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Liverpool Civic Place – Early Works DA

Historical Archaeological Assessment

Prepared for Built

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project initiation

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent Heritage) was commissioned by Built in October 2019 to undertake a Historical Archaeological Assessment of Liverpool Civic Place (hereafter the 'subject area') to accompany a Development Application for Early Works of the Liverpool Civic Place redevelopment project.

1.2 Site location and identification

The site is located in 52 Scott Street and 306-310 Macquarie Street, Liverpool (Figure 1, Figure 2). However, the area at 306-310 Macquarie Street is not included in the scope of proposed works. The site lies within the Liverpool Local Government Area and consists of 11 lots:

- Lot 1 DP 514817
- Lot 2 DP 229979
- Lot 17 DP 81842
- Lot 3 DP 229979
- Lot 11 DP 522284
- Lot 100 DP 877435
- Lot 1 DP 229979
- Lot 23 DP 441010
- Lot 22 DP 441010
- Lot 1 DP 507070
- Lot 12 DP 657056

The study area is bounded by Scott Street to the north, George Lane to the east and Terminus street to the south. It is principally occupied by a two-storey commercial building fronting Scott Street. Behind this structure is an above ground car parking structure with access from Terminus Street to the south. A two-storey retail structure occupies the eastern portion of the site with an adjoining ground level car park at the rear. The two structures are divided by two vacant lots.

The study area does not contain items listed on a heritage register or in a heritage conservation area, however there are multiple heritage items within the vicinity. To the west of the study area, at 308 Macquarie Street, is the heritage listed Memorial School of Arts.

1.3 Development description

The redevelopment of Liverpool Civic Place is a joint development project between Built and Liverpool City Council. It comprises several areas; the Basement space, the existing Library, a Commercial Building/Hotel and Public Domain (Figure 3, Figure 4). The project will be staged, with the first stage being Early Works that involve:

- demolition of the existing buildings and site improvements;
- excavation to a depth of RL 10.35, including shoring through the use of piles, and associated services and modifications to existing public domain areas across the whole site.

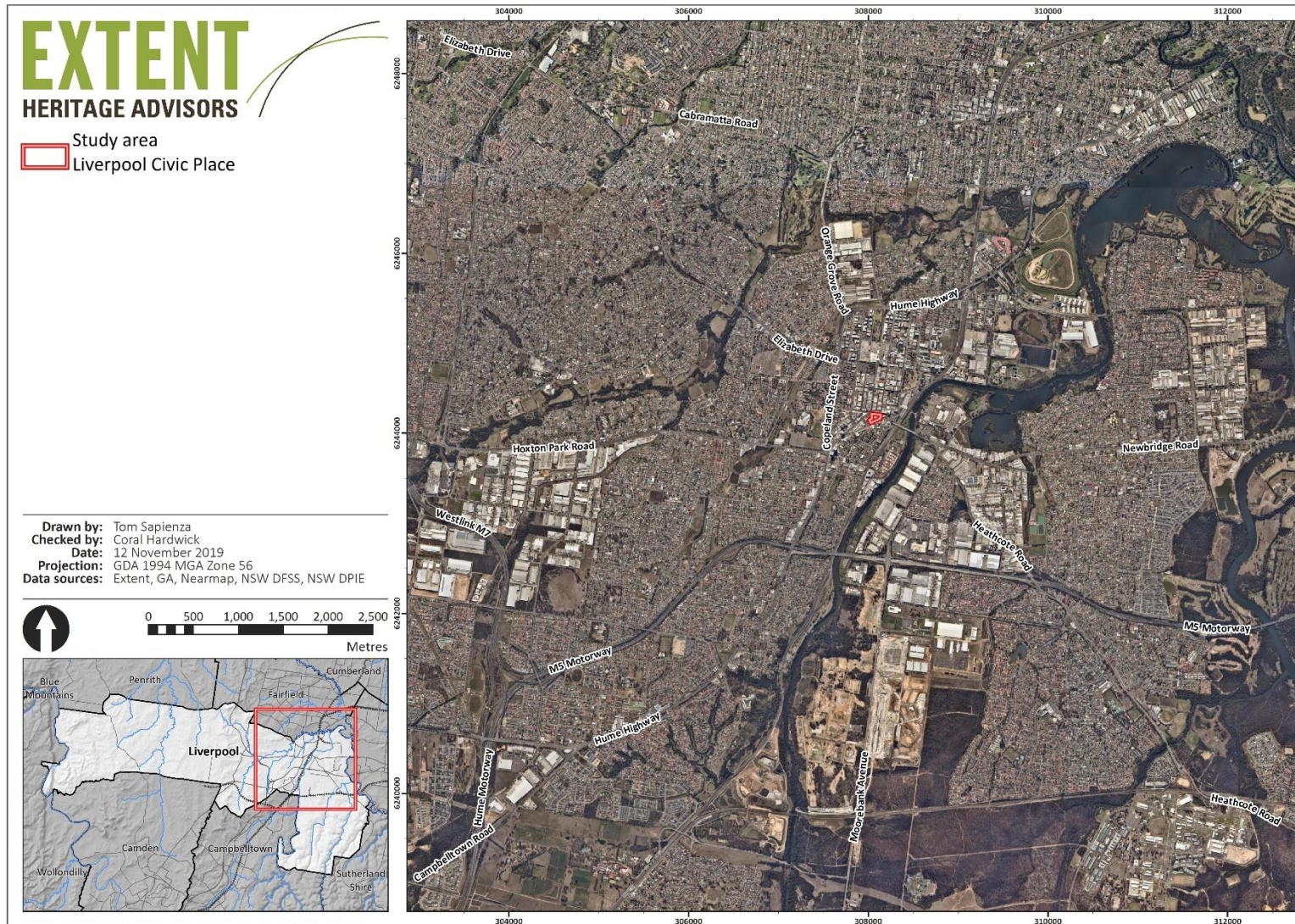


Figure 1 Context map for location of study area in great Liverpool and surrounds area.

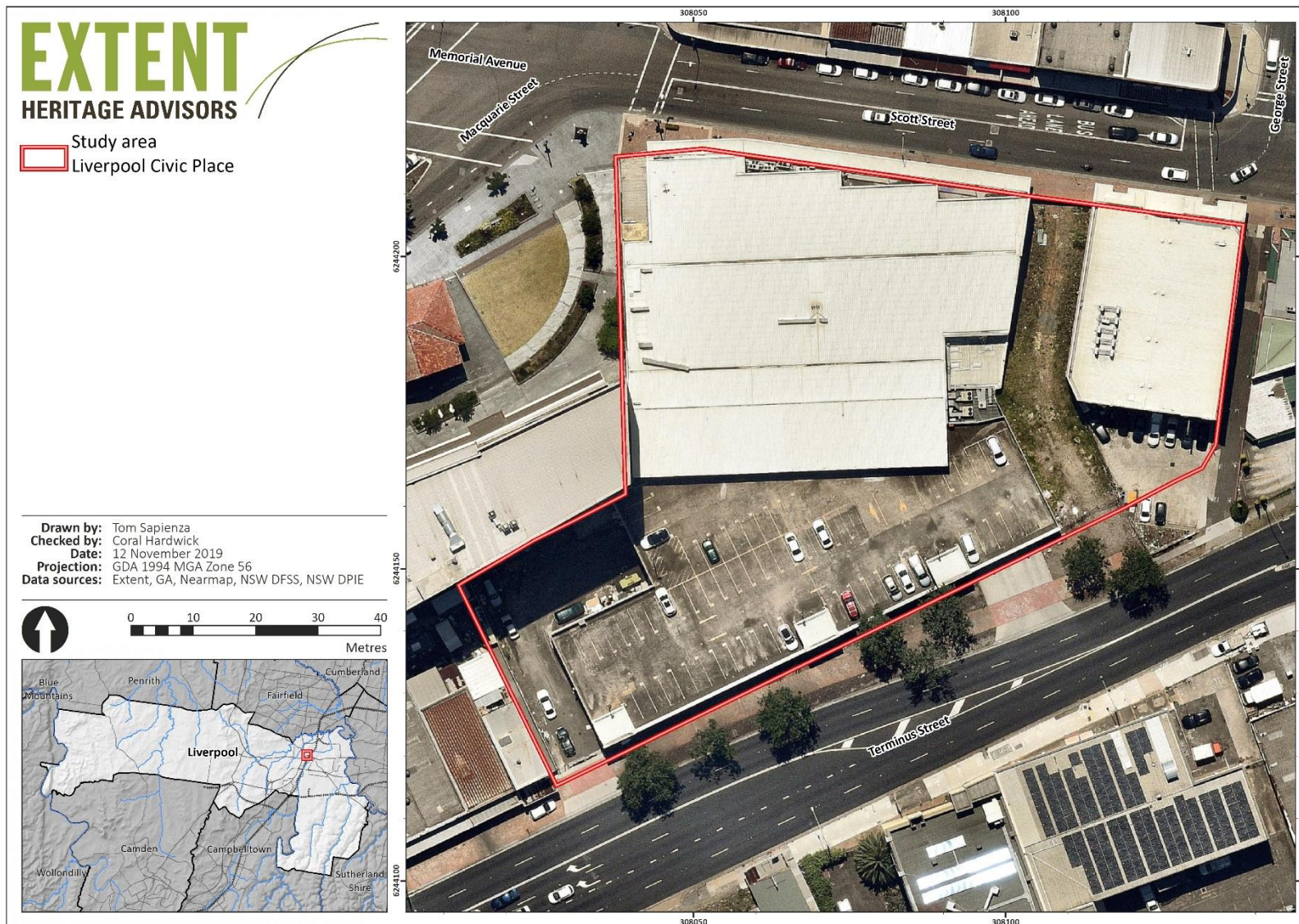


Figure 2 Aerial image of the study area.

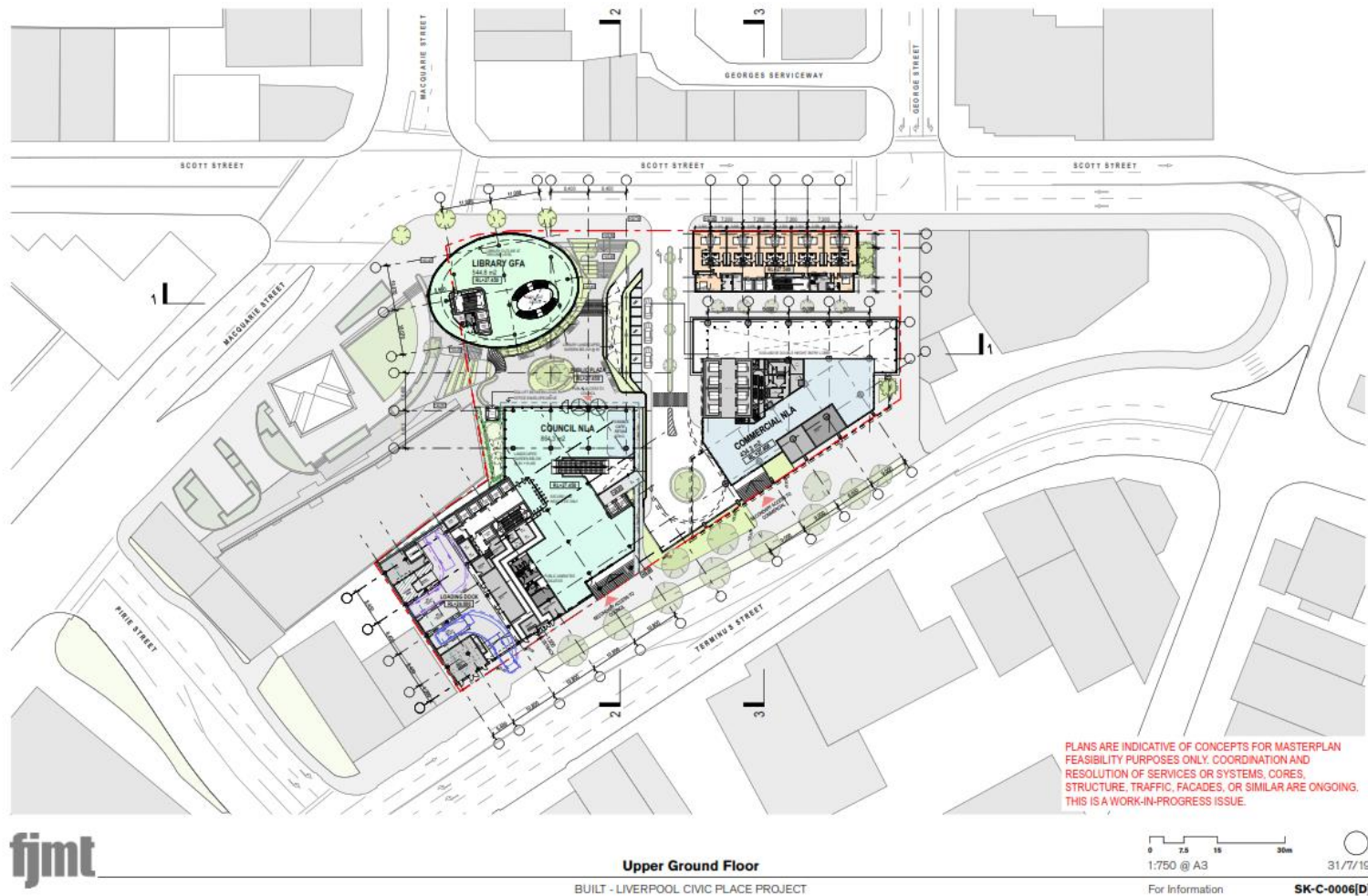


Figure 3 Upper ground floor plan of the proposed development at the study area (Source: Built).

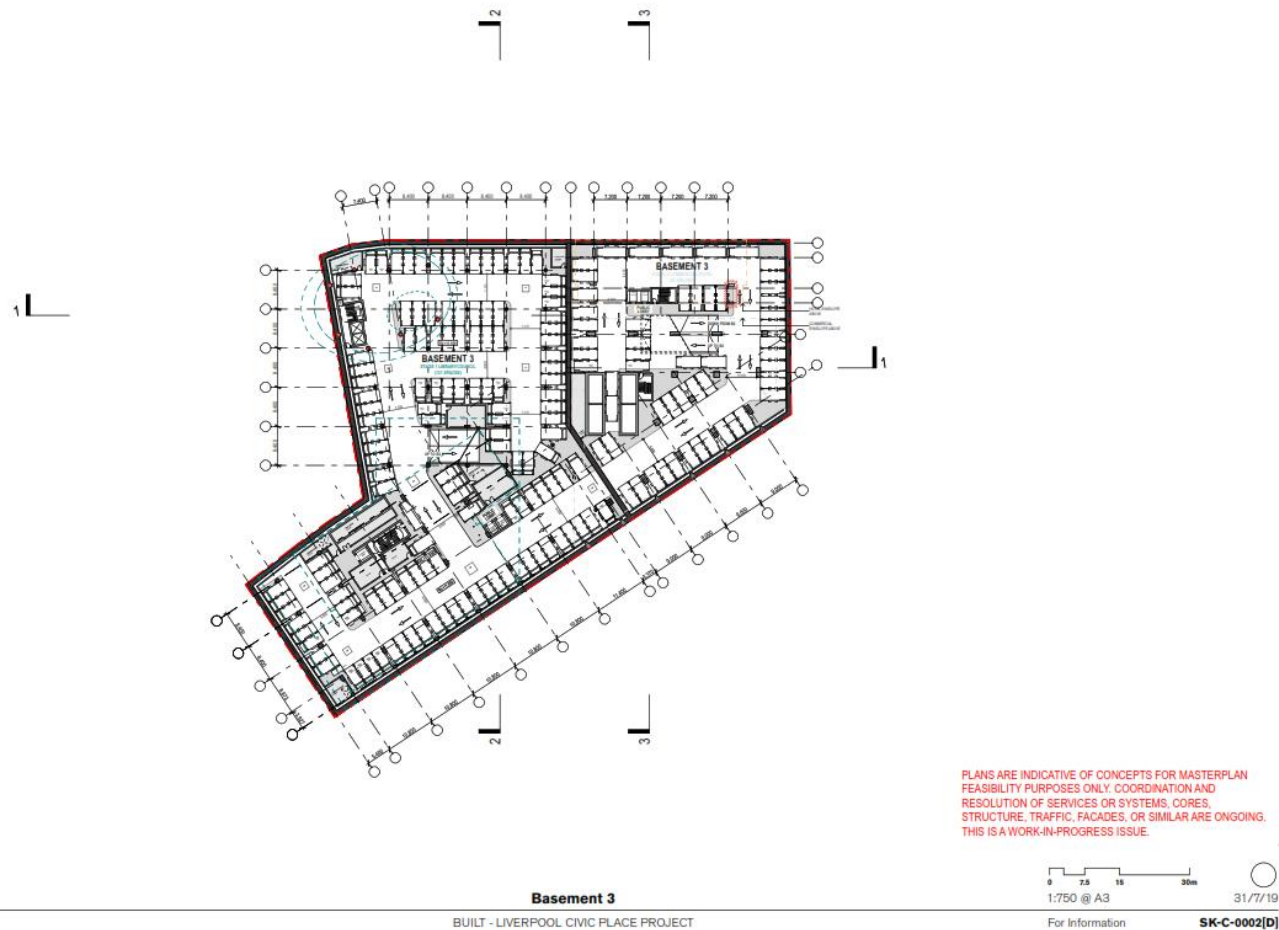


Figure 4 Lower basement level 3 of the proposed development. This plan illustrates how the basement car park will encompass the entire footprint of the site. (Source: Built).

1.4 Statutory context

The study area is subject to the following controls:

- *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW)
- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (NSW)
 - Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008

The study area is subject to the following legislation:

1.4.1 Statutory regulations

1.4.1.1 NSW Heritage Act 1977

The *Heritage Act 1977* (NSW) (the Heritage Act) is designed to conserve the environmental heritage of New South Wales and regulate development impacts on the state's heritage assets. Significant historical archaeological features are afforded automatic statutory protection by the 'relics' provisions of the Act. A 'relic' is defined as:

any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- a) *relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*
- b) *is of State or local heritage significance.*

In accordance with Section 139(1), it is an offence to disturb or excavate land, where this may affect a relic, without the approval/excavation permit of the Heritage Council of NSW, unless an endorsed 'Exemption' or 'Exception' to disturb or expose and destroy a 'relic' applies. Sites which may contain archaeological relics are usually dealt with under Section 140 and 141 of the *Heritage Act*. Sites with potential archaeology, listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR), are dealt with under Section 60 and 63 of the Heritage Act.

The site is not included on the SHR.

1.4.1.2 Liverpool Local Environment Plan

Environmental planning instruments made under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EPA Act) include State Environment Planning Policies (SEPPs), which deal with matters of State or regional environmental planning significance, and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), which guide planning decisions for local government areas. The study area falls within Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA). Currently, the relevant environmental planning instrument is the Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008 (Liverpool LEP 2008).

The objectives of the Liverpool LEP 2008 with respect to environment and heritage are provided in the following clauses:

5.10 Heritage conservation

(1) Objectives

The objectives of this clause are as follows—

- (a) to conserve the environmental heritage of Liverpool,
- (b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,
- (c) to conserve archaeological sites,
- (d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

(2) Requirement for consent

Development consent is required for any of the following—

- (a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)—
 - (i) a heritage item,
 - (ii) an Aboriginal object,
 - (iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,
- (b) altering a heritage item that is a building by making structural changes to its interior or by making changes to anything inside the item that is specified in Schedule 5 in relation to the item,
- (c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,
- (d) disturbing or excavating an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (e) erecting a building on land—
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance,
- (f) subdividing land—
 - (i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area, or
 - (ii) on which an Aboriginal object is located or that is within an Aboriginal place of heritage significance.

(7) Archaeological sites

The consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development on an archaeological site (other than land listed on the State Heritage Register or to which an interim heritage order under the Heritage Act 1977 applies)—

- (a) notify the Heritage Council of its intention to grant consent, and
- (b) take into consideration any response received from the Heritage Council within 28 days after the notice is sent.

The study area is not listed under Schedule 5 Environmental heritage of the Liverpool LEP 2008.

1.4.2 Non-statutory regulations

1.4.2.1 *Liverpool Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan 1996*

The Liverpool city centre is covered by the Liverpool Archaeological Zoning and Management Plan (LAZMP) (1996), prepared by Casey & Lowe in association with Tracey Ireland. The aim of the study was to identify disturbance to sites, the degree to which archaeological remains potentially survive in the Liverpool city centre, the cultural significance of these potential remains and how they should be managed in the future. A zoning plan was created based on observations made during field survey of the city centre. This zoning plan divided the city centre into numbered zones with inventory numbers and shaded and unshaded areas. The shaded areas indicated those areas requiring further assessment.

Should be noted here that amendments were made to the Heritage Act in 2009 which changed the definition of an archaeological 'relic' under the Act. A relic is now an archaeological deposit, resource or feature that has heritage significance at a local or State level. The definition is no longer based on age. The LAZMP was prepared in 1996 prior to amendments to relic's provisions of the Act.

The zone that encompasses the study area is 73 with inventory items 73.4, 73.10, 73.11 and 73.12 within the study area (Figure 5). Of these items 73.4 and 73.10 were shaded, indicating the requirement for further assessment before any disturbance. Information from the inventory sheets has been summarised in Table 1 below:

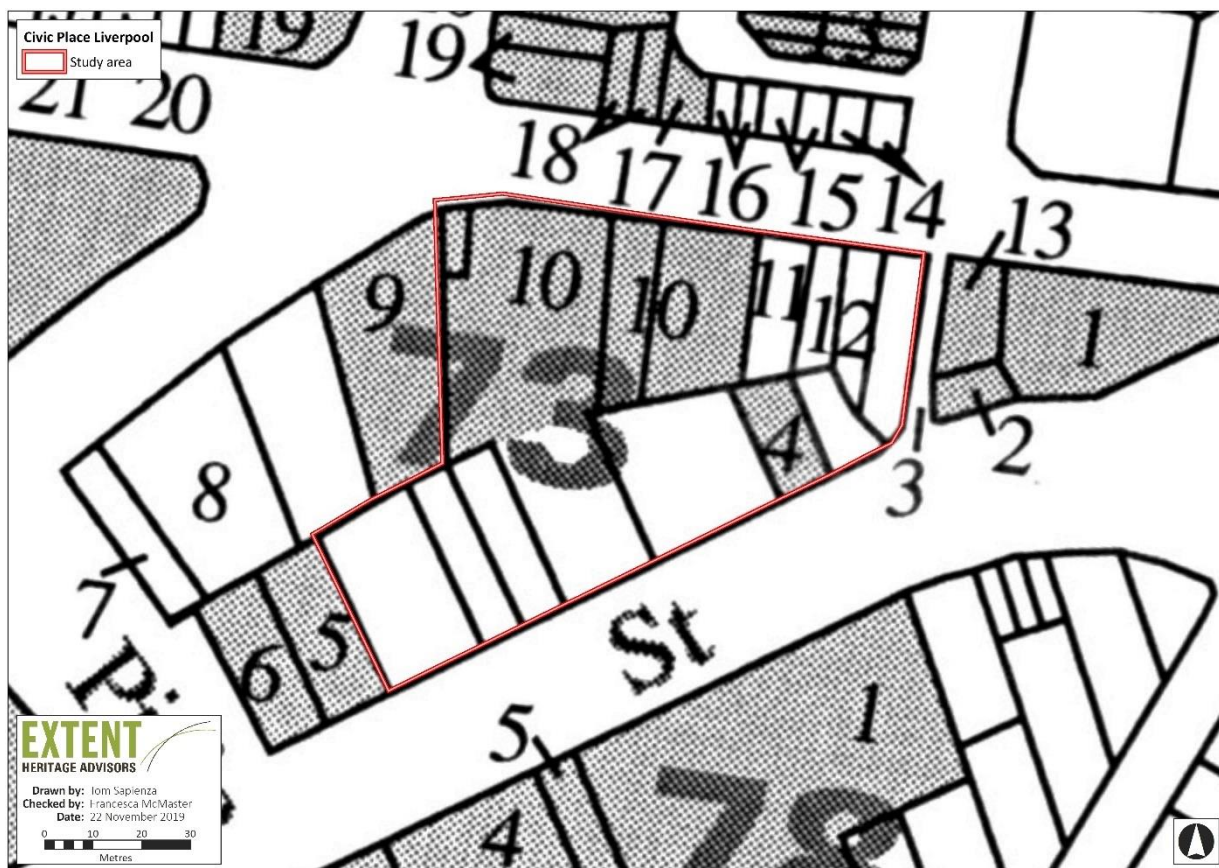


Figure 5 A detail from the LAZMP inventory plan showing the location of the study area in relation to items of note (Source: LAZMP 1996).

Table 1 A summary of the inventory sheets for the inventory items within the Liverpool Civic Place study area.

No.	Lot and DP	Type of remains	Disturbance	Potential	Significance
73.4	Lot 12 DP 657056	Pre-1875 structure	Low	High	Medium
73.10	Lot 2&3 DP 229979	Pre-1875 structures	Low	High	Medium
73.11	Lot 11 DP 522284	20 th century building	Front – Low Rear – High	Front – High Rear – Low	Low
73.12	Lot 3, 2, 1 DP 793818 DP 793998 DP 793820	20 th century building	Low	High	Low

1.5 Heritage items in the vicinity

The study area does not contain a heritage item nor is it located in a heritage conservation area. The broader Liverpool Civic Place site contains a heritage item, being the Memorial School of Arts (I99). No site preparation or early works are proposed on this lot. There are a number of heritage items in the vicinity. The items listed below are those adjacent to the study area:

Item Name	Item Number	Address	Lot and DP	Significance
Plan of Town of Liverpool (early town centre street layout – Hoddle 1827)	I89	Streets in the area bounded by the Hume Highway, Copeland Street, Memorial Avenue, Scott Street, Georges Rivers and Main Southern Railway Line (excluding Tindall Avenue and service ways).	NA	Local
Commercial building (formerly Rural Bank and State Bank)	I91	Macquarie street and Memorial Avenue	Lot 11 DP 20730	Local
Boer War Memorial, including memorial to Private A.E Smith	I92	Corner of Macquarie Street and Memorial Avenue (Macquarie Street public footpath adjacent to 297 Macquarie Street)	NA	Local
Macquarie Monument	I93	Corner of Macquarie and Scott Streets (Macquarie Street public footpath adjacent to 296 Macquarie Street)	NA	Local
Row of 3 palm trees	I94	Macquarie Street Median strip, opposite 306 Macquarie Street	Lot 1 DP 119905	Local
Memorial School of Arts	I99	306 Macquarie Street	Lot 1 DP 119905	Local
Liverpool Fire Station	I109	70-78 Terminus Street	Lot 1 DP 91748	Local

1.6 Previous reports and investigations

No reports or assessments have been previously prepared for the study area.

1.7 Objectives

The objectives of this report are to:

- Identify any potential archaeological resources at the site and assess their significance;
- prepare archaeological sensitivity mapping for the site; noting the nature and level of risk;

- assess development impacts and provide an appropriate mitigation strategy, so that the research potential of the site's archaeological resources can be realised.

1.8 Approach and methodology

This report was prepared in accordance with the principles and procedures established by the following documents:

- *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013 (the Burra Charter)* (Australia ICOMOS 2013)
- 'Historical Archaeology Code of Practice' (Heritage Council 2006)
- Archaeological Assessment Guidelines (NSW Heritage Office, Department of Urban Affairs & Planning 1996)
- Statement of Heritage Impact Guidelines (NSW Office of Environment and Heritage 2002); and
- Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics (Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009)

The terminology used in this report is consistent with the NSW Heritage Manual prepared by the NSW Heritage Office (now the Heritage Division) and the Burra Charter.

1.9 Limitations

This report deals with the historical archaeology of the study area only. The Aboriginal and cultural heritage values of the study area are not addressed in this report.

The site inspection was undertaken as a visual study only, and no physical investigation was carried out to inform this report.

1.10 Author Identification

This report was prepared Francesca McMaster (Heritage Advisor).

It was reviewed by Graham Wilson (Principal Heritage advisor) and Anita Yousif (Associate Director, NSW Archaeology).

1.11 Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the assistance of Liverpool City Council for facilitating site inspection.

2. Historical context

2.1 Introduction

This historical context relies largely on the historical research contained in readily available local history studies and previous heritage reports of the surrounding areas of Liverpool. General history on the Liverpool area has been taken from Extent (2019 in progress) *Former Liverpool Courthouse Conservation Management Plan*, Extent (2016) *166-176 Terminus Street, Liverpool, Historical Archaeological Assessment* and Extent (2017) *129 Terminus Street, Liverpool, Statement of Heritage Impact*. In addition to the review and compilation of these sources, an analysis of historical plans, aerial images and photographs was carried out. It is not intended as a comprehensive history of the site, but as a resource for understanding the historical archaeological potential of the study area.

2.2 Site history and development

2.2.1 The Liverpool region – traditional ownership

The Cabrogal people, who speak the Darug language, are recognised as the traditional owners of the study area. The study area is located within the mid-Georges River, defined as the section of river between Salt Pan Creek and the Liverpool Weir. Evidence suggests that people have lived in the area for up to 40,000 years. The Georges Rivers is recognised as an area rich in both terrestrial and river resources. Archaeological evidence from the mid-Georges River Zone, including artefact scatters, middens and artefacts, provide insights into the Aboriginal occupation of the area. European occupation of the area saw sudden and irreversible disturbance of traditional ways of life for the Cabrogal. Encounters, often violent, between Europeans and Aboriginals of the area are attested in historical records.

2.2.2 The Liverpool region from 1788

During 1810, Governor Macquarie toured the outer regions of the Cowpastures and Hawkesbury region and established new urban focal points. Liverpool was the first Macquarie Town established.

...having surveyed the ground and found it in every respect eligible and fit for the purpose, I determined to erect a township on it, and named it Liverpool in honor of the Earl of that title, now the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

For information about the area, Governor Macquarie relied heavily on the local magistrate, Thomas Moore. Macquarie had Liverpool conceived as a 'Macquarie town', one of a number of locations including Windsor, Pitt Town, Wilberforce and Castlereagh, which were designed to function as produce depots and convict administrative centres to support the growing colony but there was no sense of blazing a new frontier with the establishment of the town as its founding also recognised the level of existing regional occupation which had been established under Macquarie's predecessors (Keating 1996, 16). The new town was to contain a convict and military barracks, a courthouse, gaol, hospital and church (Kass 1992, 315).

Moore was established as the local magistrate and appointed each year between 1810 and 1821 (Col Sec May 1810, SR Reel 6038; SZ758 p.40). His duties included responsibility for allocation of the town's allotments when it was eventually set out (Keating 1996, 16).

Early residents in the town included convicts, itinerant-timber getters and farmers and those engaged in associated industries. There were 832 people living in Liverpool by 1814 (not including the local Aboriginal people) and the town was at that stage the fourth largest mainland town in the colony (Historical Records of Australia (HRA), 1, (8), pp.600-601). A road from Parramatta to the township of Liverpool was opened in February 1814. It had been built by ex-convict William Roberts and had taken 20 months to complete but its opening, by passage of the Governor's carriage, heralded "incalculable benefits", as the Sydney Gazette styled it, to the residents of the George's River area (Keating 1996, 14).

By 1825 the population of the district was 1132 and while the decade had not seen excessive growth this number does indicate steady development of the early town (HRA, 1, (12), 317-8). The 1824 Lycett image of the town shows a well-ordered township within verdant rolling pasture (Figure 6).



Figure 6 Joseph Lycett's 1824 idealised image of Liverpool. The view is looking west down Elizabeth Street to St Luke's Church with the tower at centre of picture. The current hospital site is indicated. The image indicates a general picture of the nature of the occupation, as scattered whitewashed slab huts of the area rather than details. (Source: NLA 7690903).

With the return of Governor Macquarie to England and the arrival of Brisbane, the recommendations of the Bigge Report were enacted. One of these was a reduction in investment in public works with the convicts used on such projects dispersed to rural locations. (Kass 1992, 3.15). The loss of this labour source saw the commencement of a decline in the fortunes of the town as it had lost many of the functions related to convict administration for

which it was formed. In 1833 Moore was requesting work on the streets as many had become dangerous through lack of regular maintenance (Kass 1992, 3.24). The 1827 Hoddle map (Figure 7) of the town shows a well set out road grid with the majority of visible structural development east of St Luke's.



Figure 7 1827 Hoddle map of Liverpool showing a well set out grid for the town centre. The study area is located to the south of the southern limit of the map (Source: State Records, Map 3341).

Moore had originally moved from Sydney in 1809 to establish his new home at Moorebank on the Georges River. His commitment to the nascent town was evident through his efforts to organise subscriptions to fund public works. By about 1820 he had moved from his Moorebank residence to an allotment in town (Sydney Gazette November 11, 1820) where he built a two-storey brick house with attached skillions attended by several outbuildings and fences.

A dam was constructed across the George's River between 1836 and 1839, completed by convicts under Major Christie, the immediate upshot of which was to establish a fresh and salt water divide at the structure with the water below to remain salty (Kass 1992, 3.22). Piped water was not available to the town until the establishment of the Nepean Dams in the 1880s when a 2,000,000 gallon dam was constructed to hold water for the town.

The development of Liverpool in the late 19th century was driven by the establishment of the railway in 1856, although it was not until the late 1880s that there was a growth in workers' housing and subdivision of previously vacant land (Casey & Lowe 1996, 21).

2.2.3 Terminus and Scott streets

The study area sits within a 100-acre grant made to Thomas Chipp in 1804 by Governor King (Ryan 1974, 167). Chipp was a Marine Private of the 42nd (Plymouth) Company and had arrived by the *Friendship* in 1788. He does not appear to have taken up the grant, since annotation on a later parish map indicates that the grant was cancelled by a grant to William Mannix, a miller with existing holdings at Upper Minto (Figure 8). Although transferred to Mannix, the property was still referred to as 'Chipp Farm'.

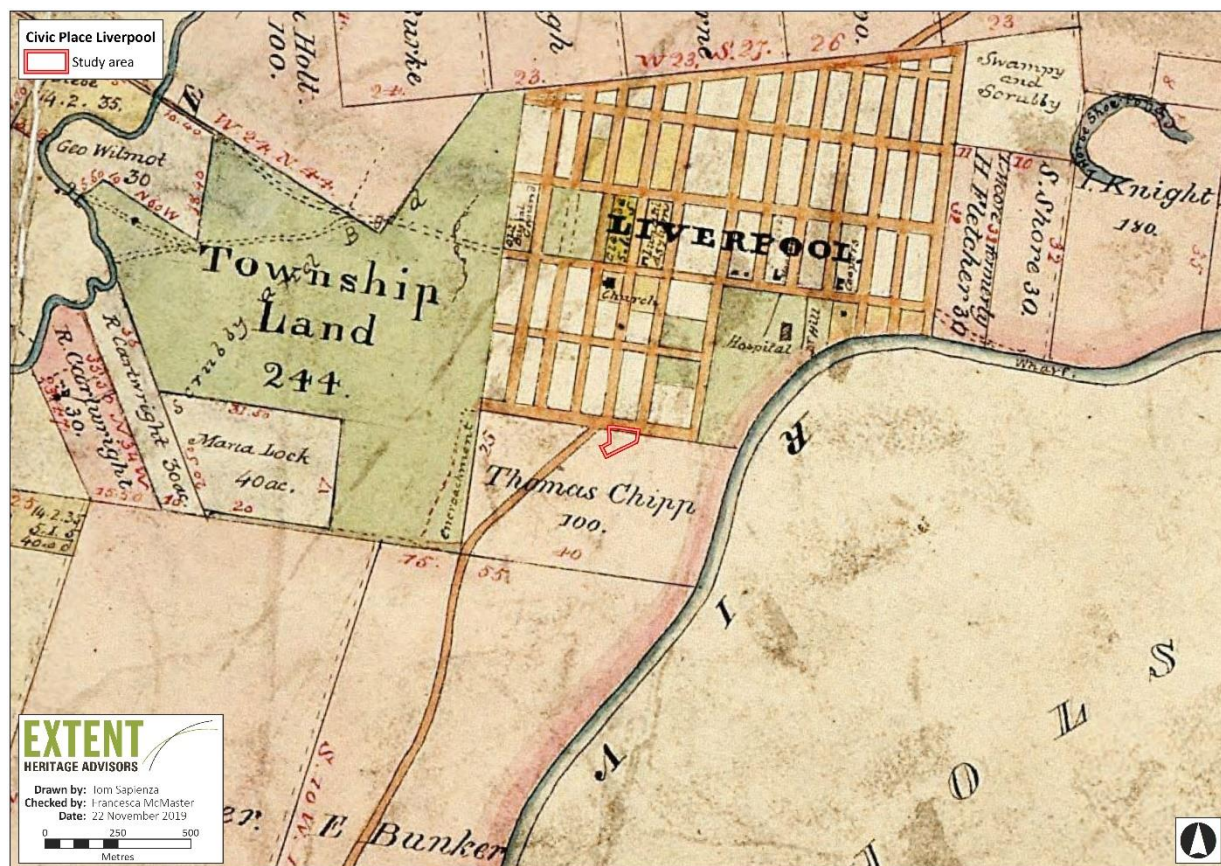


Figure 8 C.1810 St Luke Parish map with the study area marked on the edge of the Liverpool Township and within Thomas Chipp's grant (Source: LPI Land and Water Conservation 140662)

By 1813, control of the property had fallen to Samuel Laycock (1787-1832), who transferred the property on 14 July 1813 to John Drummond for £270 (NSW Dept of Lands Old Register Book 5 p 245 item 1040). The wording of the indenture refers to the farm "known by name 'Chipp farm'" containing 100 acres including 'Houses, outhouses, Buildings and all other appurtenances'. The location of these buildings within the grant is not clear. John Drummond was a former marine and was subsequently Beachmaster and Pilot on Norfolk Island, until the time of the closure of the convict settlement on the Island in 1812. The house occupied by Drummond and his family was known as 'Drummond Cottage' (later 'Drummond House') and was located at 18 Terminus Street, on a site now occupied by the Telstra complex. Chipp Farm was henceforth referred to as the Drummond Estate. Drummond died at Liverpool in 1827 and the property subsequently passed from the Drummond family to the Forbes family (*The Monitor* 2 July 1827 p. 8).

Francis Ewen Forbes (1795 – 1842) had been convicted in Calcutta in November 1816 to fourteen years' transportation for receiving stolen property (ADB Forbes, Frederick Augustus (1818–1878). Forbes arrived with £7000 that allowed his family to establish links with the Indian and South Sea Trade. Later losses and litigation reduced his circumstances and from 1823 he operated as a storekeeper at Liverpool. The Drummond Estate came into possession of his son, Charles Carey Forbes. Later evidence in the form of lease arrangements suggests that for a time Drummond House was known as 'Forbesville'.¹ Charles Carey Forbes subdivided the property in 1856 in anticipation of a boom resulting from the extension of the rail line from Parramatta Junction to Liverpool. Forbes retained a portion of land around Drummond House that was leased while the remainder of the property east of the Macquarie Street was divided into 357 allotments (Figure 9) (Advertisement in *The Empire* 28 June 1856 p.8). Take-up of properties was slow and advertisements for the sale continued throughout the following year. The 1856 subdivision plan provides the first indication of structures within the study area, with a small square building in north-west corner. In 1858 Drummond House was put on the market for sale (*The Sydney Morning Herald* 5 May 1858 p. 6). The subdivision created the lines of Terminus, Nagle, Speed and Charles Streets. The study area formed part of Section 2 of this first subdivision. The first indication of structures within the study area is on Handcock's 1875 survey plan with five structures, seemingly residential, shown (Figure 10). It should be noted that this survey plan principally showed the layout of the streets and major structures, it does not show outbuildings or yards. This survey also indicates that generally only a small number of structures had been constructed within the Drummond Estate subdivision by 1875.

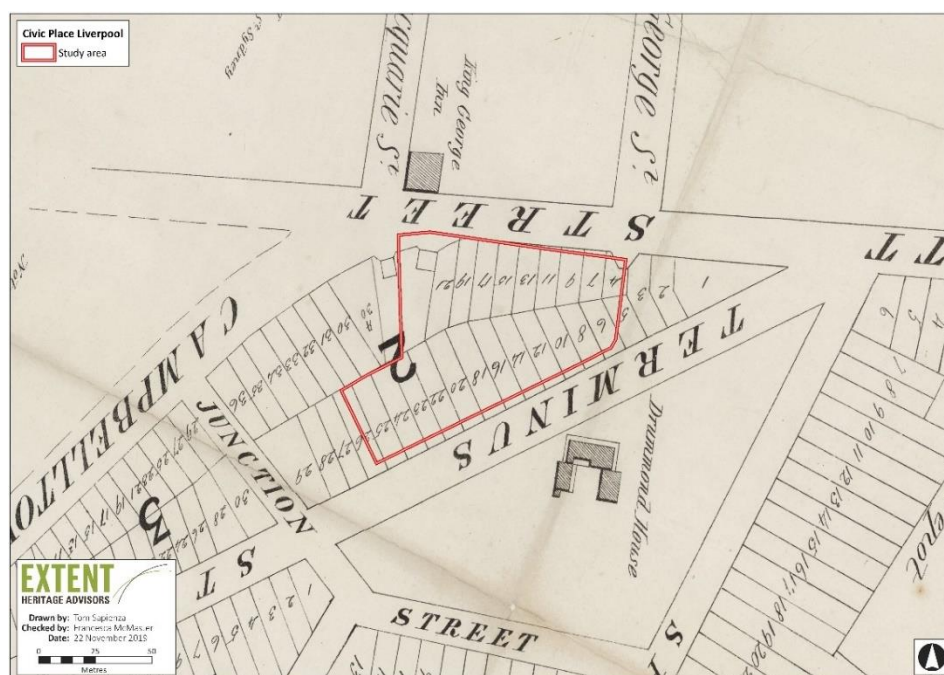


Figure 9 The Drummond Estate subdivision (c.1856.) Plan of highly valuable allotments, railway station Liverpool, Allan & Wigley, Lithog M. de Courcy Nagle, Civil Engineer & Surveyor. Note the structure in the un-numbered lot in the north-west corner of the study area. (Source: NLA 229947686)

¹ Confusingly, the name 'Forbesville' appears to have been transferred to the property now known as 'Rosebank' at 17 Spee Street (SHR Item No 5053386).

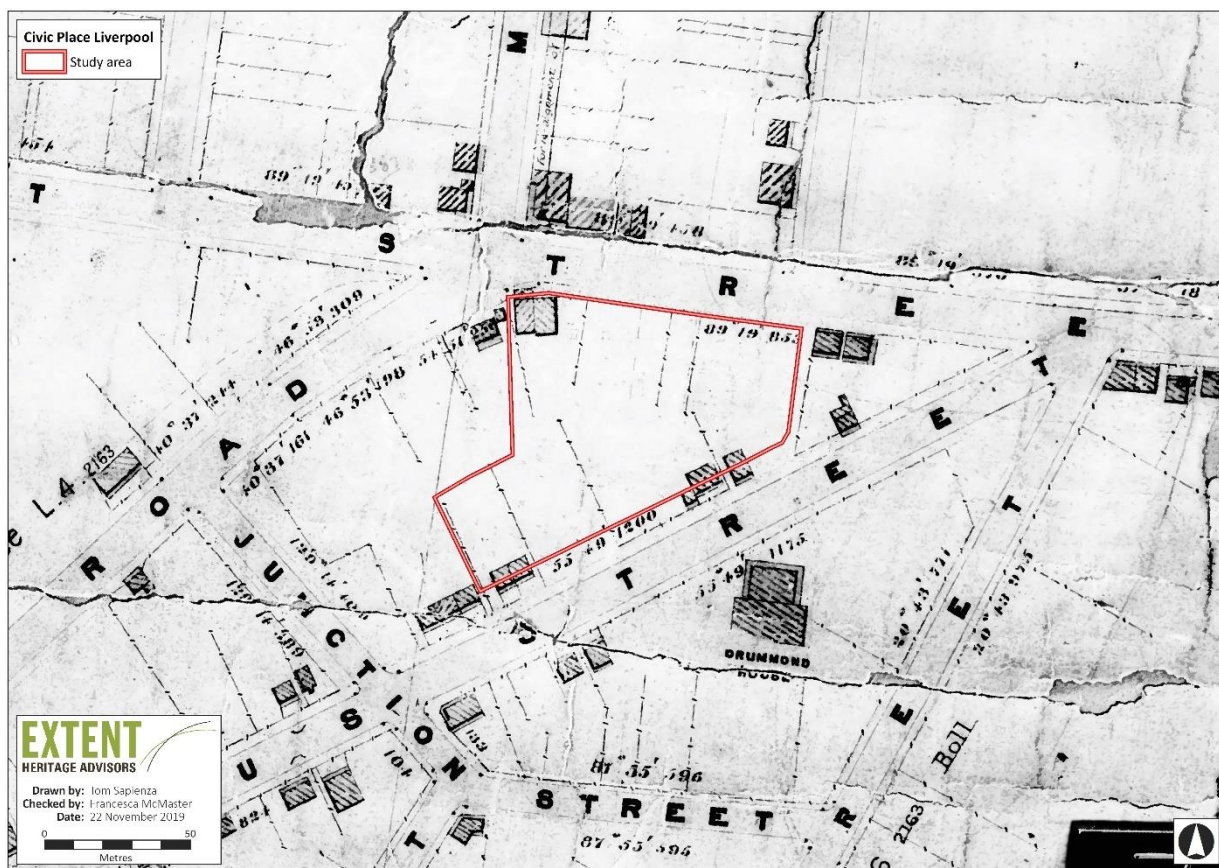


Figure 10 1875 survey by Handcock of Liverpool showing the street alignments. Note the presence of several small structures within the study area (Source: *Alignment of Streets in Town of Liverpool*, R. Handcock, 1875))

By 1908 a new Liverpool Fire Station had been completed on Scott Street. The new brick-built building was a describing in the *Sydney Morning Herald* as being a valuable addition to the town (*The Sydney Morning Herald* 23 March 1908 p. 7) (Figure 11). Aerial photographs between 1930 and 1960 show progressively more structures within the study area and a shift from residential to commercial structures (Figure 12, Figure 13, Figure 14, Figure 15). Wise's Liverpool postal directory from 1948 provides an idea of the types of mixed business occupying the study area and surrounds; from bakeries and cake shops to hair-dressers, frock makers, florists, cordial manufacturers, a billiard saloon, engineering and machinery repairs, and confectioners. The range is indicative of the growing nature of the area in the mid-20th century (*Wise's New South Wales post office directory*, 1948 p.327-328).



Figure 11 Liverpool Fire Brigade outside the Scott Street station in 1936. (Source: Liverpool City Council Library)



Figure 12 1930 aerial image with the study area marked. Note the increased development in the area since the 1875 survey plan.

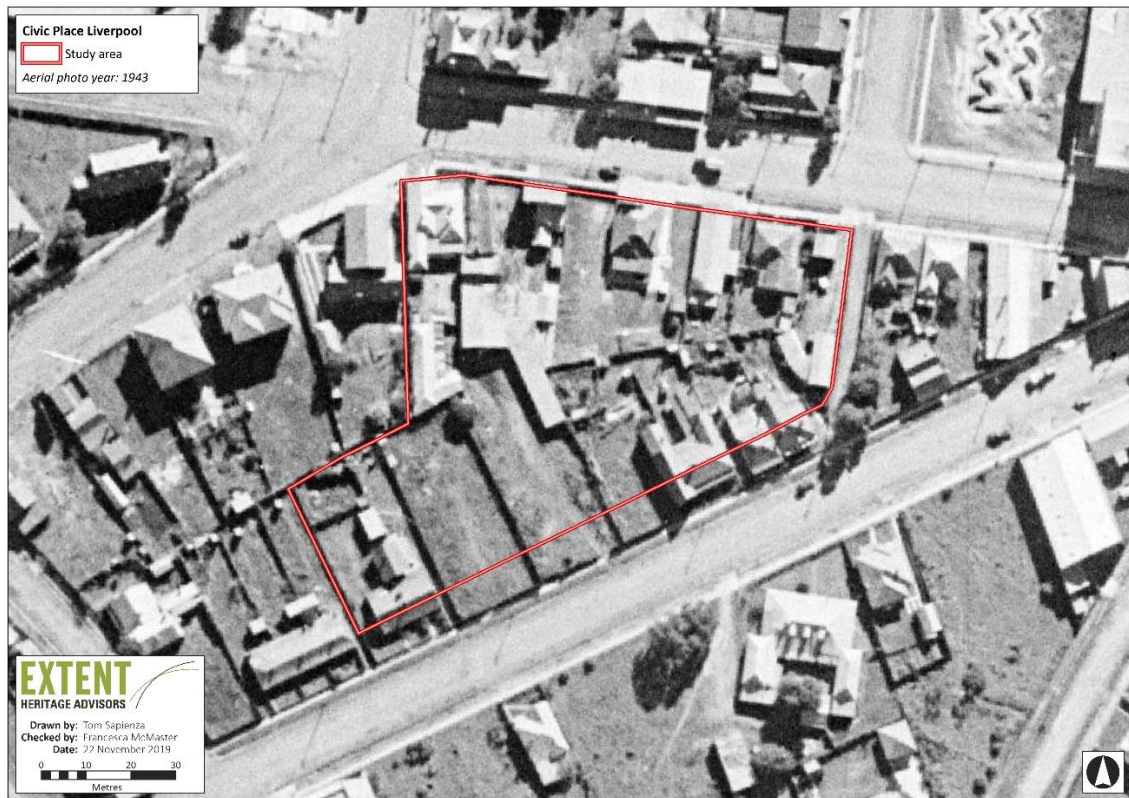


Figure 13 1943 aerial image with the study area marked.



Figure 14 1961 aerial with the study area marked.

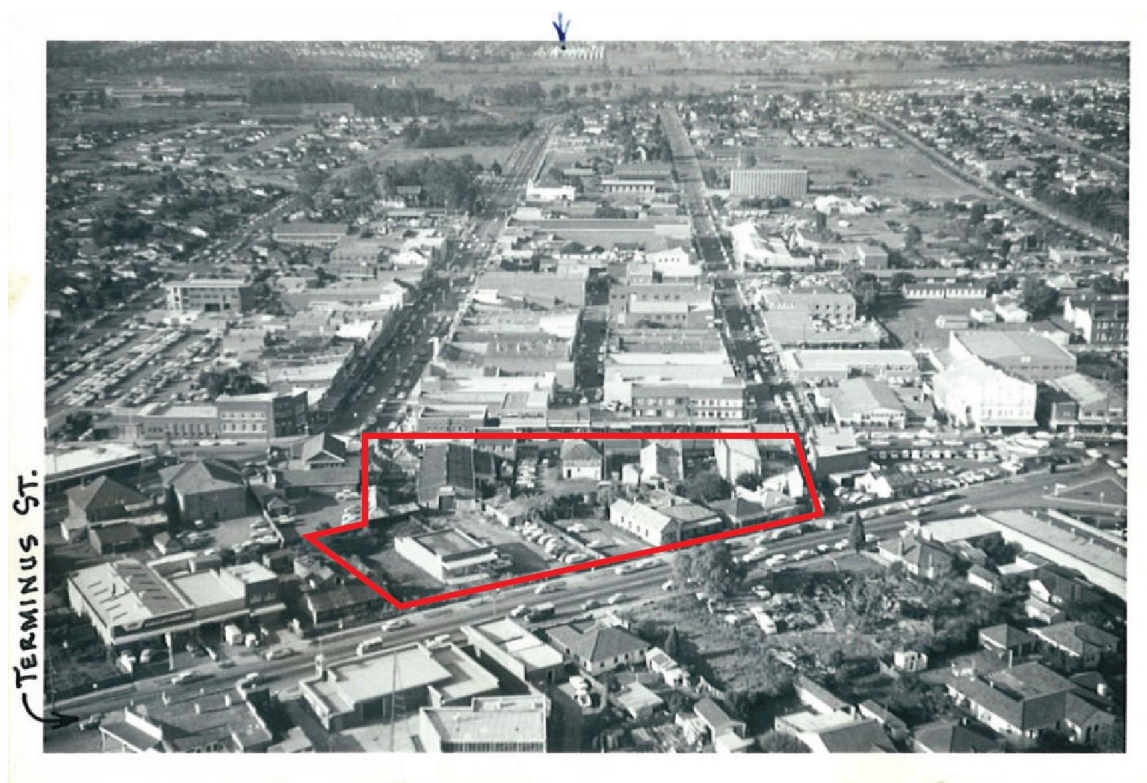


Figure 15 Aerial photograph of Terminus Street looking north c.1964. The study area is outline in red. (Source: Liverpool City Council Library)

A survey plan dated 1959 shows properties along the norther side of Terminus Street affected by the provision for widening Terminus Street (Figure 16, Figure 17). Lots, including the structures within them, are shown divided into two. The survey also marks the construction material for the structures with shops along Scott Street described as brick built, a pre-1875 cottage in the south-east corner of the study area is marked as weatherboard and the pre-1930 cottage to the east of this as brick built.

In the period after c.1970 the domestic and commercial structures, including the Liverpool Fire Station, on the western side of the study area are demolished and replaced by the extant structure, a two-storey commercial complex at 48-52 Scott street with a two storey above ground car park at the rear (Figure 18). Site inspection of the extant structure and analysis of aerials before and after construction appears to indicate that construction involved the cutting down of ground from Terminus Street north, towards Scott Street. This change in level is not apparent in earlier aerials. Also, at this time, the small extant single storey structure at 64 Scott Street has been constructed, replacing an earlier tin roof commercial building. The 1986 aerial images show further demolition of a pre-1930 cottage in the south-eastern portion of the study area and asphaltting or concreting of the area (Figure 19).

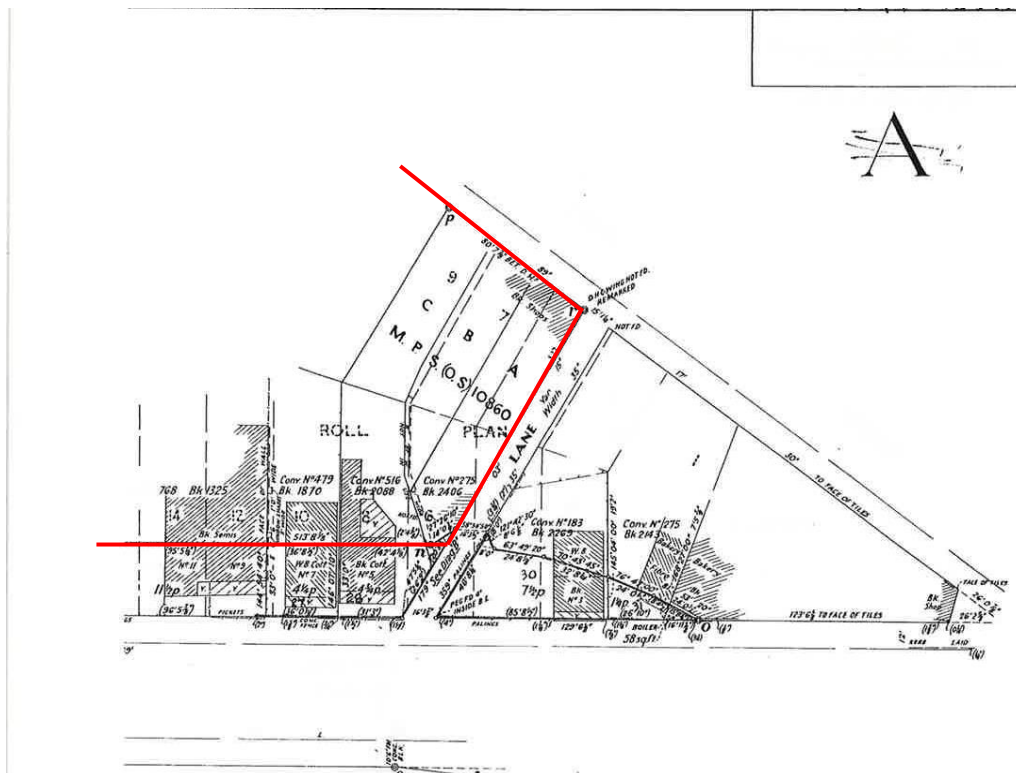


Figure 16 Detail of 1959 showing the structures on the eastern side of the study area. (Source: Department of Main Roads plans from Douglas Partners 2014)

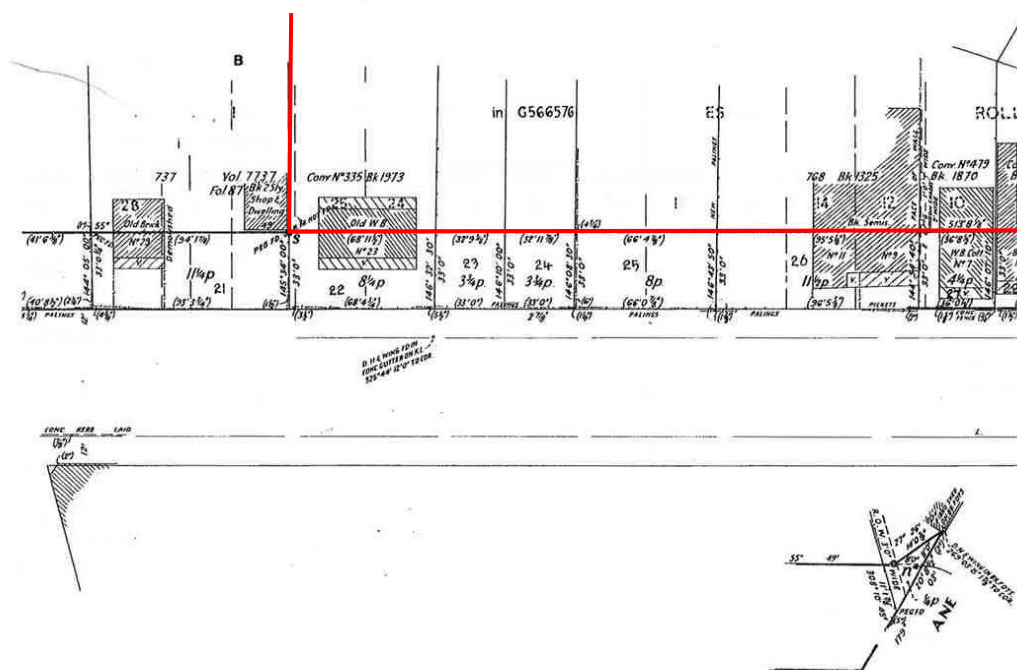


Figure 17 Detail of the southern side of the study area showing structures fronting Terminus Street and the lots affected by the provision for widening Terminus Street (Source: Department of Main Roads plans from Douglas Partners 2014)



Figure 18 1970 aerial showing the newly constructed two-storey commercial structure within the study area. The pre-1875 cottage in the south-eastern corner has been demolished by this point.



Figure 19 1986 aerial image showing further demolition and asphaltting or concreting over in the south-east corner of the study area

By c.2004 aerials structures on the eastern side of the study, present since c.1955, are replaced by the extant two-storey commercial structure at 40-46 Scott Street with a ground level car park at the rear (Figure 20). An early 20th century structure between the two extant structures is demolished at around this time with the lot remaining vacant until present, this vacant lot abuts the Terminus Street vacant lot.



Figure 20 2004 aerial showing the 2004 two storey structure that superseded several smaller shopfronts at 40 Scott Street. The vacant lots between the two extant structures appear to have been asphalted in this aerial.

2.2.4 Sands Directory

Sands directory was searched for information regarding the pre-1930 cottages in the south-east corner of the study area. The 1959 survey marks these structures as no. 5 and 7 Terminus Street respectively. There are no street numbers in the Sands for Liverpool, the names listed at the top end of the list are those residing in buildings on the eastern end of the north side of Terminus street. Digitised Sands Directory records from 1910 until 1930 were viewed in relation these structures. The Country Sands Directory, which contains earlier records for Liverpool and has not been digitised, was not accessed during the writing of this report.

Year	Name
1910	Cowan, Andrew, sen. Elliot, George "Cintra" Hood Robert C. Coates, Denis, sergeant of police

Year	Name
	Gerard, George Kemister, Mrs Mary Graddock, Mrs Frances Fszakerly, Alfred J.
1920	Thorn, Andrew Harrison, Charles Collimore, C. T Gibson, F. Garrard, George Randell, Arthur, sen. Randall, Alfred Devaney, Miss Emily
1930	Bamford, Percy Cook, Joseph W. Taylor, Mrs L. McDonald, H. M. solicitor Thruckle, Mrs. S Holmes, John. I Garrard George Price, Mrs G. Price, Leslie Devany, Miss Emily

3. Physical description

3.1 General

The study area was inspected and photographed by Francesca McMaster (Heritage Advisor) on November 11 2019. The inspection was undertaken as a photographic visual study only, no [invasive](#) physical investigation was carried out to inform this assessment. Unless stated otherwise, photographs in this section are all produced by Extent Heritage.

3.2 Site inspection

The study area is occupied by several commercial structures, car parking at the rear of two of these structures and two vacant lots abutting each other. In the north-western corner of the study area is 64 Scott Street. This structure is a single storey commercial structure that extends from Scott Street frontage to be met by the continuation of the commercial structure occupying

48- 52 Scott Street at the rear (Figure 21). 64 Scott street bounds onto 306-310 Macquarie Street to the west, containing the locally listed Memorial School of Arts (Figure 22).

To the east of 64 Scott Street is 48 - 52 Scott Street, this is a large commercial structure currently used as artist studios, a gym and retail (Figure 23). The building was previously partially occupied by Liverpool Council. This structure is two-storey with a two-storey car park at the rear. The car park extends through to the rear of the block with access from Terminus street (Figure 24, Figure 25, Figure 26). Both the main structure and car park do not show evidence for a basement; however, the eastern and western aspects of the car park indicate a change in slope between Terminus and Scott Streets (Figure 27, Figure 28, Figure 29). This level change is not apparent on aerial photographs before 1970, when the extant 52 Scott Street structure first appears, suggesting that it may related to the construction of this building. A portion of the interior of 48-52 Scott Street was viewed as part of the inspection. The building was observed to have been built with large rectangular supports, likely attached to sub-surface piers and strip footings.

Between 48-52 Scott Street and 40-46 Scott Street is a 10m wide vacant lot that runs through to Terminus Street (Figure 29, Figure 30). At the Scott Street front of the lot the remains of brick and concrete footings were observed (Figure 31). The level change visible in the car park structure at 48-52 Scott Street was also visible in this lot with the southern, Terminus Street, side at a higher level than the northern, Scott Street.

The easternmost structure within the study area is 40-46 Scott Street (Figure 32). This structure consists of a two-storey retail space with a small ground level concreted car park at the rear with access from Terminus Street (Figure 33). A portion of this car park is out of the study area. 40-46 Scott street is bounded by a small asphalt pedestrian laneway, outside of the study area, which connects Scott and Terminus Streets (Figure 34).



Figure 21 View to the south of 64 Scott Street.



Figure 22 South facing view across the Scott Street and Macquarie Street intersection of 64 Scott Street (far left) in relation to the locally listed Memorial School of Arts (far right) and Macquarie Memorial (left).



Figure 23 Eastern view along Scott Street of 48-52 Scott Street.



Figure 24 North-eastern view of Terminus Street entrance to the car park at rear of 48-52 Scott Street.



Figure 25 Western view along Terminus Street of the two-storey car park at the rear of 48-52 Scott Street.

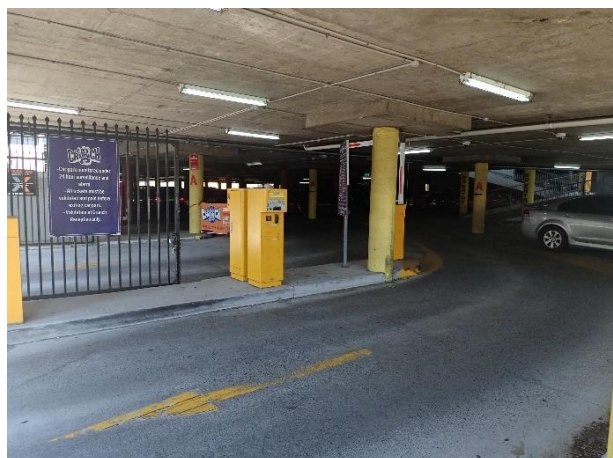


Figure 26 North-western view of ground level of car park at rear of 48-52 Scott Street.



Figure 27 View to the north-east of western side of 48-52 Scott Street car park showing the change in level to the north.



Figure 28 View to the north of eastern side of car park structure where a down ramp matches the slope observed on the western side (previous figure).



Figure 29 North-western view from Terminus Street down the vacant lot showing the change in level between Terminus Street and Scott Street as visible in the eastern face of the 48-52 Scott Street building and car park.



Figure 30 South-eastern view of Scott Street frontage of the vacant lot. A small portion of surviving footing was observed on the right-hand side. Refer next figure.



Figure 31 South facing image of surviving concrete and brick footing in the vacant lot.

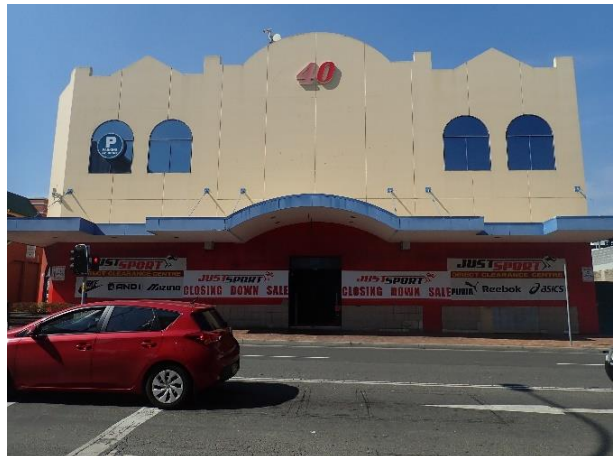


Figure 32 South-west facing view across Scott Street of 40-46 Scott Street.

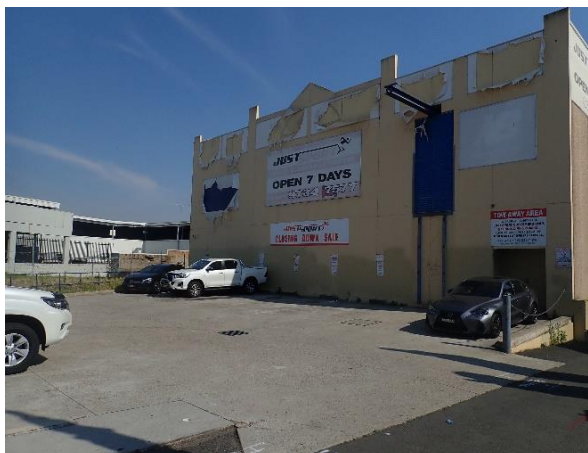


Figure 33 North-west facing view of rear of 40-46 Scott Street. The car park pictured is accessed from Terminus Street.

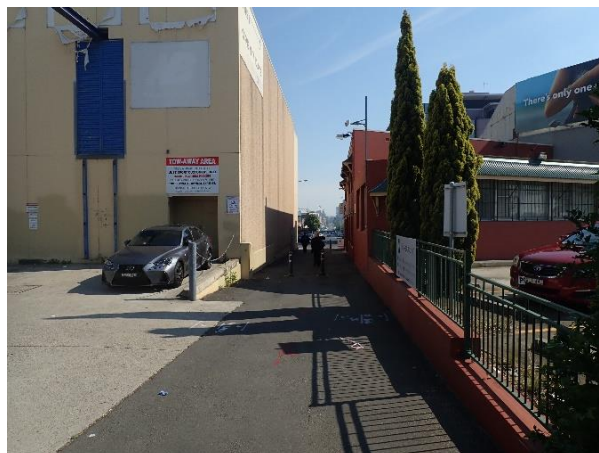


Figure 34 North-eastern view up George Lane with 40-46 Scott Street on the right side.

3.3 Geotechnical and environmental investigations

3.3.1 Golder Associates Pty Ltd August 2019

In August 2019 Golder Associates Pty Ltd prepared a Geotechnical investigation report to inform the early works for Liverpool Civic Place (Figure 35).

The eight bore holes and three hand auger holes drilled by Golder revealed similar units across the site with residual high plasticity clay overlying high to medium-plasticity orange-red-brown clays, laminites and gravelly clays, siltstone and sandstone resting on sandstone bedrock. All eight boreholes reached the target depth of between 15 and 15.2m. The three hand auger holes reached depths of between 360 and 900mm.

Boreholes indicate that the surface fill included sand, clayey sand, sandy gravel and siltstone to a depth of between 70mm to 1m. Some of these surface fills were found to contain fragments of brick, tile and asphalt up to 30mm in size (BH301, 303, 306 and hand auger holes 402, 403 and 404). These fills overlaid a layer of residual clay, sandy clay and laminites above sandstone bedrock.

The report also provided information on the standing groundwater levels at the study area, combining the 2019 study with Douglas Partner's 2016 groundwater readings. Over a three-year period, ground water levels were recorded at between 4.8 and 9.34m below ground level on the western side of the study area and 6.7 – 7.8m on the eastern side

3.3.2 Douglas Partners May 2017

In May 2017 Douglas Partners undertook a program of hand augering at the study area (Figure 36). Seven auger holes were dug. These indicated surface fills of sandy gravel, silty clay and clayey sand at depths of between 250-800mm. Brick fragments were observed in some of these surface fills. The other boreholes were all found to contain sandy gravel directly below the ground surface (concrete or asphalt) before clay with some gravel content and shale.

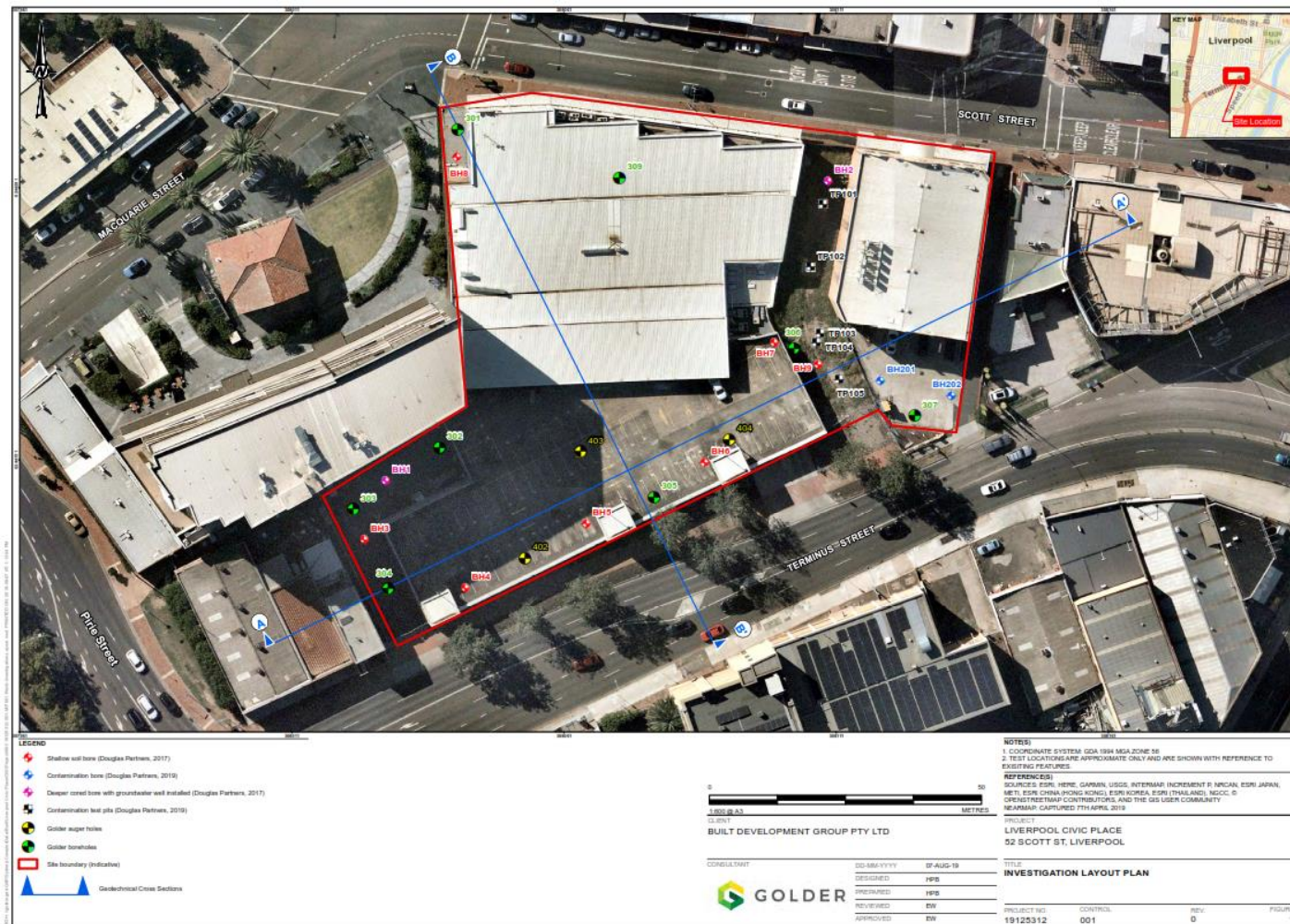


Figure 35 Plan showing location of Golder 2019 boreholes and previous investigations by Douglas Partners. Taken from Golder (2019) *Geotechnical and Environmental Investigation Report, Liverpool Civic Place*

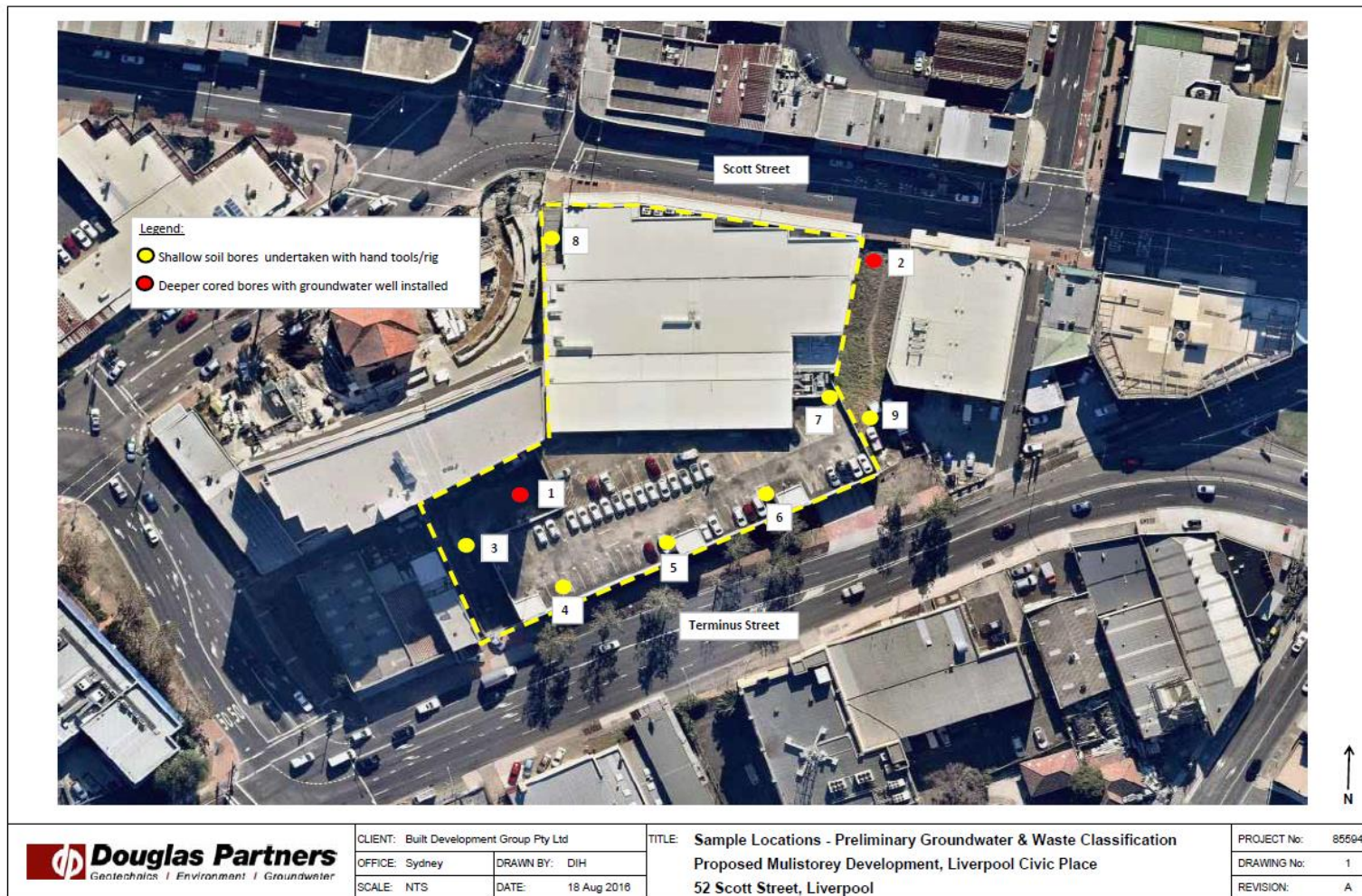


Figure 36 Plan of location of bore holes at Liverpool Civic Place. Taken from Douglas Partners (2017) *Preliminary Groundwater Contamination and Waste Classification Assessment*.

4. Historical archaeological potential

4.1 Archaeology of the neighbourhood

There have been no previous archaeological assessments completed for the study area, however several archaeological reports prepared for sites in the vicinity of 52 Scott and 306-310 Macquarie street have been referred to for a better understanding of the extent and nature of potential archaeological remains that may be expected at the subject area.

129-151 Terminus Street Liverpool, NSW, Statement of Heritage Impact (Extent 2017)

In August 2017 Extent Heritage completed a statement of heritage impact for works proposed at 129-151 Terminus Street Liverpool. The study found that no items of heritage significance were within the study area of 129-151 Terminus Street and that the development would not impact the heritage significance of heritage items in the vicinity. Any potential archaeological relics dating from between 1856-1875 at the site were considered to have been likely significantly impacted by the construction of a commercial building on the site in the 1970s.

166-176 Terminus Street Liverpool, NSW, Historical Archaeological Assessment (Extent 2016)

Undertaken in May 2016 by Extent Heritage, this assessment found that there was potential for archaeological features of local significance to be found at the study area, principally relics dating to between 1856-1875. It found that these remains were likely to have been compromised by construction and demolition events associated with later phases of use at the site. It was recommended that a heritage induction be given to all relevant staff and contractors on the site to inform a notification protocol should any remains be uncovered.

13 Norfolk Street Liverpool, NSW, Statement of Heritage Impact (ArchaeoMar 2015)

In August 2015 ArchaeoMar conducted a desktop assessment of the potential impact of proposed redevelopment works at 13 Norfolk street. The assessment identified two twentieth century structures at the site as the first structures to have been built on the study area. The archaeological and research potential of the site was therefore deemed low and archaeological test excavation not deemed necessary for a development to proceed.

Soldier's Memorial School of Arts, Liverpool, NSW, Conservation Management Plan (David Scobie Architects Pty Ltd 2014)

This conservation management plan was adopted by Liverpool City Council in May 2014 for the Soldier's Memorial School of Arts to the west of the study area. The CMP advised a range of conservation policies including a policy stating that archaeological resources are likely to be present in the vicinity of the extant Soldier's Memorial School of Arts structure and that an archaeological assessment should be undertaken to determine the impact of the proposed 2014 development on any archaeological remains.

37 Terminus Street Liverpool, NSW, Archaeological Excavation Final Report (Austral Archaeology 2005)

In January 2005 Austral Archaeology undertook program of excavation at 37 Terminus Street Liverpool. An assessment of the site had been completed by Casey & Lowe in December 2000 and concluded that there was moderate to high potential for structural fabric and cultural deposits associated with the construction and use of a pre-1875 cottage. Initial excavations, however, revealed there was insufficient evidence to support the high archaeological potential that had been determined in the original archaeological assessment and a variation was issued stipulating a full archaeological salvage was no longer required.

The excavation results from the 2005 program indicated that structural fabric and cultural deposits from the earliest use of the site were more disturbed than originally hoped with very few structural features encountered and considerable evidence of disturbance observed through cultural deposits such as yard deposits. From the areas excavated, subfloor deposits appeared relatively intact.

4.2 Site formation and historical archaeological potential

Based on the historical research undertaken to date the following broad historical phases of site development could be identified:

Phase 1: Early land grants (1804-1856)

The study area was first alienated and granted in 1804 to Thomas Chipp. In the following years the land passed through several buyers before being sold to John Drummond in 1813. While records state that Chipp's Farm contained structures, there is no reference as to where these structures were situated. It is likely that the land was cleared soon after being granted. From 1813 until the death of John Drummond in 1827, the Drummond family lived on the site in a house that was located at 18 Terminus Street. Following Drummond's death, the land passed to the Forbes Family who subdivided the property in 1856.

Phase 2: Subdivision and residential development (1856-1875)

In subdividing the land, Forbes retained a portion of land around 'Drummond Cottage', southeast of the study area, and divided the remaining land into 357 lots. The study area falls within Section 2 of this subdivision with 36 lots contained within it. By 1875 there are structures within the study area, marked on Handcock's survey of Liverpool. These structures appear to be largely residential. Subdivision sales seem to have been only mildly successful with many of the lots appearing to remain vacant.

Phase 3: Increasing commercial development and widening of Terminus Street (1875-1970)

Over the following decades the area further develops, becoming increasingly commercial into the 20th century with shopfronts occupying Scott Street. In 1908 the new Liverpool Fire Station was opened on Scott Street. It would remain at this address until moving to a new building on Terminus Street in 1965. By 1930, aerial imagery indicates structures lining Scott Street with some vacant lots along Terminus Street. Of the 36 lots originally set out for this area, it appears

that only a small number retained their original, 1856 subdivision, size and layout. Between 1943 and 1970 the area became more commercial in nature with aerial imagery showing progressively larger structures appearing along Scott Street. In 1965 lots fronting Terminus Street were acquired to facilitate the widening of Terminus Street and the Hume Highway. The ground acquired, outside of the study area, was turned into nature strips and pavements. Several of the buildings shown on the 1875 survey within the study area are still present in 1930, including a cottage fronting Terminus street in present day Lot 12 DP657056. This lot is reduced by a third during the widening of Terminus Street. This structure is demolished in c.1970 with the lot remaining vacant to this day.

Phase 4: Commercial development (1970-present)

By 1970 the extant building at 48-52 Scott Street had been constructed. In constructing this building, it appears that the land between Terminus and Scott Streets was cut down significantly, likely impacting any potential archaeological remains on the south-western side of the study area. Commercial structures on the eastern side of the study area, dating to c.1950, are replaced by the extant two-storey commercial structure in c.2004. The vacant lots between the two structures; Lot 12 DP657056 and Lot 11 DP522284 are vacant from c.1970 and c.2004 respectively. Extant machine-made bricks and concrete footings were observed in Lot 11 DP522284, likely dating to the c.1930 structure demolished in c.2004. There is potential for mid-20th century building remains to survive here.

4.3 Summary of historical archaeological potential

Table 2 below lists the potential archaeological remains from all phases of historical development with summarised formation process which may have affected the survival of those relics. Their likelihood of survival is graded in accordance with the following classification: Nil, Low, Moderate, High and Extant. The graphic representation of the site's archaeological potential is provided in (Figure 37).

Table 2. Summary of Historical Archaeological Potential

Phase	Site feature or site activities	Potential remains	Level [or likelihood] of survival
1: 1804-1856: Early land grants	Land clearing and construction of a pre-1856 structure and unmapped deep subsurface features such as well, cesspits and cisterns	Removal of trees, burning, tree boles. Wall footings, deposits, yard areas, artefacts, structural element, cuts and fills	Low – Nil
2: 1856-1875: Subdivision and residential development	Residential development of study area, evidence of pre-1875 construction	Wall footings, underfloor deposits, yard areas, artefacts	Low-Moderate
	Unmapped deep subsurface features such as wells, cesspits and cisterns	Structural elements (brick, stone or timber), cuts, fills and artefacts	Low-Moderate

3: 1875-1970: Increasing commercial development and widening of Terminus Street	Increasing commercial development of study area including the construction of the Liverpool Fire Station, shop fronts and other commercial structures	Structural elements including wall footings, services, fence lines, demolition deposits with artefacts	Low-Moderate
	Deep subsurface features such as wells, cisterns and services	Structural elements (brick, stone or timber), cuts, fills and artefacts	Low-Moderate
3: 1970-present: Demolition and large-scale commercial development	Twentieth century buildings	Structural remains (brick, concrete), construction cuts and fills, services	Low-Extant

The northern and eastern portions of the site have some potential to contain historical archaeological remains associated with the nineteenth and early twentieth century residential development of the area. The features likely to be preserved include:

- Structural remains of deeper features such as wells, water cisterns and cesspits, possibly truncated on the south-western side of the study area; and
- Rear wall footings of pre-1875 structures along Terminus Street and/or early twentieth century buildings where the widening of Terminus Street and later phases of demolition and construction of the extant structures haven't impacted.

The level of survival of these items varies in accordance with their nature and location from low to moderate, where deeper subsurface features such as wells and cisterns would have a greater likelihood of survival than ephemeral timber structures. It is likely, based on the level of previous construction and demolition, that everything above intact B-Horizon may have been trimmed. The visible change in level on the south-western side of the site, created during the c.1970 construction of the two-storey car park and commercial block, that the remainder of the site has low to nil potential to contain archaeological features. The 2016 and 2019 geotechnical investigations indicated the depths at which groundwater collect which indicate a depth of wells and other water collection features that may have supplied water to the earliest building on site, i.e. those predating 1875. This provides further indication that the only features with any degree of integrity that are likely to survive in truncated areas would be the remnants of wells and cistern.



Figure 37 Historical archaeological potential.

5. Assessment of historical archaeological significance

5.1 Basis for assessment

Archaeological significance refers to the heritage significance of known or potential archaeological remains. While they remain an integral component of the overall significance of a place, it is necessary to assess the archaeological resources of a site independently from aboveground and other heritage elements. Assessment of archaeological significance is more challenging as the extent and nature of the archaeological features is often unknown and judgment is usually formulated on the basis of expected or potential attributes.

Amendments to the Heritage Act made in 2009 have changed the definition of an archaeological 'relic' under the Act. A relic is now an archaeological deposit, resource or feature that has heritage significance at a local or State level. The definition is no longer based on age. It should be noted that the LAZMP was prepared in 1996 prior to amendments to relics' provisions of the Act. The following significance assessment of the subject area's archaeological resource is carried out by applying criteria expressed in the publication 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', prepared by the Heritage Branch, formerly Department of Planning (NSW) (now the Heritage Division, Office of Heritage and Environment) in December 2009.

5.2 NSW heritage criteria for assessing significance related to archaeological sites and relics

5.2.1 Archaeological research potential (NSW Heritage Criterion E)

The potential archaeological remains on the site have the potential to provide insight into the early development of Liverpool. The substantial impacts of post-1970 construction along Terminus and Scott Street frontage has likely truncated evidence of 19th century occupation of the site. However, if any evidence of deeper subsurface features survives (eg: wells and cesspits), their content would have the potential to yield information associated with the occupants of the site and activities they carried out there. This information would further assist in answering questions regarding the development of Liverpool in the 19th century, that has not been investigated as much as more central Sydney locales such as Parramatta and the Sydney CBD. Archaeological evidence retrieved from the study area could provide additional information about the historical development of the area and Liverpool itself.

5.2.2 Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D)

The study area is locally significant as the previous site of the Liverpool Fire Station from 1908 to 1961 and for its association with this service and the service people who worked from the

building during its use. There is low-moderate potential for the survival of archaeological remains associated with the fire-station. The remainder of the study area does not meet criteria for associations with important groups, individuals or events.

5.2.3 Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)

The documentary record did not indicate the presence of processes or individuals on that site that would contribute physical remains that would trigger thresholds for either aesthetic or technical significance.

5.2.4 Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)

This criterion primarily depends on the nature and level of preservation of the potential archaeological resource within the study area. Well-preserved and legible archaeological remains associated with the pre-1875 dwelling that may survive in the southeast corner of the site, and artefacts retrieved from potential wells, cisterns and cesspits may have the ability to demonstrate the characteristics of the area's nineteenth and early twentieth century development.

5.2.5 Bickford and Sullivan's questions

The above assessment criteria are supplemented by the established assessment framework that has been developed by Anne Bickford and Sharon Sullivan (1984), who set three fundamental questions to assist in determining the research potential of an archaeological site. These questions are as follows.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can?

The site has a limited ability to contribute to our knowledge regarding the development of the site that cannot be obtained from other sources.

Can the site contribute knowledge that no other site can?

The potential archaeological remains at this site may provide physical evidence that could be used to supplement what is already known about Liverpool and its history from other sources.

Site specific knowledge could be obtained through archaeological evidence relating to individual dwellings or occupants of the site that provides details usually omitted from the official records.

Is this knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive questions relating to Australian history, or does it contribute to other major research questions?

The study area was part of the historical development of Liverpool and the information that might be derived from this site would primarily address site-specific research questions, and as such would be significant at a local level.

The study area is not considered to have an ability to provide answers to broader research questions recording the archaeology of NSW or broader.

5.3 Summary statement of significance

The significance of this site is principally contained within the potential for the survival of evidence associated with the pre-1875 structures and the former Liverpool Fire Station. These remains may include structural elements associated with buildings, fence lines, services, relics and deposits.

This potential archaeological resource is, however, likely to have been significantly impacted by the two phases of development at the site, particularly demolition and construction events, and the widening of Terminus Street in the second half of the 20th century. The pre-1875 structures constructed within the study area were principally located within the footprint of the 1970s commercial development. One pre-1875 structure sits outside this footprint, within Lot 12 DP657056. A portion of this lot was acquired for the widening of Terminus Street in 1965 and the structure was demolished c.1965 and appears to have remained vacant since. Although likely impacted by the demolition event, consequent construction events to the east and west and divided by the 1965 widening of Terminus Street, this portion of the site has the highest potential for surviving archaeological remains from the pre-1875 phase of occupation of the site.

The Liverpool Fire Station was located on Scott Street and was also within the footprint of the 1970s commercial development. Geotechnical investigation in the area has shown that the extant structure sits directly over high plasticity clays, suggesting that the 1970s construction significantly impacted the remains of any earlier structures cutting down into lower horizons of the soil profile.

Consequently, the archaeological potential of the site to contain archaeological relics of local significance is assessed to be Low-Moderate

6. Potential impacts on historical archaeological resources

6.1 Proposed development and potential impacts

The new development includes the construction of two multi-storey buildings over a three-level basement car park. The development will encompass the entire footprint of the site (Figure 3, Figure 4). The construction of the basement car park will involve bulk excavation to a depth of RL 10.35. This planned excavation across the site would remove any potential archaeological remains that may survive at the site.

7. Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

The study area will be subject to bulk excavation in preparation for the construction of a new, mixed-use development over three levels of basement car parking. The development will encompass the entire footprint of the site (Figure 3, Figure 4). The construction works will result in the total removal of any potential archaeological remains that may be present at the site.

As part of this project, the extant structures within the study area will be demolished.

Although heavily disturbed in places by previous developments, the site still has potential to contain archaeological remains that constitute relics under the Heritage Act. The site's archaeological potential ranges from nil-low to moderate, with the assessed extent of each sub-area being shown in (Figure 37).

The northern and eastern areas of the site have some potential to contain historical archaeological remains associated with the nineteenth and early twentieth century development of the area. The features likely to be preserved include: the remains of the deeper features, such as wells, water cisterns and cesspits that may still survive in isolated areas of the site; and the structural remains of pre-1875 and pre-1930 building cottages located on the northern side of Terminus Street, on the eastern side of the study area.

The level of survival of these items varies in accordance with their nature and location but has generally been identified as low-moderate in areas on the northern and eastern sides of the study area. Based on the level of previous construction and demolition involving the grading of original soil profiles for the construction of a car park for 48-52 Scott Street, the remainder of the site has low to nil potential to contain archaeological remains. The only features that are likely to survive in this area would be the remnants of truncated wells and cisterns.

There is low to moderate potential for historical archaeological relics associated with the pre-1875 and early 20th century use of the area to be present on site. The potential archaeological resources have been assessed to be significant at a local level

7.2 Recommendations

On the balance of the evidence presented in this report, the likelihood of surviving archaeological remains (of local significance) to be present on the site is considered low-moderate. Based on this assessment the following recommendations are made:

- Given that the site has the potential to contain archaeological relics of local archaeological significance, their removal would require an excavation permit under section 141 of the Heritage Act. Under this permit a program of test excavation should be carried out to determine the extent and integrity of the potential remains. This would inform decisions on how to manage the archaeological resources in the remaining portions of the site.
- An application for an excavation permit under section 140 of the Heritage Act should be lodged with the Heritage Division, OEH. The application should be accompanied by an Archaeological Research Design.
- Historical archaeological relics identified during this program could be salvaged after a thorough recording undertaken in accordance with best practice and any conditions that may be attached to the excavation permit issued by the Heritage Division.
- In the event that unexpected historical archaeological remains - not identified in this report - are discovered at the site, all works in this area should cease and the Heritage Division should be notified, in accordance with section 146 of the Heritage Act. These remains would be assessed in a timely manner and a determination on management would be made in consultation with the heritage Division.
- In the event that evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of the site is identified during any phase of onsite works, all works in the affected area should stop, the area adequately protected and OEH informed about the discovery under section 89(A) of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

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Appendix 1. LAZMP Inventory Sheets

LIVERPOOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

LOCATION		Inventory No: 73.4
Street No: 49	Street Terminus Street	DP: 657056 Lot #: 12
EXISTING BUILDING <i>Present Name:</i> <i>Description of Existing Structure:</i> vacant, used as a carpark.		
HISTORIC PHASES Grantee: Chipp <i>Phase 1:</i> <i>Phase 2:</i> 1875 - building. <i>Phase 3:</i> 1928 - building extant. Notes: Section: 262 Allotment: 2 The widening of the northern side of Terminus Street removed the front of buildings. "Sands" in 1911 lists 8 occupants in this part of Terminus Street. There are footings visible in this area. Heritage Study Themes: Growth and Changing Role; A Place to Live; Industrialisation & Deindustrialisation.		ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEMES Post-convict, Transition, 20th century. REFERENCES Sands Directory 1911. Maps: Hoddle 1827; Larmer 1836; Liverpool 1840; Handcock 1875; MWSDB 1928. Previous Investigations: Informants:
NATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS <i>Type of Remains:</i> Pre-1875 structure. <i>Degree of Disturbance:</i> Low <i>Degree of Archaeological Potential:</i> High		ABOVE GROUND REMAINS <i>Type of Site:</i> <i>Description:</i> <i>Degree of Intactness:</i>
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE Pre-1875 structure, remains should be intact as footings are visible. Degree of Significance: Medium		RECOMMENDATIONS Archaeological Assessment required before submission of DA. AA: ☐ Exc. Permit: ☐ Exc. Rpt: ☐ Feedback: ☐
Caption:		
Date: 29/06/96 Surveyed By: MC		

Casey and Lowe Associates

Liverpool City Council

LIVERPOOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

LOCATION		Inventory No: 73.10
Street No: 50 - 62	Street: Scott Street	DP: 229979/ 81842 Lot #: 2&3
EXISTING BUILDING <i>Present Name:</i> Scott Street Centre <i>Description of Existing Structure:</i> Single storey shopping complex.		
HISTORIC PHASES Grantee: Chipp <i>Phase 1:</i> <i>Phase 2:</i> 1875 - 2 building. <i>Phase 3:</i> 1928 - other buildings. Notes: Section: 262 Allotment: 2 Other structures built by 1928 include Auction Rooms, houses, shop and Fire Station, all of which were built prior to 1911. Hugh Murphy, storekeeper and auctioneer, was probably living here in the 1880s. Heritage Study Themes: Growth and Changing Role; A Place to Live; Industrialisation & Deindustrialisation.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEMES Post-convict, Transition, 20th century. REFERENCES Fuller's Cumberland Directory 1886-1888; Sands Directory 1911. Maps: Hoddle 1827; Larmer 1836; Liverpool 1840; Handcock 1875; MWSDB 1928. Previous Investigations: Informants:	
NATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS <i>Type of Remains:</i> Pre-1875 and later buildings. <i>Degree of Disturbance:</i> Low <i>Degree of Archaeological Potential:</i> High	ABOVE GROUND REMAINS <i>Type of Site:</i> <i>Description:</i> <i>Degree of Intactness:</i>	
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE Two pre-1875 buildings and a number of later structures. Degree of Significance: Medium	RECOMMENDATIONS Archaeological Assessment required before submission of DA. AA: ☐ Exc. Permit: ☐ Exc. Rpt: ☐ Feedback: ☐	
Caption:		
Date: 29/06/96 Surveyed By: MC		

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LIVERPOOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

LOCATION		Inventory No: 73.11
Street No: 48	Street: Scott Street	DP: 522284 Lot #: 11
EXISTING BUILDING <i>Present Name:</i> <i>Description of Existing Structure:</i> Single storey brick building.		
HISTORIC PHASES Grantee: Chipp <i>Phase 1:</i> <i>Phase 2:</i> <i>Phase 3:</i> 1928 - building. Notes: Section: 262 Allotment: 2 Auction rooms. These are not the Auction rooms listed in "Sands" in 1911. In 1921 these rooms were Kingston Auction Mart. Heritage Study Themes: Growth and Changing Role; A Place to Live; Industrialisation & Deindustrialisation.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEMES 20th century. REFERENCES Sands Directory 1911, 1921 Maps: Hoddle 1827; Larmer 1836; Liverpool 1840; Handcock 1875; MWSDB 1928. Previous Investigations: Informants:	
NATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS <i>Type of Remains:</i> Probably 20th century building. <i>Degree of Disturbance:</i> Front - Low; Rear - High. <i>Degree of Archaeological Potential:</i> High, Low.	ABOVE GROUND REMAINS <i>Type of Site:</i> <i>Description:</i> <i>Degree of Intactness:</i>	
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE Probably an early 20th century building with disturbed integrity. Degree of Significance: Low	RECOMMENDATIONS No further Archaeological Assessment required before submission of DA. AA: ☐ Exc. Permit: ☐ Exc. Rpt: ☐ Feedback: ☐	
Caption:		
Date: 29/06/96 Surveyed By: MC		

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LOCATION		Inventory No: 73.12	
Street No: 40 - 46	Street Scott Street	DP: 793818/793998/793820	Lot #: 3/2/1
EXISTING BUILDING		Present Name: Retro Vision.	
<i>Description of Existing Structure:</i> 2 storey building.			
HISTORIC PHASES Grantee: Chipp <i>Phase 1:</i> <i>Phase 2:</i> <i>Phase 3:</i> 1928 - house and other buildings. Notes: Section: 262 Allotment: 2 Heritage Study Themes: Growth and Changing Role; A Place to Live; Industrialisation & Deindustrialisation.		ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEMES 20th century. REFERENCES Sands Directory 1911, 1921 Maps: Hoddle 1827; Larmer 1836; Liverpool 1840; Handcock 1875; MWSDB 1928. Previous Investigations: Informants:	
NATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS <i>Type of Remains:</i> Probably 20th century. <i>Degree of Disturbance:</i> Low <i>Degree of Archaeological Potential:</i> High		ABOVE GROUND REMAINS <i>Type of Site:</i> <i>Description:</i> <i>Degree of Intactness:</i>	
PRELIMINARY SIGNIFICANCE Probably early 20th century buildings. Degree of Significance: Low		RECOMMENDATIONS No further Archaeological Assessment required before submission of DA. AA: ☐ Exc. Permit: ☐ Exc. Rpt: ☐ Feedback: ☐	
Caption:			
Date: 29/06/96 Surveyed By: MC			

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