EVERICK HERITAGE

Liverpool Boys and Girls High School Upgrade Project

Historical Test Excavation Report

Prepared for NSW Department of Education

February 2025

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Definition and abbreviations

The following definitions apply to the terms used in this report:

Term	Meaning
Archaeological Site	A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts.
Burra Charter	The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance 2013
Colliers	Colliers International Pty Ltd
Conservation	all processes of looking after a place spa as to retain its cultural significance (as defined in the Burra Charter)
cm	centimetre
DA	Development Application
EP&A Act	*Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)*
EPBC Act	*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)*
Everick Heritage	Everick Heritage Pty Ltd
Excavation permit	A permit to disturb or excavate a relic issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales under Section 60 or Section 140 of the NSW Heritage Act 1977
HAARD	Historical Archaeological Assessment and Research Design
Heritage Act	*Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)*
HIS	Heritage Impact Statement
Heritage NSW	Heritage NSW, Environment and Heritage Group, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
km	kilometre
LGA	Local Government Area
m	metre
cm	centimetre
Moveable heritage	a moveable object that is not a relic
NSW	New South Wales
Operational Guidelines	*Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*
the Proposal	construction of Liverpool Boys High School
Relic	Any archaeological deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that is of State or local heritage significance

Term	Meaning
Research Design	A set of question which can be investigated using archaeological evidence and a methodology for addressing them. A research design is intended to ensure that archaeological investigations focus on genuine research needs. It is an important tool which ensures that when archaeological resources are destroyed by excavation, their information content can be preserved and can contribute to current and relevant knowledge.
Research Potential	The ability of a site or feature to yield information through archaeological investigation. The significance of archaeological sites is assessed according to their ability to contribute information to a substantive research question.
s	section as in legislative terminology.
s 170	Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers
Setting	The area around an item, which may include the visual catchment
SHI	State Heritage Inventory. An online database containing heritage items and conservation areas on statutory lists in NSW. This includes the State Heritage Register and local government items
SHR	NSW State Heritage Register. A list of places and items of importance to the people of NSW. Only places of State heritage significance are listed on the State Heritage Register. The State Heritage Register protects these items and their significance
SI	School Infrastructure
SoHI	Statement of Heritage Impact
the Project	Construction of a temporary Boy's High School and construction of a new co-educational High School.
Testing	The usual intention behind archaeological testing is to have a look in the ground to confirm the archaeological potential of the site identified in the archaeological assessment. It can be integral part of the process of confirming the presence or absence of the archaeological resources. It is important to have a testing strategy that addresses the predictive model rather than just looks for structures.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background Information

This Historical Archaeological Test Excavation Report has been prepared by Everick Heritage on behalf of the NSW Department of Education (the Applicant) to assess the potential environmental impacts that could arise from the redevelopment of the Liverpool Boys High School and Liverpool Girls High School, at 18 Forbes Street, Liverpool NSW, 2170 (the site)

This report has been prepared to identified the potential for the project area to contain historical archaeological remains that may meet the threshold for local heritage significance. To support test excavation, an Historical Archaeological Research Design and Test Excavation Methodology were prepared and agreed to by SI. Test excavation was undertaken by Everick Heritage between 22 November to 4 December 2024. The test excavation was undertaken in accordance with exception 2(d) made under section 139(4) of the *Heritage Act 1977* (exception 2(d)).

This report accompanies a Review of Environmental Factors that seeks approval for redeveloping the Liverpool Boys and Liverpool Girls High Schools into a single co-educational school, including:

[redacted]

- Construction and operation of a six-storey school building, including school hall and gymnasium;
- Associated parking and building services;
- Tree removal;
- Associated landscaping and play spaces;
- Augmentation of service infrastructure; and
- Associated off-site infrastructure works to support the school, including (but not limited to) services, kiss and drop point and pedestrian crossings.

Refer to the Review of Environmental Factors prepared by Ethos Urban for a full description of works.

1.2. Site Description

The site is located at 18 Forbes Street, Liverpool, within the Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA). The site is legally described as Lot 1 DP1137425 and has a total area of approximately 17,972m^2.

The site comprises a broadly rectangular portion of land which currently contains the existing Liverpool Boys High School, Liverpool Girls High School and the Gulyangarri Public School, which commenced operations in January 2024 and is located to the east of the wider site.

The site's western portion contains Liverpool Boys High School and Liverpool Girls High School. Liverpool Girls High School in the site's southwest comprises three, two-storey buildings, Liverpool Boys High School in the site's northwest, comprises approximately four, two-storey buildings, with adjacent at-grade carparking and various sports courts.

The section of the site that includes the Gulyangarri Public School was recently developed. Historical archaeological potential was addressed under SSD approval. It is understood that impact occurred in 2022 under a sperate approval (SSD10391) and archaeological potential on the land is Nil.

A satellite image of the site is shown at Figure 1-1 below.

1.3. Statement of Significance (Planning)*

Based on the identification of potential issues, and an assessment of the nature and extent of the impacts of the proposed development, it is determined that:

- The extent and nature of potential impacts are low and will have a low adverse impacts on the locality, community and the environment;
- Potential impacts can be appropriately mitigated or managed to ensure that there is minimal effect on the local community.

*A statement of significance (as used in this context for planning purposes) is not to be confused with a cultural statement of significance. A cultural statement of significance for historical archaeology within the project area can be found in Section 6 of this report as well as Section 6 of the SoHI for the project: *Everick Heritage. 2025. Liverpool Boys and Girls High School Upgrade Project: Statement of Heritage Impact. Unpublished report prepared for Colliers*

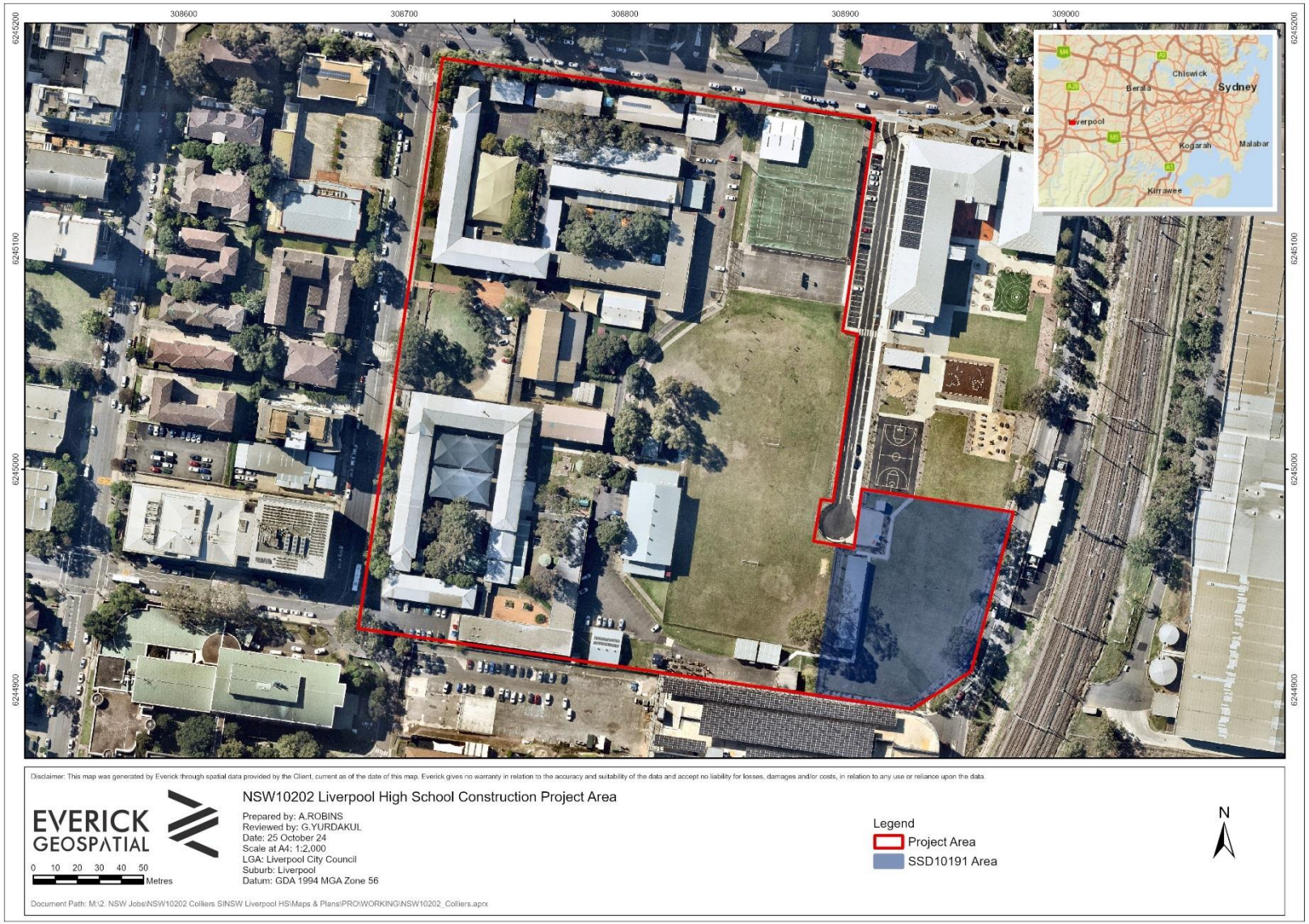

Figure 1-1: Satellite view of site. (Source: Nearmap May 2024)

1.4. Limitations

Test excavation was undertaken for approximately two weeks from 22 November to 4 December 2024. Works were suspended due to rain between 29 November 2024 and 1 December 2024.

Dial before you Dig data, extracted from the online portal on the 1 November 2024 was reviewed against trench locations during site establishment on 22 November 2024. It was noted that a number of previously unmarked services were present within the school boundary at Site 1 and Site 2. While some services had likely been deactivated but left in-situ, others appeared to be live.

Additionally, large, native trees with well-established root systems were located in the vicinity of planned trenches at Site 1, Site 2, and Site 3. These factors required onsite redesign of the trenches to avoid undue disturbances.

The new design of the trenches still allowed for the research questions presented in the Archaeological Research Design (ARD) to be answered.

Further information on the Excavation Methodology is outlined in Section 4.2.2.

1.5. Authors and contributions

This report has been prepared by the Secondary Excavation Directors for the Project, Caitlin Cole (Senior Archaeologist) and Ben Calvert (Senior Heritage Advisor), with input from nominated project archaeologist Nestor Nicola (Archaeologist) . It has been reviewed by the Primary Excavation Director for the project Josh Madden (Technical Specialist – Archaeologist).

Test Excavation was undertaken by Josh Madden (Technical Specialist – Archaeologist), Secondary Excavation Directors Caitlin Cole (Senior Archaeologist) and Ben Calvert (Senior Heritage Advisor) and the nominated project archaeologist Nestor Nicola (Archaeologist). Excavations were assisted by Hannah Chow (Graduate Archaeologist), Mattew Hedges (Graduate Archaeologist) and Sam Plummer (Graduate Archaeologist).

1.6. REF Review Checklist

The following table provides an overview of requirements REF reporting when preparing a historical archaeological report for the Department of Education.

Table 1-1. REF Requirements for Environmental Heritage.

Requirements	Y	N	N/A	Comments
Environmental Heritage				
Archaeology Does the REF and/or HIS: Consider the potential for archaeological relics either in a HIS or through existing regional planning documentation or similar?	☒	☐	☐	Yes, see both the project SoHI (*Everick Heritage. 2025. Liverpool Boys and Girls High School Statement of Heritage Impact. Unpublished report prepared for Colliers)* and the HAA for this Project consider the potential for archaeological relics). *Liverpool Boys and Girls High School Historical Archaeological Assessment. Unpublished report prepared for Colliers*
Include an evidence-based archaeological assessment, including a clear grading of the potential for archaeological remains to be identified, and what their archaeological significance is?	☒	☐	☐	See Section 6 and specifically 6.7.
If an archaeological assessment was undertaken has: The assessment been informed by historic archaeological test excavation (where necessary)?	☒	☐	☐	See Historical Archaeological Assessment (*Everick Heritage. 2025. Liverpool Boys and Girls High School Historical Archaeological Assessment. Unpublished report prepared for Colliers*).
Archaeological monitoring or test excavation been proposed under a self-approved s139(4) Exception, and if so, has an Exception Record of Use Form been submitted and signed?	☒	☐	☐	See Section 5
Is a permit under the Heritage Act (s140 / s60), approved by Heritage NSW, required to authorise impacts to relics?	☐	☒	☐	Testing has been undertaken as per s139(4) exemption.

Requirements	Y	N	N/A	Comments
Set out appropriate mitigation measures required to give effect to any mitigations from the archaeological assessment?	☒	☐	☐	See Section 10.2

2. Legislative and Planning Context

A number of planning and legislative documents govern how historical archaeology is managed in NSW and Australia. The following section provides an overview of the requirements under each as they apply to the Project.

2.1. State Legislation

2.1.1. The Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

2.1.1.1. State Heritage Register

The Heritage Council of NSW maintains the State Heritage Register (SHR). Only those items which are of state-level heritage significance in NSW are listed on the SHR. Listing on the SHR controls activities such as alteration, damage, demolition and development. When a place is listed on the SHR, the approval of the Heritage Council of NSW is required for any major work, including altering the building, work, relic or moveable object

An application under section (s) 60 of the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (Heritage Act) must be made to the Heritage Council in order to carry out such activities.

There are no State Heritage listings within or within the vicinity of the Project Area.

2.1.1.2. Archaeological Relics

Part 6 Division 9 of the Heritage Act protects archaeological 'relics' from being 'exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed' by the disturbance or excavation of land. This protection extends to the situation where a person has 'reasonable cause to suspect' that archaeological remains may be affected by the disturbance or excavation of the land. It applies to all land in NSW that is not included in the SHR. A 'relic' is defined by the Heritage Act as:

> *Any deposit, object of material evidence which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement, and has local or state significance.*

Section 139 of the Heritage Act requires any person who knows or has reasonable cause to suspect that their proposed works will expose or disturb a 'relic' to first obtain an Excavation Permit from the Heritage Council of NSW (pursuant to s 140), unless there is an applicable exception (pursuant to Section 139(4)).

In some circumstances a s140 permit may not be required when excavating land in NSW. In accordance with the NSW Government Gazette (no 110, 5 September 2008) Schedule of Exceptions to subsection 139 (1) and (2) of the Heritage Act, made under subsection 139 (4).

Section 146 of the Heritage Act requires any person who is aware or believes that they have discovered or located a relic must notify the Heritage Council of NSW, providing details of the location and other information as required.

The test excavation was undertaken in accordance with exception 2(d) made under section 139(4) of the *Heritage Act 1977* (exception 2(d)).

2.1.1.3. State Government Agency Section 170 Registers

Under Section 170 (s170) of the Heritage Act 1977, heritage items owned or managed by Government agencies are listed, cared for and controlled by the relevant agency. Items of heritage significance which are owned by Department of Education are listed on the Department of Education Heritage and Conservation Register. All Heritage and Conservation Registers are available via the State Heritage Inventory administered by the Heritage Division.

The Project Area is not currently listed on the Department of Education Heritage and Conservation Register.

3. Historical and Archaeological Context

Historical archaeological potential is the potential of a site to contain historical archaeological relics as defined by the *Heritage Act 1977*. Historical archaeological potential is assessed by identifying former land uses and associated features through research, and evaluating whether subsequent actions (natural or manmade) have impacted evidence of land uses and affected the potential for surviving archaeological relics and associated features.

3.1. Chronological Summary

The following chronology provides a summary of important events in the history of the Project Area. The table is a summary of the Historical Context from the Historical Archaeological Assessment for the project (Everick Heritage 2024b: 7-29).

Table 3-1: chronology of historical events.

Year	Event
1795	Early colonial settlement in the vicinity of the area associated with Georges River grants and the movement of the Government Herd south of Prospect.
1810	Township of Liverpool was established. The town was divided into grids and lots were awarded or assigned by promise.
1822	Bigge Report identifies a demand for skilled tradesman in Liverpool to assist in construction.
Pre-1827	Lot 1 was given to John Wood. Lot 2 was given to Stephen Burcher. Lot 3 was given to Wiliam Klensendorlffe. Lot 4 and Lot 5 were given to T. Gough.
1836	Completion of the Liverpool Wier, which was the last convict-built public work overseen by the NSW colonial government. Consequently, the convict population moved elsewhere.
1842	A Court of Claims determination was made for Section 29 of Liverpool, giving new owners of the established lots. Land allotted to Klensendorlffe and Wood was sold at auction to Thomas Weir and Henry Laing. Gough's lot was divided among William Thompson, Maria Williams and John Pyne.
1844	William Thompson acquired a licence to run The Cricketer's Arms, which likely include a publican's house, outhouses, wells, stables and a shed.
1847	John McGlinn is reported to have a house in Liverpool and was likely occupying Lot 3. McGlinn was gunsmith.
1852	Burcher's allotment was transferred to William Montague Manning

Year	Event
1854	William Munro purchased Lot 2A and 4A from Klensendorlffe. Although he does not appear to have developed the land.
1860	George's River flooded and it was reported that the river extended all the way to the low lying land at the rear of the Cricketer's arms.
1875	Frank Paine, a local butcher purchased Laing's property at Lot 3A.
1882	Two small structure and a fence line were built in the lot owed by James Wood.
1883	The Government Gazette listed Section 3 and Section 5 for sale. Many of the lots are sold to small private investors. However, land development is largely inactive with the exception of some land clearing.
1891	John Stanley purchases Lot 3A. He later transfers the title to his wife Jane Stanley.
1910	Bridget Sharp purchases Lot 3A in for £85 and lived with her husband, Thomas Sharp at the property for the next decade
1922	Thomas Lewis, John Payne Lloyd and Elizebth Thompson (Lot 1A, Lot 8 and Lot 6, respectively) were all found overdue on their payments and their lands were sold for default.
1924	Bridget Sharp dies and Thomas Sharp sells the property to the Fitzpatrick family for £200.
1925	The Fitzpatrick family made a claim by reason of adverse possession against John McGlinn and the mortgagee. The claim was successful and the property was transferred to their holdings.
1929	Plans shows that only one property remains standing in the Project Area.
1943	Aerial photography shows that the property on Lot 3a contains a building as well as a garden, a large tree and outbuildings.
1947	Plans for the construction of the new school note a 'brick building' and a 'well' on the property at Lot 3A.
1947-1949	Construction of the Liverpool Manual Technical School and Domestic Sciences School and Girls High School.
1955	Conversion to Liverpool Boys High School and Liverpool Girls High School.

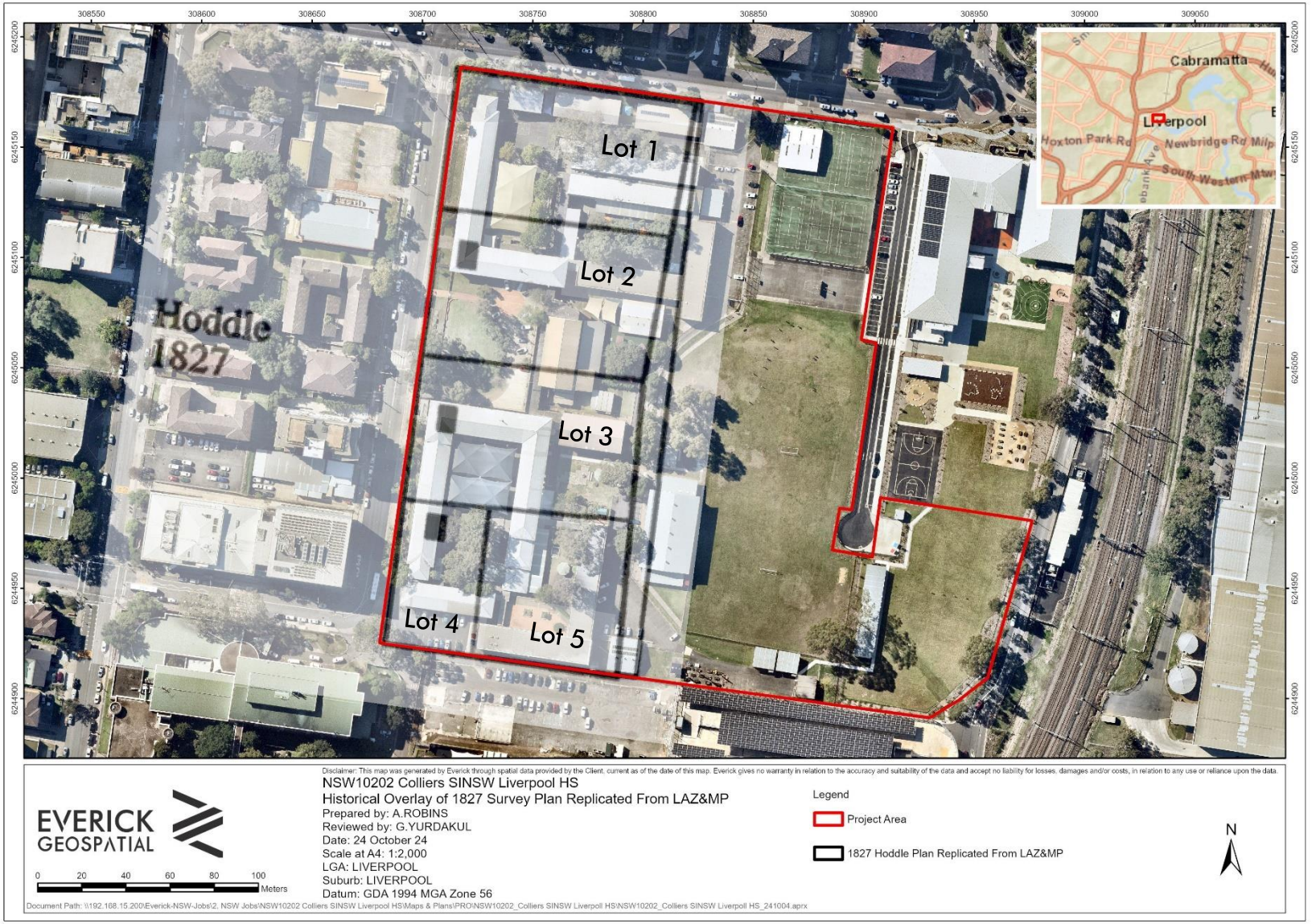

Figure 3-1: Copy of 1827 town plan overlaid with satellite image.

Figure 3-2: Copy of 1842 Galloway trace overlaid with current satellite image.

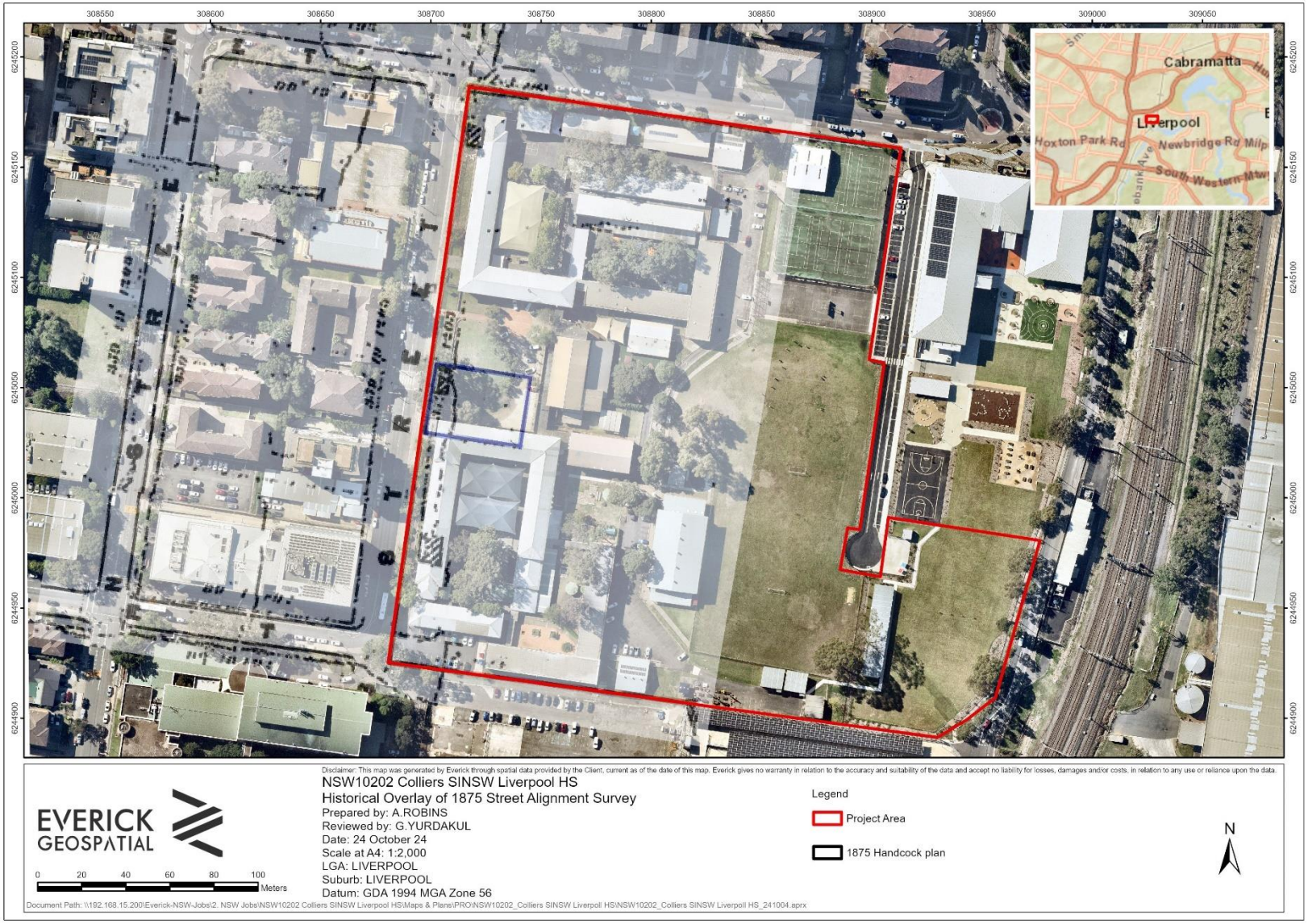

Figure 3-3: Copy of the 1875 street alignment survey overlaid with current satellite image.

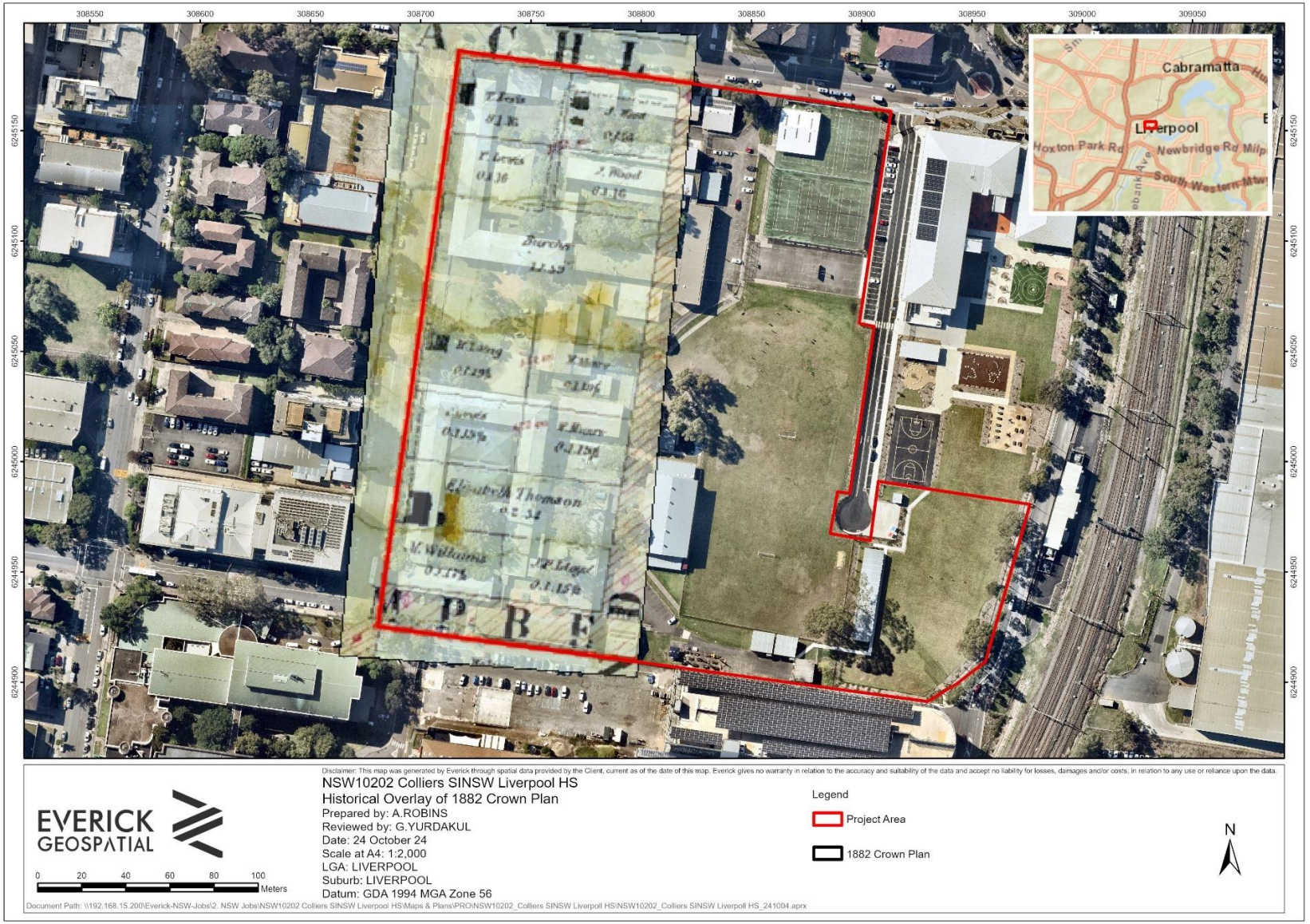

Figure 3-4: 1882 crown plan overlaid with current satellite image.

Figure 3-5: 1929 Aerial image overlaid with current satellite image.

Figure 3-6: 1943 Aerial image overlaid with current satellite image.

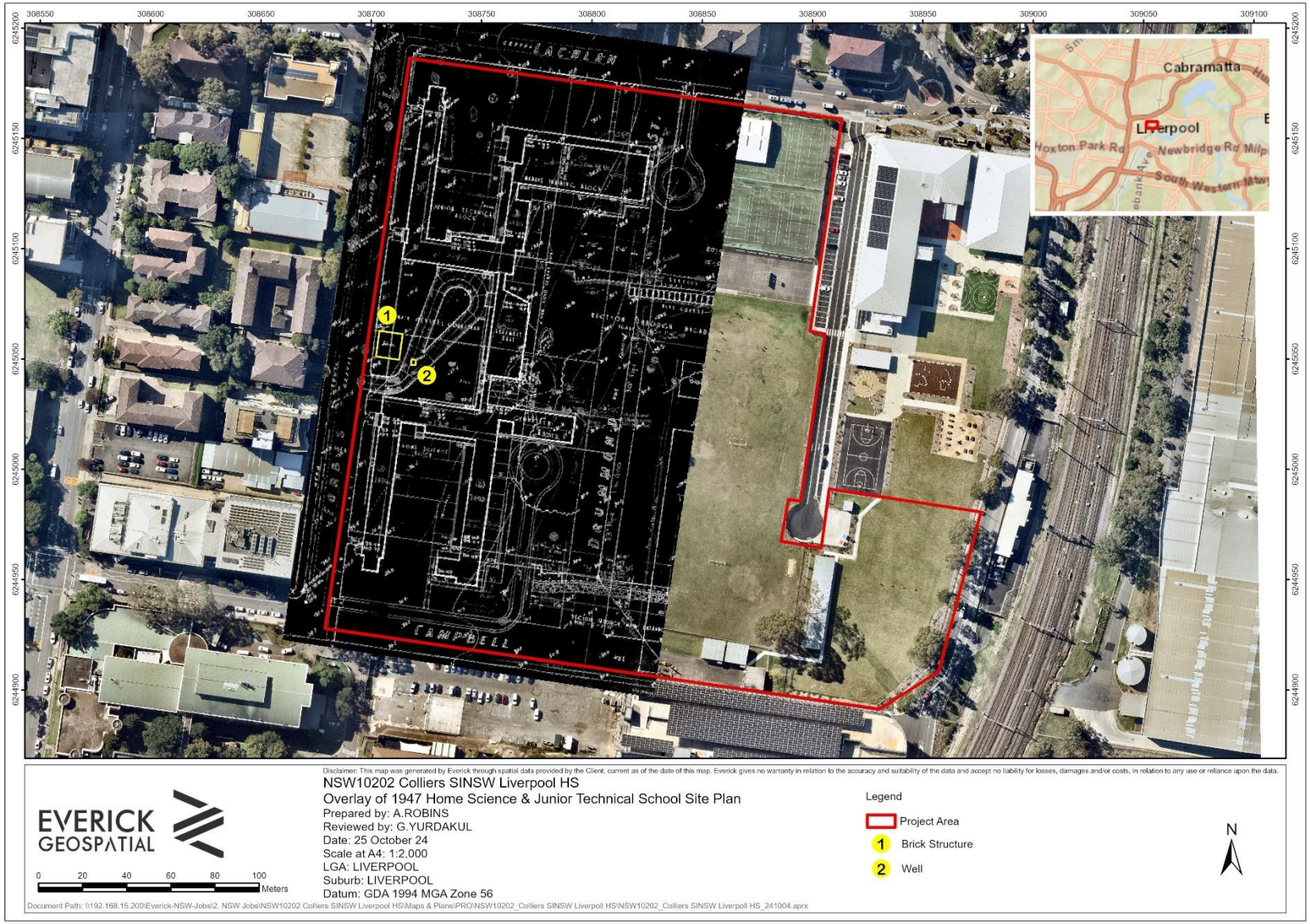

Figure 3-7: 1947 construction plans overlaid with current satellite image.

3.2. Historical Phasing and Use

Historically, Liverpool has been divided into 61 town sections based on a grid layout. The Project Area is located across Section 29, Section 3 and Section 5 of this grid. Lot boundaries within these sections have been reconstituted a number of times. As a convention for this report, the lots and sections from 1882 have been used to identify buildings in relation to land parcels. These lots consistently align with potential sub-surface remains in relation to changing phases and occupation, more than any other phase of occupation (see Figure 3-8). Consequently, these lot names have been adopted to describe the location of structures, archaeological potential and the potential for relics.

Phases of historical development at Liverpool Boys and Girls High School have been identified based on historical research undertaken in Section 3.1 They are presented in Table 3-2 below.

Table 3-2: Historical phases of development.

Phase	Activity	Time period
Phase 1	Pre-township exploration and early landholders	1795-1810
Phase 2	Formation of Liverpool and convict buildings	1811-1839
Phase 3	Post convict land transfers	1840-1875
Phase 4	Speculation and residential construction	1876-1922
Phase 5	Resumption and market gardening	1922-1945
Phase 6	Liverpool Junior Technical School and Home Science School	1946-present

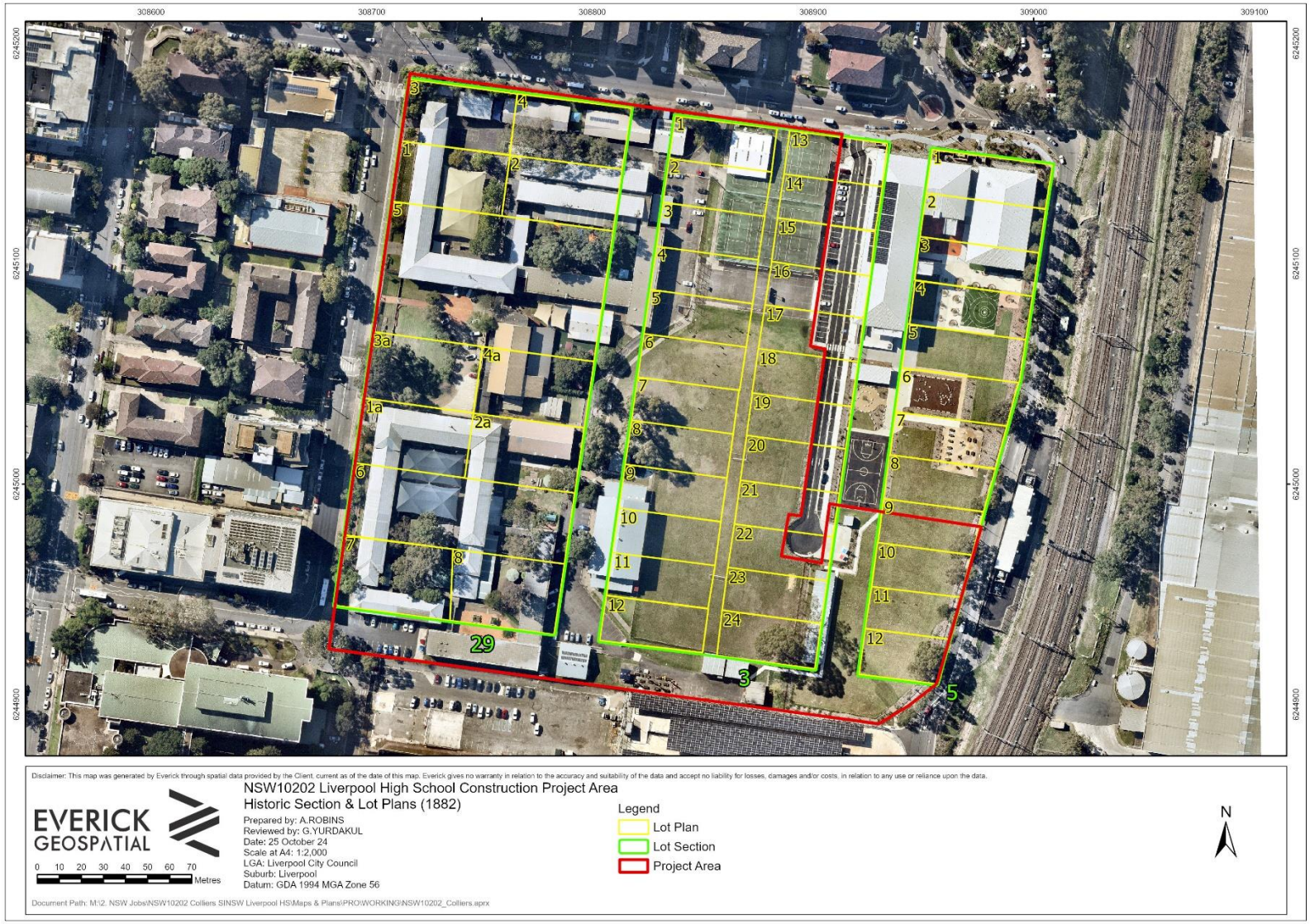

Figure 3-8: Historical Project Area sections and corresponding 1882 lots.

3.3. Potential Archaeological Resources

The following section provides a review of potential archaeological resources and remains in the Project Area. This review analyses the potential for archaeological remains/resources to exist in situ according to the phases identified in Table 3-2. Phases and structures are related to the lot plan and overlay shown in Figure 3-8.

Th following phases of occupation have been summarised from the HAA (Everick Heritage 2024b).

Table 3-3: Summary of activities associated with phases.

Phase	Summary of Activities
Phase 1: Pre-township exploration and early landholders (1795-1810)	• No exact record of activities has been documented within the Project Area during this phase. • The nearest land grants were being awarded on the eastern frontage of Georges River from 1795 and that the Government herd was in the area. • There is a low possibility that some small-scale activities occurred within the boundary of the Project Area, including livestock grazing, surveying and temporary fencing. • These features, if they ever existed, were almost certainly removed during subsequent phases, include land clearing activities during the initial establishment of the town grid in Phase 2 (1811-1840), and then construction activities that occurred during Phase 6 (1945-present). • Across the entire Project Area, the potential for archaeological remains / resources from this phase is low.
Phase 2: Formation of Liverpool and convict buildings (1811-1839)	• In 1810, the town was divided into sixty-one sections. On Section 29, three separate convict-era buildings, likely residences, were constructed. • One building was located on land promised to free man, William Klensendorlffe (Lot 1A, Lot 2A, Lot 3A and Lot 4A Section 29); another building was on land promised to convict Thomas Gough (Lot 6, Lot 7 and Lot 8 Section 29); the last building was on land promised to convict Steven Burcher (Lot 5 Section 29). • Buildings on these lots appear to have been demolished between Phase 2 and Phase 3. These remains were almost certainly destroyed during the construction of high school buildings that occurred in Phase 6 (1946-present). • Across the entire Project Area, the potential for archaeological remains / resources from this period is low.

Phase	Summary of Activities
Phase 3: Post convict land transfers (1840-1875)	• By 1842, Henry Laing (an emancipated convict and blacksmith) purchased Lot 3A (section 29). He likely constructed a residence on the property shortly after. • In 1842, a town plan shows a large building that appears on Lot 6 and Lot 7 of Section 29, owned by William Thompson. The same year, Thompson acquired a license to run the Cricketers' Arms. The building on this lot is assumed to be the Cricketers Arms. An attached cottage and outhouse appeared on Lot 7. A small shed, also likely owned by Thompson, is located just south of the boundary of Lot 8. • In 1847, John McGlinn is reported to have a house in Liverpool on Lot 3. • Subsurface deposits from the demolition were likely left in situ, however, these deposits were almost certainly removed by the construction of high school buildings that occurred in Phase 6 (1946-present). • Lot 3 and Lot 3A contain moderate potential for archaeological remains / resources from this phase. • Within all other lots inside the project area, the potential for archaeological remains / resources from this phase is low.
Phase 4: Speculation and residential construction (1876-1922)	• In 1882, additional lots were sold in Section 5 and Section 3, although development activities beyond land clearing do not appear to have occurred. • A residence was constructed on Lot 4 by James Woods. This structure was likely residential, the nature of the development is not well understood. • Sub-surface remains from demolition may still be in situ although they will have been impacted by the construction of the high school buildings in Phase 6. • Bridget Sharp purchased Lot 3A from the Stanley family in 1910. Some alterations likely occurred to the building between these occupations, although these developments are not recorded on any plans or known historical documents. • The structure in Lot 3, owed by John McGlinn, continued to exist during this phase. • Lot 3, Lot 3A and Lot 4 contain moderate potential for archaeological remains / resources from this phase. • Within all other lots inside the project area, the potential for archaeological remains / resources from this phase is low.
Phase 5: Resumption and market gardening (1922-1945)	• During Phase 5 most buildings were demolished. This includes the Lot 3 building and the Lot 6 / Lot 7 buildings. • Market garden activity is be observed in Lot 5, which was owned by the Fitzpatrick family.

Phase	Summary of Activities
	• Lot 3A contains moderate potential for archaeological remains / resources from this phase. • Within all other lots inside the project area, the potential for archaeological remains / resources from this phase is low.
Phase 6: Liverpool Junior Technical School and Home Science School (1946-present)	• Construction of the Liverpool Boys and Girls High Schools began in 1946. These works resulted in the demolition of all other structure on site. • The current high school buildings, service pipes and landscapes observed on site were constructed between 1946 and 1955. • Various additional school buildings, services and plantings have been installed across the site since 1955. • Within all other lots inside the project area, the potential for archaeological remains / resources from this phase is low.

4. Archaeological Research Design and Excavation Method

4.1. Investigative Framework

A fundamental requirement of any ARD is to produce a research framework for archaeological investigation. This framework must identify questions that can be addressed, based on both research presented in the HAA and the results of the test excavation itself.

The Test Excavation ARD outlines important substantive research questions that might be addressed by data recorded during test excavation.

The following questions were established in the Test Excavation ARD:

- What contexts, phases, and activities are evident, and how are these demonstrated within various excavation units (trench/square/context/feature)?
    - Were the potential archaeological resources, articulated in the HAA, evidenced during test excavation?
    - Were archaeological resources not identified in the HAA uncovered and how do these relate to the phases of occupation expected because of the HAA?
- Where were relics located?
- When were these features or deposits created? How are they phased against the historical analysis of the site?
- What site formation processes have occurred and how does this compare to written records of the project area?
- How does this site compare to other local sites?

These questions have been addressed in Section 7of this report.

4.2. Test Excavation Methodology

4.2.1. Excavation Rationale

An archaeological test excavation methodology was prepared to identify the primary phases of occupation, as outlined above in Table 3-2, and to determine if any future archaeological excavation management is required, prior to redevelopment.

As a part of answering the research questions posed above, the aim of the historical archaeological test excavations was to:

- Identify and record any potential archaeological relics, remains, features and artefacts of local significance.
- Determine the presence of domestic activity in Lot 3, Lot 3A and Lot 4 (from the Phase 3, Phase 4 and Phase 5 periods of occupation).
- Ensure the project design considers the in-situ conservation of any intact archaeological resources that may be of significance to the local area or to the State of NSW.
- Inform future archaeological investigations (if required) and any heritage interpretation or project designs, as required.

4.2.2. Excavation Methodology

The following Excavation Methodology (EM) supports the recommendation for test excavation made in the HAA, in accordance with exception 2(d) made under section 139(4) of the *Heritage Act 1977* (exception 2(d)). The HAA has outlined historical activities that have occurred at the site and the archaeological potential associated with those activities.

The test excavation methodology initially included:

- One 10m long by 2m wide historical archaeological test trench within historical Lot 3.
- One 20m long by 2m wide historical archaeological test trench within historical Lot 3A.
- One 6m long and 2m wide historical archaeological test trench within historical Lot 4.
- One provisional 12m long and 2m wide historical archaeological test trench within historical Lot 3A. The excavation of this provisional test excavation trench would be dependent on the extent of any archaeological resources identified in the first trench excavated in Lot 3A and would be at the discretion of the Primary Excavation Director.

Figure 4-1: Historical archaeological test excavation location within the site.

It was noted within the ARD that excavation of these trench locations was dependent on access being available to the project team. It also outlined that *the excavation program may be reduced, where sufficient information has been gathered, to answer the investigative framework and ascertain whether further archaeological management is required* (Everick Heritage 2024c: 7)

The methodology was developed to allow for the identification of archaeological resources relating to historical uses in Phase 3, Phase 4 and Phase 5 of the project area. It specifically addressed:

- Cottage remains, sub-floor deposits, wells and cesspits remains that are potentially present in Lot 3 (from Phase 3 and Phase 4).
- Cottage remains, sub-floor deposits, wells and cesspits remains potentially present in Lot 3A (from Phase 3, Phase 4 and Phase 5).
- Cottage remains, sub-floor deposits, wells and cesspits remains potentially present in Lot 4 (from Phase 4).

4.2.3. Onsite Trench Redesign

Dial Before You Dig Data, extracted from the online portal on the 1 November 2024, was reviewed against a visual study of trench locations during site establishment on 22 November 2024. It was identified that a number of previously unmarked services within the school boundary were present at Site 1 and Site 2.

While some services had likely been deactivated but left *in-situ*, others appeared to still be live. Additionally, large, native trees with well-established root systems were located in the vicinity of planned trenches at Site 1, Site 2 and Site 3. These factors led to an onsite redesign of the trenches, based on initially surveyed points for the original trench locations. The design of new trenches allowed for research questions in the ARD to still be addressed without any impact to trees or potentially live services.

Due to the presence of extensive root systems, Site 3 could not be excavated during the test program. As outlined in the ARD, it was assessed that the results of the excavation at Sites 1 and 2 were sufficient to inform the outcomes of the test excavation, such that it was not necessary to excavate Site 3 and potentially damage mature trees.

The location of test trenches used to inform the excavation results is shown in Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-3.

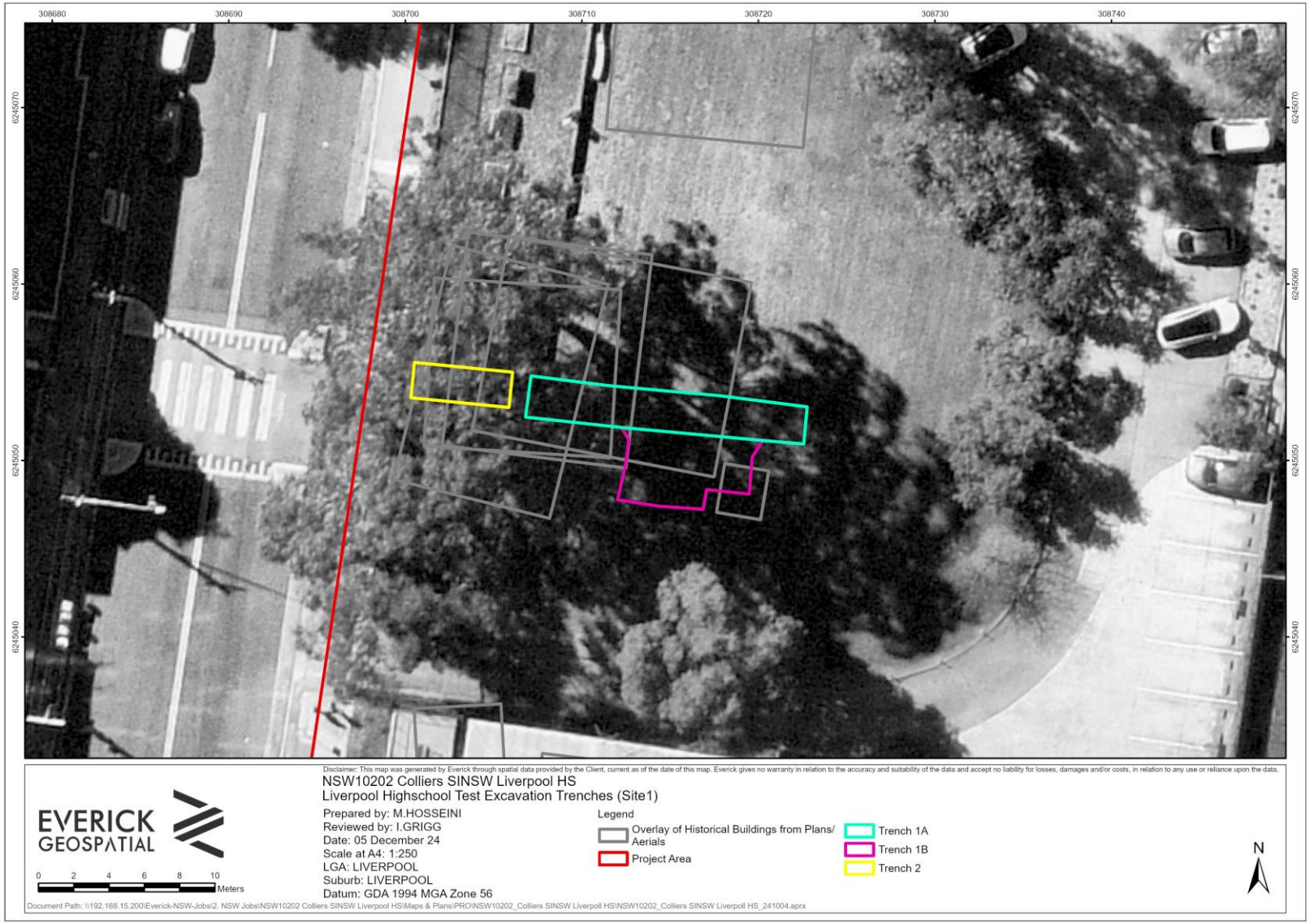

Figure 4-2 Trench layout in Site 1.

Figure 4-3: Trench location at Site 2.

5. Excavation Results

5.1. Introduction

The following section summarises the excavation units, features and artefacts identified during the excavation program. It outlines the various phases of historical occupation and uses that are relevant to finds uncovered during test excavation. It presents a description of the stratigraphy observed in each extraction unit as well as all associated archaeological features. An overview of recorded artefacts is presented and a diagnostic summary of relevant artefacts is undertaken. Finally, a broad synthesis and discussion of the results from the test excavation is presented in section 5.6.

All archaeological deposits and a features were record numerically based on Trench 3. Contexts were recorded sequentially as they were uncovered (i.e [C1001], [C1002], [C1003], etc) and this convention is followed throughout the rest of the report. The Context Register, Harris Matrices, Excavation Plans and Artefact Catalogues are presented in the Appendix to this report.

5.2. Stratigraphy

Trench 1 and Trench 2 in Site 1 and Trench 3 in Site 2 each had different site formation processes which have all been heavily impacted by the construction and maintenance of the Liverpool Boys and Girls High School buildings. The following is an outline of the stratigraphy present in each of these trenches.

5.2.1. Trench 1

Trench 1 contained truncated and levelled topsoil which contained minimal inclusions. The surface of the trench was covered in a manufactured grass lawn that was likely replaced within the last two decades, as evidenced by the presence of plastic mesh below the root base of the lawn. This mesh is typical below modern lawns installed from turf rolls. The excavation in Trench 1 was divided into two sections: Trench 1A and Trench 1B, which had slightly different site formation processes.

Trench 1A

A manicured lawn and topsoil were present to a depth of between 200-400 millimetres below the surface. The soil directly below the topsoil layer varied in different locations along the trench alignment, with the topsoil being present directly on top of the red-orange silty clay B-horizon [C1003]. Disturbance to the stratigraphy had been caused by substantial tap roots from a removed tree (not given a context number).

To the east of the tree, was evidence of a separate lighter brown lens of silty sand which contained sandstone, concrete and ironstone fragments and lay between the topsoil and the clay horizon [C1007].

Table 5-1: General stratigraphic make up of Trench 1A

Context Number	Description	Extent
1001	Grass and modern topsoil, consisting of a dark brown loam included plastic netting at a depth of 30mm below the grass surface.	Across entirety of site 1 to a depth of approximately 200-400mm.
1007	Stabilisation fill consisting of lenses of redeposited fill that varied in colour across Trench 1A and 1B. The fill contained a higher sand content than the topsoil above and clay layer below. Inclusions were infrequent and consisted of building material such as fragmentary brick and nails.	Across the entirety of site 1.
1003	Natural clay B-horizon consisting of a red, orange silty clay. Areas surrounding the previous tree location have evidence of disturbance and colour staining.	Across the entirety of site 1.

Section drawings of Trench 1A

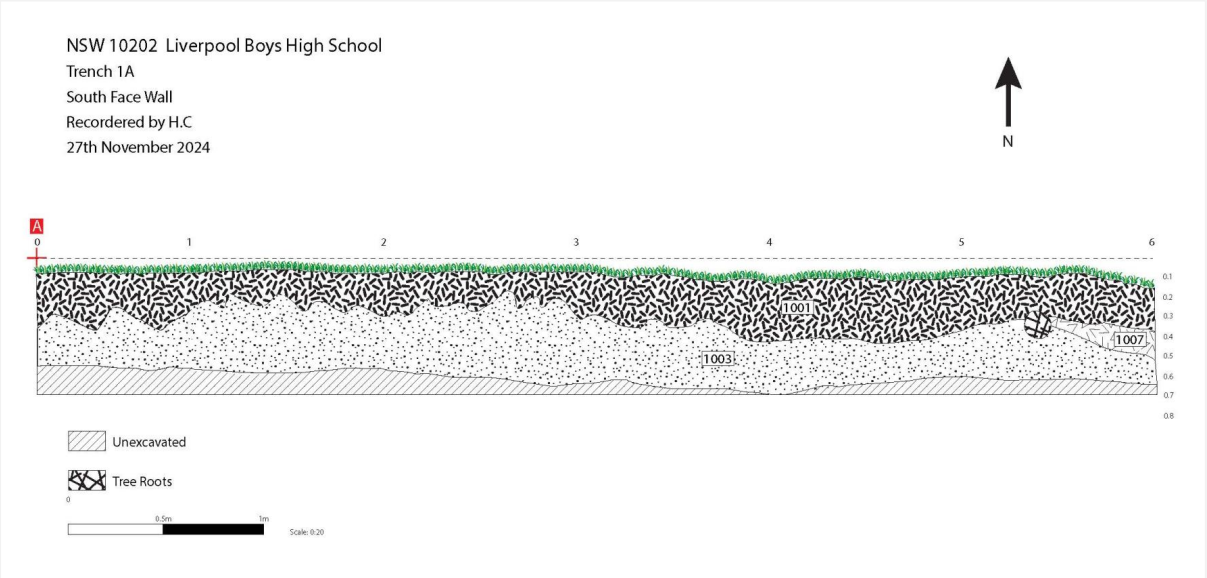

Figure 5-1: Stratigraphic section of Trench 1A south face wall.

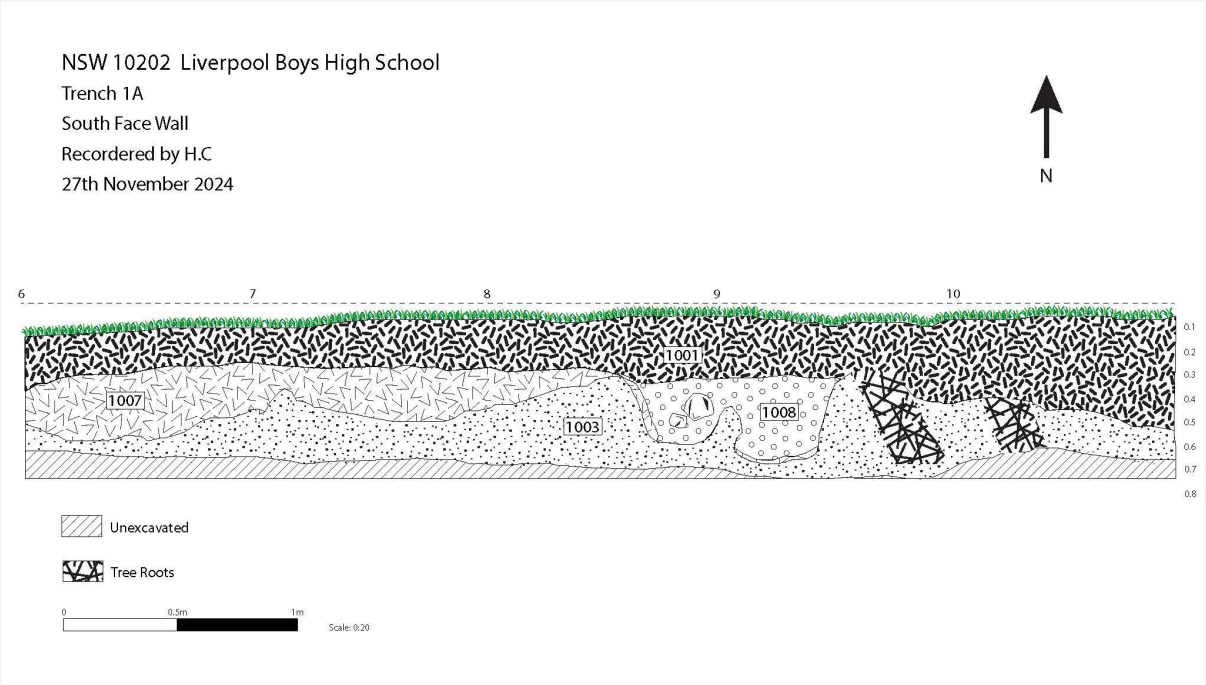

Figure 5-2: Stratigraphic section of Trench 1A south face wall.

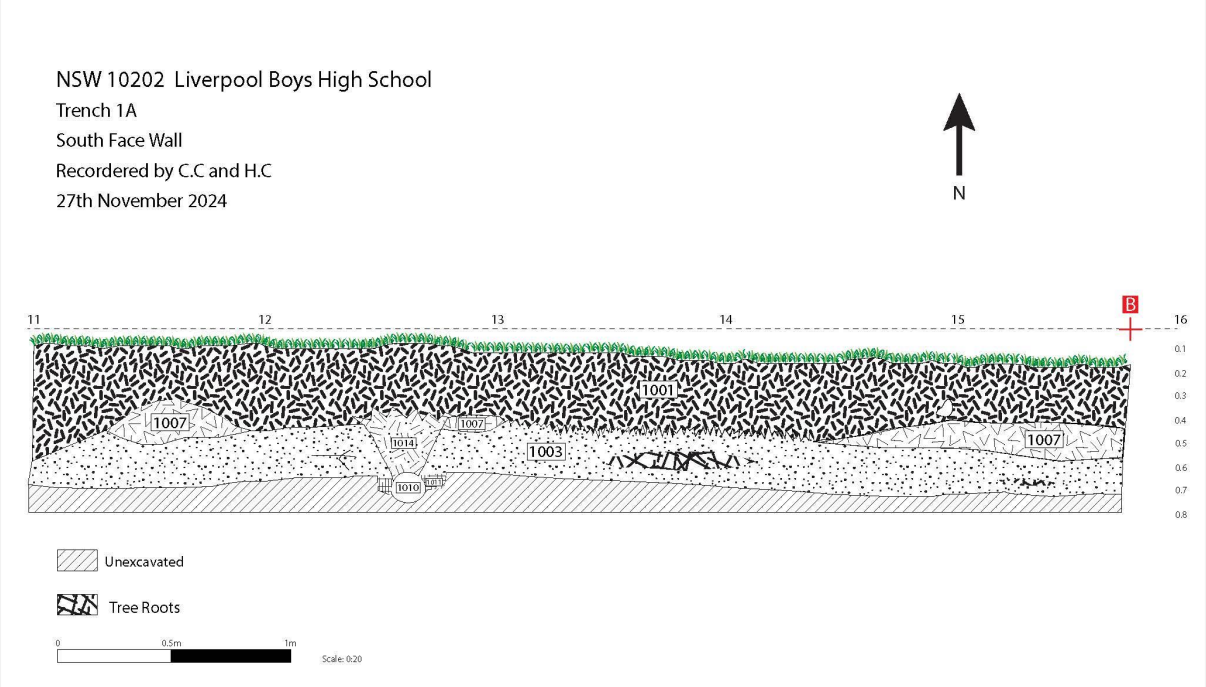

Figure 5-3: Stratigraphic section of Trench 1A south face wall.

Trench 1B

The general stratigraphy of Trench 1B was similar to Trench 1A, but contained distinctly different fill layers between the topsoil and the clay base. The major fill event consisted of light beige sand with a high concentration of building material, such as corrugated metal sheeting, broken brick, metal wire, broken timber board, scrap sheet metal, pipe and domestic refuse intermixed with the sand matrix. The sand filled a large hole which directly overlayed and funnelled into the brick feature identified.

Table 5-2: General stratigraphic matrix for Trench 1B

Context Number	Description	Extent
1001	Grass and modern topsoil, included plastic netting.	Across entirety of site 1 to a depth of approximately 200-400mm
1015	Beige sandy backfill heavily comprised of demolition materials.	Covering the entirety of Trench 1B with a thickness of up to approximately 900mm and a diameter in excess of 3000mm.
1020	Mottled yellowed clay backfill with little observed backfill material.	Localised to cistern.
1003	Natural clay B-horizon.	Across the entirety of Site 1.

Figure 5-4: Understanding of top of stratigraphy.

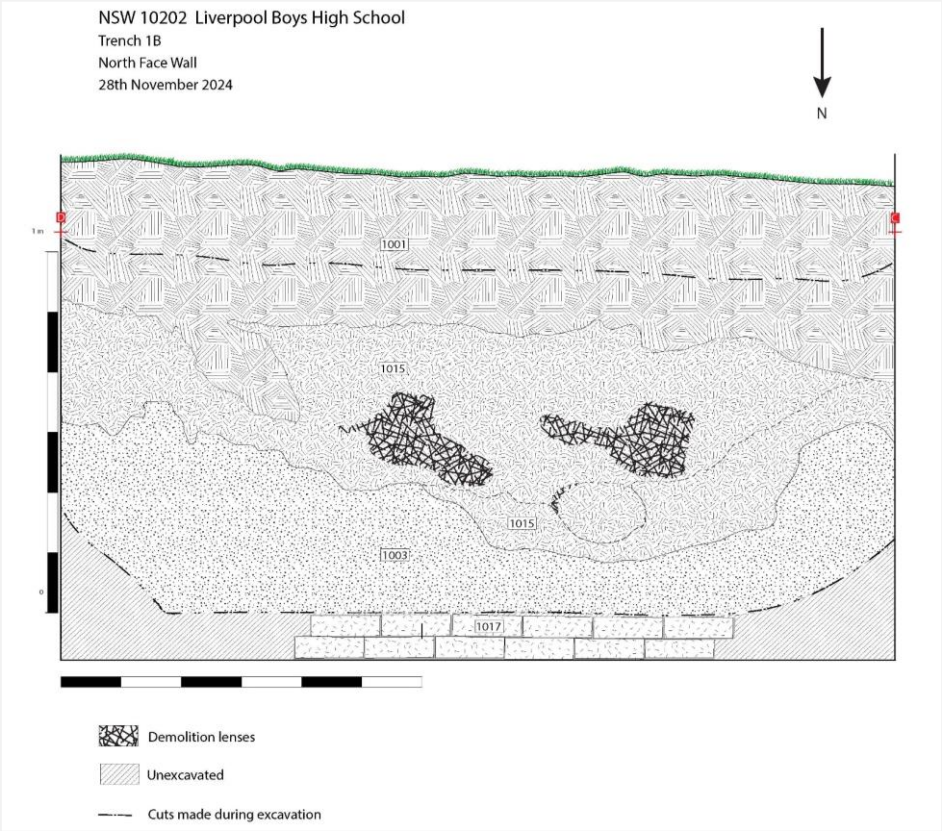

Figure 5-5: Stratigraphic section of Trench 1B above the cistern showing [C1017] and [C1015]

Trench 2

The existing topsoil and turf surface [C2001] extended across the entire Trench 2 location. C2001 was entirely removed from the trench. C2001 was identified as a sandy-silt topsoil with modern inclusions including a plastic fork. C2001 was also truncated by numerous tree roots from the two eucalypts located either side of the test trench. C2001 was underlain by a uniform light-brown sandy silt with inclusions that included brick fragments, small stones, shells and mortar [C2002]. Other inclusions included the numerous tree roots from the two eucalypts located either side of the test trench.

Due to the extent of the tree roots across the test trench, a sondage was excavated running from the central southern wall to the north-eastern wall. The sondage was excavated to determine the depth of the natural deposit and if structural remains or underfloor deposits remained below the rubble, mortar and shell inclusions found in C2002. Within the sondage, C2002 was underlain by C2003, a red clay-silt. No evidence of structural material or underfloor deposit was identified in C2003 which was excavated to a depth of 320mm. C2003 was free of deposits and inclusions except tree roots.

Table 5-3: General site stratigraphy for Trench 2

Context Number	Description	Extent
2001	Topsoil deposit of sandy-silt, mid-brown in colour. Firm compaction. Inclusions: plastic fork.	Across entire trench.
2002	Deposit of sandy silt, light brown in colour. Soft compaction. Inclusions: brick, small stones, shells, mortar.	Across entire trench.
2003	Deposit of clayey-silt, red in colour. Firm compaction. Inclusions: green transfer print at the interface between 2002 and the top of the clay.	At bottom of sondage.

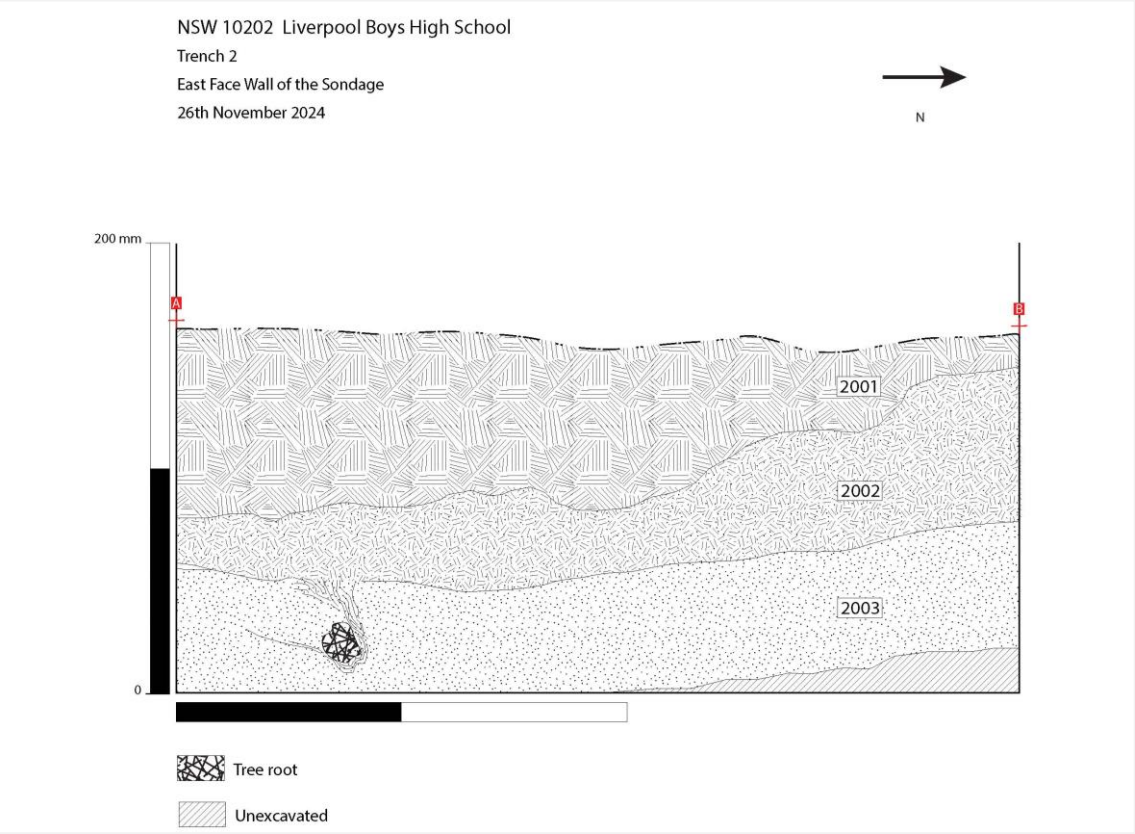

Figure 5-6: Section drawing of Trench 2 sondage.

5.2.2. Trench 3

Trench 3 was completely covered in asphalt which was overlying a layer of graded base (DGB)[C3001]. This [3001] context has been interpreted as a modern surface layer established for the LBHS. One service trench, filled with a grey blue gravel, was identified crossing the entire trench from east to west.

Table 5-4: General site stratigraphy for Trench 3

Context Number	Description	Extent
3001	Asphalt surfacing with blue gravelly DGB. Very compact. No inclusions.	Across entire trench.
3002	Deposit of sandy-loam, light brown in colour. firm compaction. No inclusions.	Across south of trench
3009	Deposit of sandy-loam, dark brown in colour. Loose compaction. Inclusions: fragmented ceramic, fragmented glass, nails, etc.	Across south of trench
3010	Deposit of sandy-loam, light brown in colour, firm compaction. Inclusions: fragmented ceramic, fabric.	Across south of trench
3012	Natural Clay B horizon consisting of red-orange silty clay. Firm compaction. No inclusions.	Across entire trench

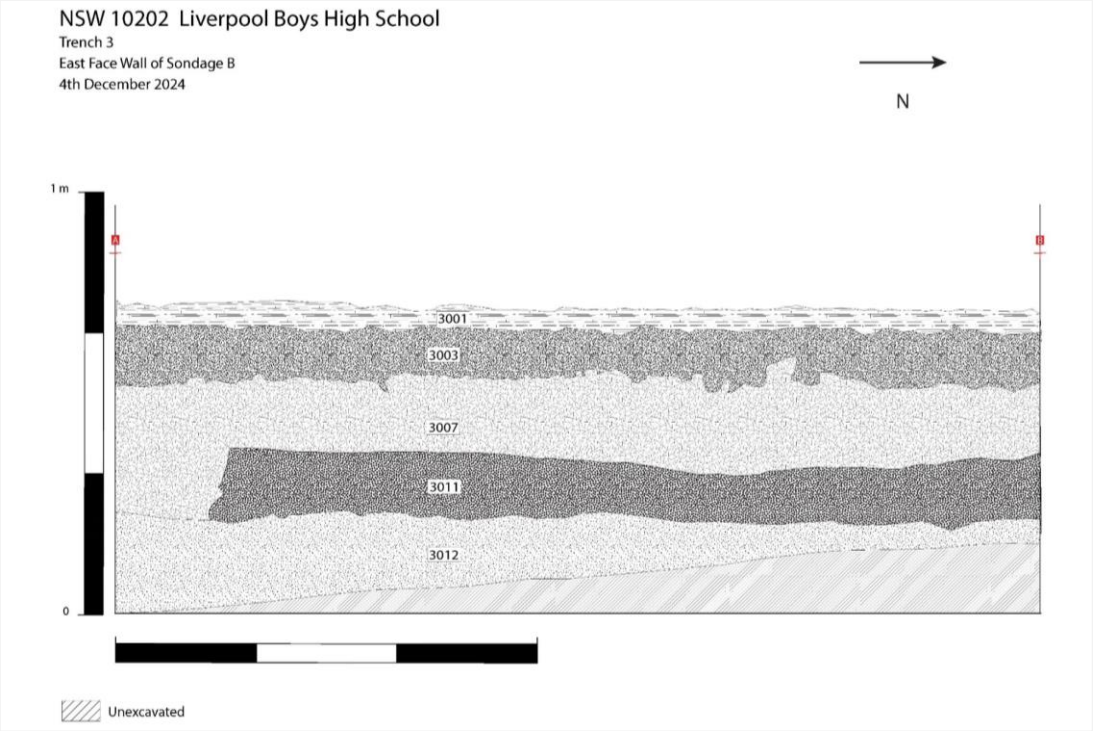

Figure 5-7:Section drawing for Trench 3.

5.3. Summary of Archaeological Features

5.3.1. Trench 1A and 1B

5.3.1.1. Service Line A

One in situ iron pipe was identified within a truncated cut. The cut was visible directly above appearance of the cable, which may indicate that all the surface soil above the pipe [C1010] was removed following its installation, and backfilled with a dark loam (C1014) and mottled clay backfill [C1023]. The secondary backfill terminates directly above the in situ iron pipe. Directly adjacent to and below the iron pipe was a beige sand.

Figure 5-8: Final section showing the exposed iron service pipe [C1010].

5.3.1.2. Service Line B

Diagonally across Trench 1A was an approximately 700mm wide trench which had likely been re-excavated to remove buried services. The re-excavated trench forms two approximately 300mm parallel trenches which were excavated into the natural clay base. The mixed fill, which was used to refill the trench, did not contain any diagnostic material for dating. It did contain sandstone and concrete fragments within a mixed fill matrix.

Figure 5-9: Service Trench B in North section.

5.3.1.3. Brick Feature

The main feature identified during the excavation within Trench 1A and 1B was a brick circular feature with a cement base. The brick feature is an irregular circle in shape and approximately 2.6m in diameter. The brick feature did not have a mortar lining on the internal face as waterproofing. It was excavated into the natural clay base. Clay backfill behind the bricks was identified around sections of the exterior of the feature [C1018]. This backfill was not noted around the entire brick structure, rather in sections to support bricks, which were laid in a circular pattern with no mortar or cement bonding them. The brick feature consisted of 14 concentric courses of bricks and did not follow an identifiable brick pattern. The total depth of the bricks was 1050mm to the top of the cement base which curves and is approximately 1500mm depth from the top course of bricks to the base of the concrete. The approximate depth from the top of the current ground surface to the top course of bricks is 1300mm. The context filling above the brick structure is a sand rich fill [C1015] which contained a high percentage of building and domestic refuse that was spread wider than the top of the brick structure and funnelled into the top. Excavation removed all of C1015 above the brick structure, although it was left in the southern section as that was outside of the excavation area. The brick feature was therefore buried at a depth of greater than 1300mm by the C1015 fill. Bricks (not collected for sample) which were located within C1015 did not match the same type of brick that comprised C1017. The sandy fill transitioned to a redeposited mottled clay rich

layer [C1020] which started approximately two brick courses below where the brick feature ends. A sondage was excavated within C1020 in order to ascertain how deep the brick feature extended. The mottled clay layer of the sondage measured approximately 1100mm by 500mm wide.

Figure 5-10: Mid excavation photo of the brick feature showing benching and the relationship between C1015 and the brick feature.

Figure 5-11: Cistern [C1017] at end of excavation.

5.3.2. Trench 2

No archaeological features were identified within the constrained excavation area for Trench 2, due to the proximity of mature eucalypt roots. A lime or cementitious mortar-rich light-brown sandy silt deposit [C2002] was identified directly below the topsoil layer. This light-coloured layer contained fragments of bricks, shells and fragmentary ceramic which likely related to the demolition of the previous structure. Due to the fragmentary and truncated nature, the remains do not answer any substantive questions regarding the construction, use or demolition of a structure in Lot 3A.

5.3.3. Trench 3

Trench 3 was completely covered in asphalt which was overlying a layer of densely graded base (DGB)[C3001]. This [3001] context has been interpreted as a modern surface layer established for the LBHS. Directly below the asphalt were two separate layers of leveling fill. One, in the south, was a light brown loamy clay layer with no inclusions [C3002] and the other, in the north, was grey blue compact DGB with sharp edged aggregate inclusions [C3003].

The northern portion of the trench [3003] gave away to a layer of redeposited red clay [3007] that contained no inclusions. A sondage was undertaken against the east face wall of the trench. The sondage extended to approximately 300mm in depth. Below [C3007] was a dark brown sandy clay layer [C3011]. It was approximately 80mm deep and had no inclusions. Below [C3011] was another layer of red clay that had no inclusions which has been interpreted as the base natural B-horizon [C3012].

In the southern portion of the trench was a dark brown layer of sandy clay that was approximately 2-5 cm deep which contained various, fragmentary man-made artefacts [3009]. Below was a layer of lighter brown sandy clay that contained impressed artefacts from the layer above [3010]. It was approximately 20-50mm deep before giving away to the natural layer [3012].

5.4. Artefactual Material

5.4.1. Overview of Artefact Assemblage

The following is a summary analysis from the artefact catalogue presented in Appendix D. The number of artefacts recovered from the test excavation totalled 94 and was made up of 5 artefact classes and broadly 11 material types (see Table 5-5).

Table 5-5: Artefact material type collected during the test excavation.

Material type	Count of Material
Bone	1
Course Earthenware	3
Ferrous Metal	23
Fine Earthenware	19
Glass	35
Leather	1
Non-Ferrous Metal	2
Plastic	6
Porcelain	3
Shell	1
Ammunition	395
Grand Total	**490**

The most common class of artefact found was glass. During the excavation program, there was a selection bias towards collecting artefactual material that was diagnostic in some way. Small fragments of glass, ceramic or metal which did not contain any diagnostic features, such as maker's marks, were not collected during excavation. During the excavation, twenty three complete, or nearly compete glass objects (missing bottle finish only) were collected. All of the complete bottles/ glass vessels were collected from one context [C1015] in Trench 1B, which was recorded as a fill for the brick feature, following its decommissioning. The bottles, which had diagnostic features that allowed them to be identified, are associated with two activities, food and beverage storage (n=12) and pharmaceutical uses (n=10). The majority of the bottles were constructed by the Australian Glass Manufacturers (AGM), which had a glass factory in Gardeners Road, Alexandria. The distinctive maker's mark on the base of the majority of the AGM bottles dates them to between 1934 and 1970. Other glass material identified included a Pyrex branded Casserole dish (Artefact ID 25) and a lemon juicer (Artefact ID 26).

Ceramic artefacts were the next most common artefact type (n=25). The majority of the artefacts recovered consist of fine earthenware glazed food service ceramic which was found in all four test trenches in a number of different contexts. Due to the small size of the majority of the fragments found, diagnostic features were not common. The presence of domestic artefactual remains may indicate that

people were occupying Lot 3A and Lot 4. The most intact and largest ceramic artefacts came from the C1015 fill, located above and within the brick feature. It was noted that broken bricks were frequently present within the C1015 fill, although no intact specimens were noted and retained as a sample.

The majority of the metal recovered was non-diagnostic building material, metal items, including iron nails and barbed wire was found within each of the test trenches. The highest concentration was found within C1015 (n=19) which contained machine made nails which could not be dated to later than 1850i. One likely wire cut nail was identified within Trench 3 within the demolition fill and not associated with a building feature. It was noted that there were large sheets of metal located within C1015, but no samples were recovered for the artefact assemblage. The majority of the metal objects were not diagnostic to refine the date range to a clearer degree.

Eight items were labelled as miscellaneous as they did not meet with the broad categories discussed above. They were extracted from each Test Pit 1, Test Pit 2 and Test Pit 3 . The main material type which was identified was plastic. Items such as ballpoint pens (Artefact ID 5) and plastic forks (Artefact ID 70) were located close to the surface of Trench 1 and 2. This is consistent with the topsoil, and the use of the site by the High School. One leather shoe sole was found in poor condition within the C1015 fill within the cistern, due to the laminated nature of the leather, no diagnostic dating information was analysed for this report. One butchered lamb bone was found within the sondage intermixed with the mixed mortar fill.

5.4.2. Diagnostic Summary of Artefact Material

One brick which had been broken in two was recovered during excavation as an example of the type of brick which comprised the fabric of the brick feature. The brick was a handmade sand stock brick with a single frog present. The majority of the bricks, as they were arranged in the top course of the cistern, were placed with the frog face down. There was no mortar noted between the bricks, except for the course directly between the cement and the brick course. There was no maker's mark present on the brick removed, but it is consistent with the handmade manufacture of sandstock bricks.

Within the sandy fill [C1015] above and within the cistern feature [C1017], the temporal date range for the artefacts uncovered was largely very narrow. Fragmentary newspapers, dating to between February and September 1945, were identified and were found to be consistent with the date range for other material culture uncovered. The majority of the identifiable artefacts could be dated to a period within the 1930s to 1950s. Several broken ceramic plates were identified with the maker's mark for 'Grindley, England', which has been narrowed down to a date range of between 1936-1954.

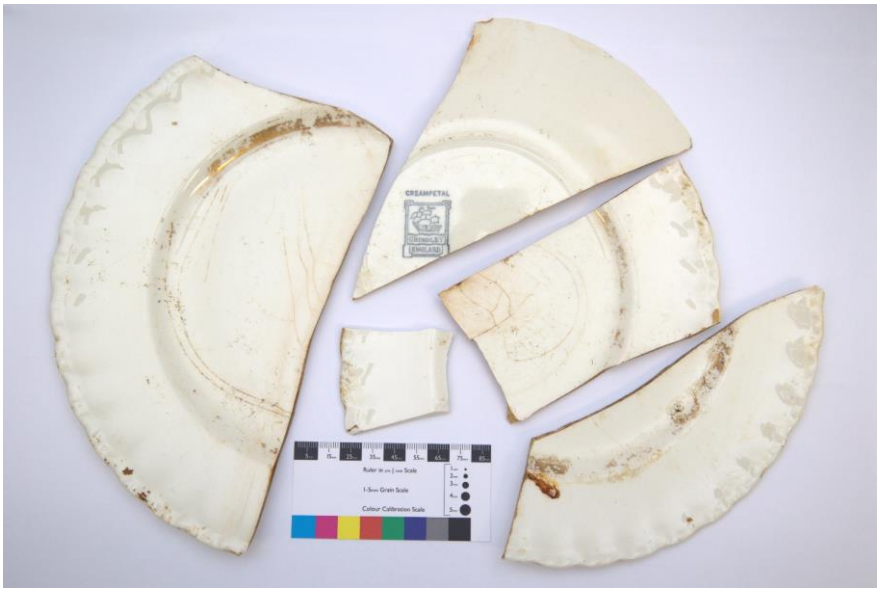

Figure 5-12: Grindley, England 'Creampetal' ceramic fragment with sailing ship maker's mark.

One Australian Glass Manufacturer's bottle for N.S.W Bottle Company was recovered with a missing finish and a date of 1949 on the base. It is generally accepted, that the numbers embossed on the bases of AGM bottles from this period correspond with the date of production. This indicates that the area of the cistern, or its decommissioned hole was being used as a site of dumping until at least 1949. Aerial photographs of the site show that there is a sandy deposit at the surface at the location of the previous cistern.

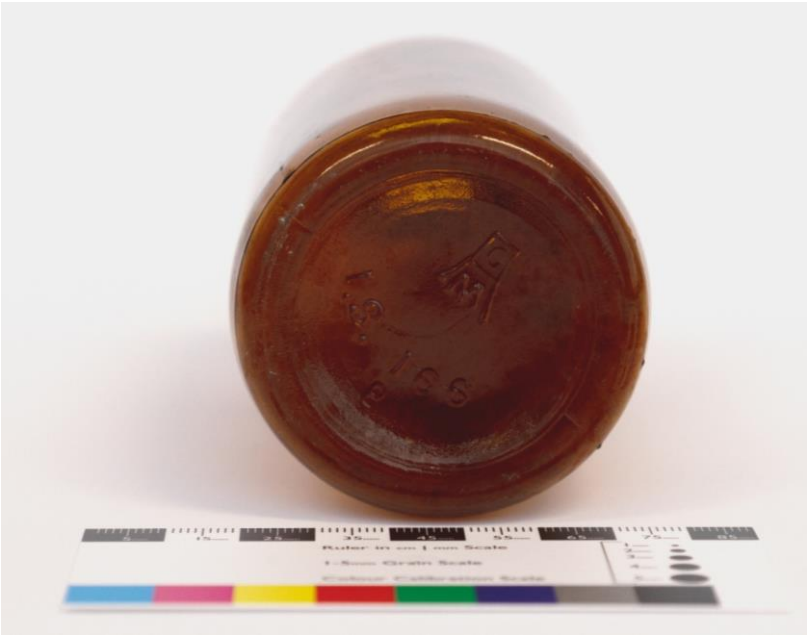

Figure 5-13: Close up of the base of NSW Bottle Company bottle manufactured by Australian Glass Manufacturers (Artefact ID 14).

Also found within the deposition fill of [C1015] was an older three piece mould-blown bottle which would likely date from 1820 to 1910. This item may indicate that there was earlier occupation on the site, likely associated with dwelling demolished within Trench 2 (Artefact ID 31 Figure 5-14).

Figure 5-14: Olive three-piece mould bottle found within [C1015] (Artefact ID 31).

One brick with an identifiable maker's mark was uncovered pressed into the deposit between [C1015] and [C1020]. The deposit was a mottled clay layer that made up the majority of the fill of the cistern structure. The brick is handmade and impressed with 'LIVERPOOL BRICKWKS' which indicates that the brick was constructed by the Liverpool Steam Brickworks Company Limited after 1907.

Figure 5-15:Liverpool Brickworks brick (Artefact ID 36).

A discrete deposit of ammunition, within the levelling fill directly below the topsoil in Trench 1A, was identified following the completion of the primary excavation of the trench. Rain and subsidence had

exposed the trench edge along an area that had been benched for safety. The ammunition was taken off site and stored in compliance with regulations. Upon preliminary analysis, the deposit was identified as being .303 Full Metal Jacket military rounds likely dating to pre-1939. There were clear indications that they were filled with cordite and, due to some discolouration of the metal, to potentially have a copper component.

The use of cordite within ammunition production was common practice from 1894 until the1960s. Throughout the Second World War, the materials used to make the .303 bullets changed on a few occasions providing information that allowed dating to be established. Additionally, limited preliminary analysis of the base of some of the cartridges revealed at least three different ammunition manufacturing facilities were responsible for the manufacture of the ammunition found on site. The markings R 18 W and VII on the base also indicate that the date for the ammunition's manufacture is from the year 1918 and were produced in England at Rudge Whitworth Ltd in Tyseley, UK (Figure 5-16). Other munitions stamps indicate that some of the ammunition was made at the Small Arms Ammunition Factory in Footscray, Victoria between 1920-1927.

To make the ammunition safe, none of the ammunition can be retained and all the ammunition, casings and projectile points have been destroyed.

Figure 5-16: Headstamp of one of the ammunition casings found within the deposit manufactured at Rudge Whitworth Ltd in Tyseley, UK with a sketch to clearly show the markings.

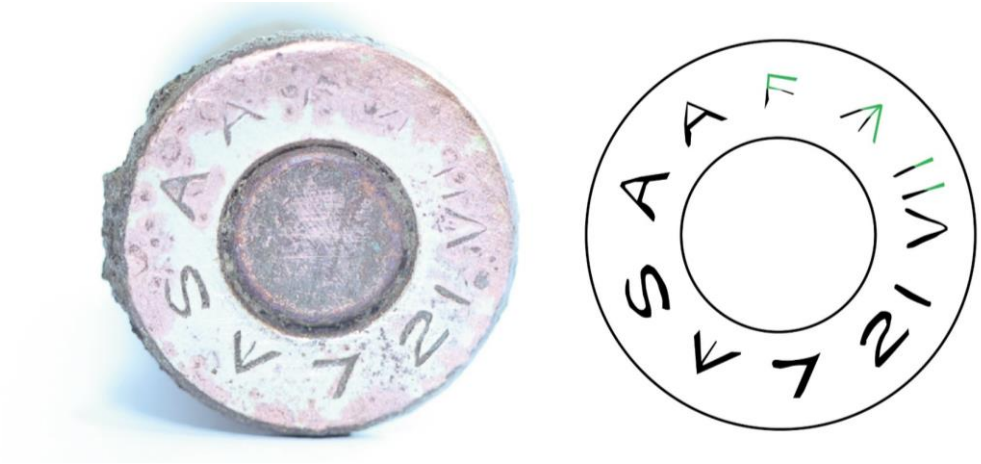

Figure 5-17: Headstamp of a casing manufactured at Small Arms Ammunition Factory in Footscray Victoria in July 1921.

Figure 5-18: Internal view of the cordite and wadding internal to the firing mechanism within the ammunition cartridges.

5.5. Phases of Occupation and Use

Due to extensive disturbance resulting from the construction of the current Liverpool Boys and Girls High School buildings, the majority of the archaeological phasing across the site has been heavily truncated. Evidence of the demolition of Phase 5 or Phase 4 structures at Site 1 were identified as noted in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6: Overall results of the archaeological excavation of Site 1

Phase (date)	Structure	Potential archaeological remains	Identified in the archaeological record
Phase 3: 1840-1875	Cottage and well	Structural evidence of a well or cistern and post cessation of use assemblages or artefacts related to its decommissioning.	Yes
Phase 4: 1876-1922	Cottage and well	Structural evidence of a well or cistern and post cessation of use assemblages or artefacts related to its decommissioning.	Yes
Phase 5: 1922-1945	Cottage and well	Structural evidence of a well or cistern and post cessation of use assemblages or artefacts related to its decommissioning.	Yes

Site 2 was located under an asphalt sealed walkway adjacent to two timber classroom buildings and a brick lined retaining wall which separated two of the terraces of the school from one another. A summary of the archaeological resource is included in Table 5-7.

Table 5-7: Summary of archaeological material found within Site 2

Phase (date)	Structure	Potential archaeological remains	Identified in the archaeological record
Phase 4: 1876-1922	Cottage	Structural evidence and potential alterations/extensions to the cottage and underfloor deposits related to the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century rural residential use of the area.	No
Phase 5: 1922-1945	Cottage	Structural evidence and potential alterations/extensions to the cottage and underfloor deposits related to the early twentieth-century rural residential use of the area.	No

5.6. Synthesis and Discussion

5.6.1. Overview

Two areas (Site 1 and Site 2) were subject to test excavation during this excavation program. Both these areas identified demolition fills likely associated with the structures previously within the vicinity (housing associated with Phase 4 and Phase 5 - c. 1875 to 1946). Subsequent ground disturbances, largely resulting from the construction of the school buildings and levelling within the front forecourt at Site 1, appears to have defined formation processes and largely removed the archaeological deposits at Site 1 and Site 2. Ultimately, the excavation was able to confirm that occupation has occurred in both these locations, although extensive demolition activities associated with the construction of the LBGHS school has disturbed, removed or truncated most for these fill layers. Consequently, no building footprints demonstrating either domestic or peri-urban housing have been preserved in any meaningful way at Site 1 or Site 2 and very likely also at Site 3. Further, outside of the brick feature in Trench 1B, the fragmentary nature of the artefacts recovered from associated demolition fill layers was not sufficient to allow any firm date range to be placed on the occupation of either the house at Lot 3A (Trench 2) or the undefined dwellings at Lot 4 (Trench 3).

The only identifiable archaeological feature observed during the test excavation program was the circular brick structure uncovered in Trench 1B. Rather than a well, as was labelled on 1947 school construction plans (see Figure 3-7), the structure is almost certainly a fresh water cistern, owing to the diameter, construction and placement of the feature in context. As a feature, it is consistent with both extant and archaeological excavated examples of cisterns that have been recorded in Liverpool (Mountain Heritage 2024:65; SHI Collingwood 2007).

5.6.2. Trench 1B Cistern

The cistern has design features, such as the mass concrete base, that would suggest construction in either the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries and is comparable to other date ranges for cisterns in Liverpool. A construction date of this period would align with either Phase 4 (1876-1922) or Phase 5 (1922-1945) of the occupation of the site and may, therefore, have been in use by Frank Pain, John Stanley, the Sharpe family or the Fitzpatrick family.

The first visual evidence of the cistern is shown in a 1929 aerial of the site (see Figure 3-5), although it may have been constructed at an earlier date. The aerial image also demonstrates the peri-urban nature of Liverpool during the early twentieth century and provides some context for its likely use. Freshwater provided by the cistern may have been used for domestic purposes including cooking, cleaning, drinking, but also possibly market garden activities, including the watering of small-scale crops or livestock. Based

on the date range of artefacts present within the cistern, it appears to have been in operation until the early 1940s.

5.6.3. Cistern Deposits

The sandy deposit above and partially inside the cistern [C1015], contained a mix of domestic artefacts and building materials. Artefacts, such as dinner plates, cooking pots and medical tonic bottles, indicates that, at some period, material from the nearby house on Lot 3A was likely dumped in the cistern, after it was decommissioned. It is possible that building materials, such as sheet metal, brick fragments, broken timber board, were associated with the demolition of the Lot 3A house but it is equally likely that this material was instead refuse from the construction of the School itself. The inclusion of sand through the deposit is more indicative of the later, given the greater need for sand on construction sites, as opposed to per-urban or domestic contexts. Objects such as the leather shoes and newspapers cannot be as easily associated with a given activity and may have been removed from the Lot 3A house or dumped by workers. Both domestic artefacts and building materials were mixed in together within [C1015] with no clear delineation between their positioning, suggestive of a short timeframe in which demolition of the Lot 3A building occurred and use of the cistern as an ad-hoc construction dump was taking place.

Broken timber boards and brick fragments, found impressed in the top of the mottled brown sandy clay deposit [C2020], may have been formed during the initial decommissioning of the cistern. A common arrangement for cisterns was to be covered by timber boards with a fixed metal hand pump above. The boards and brick may be remnants from the cistern cap that was partially demolished and then deposited into the cistern at the time of decommissioning. These materials may then have been impressed by the later dumping of the [C1015] deposit.

6. Significance Reassessment

6.1. Introduction

The following section provides an investigation into significance of the site where archaeological resources were uncovered. This investigation discusses whether these resources reach the threshold for significance at either the local or State level as defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW).

6.2. Investigating Heritage Significance

In NSW, the authorised guideline for investigating heritage significance is *Investigating Heritage Significance – A guide to identifying and examining heritage items in NSW*, published by the Heritage Council of NSW in 2021. This manual provides a framework for investigating specific types of significance and also establishes a priority of steps to appropriately manage potential heritage items. It recognises that:

> *"In NSW, the steps to managing heritage are:*
>
> - *Investigate significance*
> - *Assess significance*
> - *Manage significance"* (Heritage Council 2021:5)

The guideline recognises that a 'heritage item' can refer to a landscape, buildings, structures, relics, objects, places, works. It notes that there are seven common criteria used to assign significance to heritage items in Australia. These are outlined in *Assessing Heritage Significance* (see Section 6.4 for further detail).

It is stated in the guideline that '*potential items of heritage significance can be identified by anyone*' (Heritage Council 2021:8). However, when investigating and assessing heritage significance, gathering evidence must be the first step. Regarding the nature of evidence that may be gathered, the guidelines confirm:

> *"When gathering evidence, it is important to note that:*
> - *Evidence can be:*
> - *In any form – verbal, audio, written, graphic, archival, documentary, tangible, intangible*
> - *From a range of sources: individuals, communities, stakeholder, collections*

- *Primary in nature (original documents or objects that directly relate to the item, for example, architectural; plans or part of the item's fabric)*
- *Secondary in nature (documents or items whose information in drawn from analysing a primary source, for example a journal article about the heritage building's architect).*
- *Research will be needed to identify and verify evidence*
- *Asking an expert with specialist knowledge in the item's class will help to identify the likely scope of research into its potential significance*
- *Potential significance may only emerge after research is undertaken, so the process should remain flexible in order to accommodate emerging evidence*." (Heritage Council 2021:9)

6.3. Potential Social Significance

During excavation, staff from both Liverpool Boys and Liverpool Girls High School expressed a desire to view the archaeological excavation and the artefacts which had been recovered during the works and to discuss the process of archaeology with the students. Students accompanied members of staff, attending site visits for periods of approximately fifteen minutes in groups of between five and thirty people over a period of two days (3-4 December 2024). During incursions, visitors asked a number of questions. These questions were broadly related to the following topics:

- The age of the cistern and artefacts.
- The function of the objects and artefacts.
- The process of identifying and excavating the site.
- The process of managing the cistern and the artefacts post-excavation.
- Education and employment pathways for archaeologists.

General discussions were had with the teachers, who discussed archaeology with the students.

On 4 December, the Project Manager had a discussion with the project's Business Development Manager, who indicated that this archaeology had some value to the school but also indicated that the construction of the new school was important to the community and should not be adversely delayed by conservation efforts. The Project Manager asked whether the Business Development Manager might be willing to provide a written statement to that effect, if requested. The following information was provided:

> *"As discussed yesterday I can certainly confirm that the cistern / artefacts located on the Liverpool Boys High School site is of community and cultural significance to our school community. Our student cohort as a collective is comprised of approx 88% from a language*

> *background other than English representing nearly 60 cultural groups. What this means for this site is that most of our students are unaware of the history of Liverpool pre 2000 and likely would not have envisaged this community as anything other than what they see today – high density living in a densely populated community.*
>
> *The findings in the cistern therefore help to share the story of pre and post war – up until Liverpool Boys High School was first planned in the 1940's and constructed in the 1950's."* (Business Services Manager, LBHS email 5/12/24).

The Business Services Manager noted that, from their perspective, a suitable outcome would involve the incorporation of artefacts recovered from the cistern being included within any interpretation prepared as part of the new school development.

In regard to identifying local communities, the *Investigating Heritage Significance – A guide to identifying and examining heritage items in NSW* provides the following advice:

> *"Commonly consulted groups include traditional owners, relatives and friends of owners, communities who used/d the item, Aboriginal land councils, historical societies, migrant community organisations, sports and social clubs, education institutions, professional associations and governmental agencies."* (Heritage Council: 2021:13)

Although acting as a liaison between the school and the project, it is understood that the Business Services Manager represents a single respondent. Their comments were understood by the project team to only indicate that there was cause to further investigate potential social significance, as in accordance with the guidelines.

6.4. Basis of Heritage Significance Assessment in NSW

Assessing Heritage Significance - Guidelines for assessing places and objects against the Heritage Council of NSW criteria (2023) published by the Department of Planning and Environment, outlines the process for conducting assessments of heritage significance. The manual provides a set of specific criteria and guidelines for assessing the significance of an item.

The Heritage Council of NSW recognises four level of significance for heritage in NSW: Local, State, National and World. An item has local heritage significance when it is important to the local area. An item has State heritage significance when it is important in NSW.

The seven criteria used by the NSW Heritage Council as an assessment format within NSW are outlined below:

- Criterion (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).
- Criterion (b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
- Criterion (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).
- 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
- 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)
- 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).
- Criterion (g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments).

6.5. NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance Related to Archaeological Sites and Relics

Archaeological significance has traditionally been described as a measure by which a site may contribute knowledge that is not available from other sources (Bickford & Sullivan 1984 19-26). Archaeological significance has traditionally been linked to archaeological research potential, in that '*a site or resource is said to be scientifically significant when its further study may be expected to help answer questions*' (Bickford & Sullivan 1984 23-24).

However, in 2009, the Heritage Council of NSW endorsed the Heritage Branch Department for Planning (now Heritage NSW) guideline *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* which considers a broader approach to archaeological significance, rather than a singular focus on the research potential of an archaeological site.

Under *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* (2009), a place may be significant under the following criterion: '*Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)*' (Heritage NSW 2009:11).

6.6. Review of Social Significance Criteria for Archaeological Resources

Throughout the course of test excavation, no material, deposit or structure was uncovered that appeared to meet either Criterion (a), Criterion (b), Criterion (c), Criterion (e), Criterion (f), Criterion (g). However, as outlined under *Assessing heritage significance* (2023), an item may be of significance under Criterion (d) when:

> *"A place or object is important for its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group. This could be for social, cultural or spiritual reasons that have a perceived meaning or symbolic or moral value that is important to them and which generates a strong sense of attachment."* (Department of Planning and Environment, 2023:36)

A qualification is provided to the above statement, noting:

> *"Care must be taken not to confuse heritage significance with preference. For example, a community may seek to retain an older building in preference to replacing it with a more contemporary development of a site. In such cases, there must be evidence that the place or object is separately valued in accordance with this criterion or one of the other criteria to be considered a significant place."* (Department of Planning and Environment, 2023:36)

Given the potential for these statements to cause uncertainty, the guidelines provide a table suggesting significance indicators and thresholds that may apply for social significance. Everick Heritage undertook an assessment of these indicators. The following indicator was found to potentially reach the threshold for social significance.

Table 6-1: Significance indicators

Significance indicator	State significance threshold	Local significance threshold	Everick Heritage Comment
Important as a place of symbolic meaning and community identity	A place that symbolically represents some aspect of the past that a state-wide community or cultural group feels contributes to the identity of NSW.	A place that symbolically represents some aspect of the past that a local community or cultural group feels contributes to the local identity.	Photo 78 on Page 36 of the project's Photographic Archival Recording (*Everick Heritage. 2025. Liverpool Boys and Girls High School Upgrade Project: Photographic Archival Recording. Unpublished Report for Colliers*), notes the presence of a plaque commemorating the establishment of the high schools in 1955. This plaque is located in a public facing room and at a readable height, indicating an

	awareness and pride in the establishment of the current school site and of the school as an organisation. The response by the business manager suggest that these artefacts represent some aspect of the past (the establishment of the school) that a community of cultural group (the school, as an organisation) feels contributes to their local identity. The cistern, artefacts or deposits uncovered at the Liverpool Boys High School reach the threshold for local significance under this indicator

Under the criteria Associations with Individuals, Events or Groups of Historical Importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B, & D), the opening statement is noted:

> *Archaeological remains may have particular associations with individuals, groups and events which may transform mundane places or objects into significant items through the association with important historical occurrences* (Heritage NSW 2009:11).

In order for a site to reach the threshold for significance under this criterion, a series of questions are raised that assist in determining this point. Everick Heritage was able to answer these questions, suggested that the item may, at a local level, met the threshold for significance under Criterion (d).

Table 6-2: Review of Criterion (d)

Questions	Everick Heritage Comment
Does the site have symbolic value?	The cistern, artefacts and deposits uncovered at the Liverpool Boys High School have symbolic value to the current school, as deposited remains formed during the creation of the present high school buildings. The remains, from these previous phases, are mundane in nature, however the establishment of the Liverpool Boys and Girls High School site was an important local event, as it was the culmination of twenty years of decades of community advocacy for improved educational services and was part of a series of local developments designed to accommodate a growing post war population in Liverpool. Representing the importance of its

	construction, it was among the most expensive education items in the Department of Public Works Budget during the years of its construction (Everick Heritage 2025a:9; 35) and the construction and establishment of the High School, along with other local improvements, were part of a period of urban uplift for Liverpool generally. Information provided by the Business Manager for the project indicates that these are mundane items that have been transformed into items with symbolic value.
Is there a community of interest (past or present) which identifies with, and values the specific site?	It has been indicated that the LBGHS, as an organisation, identify with and value the cistern, artefacts and deposits uncovered at the Liverpool Boys High School.

6.7. Reassessment of Heritage Significance

The following significance assessment is based upon the *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* 2009 endorsed guidelines, outlined above.

Table 6-3: NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and Relics (Heritage Office 2009).

Criteria	Assessment
NSW Heritage Criteria Assessment	
Archaeological Research Potential (current NSW Heritage Criterion E).	No artefacts, deposits, structure or features uncovered as part of the Test Excavation at the Liverpool Boys High School provide any historical or archaeological information that will yield information that no other source can. The cistern was identified at the location it was marked on the 1947 plan for the School. There is a low potential that unexcavated deposits exposed during the investigation will provide information no other source can. The artefacts, deposits, structures or features uncovered as part of the test excavation do not meet either local or State significance under this criterion.
Association with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D).	Remains and deposits that were uncovered during test excavation related to Phase 4, Phase 5 and Phase 6. Occupation and activity during this period was not associated with any significant historical figure or group. The decommissioning and subsequent filling of the cistern is an activity that is directly associated with the construction of the Liverpool Boys and Girls High School (Phase 6). It contains a collection of artefacts that date to years when the current school buildings were in construction. The school takes note and pride in its establishment by the Hon R. J. Heffron MLA Deputy Premier and Minister for Education in 1955 and is represented by a

Criteria	Assessment
	plaque that has been retained in the boy's school reception area as public facing memorabilia of the event. With the present data, the cistern, artefacts and associated deposits can be recognised as representing a period of the past that is of interest to the Liverpool Boys and Girls High School organisation, as it is directly associated with the construction of the school in c.1947. Artefacts from that period provide a tangible connection to the earliest period of the school's existence. They are a common touch point between the two separate High Schools during a time of organisational and physical reconstitution. The cistern, and associated artefacts and deposits can reach the threshold for local significance under this criterion.
Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C).	No artefacts, deposits, structures or features uncovered during the test excavation at the Liverpool High School site were noted as encompassing any aesthetic values or distinctive characteristics. They do not embody a distinctive architectural or engineering style, expression of technology or layout. The artefacts, deposits, structures or features uncovered as part of the test excavation do not meet either local or State significance under this criterion.
Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G).	No artefacts, deposits, structures or features uncovered during the test excavation at the Liverpool High School site demonstrate a distinctive, unique or rare process of historical activity. The artefacts, deposits, structures or features uncovered as part of the test excavation do not meet either local or State significance under this criterion.

The above heritage assessment for archaeological resources at the site has been replicated in the project SoHI (see *Everick Heritage. 2025. Liverpool Boys and Girls High School Upgrade Project: Statement of Heritage Impact. Unpublished Report for Colliers*). Refer to that report for an integrated statement of significance and heritage impact assessment impact for the site.

6.8. Future Considerations

As outlined under *Investigating Heritage Significance – A guide to identifying and examining heritage items in NSW*, investigation of potential social significance is recommended prior to the completion of a significance assessment.

Currently, the degree of evidence to suggest that, specifically, the cistern [C1017], the internal deposit [C1020] and [C2022] and artefacts from [C1015] (see Appendix D) may reach the threshold for local significance under criterion (d) is limited, but nonetheless was assessed as potentially meeting this level.

As noted above, the current heritage assessment for archaeological resources on site is based on limited data. A precautionary approach, as advocated for under *The Burra Charter Investigating Heritage Significance – A guide to identifying and examining heritage items in NSW* (2013), has been undertaken and it has been identified that the place has social significance to the school community as an organisation.

Should additional investigation or consultation be carried out in the future that clarifies whether the cistern [C1017], the internal deposit [C1020] and [C2022] and artefacts from [C1015] (see Appendix D) reaches the threshold for local significance under criterion (d), this assessment may be updated.

7. Response to Research Design Questions

The following subsections provide a response to the research questions posed as part of the Archaeological Research Design.

What contexts, phases, and activities are evident, and how are these demonstrated within various excavation units (trench/square/context/feature)?

Four separate trenches (Trench 1A, Trench 1B, Trench 2 and Trench 3) were excavated at two separate sites (Site 1 and Site 2) within the project area. These trenches addressed potential archaeology from Phase 3, Phase 4 and Phase 5 of the Project Area. This is a period extending from 1840 to 1949.

Trench 1A and 1B have initial layers consistent with post c. 1940 leveling and landscaping. One of these layers [C1007] contains small amounts of construction debris, including brick fragments, metal nails and mortar. The demolition layer also contains a deposit of pre-World War II ammunition (this ammunition has since been removed from the site). Material forming this layer of demolition fill would correlate to Phase 5 (1922-1945), possibly late Phase 4 (1876-1922). Below these deposits is an underlying layer of natural red clay [C1003]. Crossing both the natural and the demolition layers were two separate service cuts.

The first recorded cut appears to have previously contained a service that was removed and then backfilled with redeposited material (Service Line A). The second cut also contained redeposited backfill and a corroded metal pipe (Service Line B). As both these cuts extend through the demolition layer and the natural red clay, they were undertaken post-1940s and are likely services that were connected internally between school buildings.

Within Trench 1B, a brick and concrete cistern was uncovered that was approximately 2.6 metres in diameter [C1017]. This feature contained three deposits. Of these contexts [C1015 and C1020] constitute post-use fill within the cistern [C1017]. C1015 was located immediately above and within the top layer of the cistern. C1020 was located in the centre of the cistern. The top deposit had a sandy consistency and contained large quantities of metal sheeting, brick and other bulk building materials, and domestic including various bottles, kitchen implements and newspapers as well as other household items. Artefacts analysis has identified that these materials are broadly datable to Phase 5 (1922-1945) and possibly late Phase 4 (1876-1922).

Trench 2 contained an initial layer consistent with post c. 1940 leveling and landscaping. Immediately below was a thin layer that contained demolition debris, including fragmentary brick and shell mortar. The material from this layer was non-diagnostic and did not form any distinct features. This layer was

consistent with post c.1940 Phase 5 (1922-1945), possibly late Phase 4 (1876-1922). Immediately below these deposits was an underlying layer of natural red clay.

Trench 3 contained an initial layer of asphalt and road base. The northern part of the trench contained a redeposited red clay layer with two leveling layers below. These layers form a foundation for the asphalt above. The centre of the trench contains a modern cut that has been backfilled with modern road base. The southern end of the trench contains a thin layer of demolition fill that contained fragmentary brick, ceramics and small metal building materials such as nails. Below this layer is a natural red clay. Evidence of demolition is fine-grained and non-diagnostic but demonstrates the presence of structures here in the past, likely associated with Phase 4 occupation of the site (1876-1922).

Were the potential archaeological resources, articulated in the HAA, evidenced during test excavation?

The HAA identified that there may be cottage remains, sub-floor deposits, wells and cesspit remains potentially present in the former Lot 3A (Site 1), Lot 4 (Site 2) and Lot 3 (Site 3). It states that these remains may relate to periods of historical occupation from Phase 3 (1840-1875), Phase 4 (1876-1922) and Phase 5 (1923-1946). In particular, the presence of a 'well' was emphasised in Lot 3A based on construction plans from 1947.

Lensy layers of demolition fill have been identified in the stratigraphy across all trenches excavated at the site. This fill contained fragmentary brick, mortar, construction debris, including metal nails and bolts, as well as non-diagnostic pottery and other domestic refuse. This demolition layer consists of multiple lenses, likely represent cottage remains that have been heavily impacted by cutting and filling activities undertaken to create the school c.1946-1947 but has been compiled into a general levelling layer called C1001.

In Trench 1B, a cistern was uncovered in the approximate location of a 'well' marked in 1946 construction plans for the current school. The cistern contained two deposits that consisted of demolition fill and an organic decomposition layer at the base of the cistern. Material found inside those deposits is consistent with occupation of the site from Phase 5 (1923-1946) and possibly late Phase 4 (1876-1922). The cistern uses materials that are consistent with occupation between Phase 4 (1876-1922) and early Phase 5 (1923-1946).

Archaeological resources outlined in HAA	Identified
Post Holes	No
Holding yards	No
Convict cottages	No

Archaeological resources outlined in HAA	Identified
Wells	Cistern instead of well
Cesspits	No
Stables/holding yards	No
Cottage remains from Lot 3 (Site 1) and any associated subfloor deposits.	Building remains as demolition leveling fill
Cottage remains from Lot 3A (Site 3) and any associated subfloor deposits.	No
Cottage remains from Lot 4 (Site 2) and any associated subfloor deposits.	Building remains as demolition leveling fill

Were archaeological resources not identified in the HAA uncovered and how do these relate to the phases of occupation expected because of the HAA?

Broadly, there were no archaeological resources that were found on the site that did not relate to expectations for historical material within the HAA. When uncovered through excavation, a 'well' as identified on construction plans from 1947, was instead identified to more likely be a cistern, based on the nature of its construction and size. Despite the nature of the structure not being precisely as anticipated, it is nonetheless consistent with phases of occupation outlined during the HAA. Additionally, an unexpected find of ammunition was uncovered outside the area of planned trenching within demolition fill, consistent with leveling activities from the c. 1940s, during the construction of the school. Although not anticipated as an excavation material associated with the site, these rounds have been identified as being .303 Full Metal Jacket military rounds, likely dating to pre-1945. Material from this date is in keeping with the date range of materials from the leveling fill layer at the site.

Where were relics located?

Relics of potential local significance, under the social significance criterion, were identified within Trench 1B. These potential relics have been assessed and are understood to include the cistern [C1017], retained internal deposits [C1020] and [C1022], and artefacts extracted from [C1015] during Test Excavation.

No other artefacts, deposits or features were identified as potential relics during this time.

When were these features or deposits created? How are they phased against the historical analysis of the site?

Based on a preliminary analysis of the construction methodology, the cistern was likely created in Phase 4 (1874-1922), although may have been created in early Phase 5 (1923-1946).

The cistern contains two discrete demolition deposits associated with activity in c.1940s [C1015], [C1020]. The deposits relate to Phase 5 and were formed at the point of demolition of a dwelling owned by the Fitzpatrick family.

The lower deposit [C1020] occupies the middle and base of the cistern. Material in the fill consisted of a yellow mottled redeposited layer. A sondage to the base of the cistern uncovered a low number of inclusions inside the layer, that mostly consisted of fragmentary brick that was found just above the concrete foundation of the structure. A second deposit [C1015] was located in the top of the cistern and approximately 1 m above the top brick courses. This deposit consisted of sandy fill and included a high number of inclusions, such as metal sheeting, brick and domestic materials, including various bottles, kitchen implements, newspapers as well as other household items. Preliminary analysis on materials and artefacts from the top deposit indicate that they are consistent with materials from Phase 5 (1923-1946), although they may also include some objects dated to late Phase 4 (1874-1922) and early Phase 6 (1946-present).

These deposits are consistent with demolition and construction activities that likely occurred between 1945-1955 when the peri-urban property owned by the Fitzpatrick family was developed into the Liverpool Boys High School and Liverpool Girls High School.

What site formation processes have occurred and how does this compare to written records of the project area?

Test excavation has demonstrated that land formation across Site 1 and Site 2 is broadly similar, with the exception of the cistern and associated deposits in Trench 1B. Across all the trenches, immediately below the initial surface levels, is a layer of demolition which consists of multiple lenses containing various construction debris. The demolition fill was present at all excavated sites and is likely reflective of the proximity of these trenches to past buildings, rather than being representative of the soil profile across the entire school. Discrete to Trench 1B was a cistern that was cut into the natural clay, below the level of other leveling fill. The cistern contained two deposits within that were similar to other demolition layers, containing materials that were associated with historical occupation at the site during late Phase 4 (1874-1922), Phase 5 (1923-1945) and early Phase 6 (1946-present). All trenches showed evidence of later continued alterations to the site, notably the inclusion of services between buildings internally within the school.

Across all trenches, the formation process observed within the soil profile was consistent with historical data collated in the HAA.

How does this site compare to other local sites?

The HAA identified two previous historical archaeological excavations undertaken inside Liverpool. The first of these reports was prepared in 2003 by Ted Higginbotham for 11-11A Bigge & 35-39 Lachlan Street, Liverpool while the other undertaken in 2022 by Jillian Comber at the site of the Gulyangarri Public School. In addition, after the preparation of the HAA, a final excavation report by Fiona Leslie (Mountain Heritage. 2024. *26 Elizabeth Street, Liverpool, Historical Archaeological Excavation Report*, *unpublished report prepared for Binah Constructions Pty Ltd*) was made available for review.

The excavation by Ted Higginbotham demonstrated the presence of brick foundational walls and features associated with a convict-era house from 1823 at 11-11A Bigge & 35-39 Lachlan Street. The existence of that material demonstrates the potential of sites within the original township of Liverpool to contain historical archaeological materials. Conversely, the excavation undertaken by Jillian Comber in 2022 did not uncover any historical archaeological material at the Liverpool primary school site. The features investigated by Comber were structures that would not have had extensive foundations, such as houses or sheds. Foundations to this depth were found to have been removed by previous cutting and filling activities used to level the site.

The excavation, undertaken by Fiona Leslie, revealed substantial remains at 26 Elizabeth Street associated with an approximately 130-160 year time period (Mountains Heritage 2024a). Among other things, these remains included various cottages, an inn, outbuildings, fence lines and service pipes. These remains also included a hand-made brick cistern that was approximately 2.8 m deep and 3 m wide and rendered with Portland cement. A date range was not indicated for the structure in this report. Timber fragments and brick pieces also noted in the interior and diagnostic artefacts that were extracted from the backfill (bottles) were datable to the twentieth century, likely when the structure was decommissioned and backfilled. The structure included ceramic pipes that cut across the upper course of the cistern wall, all angling toward the centre of the cistern. These pipes were interpreted as later alterations, owing to the nature of the impacts to the wall.

A formal heritage assessment is not undertaken within the Salvage Excavation report undertaken by Mountain Heritage, instead three discursive comments are present in the Synthesise and Discussion and the Research Questions sections of the report (Mountains Heritage 2024a:99;100;101). These sections identify that the entire artefact assemblage provides a significant archaeological resource for future research; that remains associated with mid-nineteenth century occupation of 34-36 Elizebeth Street would be considered significant for their research potential; and, that the archaeological remains of the semi-

detached cottages and 'Glen View' would be considered significant at a local level for their historic heritage value, representative value and research potential.

The cistern uncovered at the 26 Elizabeth Street site was not identified as having significance under any criterion.

The Test Excavation, undertaken at Liverpool High School, is consistent with the findings of previous excavations that have taken place in and around Liverpool. Within excavation trenches, definable structures were only present when they had sufficient depth to avoid demolition by later cutting and filling activities, this is consistent with general observation by Higinbotham and Comber. Comparatively, the cisterns found at Liverpool and by Mountain Heritage are similar in general size, although the construction methodology appear to be different, as the cistern at the LBGHS had a concrete base. However, unlike at 26 Elizebeth Street, substantially more artefacts were extracted from deposition at the LBGHS cistern, likely resulting from the use of the cistern as an ad-hoc disposal pit during construction of the school.

8. Impact Assessment

Only impacts relating to archaeological resources have been assessed. These impacts relate to the proposed works and are based on an overlay of design drawings prepared by NBRS (see Figure 8-1). A full statement of heritage impact, accounting for holistic impacts to the project area, can be found in the Statement of Heritage Impact for the Project (Everick Heritage 2024a).

During test excavation on the site, a cistern and three deposits were identified in the approximate location of a 'well' marked on a plan for the construction of the High School Buildings in 1947. The cistern [C1017] consisted of approximately fourteen brick courses laid on top of a concrete foundation that likely extends across the entirety of the base of the feature. The cistern was cut into a natural clay layer [C1003] and included design features that would preliminarily date it to c.1900.

The majority of the proposed works for the Temporary Boys School are located in the south-east of the site and are away from the location of the in-situ cistern and deposits. However, there are two construction items in the vicinity of the cistern that relate to the formation of the Temporary Boys School. These include a proposed substation and a switching box. An overlay, shown in Figure 8-1, locates all three of these items and demonstrates the spatial relationship between them. This figure shows that the proposed substation and switching box will be located over six metres from the in-situ cistern. Additionally, all conduits associated with the substation are to be routed directly east and will not be in the vicinity of cistern.

Additionally, the majority of the works for the proposed new co-education high school buildings are located in the north of the cistern. Buildings and basement levels are located approximately 20 metres to the north of the in-situ cistern and deposits. There will be some works to landscape the area over the top of the cistern, which include the positioning of a fence, the construction of a loading dock and the laying down of a turfed open area. An overlay showing all three of these works and proposed height has been prepared, demonstrating the spatial relationship between them (see Figure 8-1).

In relation to the landscaping works, it is noted that the top of the cistern is approximately 1 metre in depth from the current surface level. Of the proposed landscaping works, the installation of a loading dock will require the most earth moving and ground preparation. The proposed finishing level for the intended loading dock will be built up to RL 12.22. As the foundation of a typical loading dock is between 900 to 1200 mm and the cistern was recorded at RL 10.60, the works will, at the greatest extent, stop approximately 420 mm before interacting with the cistern. This is a sufficient depth to provide adequate protection to the cistern and deposits within. If, however, during either detailed design or construction, works should exceed this depth, then there may be impacts to the structure.

Given the distance of proposed school buildings from the cistern, the robust nature of the cistern, the depth of proposed landscaping and the nature of its reburial, the proposed new co-educational high school works will have a low potential to either directly or indirectly impact the assessed significance of the structure or deposits.

In Section 0, a mitigation measure has been put in place to indicate that, should the design of landscaping exceed 400mm in depth from the cistern, then these works will need to be redesigned to avoid impact.

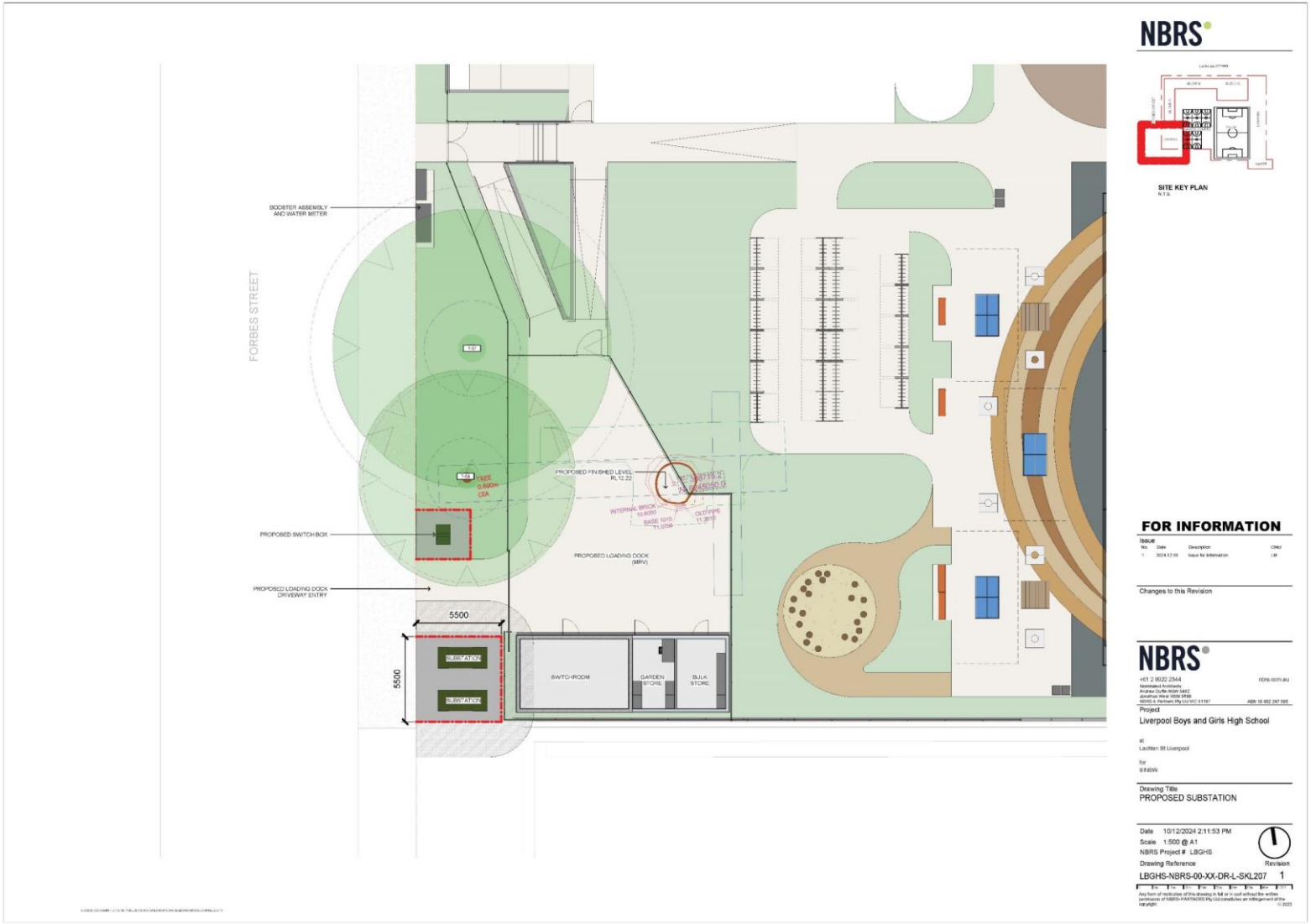

Figure 8-1. Overlay showing the cistern in red in the centre of the page (Source: NBRS, Drawing Reference: LBGHS-NBRS-00-XX-DR-L-SKL207).

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

9.1. Conclusion

A cistern feature was identified within Trench 1B at the approximate location which it was marked on schematic plans from 1947. The cistern feature contained demolition fill consisting of brick, building material and domestic rubbish deposits, consistent with a period between approximately 1945 and 1949. Currently, the degree of evidence to suggest that, specifically, the cistern [C1017], the internal deposit [C1020] and [C2022] and artefacts from [C1015] (see Appendix D) may reach the threshold for local significance under criterion (d) is limited but was precautionarily assessed as meeting this level. Consequently, these items have been identified as relics and are to be managed under the requirements of the relics provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

It is anticipated that works for the construction of the temporary school, [redacted] and new school, including finalised landscaping, will not occur within 420 mm of the cistern, at their greatest extent. The potential for impact is therefore assessed as low; however, it is noted that should works exceed this threshold then they will need to be redesigned to avoid impact.

Within all trenches that were excavated during testing, a layer of leveling demolition fill was present which contained material that was mostly from the 1930s-1940s. This fill included small and fragmentary pieces of ceramic, brick fragments and heavily corroded metal remains. The former function of these materials was often indistinguishable and they were not associated with deposits that were more substantial, such as stone or brick footings, postholes, cisterns/wells, cesspits and dumps of artefacts, etc.. These items, where discretely presented, are typical of sites that have seen past construction activites and, within the site, are considered non-significant archaeological remains.

However, as all archaeological relics are protected under the *Heritage Act 1977*, regardless of whether they are known or unknown, a precautionary approach should be applied for the management of these finds when uncovered. When an object is uncovered and it is unclear whether that object is a significant or non-significant archaeological remain, an archaeologic should be contacted for further assessment. See Mitigation Measure 4 in Table 9-1 for further details.

9.2. Recommendations

Table 9-1: Table of mitigation measures.

Project Stage [Design (D), Construction (C) or Operation (O)]	Mitigation measure	Relevant Section of Report
D	*Mitigation measure 1:* NSW Department of Education or their nominated representative submit a Section 146 notification to Heritage NSW, to meet part (a) of Section 146 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. In addition an Exception Record of Use Form must be submitted and signed and submitted to Heritage NSW. This post test excavation report should be used as the supporting document for the submission, to meet part (b) of Section 146 of the Heritage Act.	Section 2.
D	*Mitigation Measure 2:* As soon as practicable, relics that have been recovered from [C1015] must be transferred into the custodianship of the Department of Education. They are to remain in the Department of Education and be stored in a suitable and secure repository under their control.	Section 6.7.
D and C	*Mitigation measure 3:* Design and construction must avoid impacts to the cistern as located in Figure 8-1. Works should not extend within 400 mm of the item.	Section 8.
C	*Mitigation measure 4:* Although no predictive model suggests that there is likely to be any additional ammunition deposit on site, prior to ground disturbance, contractors working on the site should prepare a Stop Work Protocol for the management of ammunition as a precautionary measure.	Section 5.4.
C	*Mitigation measure 5:* If at any time during the proposed construction, archaeological material and/or deposits are found, the following actions should be undertaken: • All construction that could potentially harm the archaeological material, features or deposits would cease (including stopping all construction within at least 10 m). Construction that does not have the potential to harm the historical heritage would continue only if it is outside the minimum 10 m buffer. • The on-site supervisor must inform School Infrastructure heritage staff of the discovery. • A suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist (the archaeologist) must be contacted as soon as practicable. The archaeologist must also make recommendations for the management of the archaeological material in relation to the project, which may include avoidance in	Section 8.

	the instance of encountering significant archaeological remains. • Further management and mitigation measures, including a Section 140 permit and salvage excavation may be required where relics are identified. • School Infrastructure will be responsible for the costs associated with the assessment, cataloguing, labelling, packaging etc of any historical heritage materials, features and/or deposits	
C	*Mitigation measure 6:* In the event that construction of the proposal reveals possible human skeletal material (remains) the following procedure would be implemented: • As soon as remains are exposed, all construction would halt at that location immediately and the on-site supervisor would be immediately notified to allow assessment and management. • The on-site supervisor would contact police. • The on-site supervisor would contact DCCEEW Environment Line on 131 555 and the Heritage NSW on (02) 9873 8500. • A physical or forensic anthropologist would inspect the remains in situ (organised by the police unless otherwise directed by the police) and make a determination of ancestry (Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal) and antiquity (pre-contact, historic or forensic). • If the remains are identified as forensic, the area would be deemed a crime scene. • If the remains are identified as Aboriginal, the site would be secured and Heritage NSW and all Aboriginal stakeholders would be notified in writing. • If the remains are identified as non-Aboriginal (historical) remains, the site would be secured and t Heritage NSW (DCCEEW) would be contacted. • If the remains are identified as a forensic matter, management of the area would be determined through liaison with the police. • If the remains are identified as Aboriginal, management of the area would be determined through liaison with Client, Heritage NSW (DCCEEW) and registered Aboriginal stakeholders • If the remains are identified as non-Aboriginal (historical), management of the area would be determined through liaison with the Client and Heritage NSW (DCCEEW).	Section 8

- If the remains are identified as not being human, then work would recommence once the appropriate clearances have been given.

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Appendix A – Draft Context Register

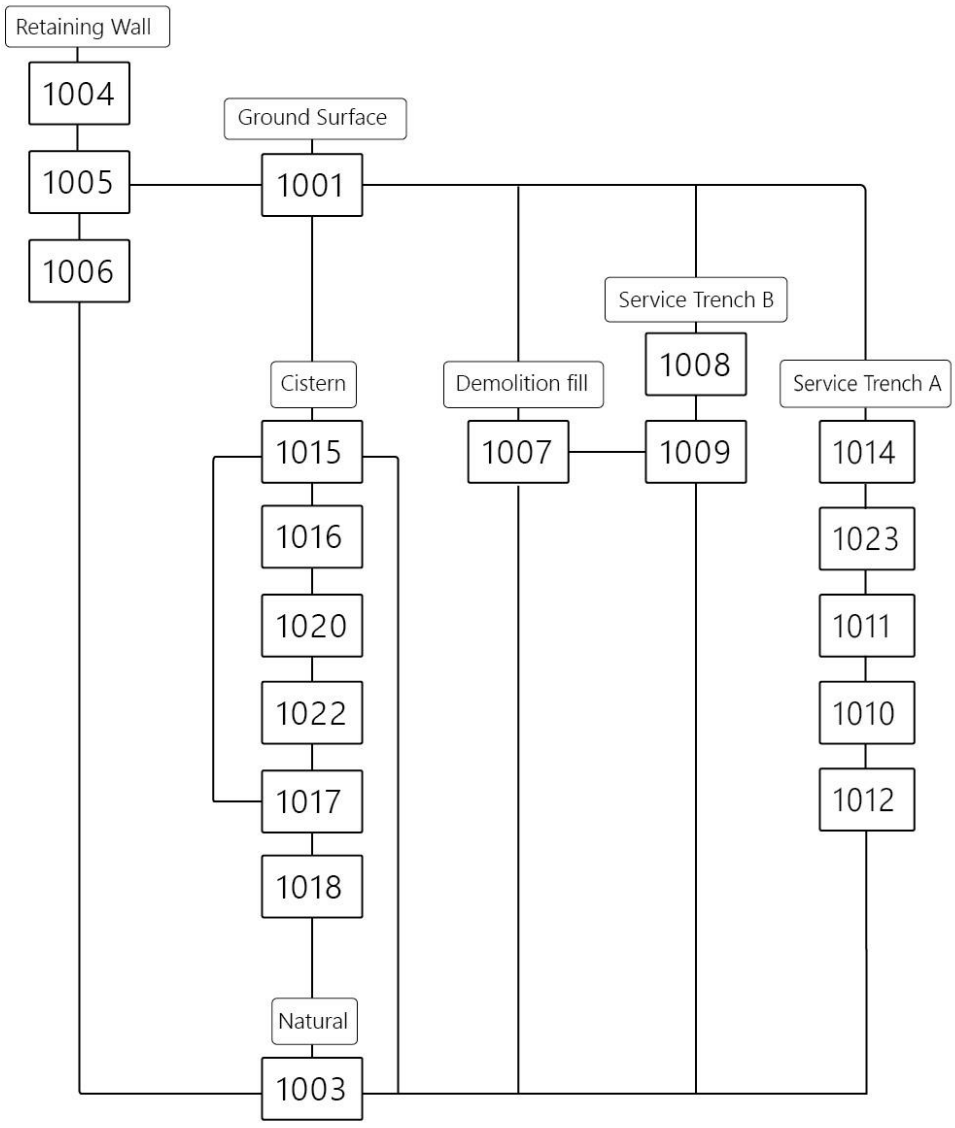
Project No	Test Pit ID	Context ID	Context Type	Description (Colour, Texture, Matrix, Horizontal Clarity, Constituents)	Excavation Method	Average thickness (mm)	Phase	Above	Below	Cuts	Cut by	Contains
NSW10202	1 + 4	1001	Fill	topsoil and grass; Dark Brown (7YR 3/2) sandy silt	Machine	400	6	1003 + 1005+ 1007+ 1008+1014+1015				
NSW10202	1	1003	Layer	mottled clay that changed to a solid natural plastic clay base	machine	N/A	Natural		1006+1007+1009+1012+1015+1018		1006+1009 +1016 +1021	
NSW10202	1	1004	Structure	Brick retaining Wall	Hand/Machine		6					
NSW10202	1	1005	Deposit	Fill for the wall [1004]	Hand/Machine		6		1001			1004
NSW10202	1	1006	Cut	Cut for wall	Hand/Machine		6			1001+1003		1004+1005
NSW10202	1	1007	Fill	Light beige Fill with lenses, included sandstone fragments	Machine	200	6	1003	1001			
NSW10202	1	1008	Deposit	Dark grey sandy silt Fill for service trench. Contained sandstone, brick fragments, glass (building) and concrete	Hand/Machine	250	6	1009	1001			
NSW10202	1	1009	Cut	Cut for re-excavated service trench	Machine		6	1003	1009	1003+1007		1009
NSW10202	1	1010	Deposit	Iron pipe (service)	N/A	50	5?	1011	1014			
NSW10202	1	1011	Deposit	light beige Sand fill for service, loose compaction	Hand	30	5?	1012	1014			1010
NSW10202	1	1012	Cut	Cut for iron service pipe	Machine		5?	1003				1010+1011
NSW10202	4	1014	Deposit	Clay service backfill	Machine	300	6		1001	1003+1007		
NSW10202	4	1015	Deposit	Sandy fill with loose compaction, containing very frequent building material inclusions - nails, metal fragments and sheeting, timber, domestic refuse including kitchenware and bottles which date to 1949	Machine	1000	6	1003+1017+1020	1001			
NSW10202	4	1016	Cut	Cut for 1015 clear cut into	Machine		6		1001	1003		1015
NSW10202	4	1017	Structure	Brickstructure with concrete base, not excavated completely. Constructed out of sandstock brick	N/A	1500 depth	4-5?		1015			1015+1020+ 1022
NSW10202		1018	Fill	Mottled Clay fill behind 1017 structure, not visible around entirity of 1017	Machine +Hand	30 (wide, not excavated to depth)	5-6?			1003		1017
NSW10202	4	1019	Fill	fill (redundant context, part of 1020)								

Project No	Test Pit ID	Context ID	Context Type	Description (Colour, Texture, Matrix, Horizontal Clarity, Constituents)	Excavation Method	Average thickness (mm)	Phase	Above	Below	Cuts	Cut by	Contains
NSW10202	4	1020	Fill	Redeposited silty clay fill located solely within 1017. Did not contain any dateable artefacts, some impressed timber sleepers were identified at the interface	hand	1000	4-5?	1022	1015			
NSW10202	4	1021	Cut	Cut assumed to extend below base of cistern. Appears that 1017 may have been impressed directly into the cut to construct the feature			4-5?			1003		1017+1018
NSW10202	4	1022	Layer	fill/ layer. Thin layer of anaerobic decomposing organic matter present at the base of the cistern	Hand	30	5					
NSW10202	1	1023	Cut	Cut for 1014			6			1001+1003		1014
NSW10202	2	2001	Layer	Mid brown top soil, roots from trees present which extended into 2002	Hand/Machine	150	6	2002				
NSW10202	2	2002	Fill	Light brown sandy silt with high frequency of mortar, shell and brick fragment inclusion demolition layer. No features present, green transfer print	Hand	40	6	2003	2001			
NSW10202	2	2003	Layer	Red silty clay A2 Horizon (not excavated to depth)	Hand in sondage/ machine	N/A	N/A		2002			
NSW10202	3	3001	Layer	Asphalt and DGB	Hand/Machine	40	6					
NSW10202	3	3002	Layer	Light brown levelling fill	Hand/Machine	15	6	3009	3001			
NSW10202	3	3003	Fill	Gravelly service fill (not excavated to depth)	Hand/Machine	N/A	6	3004	3001			
NSW10202	3	3004	Cut		Hand/Machine					3002+3007+3011		3003
NSW10202	3	3005	Deposit	Concrete impressed feature	Hand/Machine	60		3012		3009+3010		
NSW10202	3	3007	Fill	Redeposited clay	Hand/Machine	120	6		3001		3004	
NSW10202	3	3009	Fill	Demolition fill, containing artefacts and fragmentary	Hand/Machine	20	6	3010	3002			
NSW10202	3	3010	Fill	Demolition fill? Which had impressed artefacts located at top	Hand/Machine	30	6	3012	3009			
NSW10202	3	3011	Fill	Dark brown Leveling fill	Hand/Machine	50		3012	3007		3004	
NSW10202	3	3012	Layer	Natural	Machine	N/A			3004+ 3005 + 3009+3010+3011			

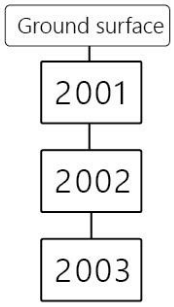
Project No	Test Pit ID	Context ID	Context Type	Description (Colour, Texture, Matrix, Horizontal Clarity, Constituents)	Excavation Method	Average thickness (mm)	Phase	Above	Below	Cuts	Cut by	Contains
~~NSW10202~~	~~1~~	~~1002 [redundant context inclusion in 1007]~~	~~Deposit~~	~~Concrete rubble~~								

Appendix B – Draft Harris Matrix

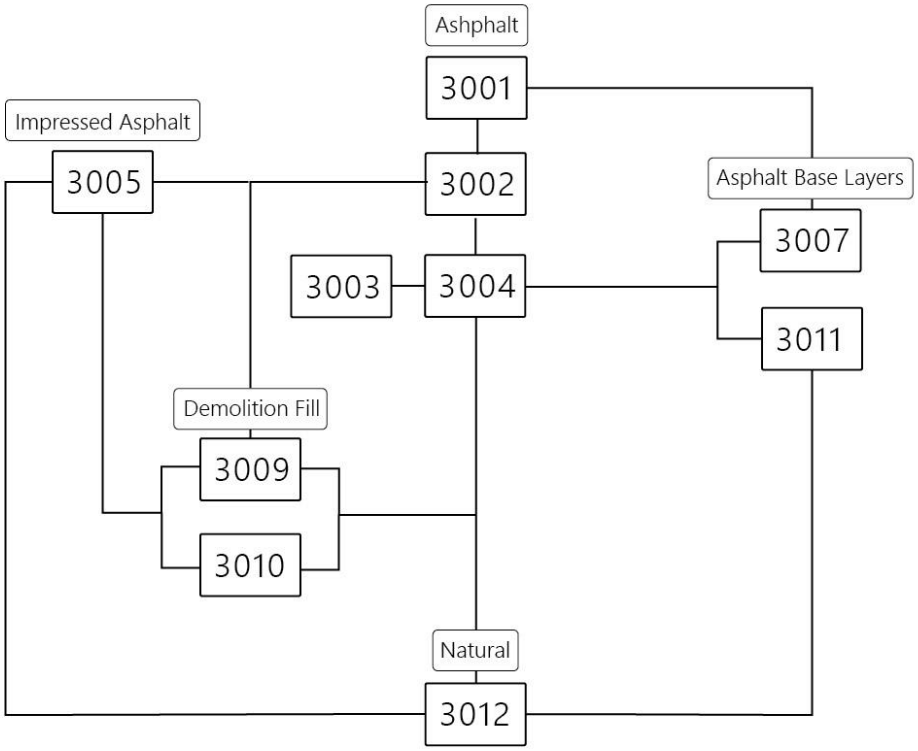
NSW10202 Liverpool Boys High School
Trench 1A - 1B
Harris Matrix



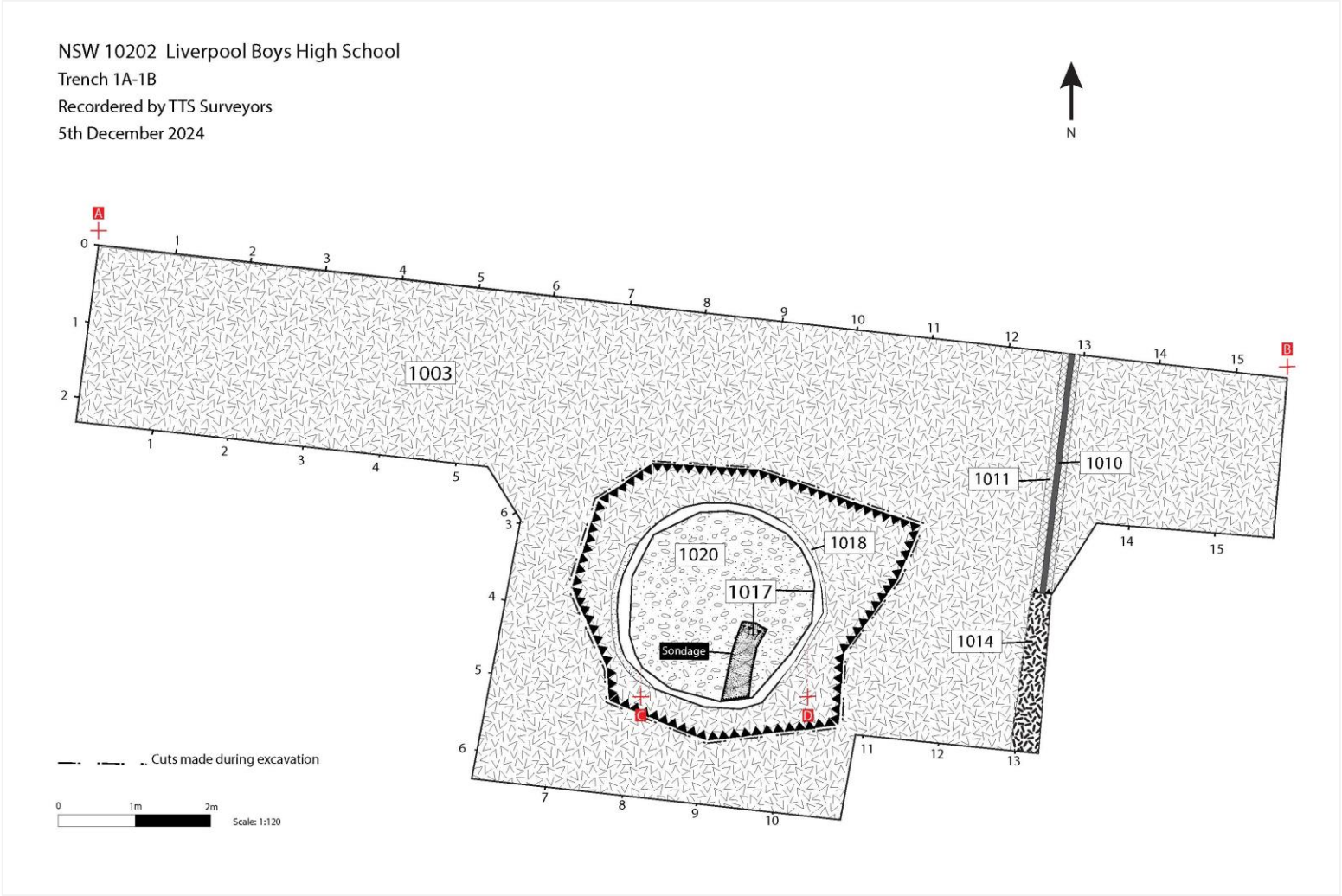
NSW10202 Liverpool Boys High School
Trench 2
Harris Matrix

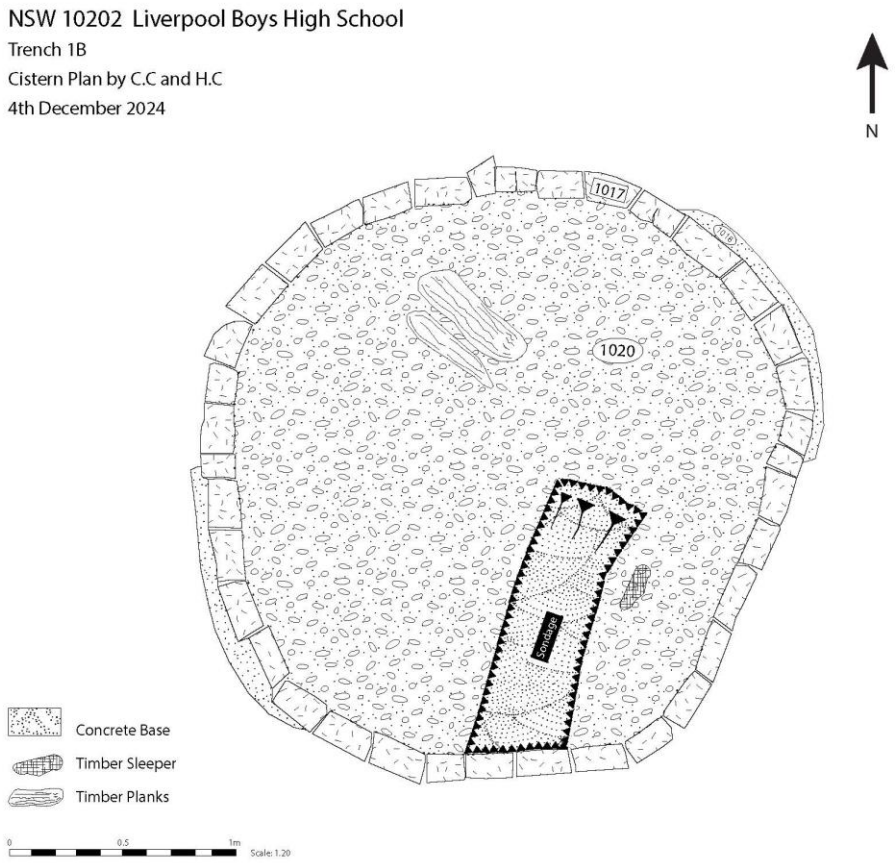


NSW10202 Liverpool Boys High School
Trench 3
Harris Matrix

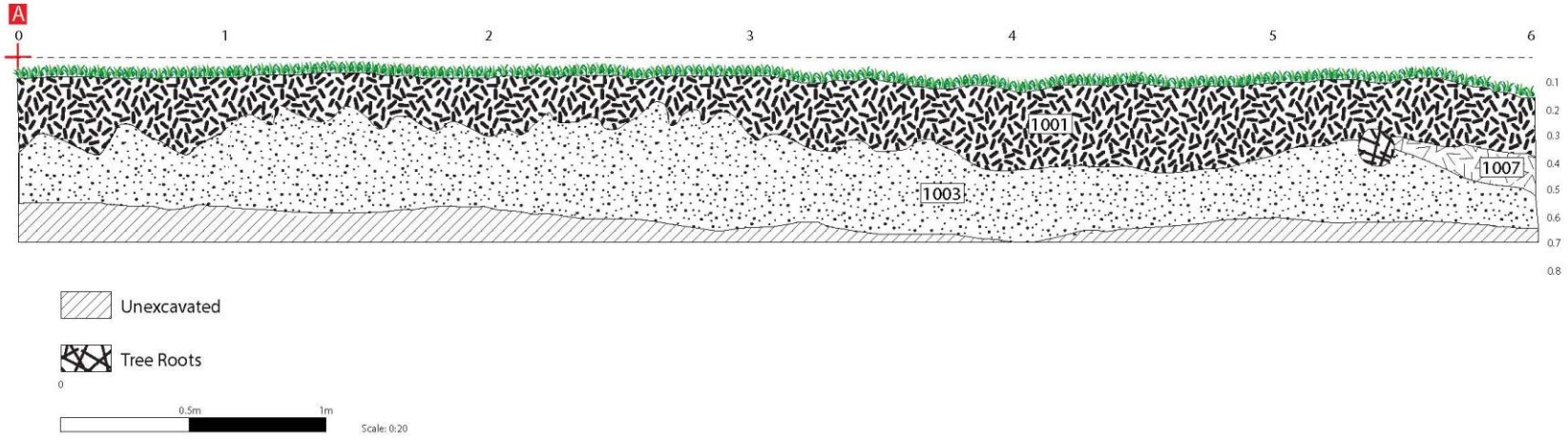


Appendix C – Draft Excavation Plans

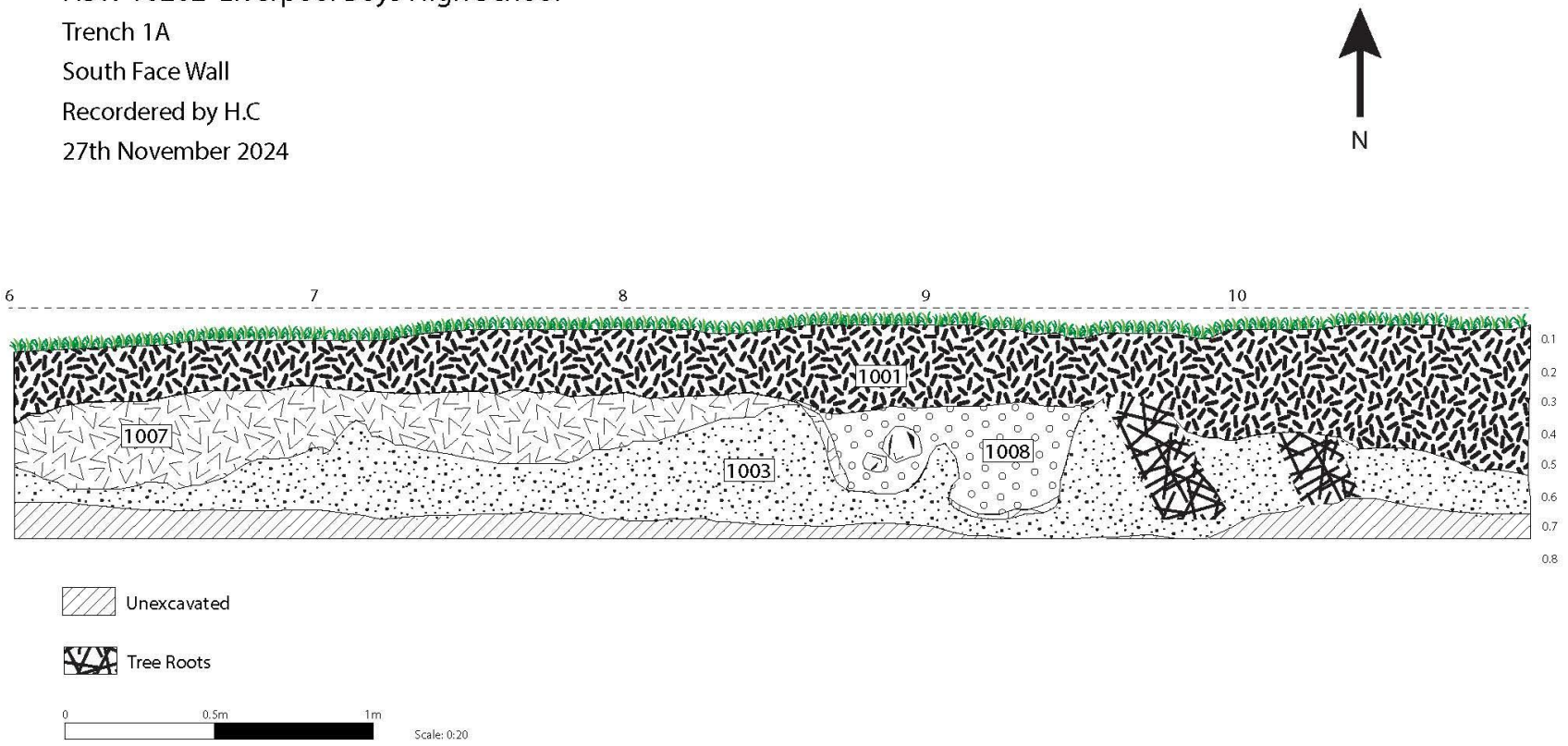



NSW 10202 Liverpool Boys High School
Trench 1B
Cistern Plan by C.C and H.C
4th December 2024
N
1017
1020
Soldiers
Concrete Base
Timber Sleeper
Timber Planks
0
0.5
1m
Scale: 1:20

NSW 10202 Liverpool Boys High School
Trench 1A
South Face Wall
Recordered by H.C
27th November 2024



NSW 10202 Liverpool Boys High School
Trench 1A
South Face Wall
Recordered by H.C
27th November 2024



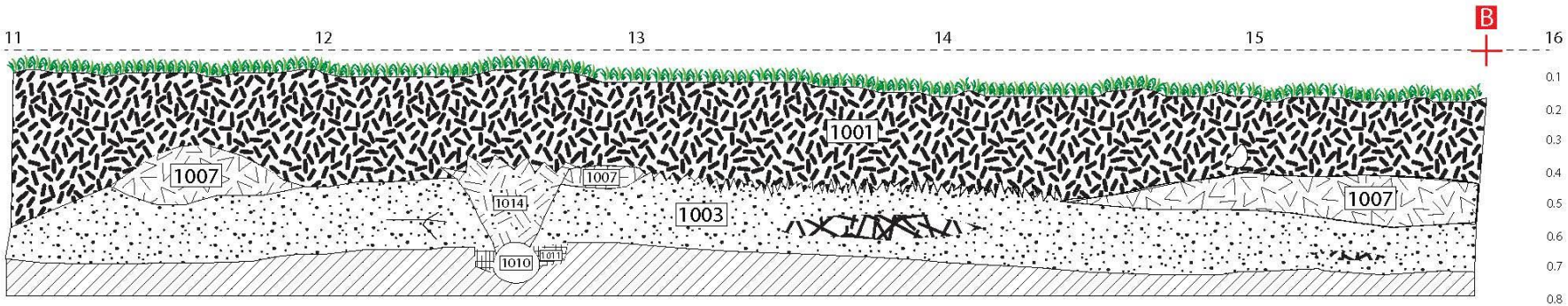
NSW 10202 Liverpool Boys High School

Trench 1A

South Face Wall

Recordered by C.C and H.C

27th November 2024

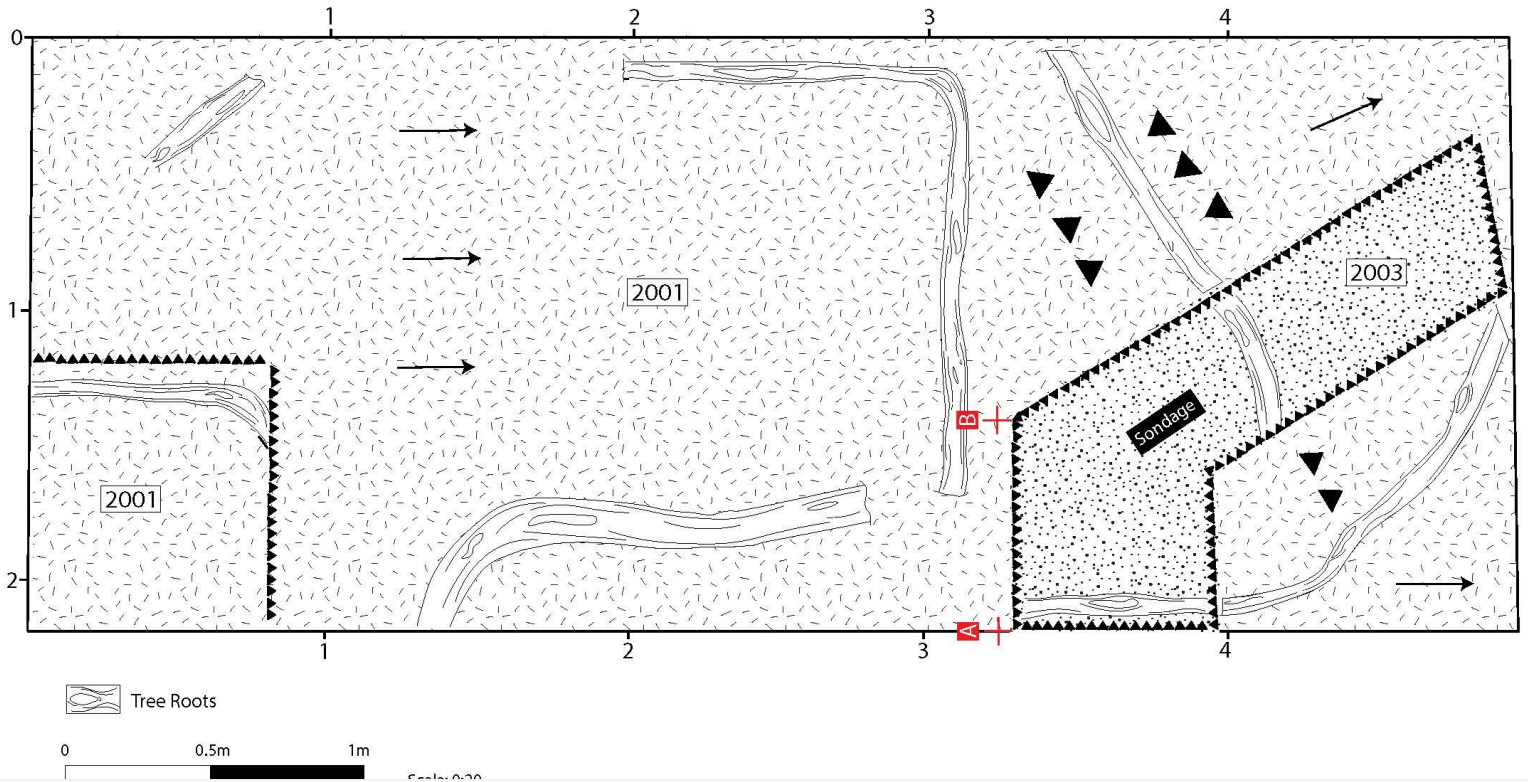


NSW 10202 Liverpool Boys High School

Trench 2

Recordered by C.C and H.C

27th November 2024



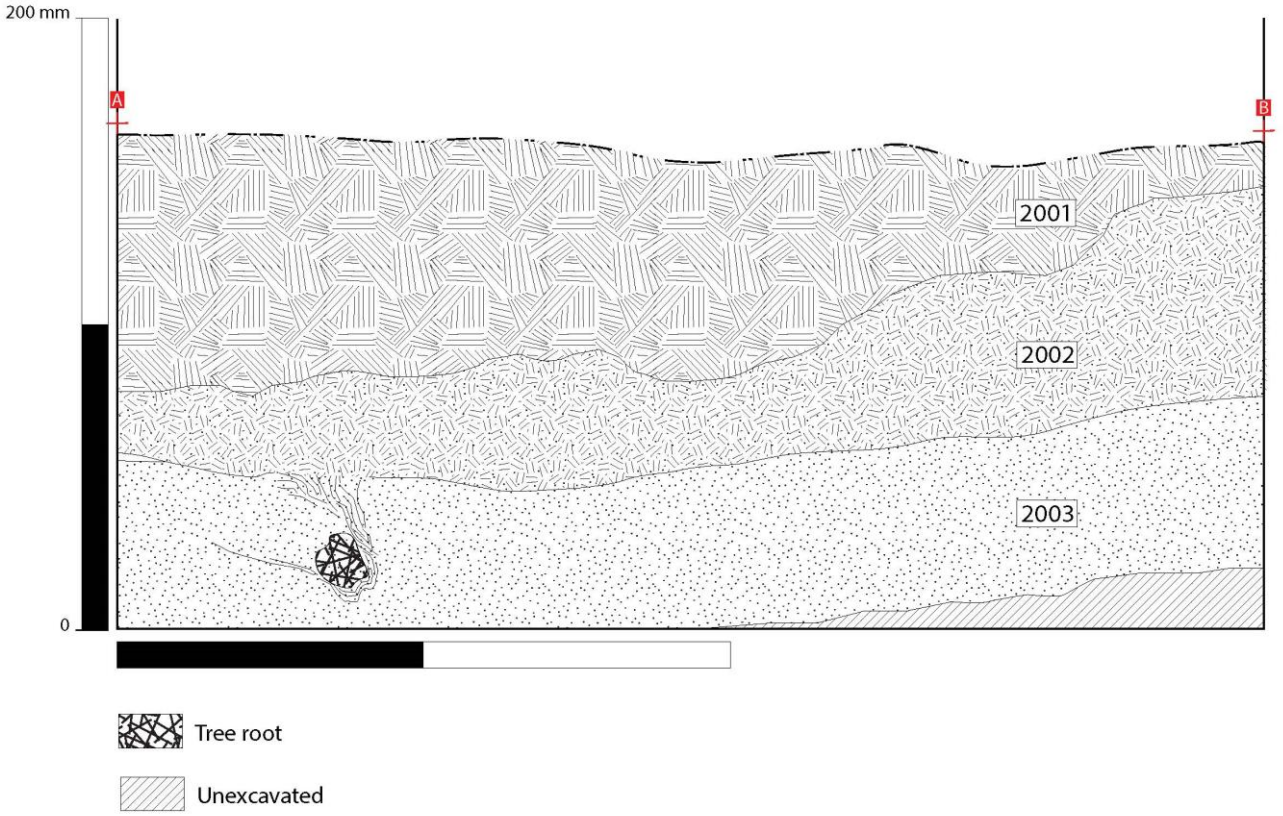
NSW 10202 Liverpool Boys High School

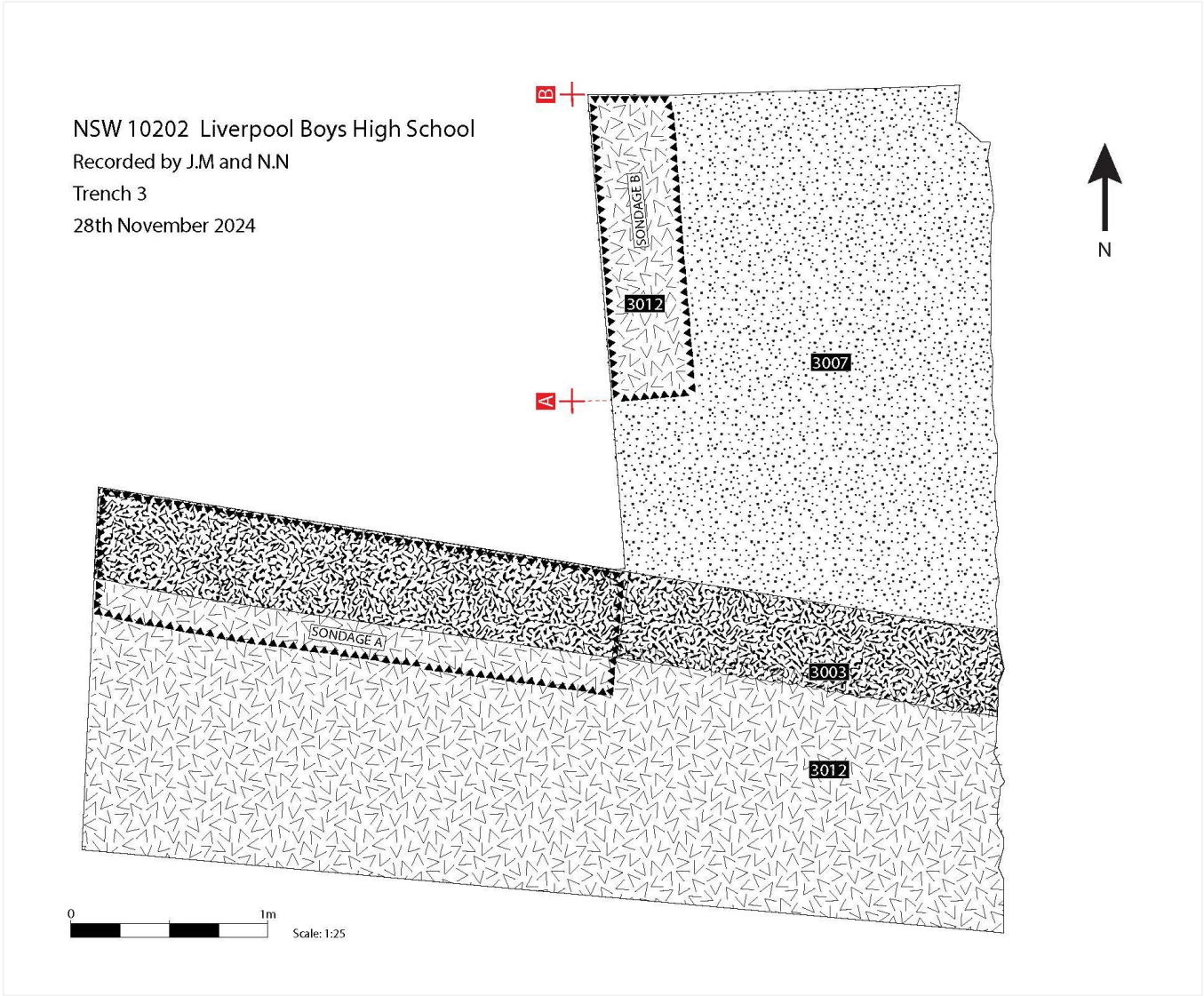
Trench 2

East Face Wall of the Sondage

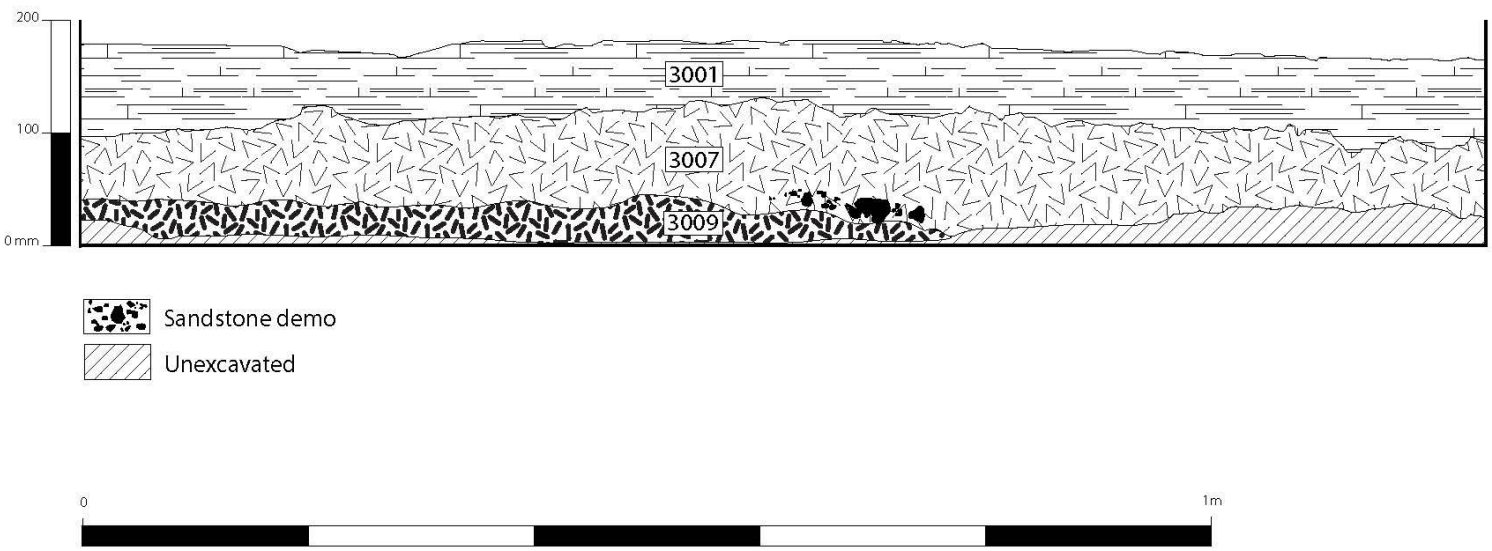
26th November 2024

N

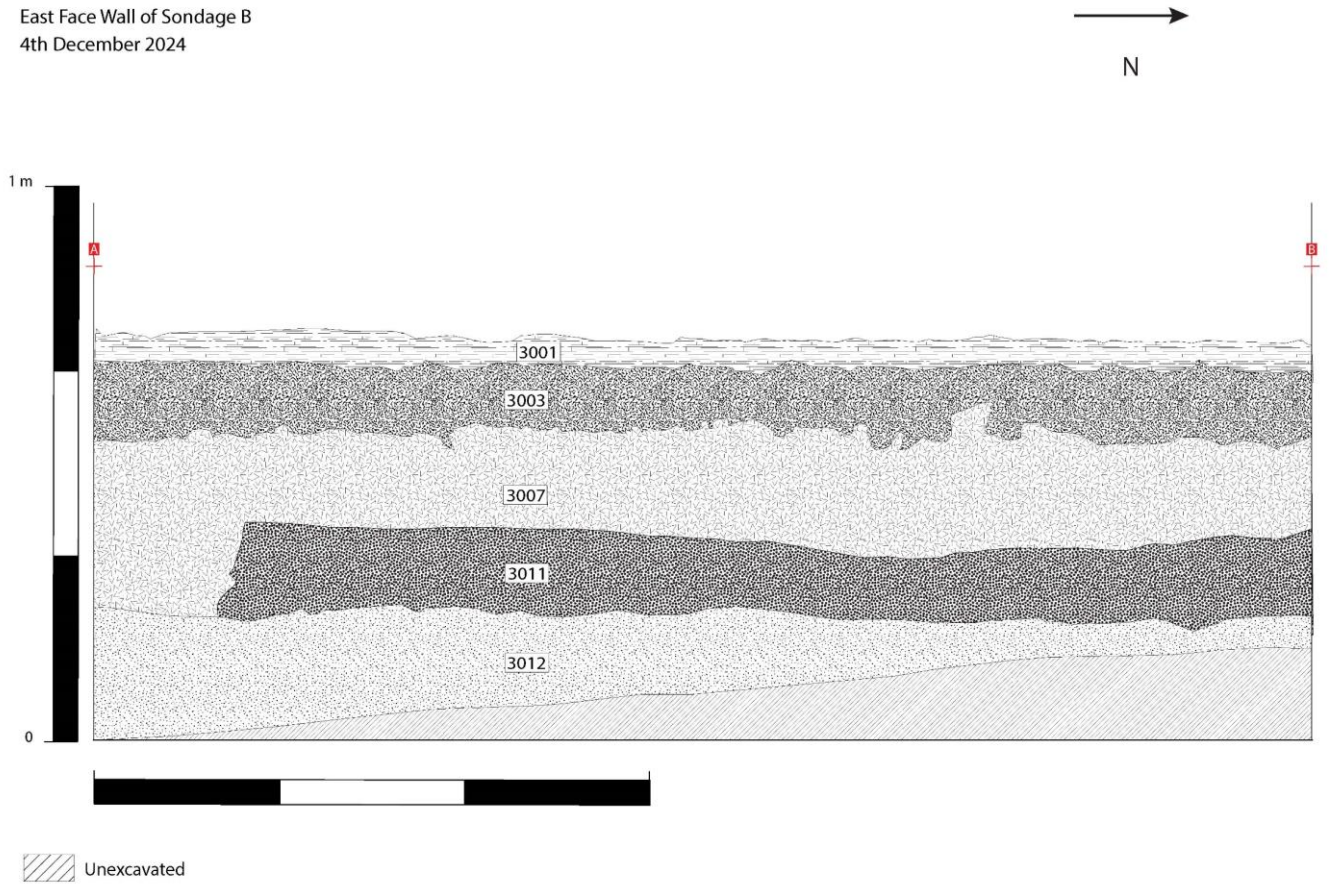



NSW 10202 Liverpool Boys High School
Recorded by J.M and N.N
Trench 3
28th November 2024
B
A
SONDAGE B
SONDAGE A
3012
3007
3003
3012
N
0
1m
Scale: 1:25

NSW 10202 Liverpool Boys High School
Trench 3
East Face Wall
28th November 2024



NSW 10202 Liverpool Boys High School
Trench 3
East Face Wall of Sondage B
4th December 2024



Appendix D – Draft Artefact Catalogue

Artefact ID	Context	Artefact Class	Material	Type	Activity	Function	Date from	Date to	Portion	Quantity	Notes
1	1007	Metal	Non-Ferrous Metal	Watchband segment	Clothing	Clothing			30%	1	Aluminium link band, fully articulates, 57.18 (l) x 15.63 - 22.29 (w) x 2.04 (d) mm, weight: 12g
2	1007	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	Transfer Print	Food Service	Various	1820	1920	5%		flow ware? 16.43 (l) x 14.78 (w) x 4.46 (d) mm
3	1007	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	White slip	Food Service	Various			5%		non-diag 24.67 (l) x 14.10 (w) x 3.97 (d) mm
4	1007	Metal	Ferrous Metal	Circular metal	Unidentified	N/A			?		61.15mm external diametre (51.58mm internal diam - 2in) 13.00 - 29.99 (d) mm, weight: 127g
5	1007	Misc	Plastic	Ballpoint Pen	Clerical	School	1994		100%		Q Store ballpoint pen 02 9318 7888, unclear if they are still in business, the phone number dates it to after 1994
6	1007	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Unidentified	metal					131.29 (l) x 7.78 (w) x 8.40 (d) mm corroded approx 120mm external diam, 100 mm internal diam, has corroded broken ferrous metal surrounding the circular opening
7	1007	Glass	Glass	light blue bottle	Pharmaceutical	medicine	1800	1915	?		154.05 (l) x 154 (w) x 14.07 (d) mm internal diam 98.97 mm, weight: 157g light blue coloured bottle with a tooled end one-part finish. Likely had a stopper, internal diam 13.55mm, ext diam 27.91mm, 29.41mm
8	1015	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	green rim	Food Service	Plate			20%	2	no foot on base, no makers mark visible 140mm radius
9	1015	Glass	Glass	light aqua/ clear bottle	Food/ Beverage storage	Pickle Jar	1934	1970	100%	1	Machine made bottle "THIS BOTTLE ALWAYS REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF MARSHALL MFG. CO PTY LTD" AGM D W IS 237 on base. Round shape with jar lid opening and 36.29mm internal diametre neck 163 x 76.57mm
10	1015	Glass	Glass	light green bottle	Food/ Beverage storage	Pickle Jar	1934	1970	100%		machine made bottle with thre piece mouldTHIS BOTTLE ALWAYS REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF THE AUSTRALASIAN PICKLE COMPANY LTD. AGM makers mark on the base 181 x 78.56 mm Internal diametre neck 36.99mm
11	1015	Glass	Glass	light aqua clear	Food/ Beverage storage	Tomato sauce bottle	1934	1970	95%	2	THIS BOTTLE ALWAYS REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF Pick-Me-Up Condiment Co Ltd Sydney. AGM makers mark on base E IS 735, around neck contains netting pattern. 219x 48.17x 65.68 mm internal neck 21.42mm

12	1015	Glass	Glass	amber bottle	Food/ Beverage storage	Beer Bottle	1934	1970	90%	2	machine made bottle missing the finish "THE PROPERTY OF ... THE N.S.W BOTTLE COMPANY PTY LTD" AGM on the base 1949 (which is taken to be the year of manufacture), Likely Resch's Lager or similar beer although paper label is missing. Base:83.34mm diametre
13	1015	Glass	Glass	amber bottle	Pharmaceutical		1934	1970	100%		machine made external screw. AGM makers mark on the base, no further empossing on external to identify function. 153 length. Round base 59.18 diametre internal diametre of neck 16.33
14	1015	Glass	Glass	amber bottle	Pharmaceutical		1934	1970	100%		chamfered square base (French Square) straight sided bottle with external threaded enclosure with 1 indented side. AGM S 551 with the post 1934 m mk. Space for 1 paper label on one side length 201mm x 49.78 mm x 50.20. internal diametre of finish: 14.72 mm
15	1015	Glass	Glass	clear bottle	Pharmaceutical		1934	1970	95%		flattened oval base (cup base mould) with feint AGM M717 M B2 (backwards). chip in the finish 150 x 73.34 x 30.32 mm internal diam finish: 12.94mm
16	1015	Glass	Glass	light aqua/ clear bottle	Unidentified	Bottle	1934	1970	100%		No makers Mark, round bottle, cup base mould, single raised bump near neck on both halves of the bottle 151 x 60.09 x 14.68 mm (internal diametre)
17	1015	Glass	Glass	clear bottle	Pharmaceutical		1934	1970	100%		THIS BOTTLE ALWAYS REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF Nyal Company, base mark S900, top of the body marked Rd/1214 /3 2 71 other side 'NYAL QUALITY in a circle with logo 161 x 65.42 x 36.49 mm. Internal Diam: 15.46mm
18	1015	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	powder blue	Food Service	plate	1936	1954		1	dyed earthenware moulded edge plate fragment- Grindley England Lupin Petal pattern 111.63x 68.46 x 5.88 mm
19	1015	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	cream	Food Service	plate	1936	1954	40%	5	at least 2 individual plates branded Grindley England 'Creampetal' design with scalloped edges and gold gilt one 160mm radius (approx) , 70% remaining and one 200mm (approx) radius with approx 40% plate retained (length 208mm width 126.56 mm 4.30mm thickness)

20	1015	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	cream	Food Service	tea cup	1936	1954	90%	2	plain teacup with makersmark 'ENGLAND BY', part of the Grindley Creampetal set. Triangle handle 40mm radius at lip, 20mm radius base. Height 71.98 mm
21	1015	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	cream	Food Service	tea pot lid	1936	1954	10%	2	Part of the Grindley England 'Creampetal' set, gold gilt. Handle 20mm radius H25.72mm. Lid 120mm radius for the lid
22	1015	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	powder blue	Food Service	tea cup	1936	1954	90%	4	cojoin pieces in same context, powder blue earthenware, may match with 18 as Grindley England Lupin Petal. 40mm radius 20 mm base H75.71mm
23	1015	Ceramic	Glass	jar with remnant metal from lid	Food/ Beverage storage	peanut butter jar	1935	1950s	95%		AGM jar with base that reads 'THIS JAR ALWAYS REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF NUT FOOD LTD', body embossed with 'ETA BRAND', screw top thread with remants of metal lid 106.19 x base length:86.95mm x base width 69.30 mm. Internal diam : 59.30m
24	1015	Glass	Glass	amber bottle	Pharmaceutical		1910		100%	1	Small medicinal bottle, 3 part forge, machine made screw top, ovular base, no markings 76.71 x 48.64 x 25.51 mm internal finish diam 17.61mm
25	1015	Ceramic	Glass	Clear	Food Service	Dish	1930	1950	80%		PYREX 1.75-Pint Round Casserole dish, contains markings that read 'MADE IN AUSTRALIA AGEE PYREX', dish code under handle reads 'D8/267'. Lip diam 185mm H:70.65mm
26	1015	Glass	Glass	Clear	Food Service	Juicer	1930s	1960s	50%	2	Lemon juicer bowl is surrounded with groups of 4 vertical lines, no identication marks height:35.10 x diam133.11 mm of the juicer bowl
27	1017	Ceramic	Course Earthenware	Reddish Brown	Architectural/ structural	brick	1850	1920	90%	2	Structural brick from cistern wall, rectangular indentation in centre, sandstock brick 229 x 108.44 x 73.65 mm
28	1015	Glass	Glass	amber bottle	Food/ Beverage storage	Bottle	1902		90%		Machine made bottle inscribed with 'THIS BOTTLE ALWAYS REMAINS THE PROPERTY OF B SEPPELT & SONS LIMITED'. Makers mark on the base 'IS47 6' 80.19 diam
29	1015	Glass	Glass	clear	Food/ Beverage storage	jar	1930	1950	100%		cylindrical jar with hand grenade pattern, makers mark on base read 'Pecks Ro No 27344' 85.37 x 39.82 x 29.96 (internal diam) mm
30	1015	Glass	Glass	light aqua clear	Food/ Beverage storage	bottle base	1934	1970	10%		base of bottle, machine made, base attached seperately and off centre, makers mark 'AGM 9 243 4'

31	1015	Glass	Glass	black	Food/ Beverage storage	bottle	1840s	1870s	90%	handblown black bottle, missing top of bottle, cup blown body body width at shoulder 72.27mm neck internal 20.27mm external base 75.59mm internal rim diametre 40.90
32	1015	Glass	Glass	clear	Pharmaceutical	bottle	1934	1970	100%	Small medicinal bottle, 4 part forge, cork top, makers mark 'AGM U 10', small '0' along base. Height: 123.78mm, width: 31.49mm, depth: 31.05mm, neck diam: 18.07mm, internal neck diam: 11.77mm
33	1015	Glass	Glass	clear	Food/ Beverage storage	bottle			50%	Cylindrical bottle with wide cork/stopper mouth, neck almost as wide as the jar and rolled lip. No makers mark, missing base (l) x body 44.16 x neck diam 34.55mm internal opening diam 28.32 mm
34	1015	Glass	Glass	light aqua clear	Food/ Beverage storage	bottle	1912		50%	Machine mould 3 piece base, thick glass walls, no makers mark, excess glass tail on base. No neck or mouth, Base diam: 57.94mm
35	1015	Glass	Glass	clear	Food/ Beverage storage	jam jar	1925	1930	100%	4 part machine mould, no makers mark on base, two part base. Around the body reads '[AM]BROSES JAMS KOGARAH NSW'. Wide rolled lip Height:113.61mm Diam: 76.01mm neck: 62.74mm internal:52.18mm
36	1015	Ceramic	Course Earthenware	Reddish Brown	Architectural/ structural	Brick	1907		95%	complete brick that reads 'LIVERPOOL BRICK WKS' 229 l x 112.84 w x 74.06 d mm
37	1015	Glass	Glass	Amber bottle	Food/ Beverage storage	bottle neck			20%	Bottle neck with cork/stopper mouth, 2 part mould, no makers mark, external neck diam: 23.71mm, internal neck diam: 17.98mm,
38	1015	Misc	Plastic	Green	Domestic	Comb	1950s		60%	Green comb, branded 'KINGSELY DE LUXE'. Missing most teeth. Brand Philip Kingsley, weight: 14g
39	1015	Glass	Glass	Clear	Pharmaceutical	Bottles	1934	1970	100%	3 AGM Medicinal bottles with 4 part moulds, machine made screw top (two lids attached). Two larger bottles and a smaller. Large Bottle: Height: 172 mm, width: 64.02mm, depth: 40.78mm, neck diam: 22.54 mm, internal neck diam:15.24 mm. Small bottle: Height: 133.47mm, width: 54.62mm, depth: 33.03mm, neck diam: 19.59mm, internal neck diam: 13.68mm
40	1015	Glass	Glass	light aqua clear	Unidentified	glass shard				flat piece of glass, non-diagnostic
41	1015	Glass	Glass	clear	Unidentified	glass shard				curved glass shard, potential lip on one edge, at least 2 piece mould, non-diagnostic

42	1015	Glass	Glass	light aqua clear	Food/ Beverage storage	bottle piece		15%	shard of body of a bottle that read '... IS THE PROPERT ... EST CORDIAL...', Height: 95.34mm, diam: 52.97mm
43	1015	Glass	Glass	light aqua clear	Food/ Beverage storage	bottle piece		20%	piece of the body with inscription that reads '...BOTTLE IS THE PROPERTY OF ... HANTS LTS ...OTHERS ...'
44	1015	Glass	Glass	clear	Domestic	lid		5%	ornate glass/crystal piece, potentially lid
45	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	rusty brown	Unidentified	container		100%	small sealed container with faint remnants of label, weight: 102g
46	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	white and brown	Unidentified	bearing		100%	round bearing, external diam: 62.93mm, internal diam: 20.49mm, width: 30.98mm, weight: 282g
47	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	white grey	Unidentified	misc tool		100%	cylindrical object with metal rod/piece of charcoal extending at the top, rubber washer on top, weight: 83g
48	1015	Misc	Leather	brown	Domestic	shoe sole		50%	sole of a shoe with heel cap. Metal sole and leather interior, warped sole, 238 l x 96.60 w x 30.75 d mm, weight: 431g
49	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Unidentified	wires	1880	7	4 rusted barbed wires, 3 rusted wires, weight: 171g
50	1007	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Unidentified	bar			flat metal bar, bent in the centre, heavily corroded, length: 387mm, width: 34.36mm, depth: 10.73mm, weight: 659g
51	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Architectural/ structural	large nail		100%	30cm long nail, curved and rusted, length: 329mm, diam: 12.89mm, head diam: 28.04mm, weight: 387g
52	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Architectural/ structural	rail spike		100%	rusted rail spike, length: 144.45mm, head width: mm,31.34, weight: 287g
53	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Unidentified	wire	1880	4	thin rusted wires and barbed wire, weight: 45g
54	1015	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white	Food Service	white slip		5%	2 small pieces of white ceramics
55	1015	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white and blue	Food Service	transfer ware		5%	blue transferware with willow tree motif
56	2002	Fauna	Shell	white	Unidentified	shell		40%	oyster shell, highly eroded, weight: 14g
57	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Architectural/ structural	pipe			short corroded pipe, approx 2cm diametre, weight: 100g
58	3009	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Architectural/ structural	rail spike		90%	small rail spike, missing end of nail, weight: 56g
59	1001/1007	Misc	Plastic	tan	Domestic	stocking		5%	remains of stocking, weight: 15g
60	3009	Glass	Glass	semi translucent	Pharmaceutical	glass fragment		10%	half of rectangular bottle base. Milk glass, corner missing
61	1015	Metal	Non-Ferrous Metal	grey	Domestic	toothpaste screw top		20%	top of a toothpast tube consisting of the screw top, length: 36.52mm, width: 18.51mm, screw top diam: 12.38mm, weight: 17g

62	3009	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white and blue	Food/ Beverage storage	various			5%	2	fragment of transfer ware. One fragment is a plate with print on one side and the other is likely a cup or bowl with imagery on both sides.
63	3009	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white and green	Food/ Beverage storage	bowl fragment			5%		rim fragment of bowl, transfer print on both sides of the fragments, no makers mark
64	3009	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white and red	Food/ Beverage storage	fragment			5%		rim fragment of bowl or mug, single sided print. Thick red band under the rim and thinner band under the thick one
65	3009	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white and blue	Food/ Beverage storage	fragment			5%		thin light blue bands parallel along potential plate fragment
66	1015	Ceramic	Course Earthenware	brown	Food/ Beverage storage	fragment			5%		dark brown fragment with large curved base
67	3009	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Architectural/ structural	nails	1850	1950	90%	17	collection of rusty nails, some bent, some broken, various nail heads, one nail with flat body may date from late 1830s, weight: 67g
68	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Architectural/ structural	hook			100%		rusty metal hook, smaller loop leading into a larger loop, length: 133.35mm, width: 10.06mm, weight: 108g
69	2002	Metal	Non-Ferrous Metal	brown/grey	Architectural/ structural	doorknob	1840	1901	90%		single side of a doorknob, rusty spindle, broken brass handle, Victorian rim lock, more likely edwardian era, knob diam: 41.12mm, Length: 104.61mm, spindle diam: 8.25mm, weight: 62g
70	2001	Misc	Plastic	white	Food Service	fork			60%		broken plastic fork missing half the handle
71	2002	Ceramic	Porcelain	white	Domestic	fragments			5%		porcelain fragments, two potentially part of sculpture/decoration one of which contains traces of gold gilt. Third piece contains an unglazed footing
72	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Unidentified	metal			80%		curved metal fragment, potentially base of shoe, weight: 25g
73	3009	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white and green	Food/ Beverage storage	fragments			5%		bowl or cup fragment, transfer wear present on two sides of the fragments
74	3009	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white and red	Food/ Beverage storage	fragments			5%		transfer ware, single sided. contains a floral print, no makers mark
75	3009	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white and blue	Food/ Beverage storage	fragment			5%		transfer ware geometric patterns, curved rim of a dish
76	3009	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white	Food/ Beverage storage	fragment			5%		plain white fragment, stained black in some parts
77	1015	Glass	Glass	green	Food/ Beverage storage	fragment			10%		green glass, tight curve, fragment of body or neck, thick walls. No makers mark
78	1015	Glass	Glass	clear	Domestic	window			1%		shard of glass, possibly from window
79	1015	Glass	Glass	green	Unidentified	slag			50%		green glass slag

80	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Architectural/ sturctural	bracket				thick metal bracket with regular holes for nails/screws throughout for joinery with wood, Length: 276mm, width: 248mm, depth: 11.31mm, weight: 1400g
81	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Domestic	pan			100%	steel fry pan, one side had been bent inwards, rusted throughout, overall length: 452mm, pan length: 230mm, pan width: 215mm, pan depth: 43.99mm, handle width: 26.09mm, handle length: 223mm, handle depth: 17.27. Weight: 568g
82	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Domestic	can			100%	metal can, no lid, throughly rusted, no identifiable labels, likely a paint tin, height: 117.02mm, external diam: 93.22mm, internal diam: 69.49mm, weight: 280g
83	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	black and blue	Domestic	pot	1900		95%	enamel pot, black exterior and light blue interior, exposed rim and handle are rusted, remants of newpapers on the base - no identifiable features. No makers mark. Overall height: 387mm, pot height: 185mm, pot width: 271mm, pot length: 296mm, handle height: 212mm, handle width: 8.26mm
84	1015	Misc	Plastic	brown	Domestic	rubber stopper			100%	rubber stopper from a bottle with narrow mouth, diam: 16.68mm, length: 17.00mm
85	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Architectural/ sturctural	nails	1850	1950	50%	collection of rusty nails, some bent, some broken, various nail heads, weight: 46g
86	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Architectural/ sturctural	nails	1850	1950	60%	collection of nails, weight: 27g
87	1015	Misc	Plastic	black	Unidentified	charcoal			50%	circular stick of charcoal approx 6cm, weight: 8g
88	2001	Misc	Bone	white	Diet	spine			70%	butchered spinal bone, potentially from sheep
89	Demo	Glass	Glass	clear	Food/ Beverage storage	Jar	1934	1970	100%	Makers mark 'AGM ... S 981' glass jar containing food remains, 4 part machine mould with machine screwtop, Height: 87.90mm, width: 57.62mm, depth: 57.56mm, neck diam: 46.05mm, internal neck diam: 39.40mm
90	Demo	Glass	Glass	clear	Pharmaceutical	bottle		1934	100%	pharmaceutical vial 4 part machine mould, stopper top, Height: 91.61mm, width: 27.23mm, depth: 26.42mm, neck diam:14.80 mm, internal neck diam: 12.31mm

91	3009	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white and blue	Food Service	sherd	10%	likely a cup or bowl with imagery on both sides. Willow ware, no makers mark
92	3009	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white and green	Food Service	sherd	5%	single sided sherd containing agricultural imagery, no makers mark
93	3009	Ceramic	Fine Earthenware	white and red	Food Service	sherd	5%	single sided transferware with single thin red line on top side
94	1015	Metal	Ferrous Metal	brown	Architectural/ sturctural	metal		miscellaneous piece of metal, weight: 73g

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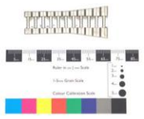
No Context 89a


No Context 89b


No Context 90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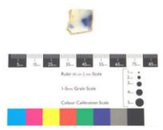
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Trench 1 06


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Trench 1 9a


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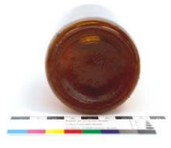
Trench 1 9c


Trench 1 11


Trench 1 12


Trench 1 13a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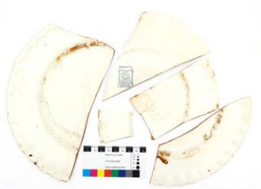
Trench 1 18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Trench 1 21


Trench 1 22a


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Trench 1 24b

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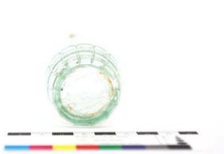
Trench 1 25


Trench 1 26


Trench 1 27


Trench 1 28


Trench 1 29a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Trench 1 32


Trench 1 33


Trench 1 34a


Trench 1 34b


Trench 1 35


Trench 1 36


Trench 1 36a


Trench 1 36b


Trench 1 36c


Trench 1 37


Trench 1 38


Trench 1 39


Trench 1 40


Trench 1 41


Trench 1 42


Trench 1 43


Trench 1 44


Trench 1 45


Trench 1 46a


Trench 1 46b


Trench 1 47


Trench 1 48a


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Trench 1 50


Trench 1 51

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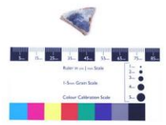
Trench 1 52


Trench 1 53


Trench 1 54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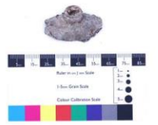
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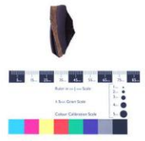
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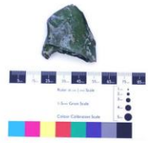
Trench 1 68


Trench 1 72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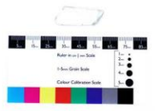
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Trench 1 80


Trench 1 81


Trench 1 82a

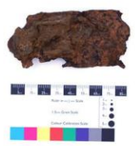

Trench 1 82b


Trench 1 83


Trench 1 85


Trench 1 86


Trench 1 87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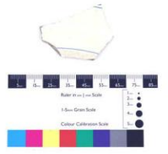
Trench 3 62


Trench 3 63


Trench 3 64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Trench 3 73a

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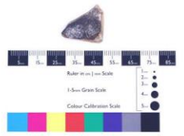
Trench 3 75



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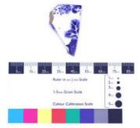

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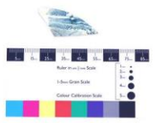
Trench 3 91b



Trench 3 92

Trench 3 93

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