



# Attachment 1: Heritage Assessment Register

Heritage Assessment Register					
Date of Discovery	Discovery Description	Site Area	Assessment Group	Action Agreed	Close Out Date

# **Appendix M** Draft Historical Archaeological Assessemnt, Research Design + Excavation Methodology

Prepared by:

Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd

# LIVERPOOL HOSPITAL, LIVERPOOL, NSW

# DRAFT HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT,

# **RESEARCH DESIGN &**

# **EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY**



1824 image of the settlement at Liverpool looking west down Elizabeth St showing St Luke's in the centre of the town. The study area at this stage is at the north east edge of the town and is shown in this idealised image as open paddocks. (National Library of Australia Pic. 7690903)

Matthew Kelly



ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS PTY LTD

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ACN 088 058 388 ABN 45 088 058 388

on Behalf of

CAPITAL INSIGHT

APRIL 2007

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# 1.0 Introduction

# 1.1 Background

This report presents the results of an Archaeological Assessment of the Liverpool Hospital site, prior to major development activity on the site designed to double the size of the hospital in a number of development phases.

In order to assess the archaeological significance and potential of the site Capital Insight Pty Ltd commissioned Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS Pty Ltd) to prepare this Archaeological Assessment. This document serves to inform the management of any potential archaeological resource on the hospital site during the redevelopment process and provide a methodology for mitigation of impacts of the proposed work on potential archaeology. It is a companion document to, Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd. 2006. *Liverpool Hospital, Stage 2, Concept Plan: Statement of Heritage Impact.* 

The assessment has been prepared in support of an Environment Assessment (EA) to accompany a development application to the NSW Dept of Planning under Part 3A of the Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979, Major Project SEPP.

# 1.2 Site Location

The study area consists of two separated areas: the west campus and the east campus. The west campus is bounded by Elizabeth (to the south), Goulburn (to the west), and Campbell (to the north west) streets, the southern boundary of Liverpool Girls High and the railway corridor to the east. The west campus also includes the southern portion of the block bounded by Campbell, Goulburn and Forbes St which houses the Health Services Building (see Figure 1.1).

The east campus is bounded by the rail corridor to the west, industrial land to the east and north and the Georges River to the south.

The cadastral details for the study area are Lots 1, 2 and 3, DP596770, Parish of St Luke, County of Cumberland (See Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.1 shows the general location of the study area at a regional and local suburb level, figure 1.2 shows the location of major structures within the Hospital, and figure 1.3 shows the cadastral details of the site.

# 1.3 Objectives & Scope of Works

The principle aims of this Archaeological Assessment were to:

• Prepare a history of the evolution of the study area and conduct a field survey in order to determine what archaeological relics may survive within the redevelopment area (section 3.0)

- Synthesise the results of the historical research and field survey in order to determine the significance and integrity of any identified or potential relics or archaeological deposits (section4.0)
- Overview the redevelopment proposal plans to determine the likely impact of the proposed works on any identified or potential relics or archaeological deposits (section 5.0)
- Prepare a Research Design and Excavation Methodology to provide information and guidance for an archaeological testing program on site to determine the presence of relics (section 6.0)
- Provide management recommendations (based on the results of the test excavations) related to the mitigation or control of redevelopment impacts (section 6.0)

# 1.4 Methodology

This report was prepared in accordance with the *Archaeological Assessment* and *Heritage Significance Assessment Guidelines* as presented in the *NSW Heritage Manual* produced by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning and the NSW Heritage Office.

Specific research, site survey and significance assessment methodologies are described in detail in the relevant report sections.

# 1.5 Authorship

This report was prepared by Matthew Kelly of Archaeological & Heritage Management Solutions Pty Ltd (AHMS Pty Ltd) with research assistance provided by Lisa Campbell and Sophie Pullar.

# 1.6 Acknowledgements

AHMS Pty Ltd would like to acknowledge the assistance of Frank Tong, Jeremy Wilson and Steve Haldane, Capital Insight Pty Ltd who kindly provided site access, previous heritage studies and detailed information about the redevelopment proposal

The staff of Liverpool Library Local Studies section provided invaluable information regarding the site.



Figure 1.1 Regional Context of Liverpool and Location Plan of Hospital (Source: UBD)







Figure 1.3 Plan of Liverpool Hospital with cadastral details indicated. (Source: NSW Lands Department)



# 2.0 Statutory Considerations

The following section outlines the general protection afforded to all relics under current NSW heritage legislation, and details statutory and non-statutory heritage listings that apply to the Liverpool Hospital site.

# 2.1 The NSW Heritage Act 1977

The Act, defines a 'relic' as:

'any deposit, object or material evidence relating to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being an aboriginal settlement, and which is 50 or more years old'

As a result, sub-surface archaeological features and deposits in the proposed redevelopment area are afforded automatic statutory protection by the relic's provisions of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977*.

*Sections 139* to *145* of the Act prevent the excavation or disturbance of land for the purpose of discovering, exposing or moving a relic, except by a qualified archaeologist to whom an excavation permit (under *section 140*) has been issued by the Heritage Council of NSW.

Any relics identified at the Liverpool Hospital Site are automatically protected under the relics provisions.

# 2.2 State Heritage Register & Inventory

The *State Heritage Register* (SHR) is a list of heritage items that have been assessed and acknowledged as having state heritage significance. The NSW Heritage Office maintains the register, and any development proposal that is likely to impact on items on the register generally requires NSW Heritage Council approval.

• The Liverpool Hospital site is not listed on the SHR.

The *State Heritage Inventory* (SHI) lists items of both state and local heritage significance. Generally the listing of items on the SHI results from their inclusion in local and regional planning instruments or heritage studies.

- The Liverpool Hospital site is not listed on the SHI as a separate item.
- Liverpool Hospital site is listed within the Liverpool Town Centre, Archaeological Precinct (see Figure 2.1).

# 2.3 Liverpool LEP 1997

The *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 1997* (as amended 14<sup>th</sup> December 2001), is a local planning document which allows council to control the use of land and the buildings on land, within the Liverpool LGA. *Part 12* of the LEP details *heritage provisions*. *Schedule 2* of the LEP lists *heritage items* generally, and *Schedule 3* lists *potential archaeological sites*.

- The Liverpool Hospital site is not listed separately as a *heritage item* under *Schedule* 2 of the LEP.
- The western portion of the site is contained within the area listed as item No. 96 "Early Town Centre-Street Layout"
- The site is also contained within the "Bigge park Conservation Area" shown on the zoning plan of the LEP.
- Portions of the Liverpool Hospital site are listed as *potential archaeological sites* under *Schedule 3* of the LEP. Lot 3, the Outpatients Clinic and Drugs and Alcohol Service (Health Services Building) in Campbell Street and part of the eastern section of Lot 2 are both listed as having archaeological potential. Lot 1, the narrow strip to the west of the railway corridor is not listed.

*Part 12 (section 77.2)* outlines the *heritage provisions* of the LEP in respect of potential archaeological sites, and makes note of the following:

(2) The council may grant consent to carry out development involving the excavation or filling of land or the erection (involving the disturbance of the land) or demolition of buildings on land which is an archaeological site that has non-Aboriginal significance or a potential archaeological site that is reasonably likely to have non-Aboriginal significance only if:

(a) it has considered an archaeological report, and

(b) it is satisfied that any necessary excavation permit required by the Heritage Act 1977 has been granted.

## 2.4 Register of the National Estate

The Australian Heritage Commission is a Commonwealth Authority that compiles and maintains the *Register of the National Estate* (RNE). This register is an inventory of places of significance in Australia and was established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*. The inclusion of a site or item on the RNE imposes obligations on Federal Government bodies or those using Commonwealth funds; there is however, no such obligation of State Governments. The inclusion of a place on the Register of the National Estate serves to draw the attention of heritage authorities to items of Commonwealth significance within the respective states.

• The Liverpool Hospital site is not listed on the RNE.

## 2.5 National Trust Register

The Register of the *NSW National Trust of Australia*, lists places of significance in NSW. The National Trust has no statutory power, but it does have a strong influence on community awareness and support, particularly with regard to possible development threat to a structure or a place, or the destruction of items of cultural significance.

 The current Hospital is not listed on the Register of the NSW National Trust of Australia.

## 2.6 2006 Heritage Impact Statement

The Liverpool Hospital site was the subject of a Heritage Impact Statement, prepared in August 2006 by Otto Cserhalmi and Partners Pty Ltd for Capital Insight Pty Ltd. The assessment of the site as a project under Part 3a of the EPA Act required the preparation of such a report to assess the impact of the proposed development on the "heritage items, landscape elements, important views, archaeological and Aboriginal significance, as well as heritage items within the vicinity of the proposed redevelopment."<sup>1</sup>

This report addressed, in brief, the history, built heritage, landscape and archaeology of the former hospital site. The Statement made note of the following in *section 3.0*:

The identified archaeological sites within the Hospital area are generally listed on the basis that they were once occupied by 19th century buildings. If the present structures on these identified sites were to be demolished, then any excavation would require archaeological assessment. There have been some old stormwater drains identified north of B Wing as well as near the former Moore College site on the corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn Streets. These sites would have been affected by previous developments, but confirm the reason for identification and the need for archaeological assessment."

It concluded in relation to the site generally,

for the parts of the site identified as having archaeological potential under the LEP, an archaeological assessment should be carried out by an archaeologist under NSW Heritage Office guidelines. This includes the TAFE carpark site.<sup>3</sup>

# 2.7 Liverpool Archaeological Zoning & Management Plan 1996

The *Liverpool Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan* (LAZMP) was prepared in 1996 and aimed to:

...identify the degree to which archaeological remains survive within the Liverpool city center, where they survive, their preliminary cultural significance and how they should be managed in light of future development.<sup>4</sup>

The Plan identified portions of the Hospital site as of *high to medium archaeological significance* and *potential*, specifically, Inv No. 30.4 (Lot 3), Inv No. 44.1 (Lot 2) and Inv No. 45.1 (Lot 2). These inventory sheets are included in Appendix A.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd. 2006. *Liverpool Hospital, Stage 2, Concept Plan: Statement of Heritage Impact,* p2. <sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p.12

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> *Ibid*,, p.12 <sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, p.21.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Casey & Lowe Associates. 1996. *Liverpool Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan*. Report prepared in association with Tracy Ireland for Liverpool City Council, p.1

Report prepared for Capital Insight

The Plan recommended that the site(s) be subject to an Archaeological Assessment prior to submission of a Development Application.



Figure 2.1 Plan of Liverpool with the study area indicated.

# 2.8 Aboriginal Heritage

## 2.8.1 NSW National Parks & Wildlife Act 1974

There are no known or listed Aboriginal sites on the study area. There is however blanket cover provided for aboriginal relics<sup>5</sup> in NSW under the *NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*:

- Section 91 states that anyone who discovers a relic is obliged to report the discovery to the NPWS;
- Section 90 states that it is an offence to knowingly disturb, damage, deface or destroy an Aboriginal relic without written consent of the Director-General of NPWS.
- Sections 86 & 87 state that it is an offence to collect or disturb relics or excavate, or in any way disturb land for the purpose of discovering relics without a permit authorized by the Director-General of NPWS.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> An aboriginal relic is defined in the Act as 'any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft fro sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises NSW, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains'.

# 3.0 Results

The following section details the results of historical research (3.1) and site survey (3.2) conducted to determine the nature and likely survival of historic relics within the redevelopment area.

# 3.1 Historical Outline

## 3.1.1 Methodology

A desk-based assessment determines, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the archaeological resource within the specified area. The purpose of this work is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area or site (i.e. the presence or absence, nature and extent, date, state of preservation, and relative quality of relics) in order to allow assessment of their cultural significance.

Conclusions regarding the above matters lead to one or more of the following:

- The formation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource,
- The formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised,
- The formulation of a proposal for further investigation within a programme of research.
- The sequence and chronology of development at the site was determined by reviewing available histories of the area and augmenting that information with site specific research including photographic resources, maps and plans and historic aerial photos;

The following state and local archives were reviewed:

- The Liverpool Local Studies Library;
- State Archives, NSW;
- State Library;
- PICMAN picture; and,
- Picture Australia web resource.

A full list of documentary references used during the assessment is set out at the conclusion of this report.

## 3.1.2 Landscape

The Liverpool Hospital site is located adjacent to the Georges River in a south western reach of the Cumberland Plain part of the Cumberland Lowlands physiographic region. <sup>6</sup>

On a visit in 1788 to the area west of Parramatta Gov. Phillip described the landscape here as

...singularly fine, or rising in small hills of a very pleasing and picturesque appearance. The trees growing at a distance of from 20 to 40 feet from each other, and in general entirely free from brushwood, which was confined to the stony and barren spots.<sup>7</sup>

The plain he described was largely dominated by Ironbark (*E. crebra*), Grey box (*E. moluccana*) and Redgum (*E. tereticornis*).<sup>8</sup>

The Cumberland Plain has been extensively cleared, with the study area likely to have been cleared by at least 1820 with the granting of the allotments north of the first hospital and Bigge Park (see Figure 3.1).

This area of the Cumberland Plain are part of the Blacktown residual soil landscape and consist of soils derived from the shales of the Wianamatta Group with the river providing a strip of relatively fertile ground deriving from alluvial deposits (see Figure 3.1). The soils are shallow to moderately deep (<1000mm) with red and brown podzols on crests with yellow podzols on lower slopes and drainage lines.<sup>9</sup>

The more detailed profile of this area is described as a friable black/brown loam (bt1, up to 300mm) over a brown clay loam (bt2 100 to 300mm) below which lies a mottled brown light clay (bt3 40mm to 100mm). The deeper subsoil is light grey silty mottled clay (bt4 >100mm) over shale bedrock with the total soil depth >2000mm.<sup>10</sup>



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Bannerman, S and Hazelton, P, 1990, *Soil Landscapes of the Penrith 1:100,000 Sheet*, Soil Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney, p. vi and Benson, D. & Howell, J. 1995, *Taken for Granted: The Bushland of Sydney and its Suburbs*. Kangaroo Press, Sydney, pp.19-21.

<sup>3</sup> Benson and Howell, *op cit*, p.19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> 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,)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Bannerman and Hazleton, *op cit*, p. 28.

Report prepared for Capital Insight

Figure 3.1 Portion of the 1:100,000 Soil Sheet for Penrith showing the site within the Blacktown soil landscape.

### 3.1.3 Aboriginal Occupation

#### THE GEORGES RIVER

The Georges River is a major Sydney river that commences south of Appin, near Campbelltown and winds its way some 96 km to Botany Bay. The river has a total catchment area of 920 square kilometres and its principle tributary is the Woronora River which joins the Georges approximately 10km upstream of Botany Bay.<sup>11</sup>

The study area is located within the Mid Georges River, defined as that part of the river between Salt Pan Creek and the Liverpool Weir.<sup>12</sup> This part of the river is a transitional zone between fresh & estuarine waters. Land use history in the immediate catchment includes pre-European Aboriginal occupation and post-European settlement enterprise including timber exploitation, the construction of parks, housing and associated infrastructure, and the undertaking extractive industry such as sandmining.

#### **ABORIGINES OF THE DISTRICT**

The Georges River area has been an important resource zone for Aboriginal people for thousands of years. People along the Georges River had access to both terrestrial and river resources and archaeological evidence from within the Mid Georges River Zone, in the form of artefacts, artefact scatters, middens and art sites, bears witness to Aboriginal occupation and use of the area.

There are approximately 1277 known Aboriginal Sites in the Georges River catchment area, with 80% of these located in the Woronora & O'Hare's Creek catchments.<sup>13</sup>

Archaeological evidence, Aboriginal oral tradition and the ethno-historical recordings of early colonial diarists, indicate that the resources utilised in the general area included oysters, fish, shellfish, crustaceans, eels, platypuses, macropods, reptiles, possums, honey, birds and bird eggs, figs, yams, fern roots, cabbage tree palm hearts, and certain lilies. On the river itself, Aboriginal people fished with hooks, lines & barbed spears.<sup>14</sup>

#### THE LIVERPOOL TRIBE

Rapid depopulation and dislocation of Aboriginal language groups in the greater Sydney region after the annexation of Australia by Europeans resulted in the forced amalgamation of people from different traditional groups into smaller viable units. These 'new' groups were recorded by Europeans and were usually given names of convenience based on the location in which the groups most commonly resided. The 'Liverpool Blacks' were one such clan group, referred to as the 'Cobrakalls'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> *Ibid*, pp.29-30. <sup>11</sup> GRCMC, Report card. ND: 1. <sup>12</sup> GRCMC, Report card, ND: 2-3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> SSC, 1998/99: 70.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> SCC, 1998/99: 70; Lawrence, 1998: 2; Rosen, 1996: 7-14; White & Wienke, ND.

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by observers in the early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>15</sup> The *Cohbrogal* name derives from the estuarine teredo or shipworm (the *co-bro*), which was utilised by the Aborigines of the district as a dietary staple. Cabramatta Creek at Liverpool is literally 'creek of the cobra'.<sup>16</sup>

Contact and conflict in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century resulted in Aboriginal depopulation in the greater Sydney area. Reverend Walker, discussing nine Aboriginal tribes in 1821, listed the Liverpool Tribe at that time as consisting of 'not more than 15 to 20' people.<sup>17</sup>

Depredations against the Aborigines of the Georges River by early European settlers, and subsequent revenge attacks, particularly in the Salt Pan Creek and Bankstown areas, are attested to in the historical records. The full extent and effect of Aboriginal-European contact and conflict in the immediate study area is unknown.

#### 3.1.4 Site Use & Occupation from 1788

#### **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 <u>Liverpool</u> 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...<sup>n18</sup>

#### **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.<sup>19</sup> The new town was to contain a convict and military barracks, a courthouse, gaol, hospital and church.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Minutes of the Select Committee on the Condition of Aborigines, 1845; Attenbrow, 2002: 25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Report from the Select Committee on the Condition of Aborigines, 1845: 2; Sydney Prehistory Group, 1983: 29

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Organ in Attenbrow, 2002: 22

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Macquarie Journal, 1810-1822 [1979], p.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Keating, C, 1996 On the Frontier A Social History of Liverpool, p. 17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Kass, T, 1992, "Thematic History" in Neustin and Associates *et al*, 1992, *Liverpool Heritage Study*, p.3.15.

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Moore was established as the local magistrate and appointed each year between 1810 and 1821.<sup>21</sup> His duties included responsibility for allocation of the town's allotments when it was eventually set out. 22

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.<sup>23</sup> A road from Parramatta to the township of Liverpool was opened in February 1814.<sup>24</sup> 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.<sup>25</sup>

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.<sup>26</sup> 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 3.2).

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.<sup>27</sup> 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.<sup>28</sup>

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 3.3). 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).<sup>29</sup> Here he built a two storey brick house with attached skillions attended by several outbuildings and fences (see Figure 3.3). <sup>30</sup> By 1832 the house had become a landmark in Liverpool with it claimed as the cottage most worthy of note in town.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Excavation of the structure in 1993 established that the house was of brick rather than stone as originally thought.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Col Sec May 1810, SR Reel 6038; SZ758 p.40.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Keating op cit, p.13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Historical Records of Australia, 1, (8), pp.600-601 <sup>24</sup> Keating, *op cit,* p.14

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> *HRA*, 1, (12), pp.317-8. <sup>27</sup> Kass, 1992, *op cit*, p.3.15

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> *Ibid*, p. 3.24.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Moore advertised his Moorebank property for letting in 1820. Sydney Gazette November 11, 1820

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> NSW Calendar, 1932.

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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. <sup>32</sup>

The site of Lucas and Levey saw the construction of a substantial structure noted as "Cooper's" on Hoddle's 1827 plan (see Figure 3.3). 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 3.8). 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 Oven'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 3.4).

A dam was constructed across the George's River between 1836 and 1839 (see Figures 3.8 and 3.9) – 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.<sup>33</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries was intimately bound up with the development of the Liverpool Hospital constructed across the road.

## 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".<sup>34</sup> Its condition was so bad that even Commissioner Bigge, trenchant critic of Macquarie's building program, agreed to the construction of a new hospital.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> George F. J. Bergman, 1967, 'Levey, Solomon (1794 - 1833)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, V 2, *Melbourne University Press*, pp 110-111. <sup>33</sup>*Ibid*, p.3.22.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> *Ibid,* p.21.

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While the construction of St Luke's Church had seen an influx of convict labour, artisans and the demise of Nathanial 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.<sup>35</sup>

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.<sup>36</sup>

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.<sup>37</sup>

# THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

The Roman Catholic Church and the government supported, Benevolent Society of NSW, both made requests for the building in 1851.<sup>38</sup> 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 taking only 17 minutes. <sup>39</sup> Along with the railway the roads through Liverpool remained a "leading thoroughfare to all the southern districts". <sup>40</sup>

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.<sup>41</sup> Reticulated water was not widely available to the greater community until the 1920s.<sup>42</sup> 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.<sup>43</sup>

#### THE HOSPITAL EXAPANSION 1890 TO WWI

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> *Ibid*, p.40

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> 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.* 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> Kass, 1989, *op cit*, p 11

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> The Benevolent Society of NSW had been formed under Macquarie to care for the sick and aged in the colony

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> Harvard, W, et al, nd, Liverpool: The Story of an Historic Town, Parramatta, p. 18.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> Wells, W.H, 1848, *A Geographical Dictionary*, Facsimile Ed, p.236.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> Kass, 1989, *op cit*, p 21

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> Casey & Lowe Associates, *op cit*, p8.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Town and Country Journal, December 28, 1889.

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these institutions become fully self sufficient became entrenched.<sup>44</sup> 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.<sup>45</sup> These were established within the current study area and the complex is illustrated in Figures 3.10 and 3.13. The structures consisted mostly of galvanised 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.<sup>46</sup> Six years later an anonymous letter to the Premier informed him that spittle form the Asylum patients was being used in the feed at the piggery.<sup>47</sup> 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 3.18).

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 buildings nearby.<sup>48</sup> This sewer system was installed well before the public sewering of the town, which commenced only after World War II.<sup>49</sup> 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.

## LIVERPOOL STATE HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM 1918-1958

The Asylum, despite some services that catered for the wider community, was still largely an asylum for indigent old men in the early 20<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>50</sup> 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 3.11 and 3.16-18). In addition a mortuary was constructed at the south west corner of the western campus in 1935.<sup>51</sup>

- <sup>46</sup> Keating, *op cit*, p. 140.
- <sup>47</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>49</sup> Casey & Lowe Associates, *op cit*, p 9
<sup>50</sup> Raszewski, *op cit*, p.30.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> Raszewski, *op cit,* p.18.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> *Ibid*, p.23.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> Kass, 1990, *op cit*, p 21

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> *Ibid*, p.35.

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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.<sup>52</sup>

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.<sup>53</sup>

## 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 10<sup>th</sup> of July 1961, by the Minister for Education, E. Wetherall.

The study area was opened with three prefabricated wings (A, B, and C, see Figure 3.18) an operating theatre, services wing, Hugh Jardine House all with a capacity of 214 patients.<sup>54</sup>

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 finds 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.<sup>55</sup>

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 3.19).

By the mid 60s there was a daily average of 220 patients with 1487 babies born in the maternity ward that year. <sup>56</sup> 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 modernised to attempt to keep face with the needs of patients and the ever increasing population of the west of Sydney.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid*, p. 41.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> Keating, *op cit*, p. 165.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> Keating, *op cit*, p. 194.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> Walker, V, 1993, "The Fight for a Public Hospital", in C Raszewski *et al*, *op cit*, p. 39.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup> Walker, V, "Demand for a Hospital to Match the Booming Population", in C Raszewski *et al, op cit,* p.44.

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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 form the 1820s to 1850s.



**Figure 3.2** Joseph Lycett's 1824 idealised 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 3.3:** 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)



**Figure 3.4** "Moore Hall in the Town of Liverpool, Feb 1822 – Very Foggy Morning", Edward Mason (LLSC Pic 0980-10)



**Figure 3.5** "Plan of the Town of Liverpool", 1831. (Surveyor General Sketch Books: 1828-1831. SR Reel 2778)



**Figure 3 6** 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).



**3.7:** Galloway's Plan of the Boundaries of Liverpool (1843) with the study site indicated. (SR Map 3371)



**Figure 3.8** Shield's plan showing land to be appropriated for the railway with the site of Coopers building indicated (1850). (SR Map 5316)







Figure 3.10 Liverpool Sheet Number 3 c. 1900 revised 1939. (Sydney Water Archives DS 2129)



Figure 3.11 Liverpool Sheet Number 2 November 1933. (Sydney Water Archives, DS 2362)

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Figure 3.12 Liverpool State Hospital: view of vegetable garden from tanks. (ML GPO 40173)



Figure 3.13 "Piggery at Liverpool Asylum". (ML GPO 1 – 34389)



Figure 3.14 Thomas Moore's House, c.1924. (ML GPO 18392)



Figure 3.15 Moore College c.1924. (ML GPO 18389)

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**Figure 3.16** Liverpool Hospital 1930. Note the site is still largely devoid of development in the third decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 galvanised iron workshop of the nearby first hospital. (NSW Lands Department)



**Figure 3.17** 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. (NSW RTA)



**Figure 3.18** Liverpool Hospital, 1951. By the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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. (NSW Lands Department)



Figure 3.19 Liverpool Hospital, 1961. (NSW Lands Department)



**Figure 3.20** Demolition of "old" buildings, Liverpool Hospital site. (Picture 0672-16 Liverpool Library)



**Figure 3.21** Exposed footings from Moore's Hall Archaeological excavation. (Picture 0673-02 Liverpool Library)

# 3.2 Site Inspection

### 3.2.1 Introduction

The following section details the results of a physical inspection of the study area, which was undertaken by AHMS Pty Ltd in January 2007.

### 3.2.2 Potential Impacts on Subsurface Areas

The Hospital site is located astride the railway corridor carrying the Cumberland and Southern lines between Liverpool and Warwick farm Stations. The rail corridor divides the study area into a western and eastern campus.

George's River is situated to the immediate south east of the site providing the site boundary for a small portion of the eastern campus (see Figure 1.1).

Both campuses contain a variety of surfaces and building stock some of which area likely to have had considerable impact on potential subsurface archaeological deposits.

Areas associated with the underground carpark beneath the main public entrance (corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn Streets), beneath the Alex Grimson Building and at the rear of the Cancer Therapy have been subject to major excavation and construction events associated with parking, undercrofts and basement levels. Figure 3.41 indicates the areas of major excavation/disturbance associated with these areas. In addition the construction of other buildings such as the Information Service building, Campbell Street car park, Cancer Therapy building and the introduction of services lines and conduits is likely to have caused varying degrees of disturbance on large areas of the remainder of the study area.

Some areas by contrast are likely to have suffered lower levels of disturbance. Areas along the rail corridor on the western campus currently have single storey brick structures or temporary offices set on small plinths which are unlikely to have caused major disturbance.



Figure 3.22 Forecourt and Education Building at corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn Streets.



**Figure 3.23** Looking north up Goulburn Street. Exit from carpark in middle ground and Education building at right.



Figure 3.24 Spiral exit ramp from underground carpark at south west corner of site.



Figure 3.25 Engineering Department from north west.



Figure 3.26 Looking south from Engineering Department across concrete apron with workshops on right



Figure 3.27 Example of temporary offices adjacent to the railway corridor.



Figure 3.28 Outlet of sandstone drain at east end of site adjacent to rail corridor.



**Figure 3.29** Exposed modern brick shaft to sandstone box drain in the area between "A" and "B" wings.



Figure 3.30 Ramp to underground parking beneath Alex Grimson building



Figure 3.31 Excavation for Cancer Building undercroft.



Figure 3.32 Entrance to multi-story carpark off Campbell Street.



Figure 3.33 Vacant lot on east side of rail corridor. George River behind trees to left of photo.



Figure 3.34 Carpark adjacent to vacant lot, looking south east.



Figure 3.35 Avenue of palms along Elizabeth Street



Figure 3.36 Information Service building at the eastern end of the campus



Figure 3.37 Eastern carpark looking south west.



Figure 3.38 Entrance to Hugh Jardine House, built in the 1930s.



## 3.3 The Archaeological Resource

An assessment of the potential archaeological relics within the redevelopment area was achieved by assessing and overlaying historical plans, reviewing historic documentation and incorporating historical data with the results of the site inspection.

#### 3.3.1 Archaeological Potential

#### **Previously Identified Archaeological Features**

An archaeological assessment has previously been undertaken for part of the site. This was completed by Thorp in 1993 to Capworks Management Pty Ltd and associated with the proposed development of the Elizabeth and Goulburn Streets corner.57 This report did determine that there was potential for remains of Moore's Hall to be present on the site and subsequently archaeological testing took place to determine if remains were in fact present. This testing revealed that some remains were present and a larger scale open area excavation was undertaken by Higginbotham in 1994. The result of this excavation was the exposure of the almost complete footprint of the 1820s house and some outbuildings and other features.58 This archaeological program was able to demonstrate two things about the archaeological potential of this area. Firstly the natural profile has been truncated in parts and most of the physical remains unearthed during the excavation program were from the remnant B horizon. Secondly the 19th and 20th Century disturbance on the site had not resulted in the removal archaeological features or deposits and had resulted on low to medium levels of disturbance of the resource.

In addition to the excavation a stone box drain has been identified on the site. Between Wings A and B it can be recognized beneath a cast iron grate running east to west approximately 1.75 metres below the current ground level (see Figure 3.29). At the east boundary of the west campus the outlet for what is presumably this drain appears at ground level (see Figure 3.28). Loose sandstone in this vicinity suggests that part of this feature has been exposed and removed during recent works. Maintenance staff at the hospital has provided information that the course box drain continues west from the grate for 50m then angles north west beneath the Caroline Chisholm Building to exit the hospital site midway between Elizabeth and Campbell Streets.

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup> 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.
<sup>58</sup> Higginbotham, E. 1993. Report on the Archaeological Excavation of Test Trenches on the site of 'Moore Hall',

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> Higginbotham, E. 1993. Report on the Archaeological Excavation of Test Trenches on the site of 'Moore Hall', Liverpool Hospital, Elizabeth & Goulburn Streets, Liverpool, NSW. Report prepared for Capworks Management Pty Ltd and 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.

#### **Historic Overlays**

The two overlays presented below (Figure 3.39 and 3.40) demonstrate some of the potential for early and late 19<sup>th</sup> Century features to be present on the study area. Review of the historic aerial photos from 1930 onwards confirms the general picture presented by the overlays.

The overlay of the 1827 Hoddle plan shows that the site was largely free of structures in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Structures were restricted to road frontages in the blocks which had been developed by this stage and thus much of the interior of the blocks, though presumably cleared of native vegetation, was otherwise free. No structures are shown north of Campbell Street. The 1840s plan confirms that little in the way of substantial development ensued in the subsequent decade other than along the road frontages.

The 1895-1933 overlay also suggests that nearly 70 years later most of the substantial development was west of the former line of Drummond Street still at the frontage of the blocks. These structures included those elements of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Hospital expansion: nurses quarters, tennis courts, dormitories etc. East of Drummond Street but west of the rail corridor was the piggery with sheds, workshops, and still largely open space.

East of the rail corridor in the 1895-1933 overlay the early Cancer Hospital, isolation ward and kitchen are sited in isolation amid open space and formal garden (cf Figures 3.41 and 3.17).



**Figure 3.39** Overlay of the 1827 Hoddle Plan on the study area. The "Cooper" building is indicated

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Figure 3.40 Overlay of the 1895-1933 Water Board plans on the study area.

#### **Previous Disturbance**

Note has already been made of the reduction of natural profiles in the south west corner of the site during the excavation of the former Moore's Hall site. The work in this area concluded that much, though not all, of the natural soil profile had been truncated at an earlier period and resulted in some disturbance of archaeological remains.

In addition the current building stock on the site has varying potential to have disturbed or removed some areas with potential archaeological deposits. Figure 3.41 indicates the extent of subsurface basements across the major buildings on the site. The Figure indicates that the areas around the Cancer Building, Alex Grimson Building, Education Centre and Clinical Building, the Clinical Skills Centre and Supply Department have had large areas of subsurface deposits removed through construction of basement levels. Access ramps to underground parking and landscaping have also contributed to removal and or substantial disturbance in these areas (see Figures 3.25, 3.31 and 3.32). As well as the known underground levels the scale of much of the building, multistorey with deeper founded footings, as well as associated service lines in the western half of the west campus will also have substantially disturbed potential archaeological features in this area. It has been concluded therefore that the areas west of the former line of Drummond St has been subject to high levels of disturbance.

The current building stock to the east of the former line of Drummond St (including both the east half of the west campus and the east campus) is of a much smaller scale and some areas contain only temporary structures set largely above current ground level (see Figures 3.26, 3.27, 3.28,

and 3.39). The lack of substantial multistorey structures and identified basements suggests that while this area may have been subject to some disturbance, including removal of parts of the natural profile, it has potential for archaeological features and deposits to remain in situ.



Figure 3.41 Site plan showing existing basements and ground disturbances evident on the study site.

Figure 3.42 outlines the general areas of high disturbance/low archaeological potential and low to medium levels of disturbance/moderate potential.

Areas within the red area are likely to have suffered high levels of physical disturbance related to construction activities associated with large scale structures, basement levels, underground carparking, service conduits and landscaping. As a consequence this area is assessed as having low to negligible archaeological potential.

Areas within the orange area are likely to have experienced moderate to low levels of physical disturbance associated with construction of smaller scale structures and associated infrastructure and service conduits. As a consequence this area is assessed as having moderate to high archaeological potential.



Figure 3.42 Site plan showing high and moderate/low disturbance on the study site.

Moderate to Low disturbance

High levels of disturbance

The synthesis of historic documentary information and plans, and the results of the site inspection, indicate that sub-surface archaeological relics within the redevelopment area may include:

- *Remnant natural soils* which provide information about land use and land clearing prior to the establishment of the current hospital.
- *The remains of a small cottage* on the former Levey allotment (Section 43) indicated in the 1827 plan Item 1 in Figure 3.42.
- *The remains of a small structure* on the former Dwyer allotment (Section 30) built by 1840 Item 2 in Figure 3.42.
- *The remains of the Cooper Building*, constructed prior to 1827 and demolished by the 1890s, is indicated in the south east corner of the west campus Item 3 in Figure 3.42.
- The remains of the piggery and associated workshops, which were constructed at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and were largely still in place in the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century Item 4 in Figure 3.42.
- *The remains of the* former Cancer hospital/isolation ward complex in the eastern campus Item 5 in Figure 3.42.
- *The remains of the* small cottage c 1827 on Major Ovens allotment in the eastern campus Item 6 in Figure 3.42

The *significance* of the identified potential relics is addressed in the following section.

# 4.0 Cultural Significance Assessment

### 4.1 Principles & Evaluation Criteria

*"Heritage significance"* and *"cultural significance"* are terms used to describe an item's value or importance to our society. The Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter defines cultural significance as,

"Aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations"

This value may be contained in the fabric of the item, its setting and relationship to other items, the response that the item stimulates in those who value it now, or the meaning of that item to contemporary society.

Accurate assessment of the cultural significance of sites, places and items, is an essential component of the NSW heritage assessment and planning process. A clear determination of a sites significance allows informed planning decisions to be made for place, in addition to ensuring that heritage values are maintained, enhanced, or at least minimally affected by development.

Assessments of significance are made by applying standard evaluation criteria. These criteria are as follows:

- (a) An item is important in the course or pattern of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
- (b) An item has strong or special associations with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW' cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
- (c) An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)
- (d) An item has strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- (e) An item as potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
- (f) An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
- (g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural and natural environments.

The above criteria were established under *Part 3A* of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (as amended in 1998) for the listing of items of *environmental heritage* (defined as 'buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts') which are of *state* heritage significance. These criteria are now commonly used to assess all items of heritage significance whether *state* or *local*.

#### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The *archaeological significance* of a site may be seen as directly linked to the *scientific* or *research value* of the features and deposits likely to be present. In Australia this concept is commonly defined by a set of questions that are used as a means of assessing the significance of an archaeological site within a relative framework:

- Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?
- Can the resource contribute knowledge that no other site can?
- Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history, or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

The following evaluation attempts to identify the *cultural significance* of potential archaeological features and deposits identified within the Liverpool Hospital study area. It should be noted that this evaluation focuses on sub-surface archaeological relics. The significance of built heritage items is not assessed.

# 4.2 Evaluation of Cultural Significance of the Study Area

# A) AN ITEM IS IMPORTANT IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF NSW'S CULTURAL OR NATURAL HISTORY (OR THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LOCAL AREA);

The study area has been occupied and developed since the early 1820s. The potential archaeological remains are associated with the original Liverpool town grid and the earliest development of town blocks within the town established under Governor Macquarie. The early attempts, largely instigated by Thomas Moore who lived on the site, to establish recognizable town life in this area and develop the site as a service centre for a larger agricultural region was typical of urban development at this early stage of the colony. The potential archaeology exists as a direct result of this early colonial urban initiative.

The later remains associated with the Hospital piggery are representative of ancillary support services for the mail hospital south of Elizabeth St. Other sites existed which complement those established within the study area in the 1880s. The early Cancer Hospital and

The potential archaeological remains which predate the current hosp[ital are an integral historical component of the development and occupation sequence of both the town of Liverpool and the

site, and as such have an important place in the developmental history of Liverpool. As such, archaeological relics within the redevelopment area are considered to have moderate to high local significance under this criterion.

#### B) AN ITEM HAS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN THE NSW'S CULTURAL OR NATURAL HISTORY (OR THE CULTURAL OR

#### NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LOCAL AREA);

The site is associated with a number of important people in the development of early 19<sup>th</sup> Century NSW. They include:

- Thomas Moore who instigated the urban development of Liverpool, established Moore College on the site, was Liverpool magistrate with responsibility of allocation of allotments within the early Town.
- Solomon Levey early merchant and entrepreneur who owned land on the site;
- James Meehan, Government Surveyor, who was granted a block in the north of Section 43;
- Daniel Cooper, merchant, miller and distiller, whose establishment on Levey and Lucas' land (Section 44) was one of the larger structures in the early town;

While the site is associated with a number of important people in the early colony the activities conducted within their allotments are largely unrecorded, save for Moore's. Many of these allotments were probably to be seen as investments rather than working properties and as such their significance is assessed as moderate. The establishment of Cooper is assessed as having high significance at a local level due to its potential to demonstrate his industrial activities in a setting outside Sydney.

# C) AN ITEM IS IMPORTANT IN DEMONSTRATING AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS AND/ OR A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT IN NSW (OR THE LOCAL AREA);

While the potential archaeological remains at the site may have some picturesque quality as "ruins" their integrity and condition are likely to be problematic and as such they are assessed as possessing low significance at a local level in terms of this criterion.

# D) AN ITEM HAS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP IN NSW (OR THE LOCAL AREA) FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS.

Portions of the site are significantly linked with Liverpool public health from the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century onwards. While the site was part of the agricultural area used to provide food to inmates of the earlier hospital (now the TAFE) it later assumed a more prominent role as staff housing and dormitories on the western campus and the site of the first Cancer Hospital on the eastern campus.

The site complex and the potential archaeological relics associated within the study area are assessed as possessing high to moderate significance at a local level in terms of this criterion.

E) AN ITEM HAS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF NSW'S CULTURAL OR NATURAL HISTORY (OR THE CULTURAL OR NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LOCAL AREA);

The site has *high to moderate archaeological potential* to contribute to current research themes in historical archaeology. The investigation of the archaeological remains of structures indicated as potentially on the site has the potential to contribute to:

- An better understanding of early building design, materials, technologies and standards;
- An understanding of the development of hospitals and associated support services from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century;
- The story of Liverpool's historical development generally, as part of the documentary record of the place.

Consequently the potential relics associated with the potential archaeological remains within the study area are assessed as being high at a local level in terms of this criterion.

# F) AN ITEM POSSESSES UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF NSW'S CULTURAL OR NATURAL HISTORY (OR THE CULTURAL OR NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LOCAL AREA); &

### G) AN ITEM IS IMPORTANT IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A CLASS OF NSW'S (OR THE CLASS OR A LOCAL AREAS) CULTURAL OR NATURAL PLACES, CULTURAL OR NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS;

The study area lies within the heart of one of the earliest towns in NSW. The site is shown to have been continuously occupied from the 1820s to the present day for a variety of purposes which include religious institutions, industrial complexes, domestic structures at both a large institutional and small private scale, agricultural pursuits as hospital support services and later hospital services directly associated with patient care.

As an archaeological resource, there are several archaeological sites within Liverpool that have been occupied for a similar period but none which shows the potential range of occupation types as this site. This combination of land uses over the lengthy period of occupation has potential to demonstrate changing land use patterns within a semi rural context.

Consequently the potential relics associated with the study area are assessed as being of high significance at a local level in terms of these criteria.

# 4.3 Statement of Significance

The study area is one of the oldest continuously occupied sites within the historic town of Liverpool. The site has a varied history of domestic, industrial, agricultural religious and medical

occupation unmatched within the town. The site is also associated with several important early merchants and civic leaders who utilized the land in a variety of ways. The most prominent of which was Thomas Moore who established More Theological College on the western campus. Its eventual resumption for hospital use in the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and its continued use for these purposes during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century placed the site within the area of health service provision in the greater west of Sydney.

Archaeological investigation of the potential archaeological remains, with an appropriate research strategy and excavation methodology, has the potential to address a number of current research themes in Australian historical archaeology including those which address early urban development in NSW, early colonial lifestyle, early industrial development at the periphery, techniques of construction, patterns of consumption, and the history of the provision of government healthcare.

# 5.0 Impact Assessment

# 5.1 The Proposal and Development Impacts

This section of the report describes the proposal that forms part of the development concept for the site and should be read in conjunction with Figures 5.1, 5.2 and the concept plan drawings (presented as **Appendix B**).

The existing hospital facilities are due to be upgraded for provision of additional services and to provide better facilities for existing services. At this stage the impact assessment and consideration of effects on potential archaeology are restricted to Zones 1a, 1b, 2, 3, 4 and 5 only in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.2 indicates major subsurface impacts through the excavation of basement levels across the site. These works represent the major impact on potential archaeological resources across the site requiring as they do the removal of all deposits up to 3-4m beneath the current surface. In addition the construction of new major buildings such as the multi-deck car park on the eastern campus and the engineering services and research building have the potential to disturb or destroy archaeological remains through excavation for footings, piers and services (see drawing A1201, Appendix B).

The introduction of new services also represents potential for disturbance of archaeological features and deposits across the general area of the hospital campuses. A service diagram is not available for this assessment.

Comparison of the overlays developed from the historic plans (Figures 3.40 and 3.41) and Figure 5.2 indicates that the excavation for basement levels at the eastern end of the west campus has the potential to have an adverse impact on potential archaeology of Items 1, see Figure 4.43, (1827 cottage), 3 (Coopers Building) and 4 (19<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> Century piggery remains). In addition the excavation in this area will remove a large portion of the sandstone box drain which crosses the site. The nature of this work means that all of the potential archaeological remains would be removed through bulk excavation of the basement levels in this area.

In addition the construction of the Research Centre north of Campbell St has some potential to disturb the potential remains in this area which date from the 1840s (Item 4). This disturbance would be through the excavation and construction activities associated with the building footings and introduction of services.

Items 5, the first Cancer Hospital/isolation ward and outbuildings and 6, Major Oven's cottage, do not appear to be threatened by proposed development activities at this stage.



**Figure 5.1** Liverpool Hospital, Construction Zones. The areas for consideration in this report are Zones 1a, 1b, 2, 3, 4 and 5.



Figure 5.2 Liverpool Hospital, excavation of basement levels.

	Existing Basements
	Proposed new basement levels
—	Line of sandstone drain

# 6.0 Research Design & Excavation Methodology

# 6.1 Introduction

It is proposed to undertake test excavation and archaeological monitoring of machine excavation during the course of the proposed redevelopment work. The results of these investigations will then be used to inform future management of relics during the course of redevelopment at the site. The rationale underpinning use of this methodology is based upon the fact that the *absolute extent* and *integrity* of archaeological relics and deposits within the redevelopment area is not known.

The proposed excavation methodology is designed to maximise recovery of information regarding past use of the site, and in particular to determine the extent and integrity of deposits that have been assessed as of local significance. At the same time, it gives due consideration to client concerns in regard to funding and time constraints on completion of the work. As such the scope of work proposed is limited to specific redevelopment impact areas - the objective being to define the scale and nature of sub-surface deposits while undertaking as little excavation as possible.

The proposal includes a preliminary research design, considered warranted until test excavation definitively confirms the presence of significant features or deposits that will be significantly impacted or removed by the development. Should significant deposits be revealed by testing at the site, it is proposed to cease test excavation and consult with Capital Insight regarding further onsite investigation and the future management of archaeological relics.

# 6.2 Research Themes

The following section presents research questions that may be pursued by test excavation of the study area. These questions reflect general and specific research themes that direct onsite archaeological investigation.

- Is there any evidence of intact natural soil profiles within the redevelopment area? If
  present do they have the potential to inform about the use of the site and environmental
  conditions through the 19<sup>th</sup> Century?
- Are there intact soil profiles (or a substantially undisturbed soil profile) containing any intact relics associated with establishment of the first occupation on the study area?
- Do these deposits contain archaeological information in the form of structural features, artefact-bearing deposits, or other depositional episodes associated with past use of the place that warrant further investigation?

- Within the limits of development impact areas, what can be discerned about the Cooper Building and other early structures with regards to their, construction and use from c1820 until the time of their demolition?
- If features and deposits associated with the Cooper's Building survive, is there evidence
  of an underfloor deposit (UFD) that may contain evidence of its use over the 30 years of
  its use?
- What additional structures site features were in place for the Cooper business?
- How were spaces between the identified structures on the site utilised? Were they areas for refuse disposal, pasture for animals sources of clay and loam extraction, not employed at all or a combination of these uses?
- The piggery was a source of waste disposal (food scraps etc). How were waste and sanitation issues managed both in and around this area and do ay of the remains have the potential to inform us about the diet of the inmates of the earlier hospital?
- Does the site contain a soil profile that contains Aboriginal cultural material or any other deposits that may contribute to our understanding of cultural use of the area, or the environment and its modification, in the period before and immediately after European settlement?

# 6.3 Proposed Methodology

#### TEST EXCAVATION

Investigation of features and deposits within the footprint of the former Cooper Building will be undertaken prior to any development excavation in this area. Once the existing surfaces and overburden has been removed and relics have been encountered, the site will be assessed for the potential extent and integrity of the remains and if warranted further open area excavation will be proposed in the area of impact to sterile natural deposits. If definitive evidence of *significant*, *undisturbed relics* which have not been identified in the existing history are identified (eg: in the form of post holes, footings, cultural deposits consistent with the early occupation) excavation will be suspended and an appropriate management strategy formulated through consultation with the developer, South West Area Health and the Heritage Council.

#### MONITORING

It is proposed to employ monitoring of excavation work associated with the installation of services and the construction of the Research Centre to enable any relics associated with the early structure in this area to be recovered during the development. An archaeologist will monitor all machine excavation for the installation of services and new structures, and the demolition and removal of footings of existing buildings in the area on item 1 near the corner of Campbell and Goulburn Streets. In addition the area adjacent to the rail corridor (Item 4) to the north of the site of the Cooper Building will be monitored for remains from the piggery in this area.

Should *significant relics* be encountered during the monitoring of both of these sites, it may be necessary to request the cessation of the development work to record features and sample deposits associated with the site(s). This would occur in consultation with the developer and the relevant contractors.

Figure 6.1 outlines the locations within the redevelopment area that will be subject to testing and/or monitoring.

#### **TECHNIQUES & TASKS**

The following sections discuss the proposed excavation and recording tasks that will be employed during the course of the project.

- Basic principles of stratigraphic excavation will be employed, (i.e. removal of deposits in strict reverse order of deposition). Soil from all *insitu* artefact-bearing units will be sieved through 5mm and 8mm nested sieves.
- Standard best practice methodology will used for site and artefact recording. The location, dimensions and characteristics of all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded on sequentially numbered pro-forma context recording sheets. This form of written documentation will be supplemented by preparation of a Harris Matrix showing the stratigraphic relationships between features and deposits.
- Soil samples of all culturally modified and naturally occurring deposits identified will be taken in order to provide material for environmental analysis during the post-excavation phase of the project.
- The photographic recording of the study area and excavation will involve recording of archaeological features before and after excavation using an appropriate photographic scale. Where possible photographs will be taken as near to vertical as practical. A standard Photographic Recording Sheet will be utilised to document the film name and number, the frame number, description of subject, orientation of the view and the date. A photo identification board will be placed in view whenever possible to facilitate photograph identification.
- Cultural artefacts retained for analysis will be cleaned on site, sorted according to fabric classes, bagged and boxed with reference to the context from which they were recovered.

- During monitoring, machine excavation of surface deposits will be undertaken using a
  excavator equipped with a batter bucket (flat blade or mud bucket) to minimise impact on
  any underlying structures.
- Following machine removal of surface deposits any *insitu* deposits revealed that require excavation and removal will be manually investigated. Excavation will be undertaken using shovels, and/or pointing trowels.

# 6.4 Aboriginal Cultural Heritage

If Aboriginal Cultural Material is identified within deposits at the site during the course of excavation, further work in the area where this material is identified will be temporarily suspended. An Aboriginal Heritage Consultant will be contacted in order to undertake management of this component of the excavation following notification of the Local Aboriginal land Council (LALC) and Cultural Heritage Services Division, National Parks and Wildlife Service.

# 6.5 Staff

# EXCAVATION

Matthew Kelly will manage the Archaeological project and direct the monitoring and testing program with assistance from Graham Wilson and/Peter Douglas. Other archaeological staff, assistants, planners etc will be employed on an as needs basis dependant upon the requirements of the work.

If intact soil deposits associated with the pre-European period are identified and analysis of this material required, this work will be undertaken by Dr Mike MacPhail (Consultant Palynologist, Australian National University) and/or Roy Lawrie, Soil Scientist (CSIRO).

# POST EXCAVATION & FINAL REPORT

Post Excavation analysis will be undertaken by appropriately qualified staff depending on the classes and volume of artefacts recovered.

Matthew Kelly and Peter Douglas will undertake preparation of a final report documenting the results of and archaeological work on the site and conforming to the requisite guidelines for reporting.





Figure 6.1 Site Plan showing the Location of Proposed Archaeological Investigations



# 7.0 Recommendations

Taking into consideration the scale of the development and the assessed significance and integrity of the archaeological resource that will be affected by redevelopment of the site, the following recommendations are considered appropriate:

- This document should be submitted to the NSW Heritage Council in response to the Heritage Office's request for a detailed Archaeological Assessment and Research Design for the site.
- 2. Should the project be approved under Part 3a of the Environmental Assessment Act then any applications for an Excavation Permit under *Section 140* of the Heritage Act should conform to the Heritage Office Guidelines for such applications.
- 3. Liaison between developer and the nominated archaeologist (which has been established during the course of the archaeological assessment process), should be continued, particularly with regard to the timing of work or any late changes to the project design. This will ensure that all parties remain informed about the progress of the project, and that unexpected delays are avoided.
- 4. Should Aboriginal relics be encountered during the work, it is advised that onsite work should cease and that the LALC and Cultural Heritage Services Division of NSW NPWS be notified, and an appropriate management strategy devised.

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# 9.0 Appendices



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# Appendix A

Liverpool Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan, 1996, Listing Sheets



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LIVERPOOL ARCHAEOLOG	CAL ZONING	AND MANAGEMENT	PLAN
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OCATION Street	Inventory No: 45.] DP: 596770 Lot #: 2	Å			
ireet No: Street					
XISTING BUILDING Pr escription of Existing Structure:	resent Name: Liverpool Hospital	-			
ISTORIC PHASES Grantee:	ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEMES				
hase 1:	Post-convict, Transition, 20th century.				
hase 2: 1882 - structure on plan.	REFERENCES				
hase 3: 1901 - no longer extant.	CALM serial 1951.				
intes: Section: 45 Allotment: 1 tructure shown on plan.	Maps: Hoddle 1827; Larmer 1836; Liverpool 1840; Hand 1875; L35.A895 (1882); MWSDB 1901.	lenel			
	Previous Investigations:				
Ieritage Study Themes: rowth and Changing Role; A Place to Live; Industralisation & tendustralisation.	Informants:	_			
NATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	ABOVE GROUND REMAINS				
ype of Remains: pre-1882 structure.	Type of Sile:				
Degree of Disturbance: Medium	Description:				
Degree of Archaeological Potential: Medium	Degree of Intactness:				
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDATIONS				
Pre-1882 remains.	Archaeological Assessment required before submission of D	DA.			
Degree of Significance: Medium	AA: Exc. Permit: Exc. Rpt: Feedback				

# LIVERPOOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

OCATION Recet No: - Street Campbell	Circuit DD	60/700		y No: 30.4		
Street No: - Street Campbell	Street DP:	596770	Lot #:	3		
EXISTING BUILDING Description of Existing Structure: Large outpatients of	Present Name: inic, lower ground leve	Outpatients Clinic a els and 2 brick building	and Drugs and Air s. Liverpool Hosp	sohol Service rita).		
HISTORIC PHASES Grantee; J. Dwyer Phase I: 1840 - I building on plan in eastern area.		AEOLOGICAL TI Period, Post-convict, Tra		<i>.</i>		
Phase 2: 1875 - structure; 1882 - 2 structures	REFE	RENCES				
Phase 3: Large house by 1934. Nothing on eastern area	by 1951. CALM	CALM serial photograph - 1951.				
Notes: Section: 30 Allotment: 3 Early building is on property owned by Thomas Moore.	Maps	Maps: MWSDB 1939. Larmer 1836 has reference to map at LTO 1.6.895; 135A.895 (1882).				
Heritage Study Themes: Convict Sentement: Growth and Changing Role: A Place to Live		nvestigations:				
conversionalisation & Doindustralisation.		Informants:				
NATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	ABOY	E GROUND REM	AINS			
Type of Remains: 3 phases: pre-1840, pre-1875/1882, pt	е-1934. Туре ој	Type of Site:				
Degree of Disturbance: High and Low	Descrip	Description:				
Degree of Archaeological Potensial: Low and High	Degree	Degree of Intactness:				
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE		RECOMMENDATIONS				
Pre-1840 building and structures probably used into late 19th cert	ary. Archae	Archaeological Assessment required before submission of DA.				
Degree of Significance: Medium	AA: []	Exc. Permit:	Exc. Rpt:	Feedback:		
<u> </u>						
Caption:						

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# LIVERPOOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

LOCATION					Inventory No: 44.1	
Street No:	Street	Elizabeth Street	DP:	596770	Lot #: 2	
EXISTING BUI Description of Ex	LDING isting Structure: E	Pres stensive single storey brick st	ent Name: I ructure.	iverpool Hospital - )	Emergency building.	
HISTORIC PHA Phase 1: 1827/184	ASES Grantee 40 - large structure.	: Lucas & Levy	ARCHAE Convict Perio	OLOGICAL THE ad. Post-convict, Transi	EMES lition.	
Phase 2: 1882 - si	cucture.		REFERE	NCES		
Phase 3: 1901 - si	fucture.		CALM acri	al photograph 1951.		
Notes: Later owned by Co precinct have been (	Section: 44 oper. Most of the stru destroyed or were ex-	Allotment: 2 clures within the Hospital avaned as with Moore Hall.	Maps: Hoddle 1827; Larmer 1836; Liverpool 1840; Handcock 1875; L35A.895 (1882).			
Heritage Study ]	Champer-		Previous 1	investigations:		
	rowth and Changing Ro	Ic: A Place to Live;	Informants:			
	RCHAEOLOGIC			ROUND REMAI	NS	
	2 phases: pre-1827 a		Type of Site:			
	nce: Low to Mediu		Description:			
Degree of Archueon	ogical Polential. H		Degree of I	Machess:		
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE Should contain remains associated with pre-1827 structure that was replaced by 1882.			<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b> Archaeological Assessment required before submission of DA.			
Degree of Signifi	cance: High		AA:	Exc. Pernpit: 🔲 1	Exc. Rpt: 🚺 Feedback: 🗍	

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## Appendix B

Concept Plan Drawings Basement and Ground Floors (Capital Insight Pty Ltd)

Report prepared for Capital Insight



Report prepared for Capital Insight



Report prepared for Capital Insight