

# ATTACHMENT BOOKLET 2

(EGROW 03 - Endorsement of Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park  
Conservation Management Plan  
Attachment 1 - Final Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation  
Management Plan)

ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING  
20 NOVEMBER 2019

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## Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park, Liverpool, NSW: Conservation Management Plan

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for Liverpool City Council

11 October 2019



## Biosis offices

### NEW SOUTH WALES

#### Newcastle

Phone: (02) 4911 4040

Email: [newcastle@biosis.com.au](mailto:newcastle@biosis.com.au)

#### Sydney

Phone: (02) 9101 8700

Email: [sydney@biosis.com.au](mailto:sydney@biosis.com.au)

#### Wollongong

Phone: (02) 4201 1090

Email: [wollongong@biosis.com.au](mailto:wollongong@biosis.com.au)

#### Albury

Phone: (02) 6069 9200

Email: [albury@biosis.com.au](mailto:albury@biosis.com.au)

### VICTORIA

#### Melbourne

Phone: (03) 8686 4800

Email: [melbourne@biosis.com.au](mailto:melbourne@biosis.com.au)

#### Ballarat

Phone: (03) 5304 4250

Email: [ballarat@biosis.com.au](mailto:ballarat@biosis.com.au)

#### Wangaratta

Phone: (03) 5718 6900

Email: [wangaratta@biosis.com.au](mailto:wangaratta@biosis.com.au)

## Document information

**Report to:** Liverpool City Council

**Prepared by:** Maggie Butcher  
Ashleigh Keevers-Eastman

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## Abbreviations

<b>AHC</b>	Australian Heritage Commission
<b>Biosis</b>	Biosis Pty Ltd
<b>c.</b>	Circa
<b>CHL</b>	Commonwealth Heritage List
<b>CHMP</b>	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
<b>CMP</b>	Conservation Management Plan
<b>Burra Charter</b>	The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance.
<b>DCP</b>	Development Control Plan
<b>DEE</b>	Department of Environment and Energy
<b>DP</b>	Deposited Plan
<b>DPC</b>	NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet
<b>DPIE</b>	NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
<b>EPBC Act</b>	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999 (Cth)</i>
<b>EP&amp;A Act</b>	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i>
<b>GPR</b>	Ground Penetrating Radar
<b>Heritage Act</b>	<i>Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)</i>
<b>ICOMOS</b>	International Council on Monuments and Sites
<b>LEP</b>	Local Environmental Plan
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Area
<b>LPMP</b>	Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park
<b>NHL</b>	National Heritage List
<b>NSW</b>	New South Wales
<b>SHR</b>	State Heritage Register
<b>SoHI</b>	Statement of Heritage Impact





## Summary

Biosis Pty Ltd (Biosis) was commissioned by Liverpool City Council to undertake a heritage assessment and Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park (LPMP), the study area. The study area is located in Liverpool approximately 27 kilometres north east of the Sydney central business district.

This assessment and CMP was prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division checklist and The Conservation Plan<sup>1</sup> provides a clear assessment of the significance of the park in accordance with the Burra Charter.<sup>2</sup>

The detailed investigation of the history of the study area identifies that since 1821 LPMP has been used as either a cemetery (first known as St Luke's or Liverpool Cemetery) or a park (Section 5). From the establishment of Liverpool in 1810 until the study area was dedicated as a cemetery, the land remained undeveloped. LPMP was the second cemetery in Liverpool, and was established when the first cemetery a few blocks away (now Apex Park), was abandoned due to excessive dampness. The study area has been a burial place for the people of Liverpool of different faiths since its opening in 1821, the various denominations which had different sections of the cemetery dedicated included the Church of England, Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan. The northern portion was provided later for paupers of Presbyterian and Roman Catholic faiths, who were inmates of the Liverpool Asylum (1851-1862) and the Liverpool Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute (1862-1933, previously the Liverpool Asylum). It is unknown how many paupers are buried here as the burial records do not differentiate between Apex Park and LPMP. LPMP was officially closed as a cemetery for burials in 1958. The Apex Club put forward a development proposal to beautify the cemetery following concerns it was not being maintained. The physical conversion from neglected cemetery to park was carried out between 1973 and 1974, headstones were removed and placed either in storage or displayed upon a serpentine memorial wall which remained until 2009. The configuration of the landscape has changed dramatically since the conversion from cemetery to park, and landscape works in 2010 re-established part of the form and layout of the original cemetery. Headstones have since been returned to their original resting places, whilst others remain in storage.

A physical inspection of the study area was undertaken and at the time of site survey, there were 567 headstones in LPMP spread out over all sections. The structural condition of the headstones and the inscription condition were often varied (Section 6.1.1.1 and 6.1.1.2). There have been no archaeological excavations in LPMP that Biosis is aware of, nor have there been major developments which would disturb any sub surface deposits. This assessment combined with the Ground Penetrating Radar results indicate the site has a high potential for archaeology which would include remains associated with the cemetery consisting of small archaeological finds in the form of lead letting and ironwork, personal items and offerings and larger resources such as coffins and associated hardware and skeletal remains.

LPMP is considered to have both **local** and **State** significance. It is one of the earliest cemeteries in Liverpool and is the earliest to still contain grave architecture. It acted as the main burial ground for a large spectrum of the society from 1821 to the mid 20th-century. This included not only people of different religions but also of different classes, from paupers who died in the asylum to people of the first fleet and magistrates, some of whom were instrumental in the shaping of Liverpool and contributing to the history of NSW, such as James Badgery, the Marsden family and Thomas Moore. It has a strong association with these important people and

<sup>1</sup> Kerr 2013

<sup>2</sup> Australia ICOMOS 2013



the region and demonstrates important aesthetic characteristics relating to early 19th -century religion and burials through the grave furniture's styles fittings and materials.

The archaeological resource in LPMP has the potential to answer questions that cannot be answered from historical research alone. It is likely to provide evidence of social lifeways, construction technologies and facets of early settlement, which is unique at a local level and only through a limited number of other sites and resources in NSW. The pauper burial ground the study area has the potential to yield information relating to the burial of the destitute during the mid to late 19th-century.

The conservation policy section of the CMP has been prepared to guide planned future changes that may affect the cultural heritage significance and archaeology of LPMP. It includes management and general policies which support the long term conservation and management of the site and its monuments (Section 9.2.1 and 9.2.2) including general maintenance tasks (Section 9.3) and their impacts on the archaeological resource.

The monumental stone conservation management includes advice as to the future of the memorials currently in the Rose Street Depot (Section 10.3) and how to include them in the landscape of LPMP, it also outlines policies and a costed cyclical maintenance plan for the conservation and repair of the memorials (Section 10.2). The landscape management portion of this CMP provides policies and advice in relation to its management and lists the best species for a cemetery in the Liverpool area (Section 11). The landscape management policies will also aid in guiding the activation for the northern precinct, which guidelines and key considerations (policies) are discussed in Section 12.

LPMP has had a long and important history in the development of Liverpool. The site and its archaeological remains are of State significance and should be treated as such. The long term conservation and management of LPMP and its monuments are important to maintain the heritage values and to keep the park in continued use for the public.



## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Project background

Biosis was commissioned by Liverpool City Council to undertake a historical heritage assessment and Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park (LPMP) located Liverpool, New South Wales (NSW), referred to as the study area herein.

### 1.2 Location of the study area

The study area is located within the suburb of Liverpool, Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA). It encompasses 3.27 hectares of public land; currently used as a park (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

### 1.3 Scope of assessment

This CMP was prepared in accordance with current heritage guidelines including *Assessing heritage significance*, *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'* and the Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (ICOMOS *Burra Charter*)<sup>34</sup>. It provides a heritage assessment to identify if any heritage items or relics exist within or in the vicinity of the study area. The heritage significance of these heritage items has been investigated and assessed in order to determine the most appropriate management strategy.

The major objectives of this assessment are:

- To identify and assess the heritage values associated with the study area. The assessment aims to achieve this objective through providing a brief summary of the principle historical influences that have contributed to creating the present day built environment within the study area using resources already available and some limited new research.
- To assess the impact of the proposed works on the cultural heritage significance of the study area.
- To identifying sites and features within the study area which are already recognised for their heritage value through statutory and non-statutory heritage listings.
- To recommend measures to avoid or mitigate any negative impacts on the heritage significance of the study area.

### 1.4 Limitations

This CMP is based on historical research and field inspections. It is possible that further historical research or the emergence of new historical sources may support different interpretations of the evidence in this report.

The conclusions and recommendations presented within this CMP are based on archaeological best practice and professional opinion. This does not however warrant that there is no possibility that additional

<sup>3</sup> Heritage Office 2001

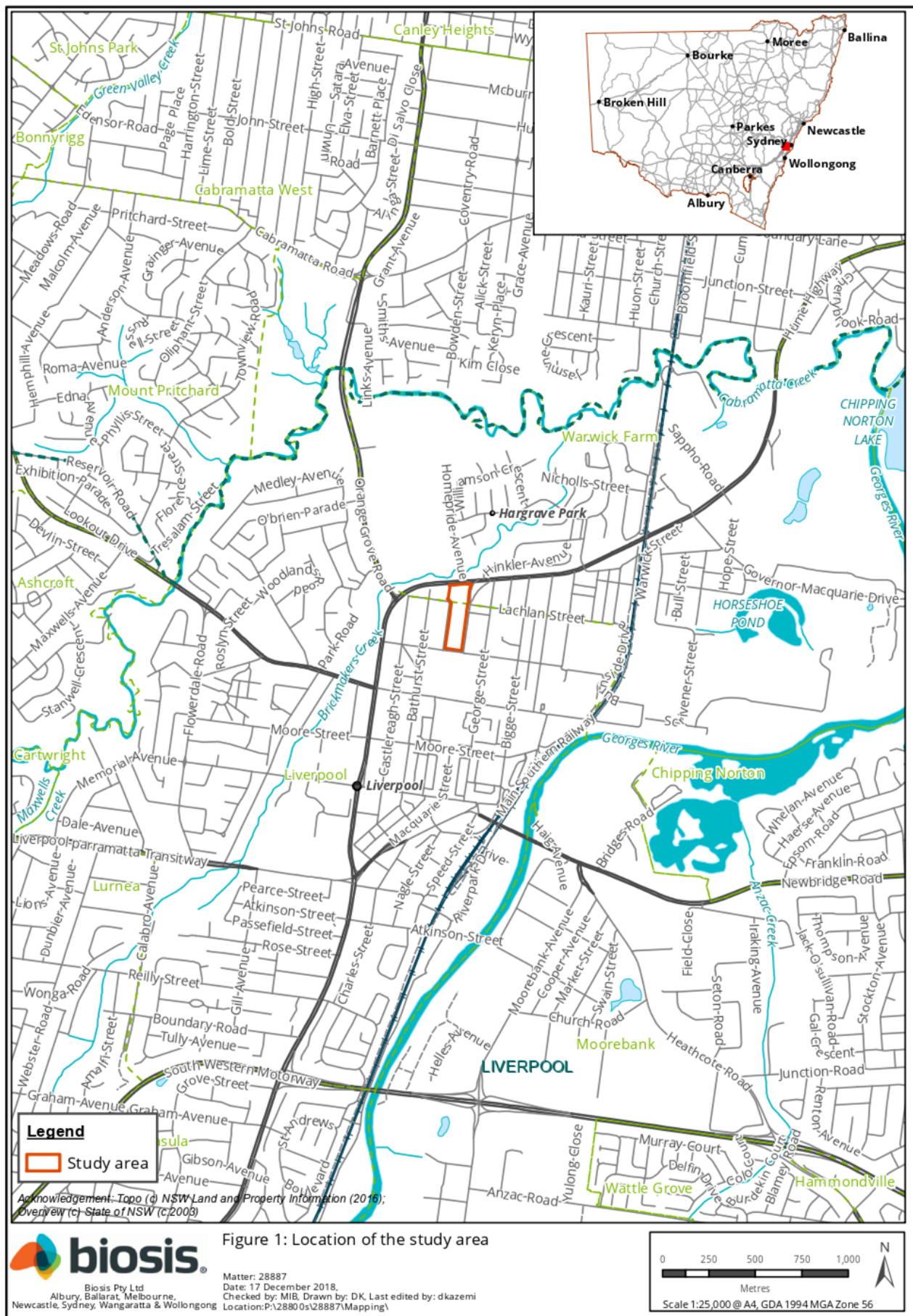
<sup>4</sup> Australia ICOMOS 2013



archaeological material will be located in subsequent works on the site. This is because limitations in historical documentation and archaeological methods make it difficult to accurately predict what is under the ground.

It is possible that another professional may interpret the historical facts and physical evidence in a different way to that presented within this CMP.













## 2 Statutory framework

In NSW, cultural heritage is managed within national, state and/or local government levels. The following discussion aims to outline the various levels of protection and approvals required to make changes to cultural heritage.

### 2.1 National level - statutory framework

At a federal level heritage is managed under the *Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*<sup>5</sup> which provides protection to certain class of heritage items specifically those of which are considered to hold national significance or those which are located on Commonwealth land.

### 2.2 Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cth)

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cth) (EPBC) is the national legislation protecting the natural and cultural environment. The EPBC Act is administered by the Department of Environment and Energy (DEE). The EPBC Act establishes two heritage lists for the management of the natural and cultural environment:

- The National Heritage List (NHL) contains items listed on the NHL have been assessed to be of outstanding significance and define "critical moments in our development as a nation".<sup>6</sup>
- The Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) contains items listed on the CHL are natural and cultural heritage places that are on Commonwealth land, in Commonwealth waters or are owned or managed by the Commonwealth. A place or item on the CHL has been assessed as possessing "significant" heritage value.<sup>7</sup>

A search of the NHL and CHL did not yield any results associated with the study area.

### 2.3 State level – statutory framework

At a state level heritage is managed under the *Heritage Act 1977*<sup>8</sup> (Heritage Act) which is administered by the NSW Heritage Council, under delegation by the Heritage Division, Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC). It provides protection to both known heritage items listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) and potential archaeological remains which may have significance (relics).

### 2.4 Heritage Act 1977 (NSW)

Heritage in NSW is principally protected by the Heritage Act (as amended) which was passed for the purpose of conserving items of environmental heritage of NSW. Environmental heritage is broadly defined under s 4 of the Heritage Act as consisting of the following items: "*those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or Local heritage significance*". The Heritage Act is designed to protect both known

<sup>5</sup> Commonwealth of Australia 1999

<sup>6</sup> Department of the Environment and Energy n.d.

<sup>7</sup> Department of the Environment and Energy n.d.

<sup>8</sup> Commonwealth of Australia 1977



heritage items (such as standing structures) and items that may not be immediately obvious (such as potential archaeological remains or 'relics'). Different parts of the Heritage Act deal with different situations and types of heritage and the Act provides a number of mechanisms by which items and places of heritage significance may be protected.

#### 2.4.1 State Heritage Register

Protection of items of State significance is by nomination and listing on the SHR created pursuant to Part 3A of the Heritage Act. The Register came into effect on 2 April 1999. The SHR was established under the *Heritage Amendment Act 1998*.<sup>9</sup> It replaces the earlier system of Permanent Conservation Orders as a means for protecting items with State significance.

A permit pursuant to s. 60 of the Heritage Act is required for works on a site listed on the SHR, except for that work which complies with the conditions for exemptions to the requirement for obtaining a permit. Details of which minor works are exempted from the requirements to submit a Section 60 Application can be found in the *Guideline Standard Exemptions for Works requiring Heritage Council Approval*.<sup>10</sup> These exemptions came into force on 5 September 2008 and replace all previous exemptions.

There are no items/conservation areas listed on the SHR within or within the vicinity of the study area.

#### 2.4.2 Archaeological relics

Section 139 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. This section applies to all land in NSW that is not included on the SHR.

Amendments to the Heritage Act made in 2009 changed the definition of an archaeological 'relic' under the Act. A 'relic' is defined by the Heritage Act as:

*"Any deposit, object or material evidence:*

*(a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and*

*(b) which is of State or Local significance"*

It should be noted that not all remains that would be considered archaeological are relics under the NSW Heritage Act. Advice given in the Archaeological Significance Assessment Guidelines is that a "relic" would be viewed as a chattel and it is stated that *"In practice, an important historical archaeological site will be likely to contain a range of different elements as vestiges and remnants of the past. Such sites will include 'relics' of significance in the form of deposits, artefacts, objects and usually also other material evidence from demolished buildings, works or former structures which provide evidence of prior occupations but may not be 'relics'."*<sup>11</sup>

If a relic, including shipwrecks in NSW waters (that is rivers, harbours, lakes and enclosed bays) is located, the discoverer is required to notify the NSW Heritage Council.

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.40 of the Act), unless there is an applicable exception (pursuant to s139(4)). Excavation permits are issued by the Heritage Council of NSW in accordance with s.60 or s.140 of the Heritage Act. It is an

<sup>9</sup> Commonwealth of Australia 1998

<sup>10</sup> Heritage Office 2006

<sup>11</sup> NSW Heritage Branch, Department of Planning 2009, 7





offence to disturb or excavate land to discover, expose or move a relic without obtaining a permit. Excavation permits are usually issued subject to a range of conditions. These conditions will relate to matters such as reporting requirements and artefact cataloguing, storage and curation.

Exceptions pursuant to s.139(4) of the Heritage Act to the standard Section 140 permit process exist for applications that meet the appropriate criterion. An application is still required to be made. The Section 139(4) permit is an exception from the requirement to obtain a Section 140 permit and reflects the nature of the impact and the significance of the relics or potential relics being impacted upon.

If an exception has been granted and, during the course of the development, substantial intact archaeological relics of state or local significance, not identified in the archaeological assessment or statement required by this exception, are unexpectedly discovered during excavation, work must cease in the affected area and the Heritage Office must be notified in writing in accordance with s.146 of the Heritage Act. Depending on the nature of the discovery, additional assessment and, possibly, an excavation permit may be required prior to the recommencement of excavation in the affected area.

### 2.4.3 Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers

Section 170 of the Heritage Act requires that culturally significant items or places managed or owned by Government agencies are listed on departmental Heritage and Conservation Register. Information on these registers has been prepared in accordance with Heritage Division guidelines.

Statutory obligations for archaeological sites that are listed on a Section 170 Register include notification to the Heritage Council in addition to relic's provision obligations. There are no items within the vicinity of the study area that are entered on a State government instrumentality Section 170 Register.

## 2.5 Local level – statutory framework

At a local level heritage is managed under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*)<sup>12</sup> (EP&A Act) and the *Local Environmental Plan* (LEP) administered by the local Council of the area. They subject to the provisions of any State environmental planning policy. LEPs are legal documents containing development standards applying to land in the local council area. It guides planning decisions and for each piece of land and specifies what may be built and what land may be used for. *Development Control Plans* (DCP) provides detailed planning and design guidelines to support the planning controls in the LEP. They affect the form, function and amenity of a development or area.

## 2.6 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)

### 2.6.1 Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008

The Liverpool LEP 2008 contains schedules of heritage items that are managed by the controls in the instrument. Future proposed development to the study area may be undertaken pursuant to the EP&A Act. Council would be responsible for approving controlled work via the development application system. Heritage items in the vicinity of the study area are identified in Figure 3 in the top right hand corner.

The study area is listed as an item of local significance on the Liverpool LEP 2008 Schedule 5:

- *Liverpool Memorial Pioneer's Park, (formerly St Luke's Cemetery and Liverpool Cemetery) (Item No.90), Bounded by Macquarie, Campbell and Northumberland Streets and the Hume Highway. Local heritage item located within the study area.*

<sup>12</sup> Commonwealth of Australia 1979



### 2.6.2 Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008

The Liverpool DCP outlines built form controls to guide development to conserve, enhance and protect the environmental heritage of the City of Liverpool. The Liverpool DCP supplements the provisions of the Liverpool LEP.

Part 1 of the Liverpool DCP advises that where impact to a heritage item is identified then a Statement of Heritage Impact will be necessary. A review of Part 1 of the DCP identified the following controls as relevant to the study area:

- The original fabric and landscape element of a heritage item or conservation area should be retained. Significance of the item/area in relation to setting and views, fencing, landscaping character, scale and form must be considered.
- Adaptive reuse of a heritage item or place within a heritage conservation area should involve minimal change to the significant fabric of the place, particularly features that contribute to the streetscape.

Part 4 of the Liverpool DCP also advises that if development is proposed within the vicinity of LPMP Memorial Park, then a Conservation Management Plan is required. The DCP states that should the proposed development impact upon the curtilage of a heritage item then:

- The significance of the heritage item/s or conservation areas and their setting are to be retained and enhanced.
- It must be demonstrated that the proposed work will not adversely affect a heritage item and its surroundings or its significance.

## 2.7 Summary of heritage listings

A summary of heritage listings within and in the vicinity of the study area is presented in Table 1 and Figure 3.

**Table 1 Summary of heritage listings within and adjacent to the study area**

Site number	Site name	Address / Property description	Listings		Significance
			Individual item	As a Conservation Area	
90	Liverpool Memorial LPMP's Park, (formerly St Luke's Cemetery and Liverpool Cemetery)	Bounded by Macquarie, Campbell and Northumberland Streets and the Hume Highway	Liverpool LEP 2008	-	Local
89	Plan of Town of Liverpool (early town centre street layout, Hoddle, 1827)	Streets in the area bounded by the Hume Highway, Copeland Street, Memorial Avenue, Scott Street, Georges River and Main Southern Railway Line (excluding Tindall Avenue and service ways)	Liverpool LEP 2008	-	Local
83	Milestone	Corner of Elizabeth Drive and George Street	Liverpool LEP 2008	-	Local









### 3 Geographic and Topographic context

The LPMP area lies within the Cumberland Lowland physiographic region, which is characterised by low-lying, gently undulating plains and low hills with a drainage network of mostly north flowing channels. The nearest water source (Brickmakers Creek) lies 50 metres directly north of the study area. Brickmakers Creek is a non-perennial third order tributary of Cabramatta Creek, a 5<sup>th</sup> order perennial water course. Georges River is also located 800 metres south-east of the study area.

The underlying geology of the Cumberland Plains is the Wianamatta Group shales consisting of Ashfield and Bringelly shales. Minchinbury and/or Hawkesbury sandstone may also be present. More recent Tertiary and Quaternary sediments overlie the shales along river and creek beds, including the Georges River, and Cabramatta and Harris creeks. The study area is situated upon Bringelly Shale deposits which consist of shale, claystone, siltstone, carbonaceous claystone, laminite and fine to medium-grained lithic sandstone.<sup>13</sup>

The Blacktown Soil Landscape soils overlay the geology of the study area. Soil landscapes have distinct morphological and topological characteristics that are defined by soils, topography, vegetation, and weathering conditions. The Blacktown Soil Landscape is a residual landscape and consists of gently undulating rises, broad rounded crests and gently inclined slopes with a gradient of less than 5%. Local relief within the Blacktown soil landscape is up to 30 metres and rocky outcropping is absent. The soils are shallow to moderately deep at less than 100 centimetres, and can be hard setting with moderate erodability. Dominant soils consist of shallow to moderately deep (less than 100 centimetres) red and brown podzols on crests and on well drained topographies, and deep (150 to 300 centimetres) yellow podzolic soils and soloths on lower slopes and drainage lines.<sup>14</sup> The soil characteristics for the Blacktown landscape are summarised below in Table 2.

**Table 2 Blacktown soil landscape characteristics<sup>15</sup>**

Soil Material	Description
<b>Blacktown 1 (bt1) - Friable brownish-black loam</b>	Friable greyish brown loam that occurs as a topsoil. Colour ranges from greyish brown (10YR 4/2) to dark brown (7.5YR 3/3). This soil material has a weak structure and porous earthy fabric. Soil pH ranges from slightly acid (5.5) to neutral (7.0), with inclusions of gravel shale fragments, charcoal fragments, and roots.
<b>Blacktown 2 (bt2) - Hardsetting brown clay loam</b>	Hardsetting brown clay loam that occurs as a subsoil. Colour ranges from brown (7.5YR 4/4) to bright reddish brown (5YR 5/6), but appears bleached (7.5YR 2/2) when dry. This soil material has apedal massive to weakly pedal structure and slowly porous earthy fabric. Soil pH ranges from moderately acid (5.0) to slightly acid (6.5), with inclusions of ironstone gravel shale fragments.
<b>Blacktown 3 (bt3) - Strongly pedal, mottled brown light clay</b>	Strongly pedal, mottled brown light clay that occurs as a subsoil. Colour ranges from brown (7.5YR 4/6, 10YR 4/6) to reddish brown (5YR 4/6), and red, yellow, and grey mottles increase with depth. This soil material has a smooth faced dense ped, with a pH range of strongly acid (3.5) to slightly acid (6.5). Inclusions of gravel shale are common.
<b>Blacktown 4 (bt4) - Light</b>	Light grey plastic mottled clay that occurs as a deep subsoil above shale bedrock.

<sup>13</sup> Bannerman & Hazelton 1990, pp.2-3

<sup>14</sup> Bannerman & Hazelton 1990, p.28

<sup>15</sup> Bannerman & Hazelton 1990, pp.29-30



Soil Material	Description
<b>grey plastic mottled clay</b>	Colour ranges from light grey (10YR 7/1) to greyish yellow (2.5Y 6/2), with red, yellow, and grey mottles. This soil material has a moderately pedal structure with a smooth-faced dense ped fabric. Soil pH ranges from strongly acid (3.5) to moderately acid (5.0). Inclusions of strongly weathered ironstone concretions and rock fragments are common, as well as gravel shale fragments and roots.

The Blacktown soil landscape would have typically supported open-forest and open-woodland that has been extensively cleared since European contact. Originally the Blacktown soil landscape would have featured woodland and open-forest of Forest Red Gum *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, narrow-leaved Ironbark *Eucalyptus crebra*, Grey Box *Eucalyptus molucana*, and Spotted Gum *Corymbia*.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> Bannerman & Hazelton 1990, p.29



## 4 Indigenous heritage

The timing for the human occupation of the Sydney Basin is still uncertain. While there is some possible evidence for occupation of the region around 40,000 years ago, the earliest known radiocarbon date for the Aboriginal occupation of the Sydney Basin is associated with a cultural/archaeological deposit is at Parramatta, which was dated to  $30,735 \pm 407$  BP.<sup>17</sup> Archaeological evidence of Aboriginal occupation of the Cumberland Plains indicates that the area was intensively occupied from approximately 4000 years BP.<sup>18</sup> Excavations at Moorebank to the south east of Liverpool which Biosis completed in 2018 dated deposits to  $2800 \pm 300$  BP –  $9300 \pm 100$  BP and  $2900 \pm 300$  –  $16,400 \pm 1500$ .<sup>19</sup> Such dates are probably more a reflection of the conditions associated with the preservation of archaeological evidence and are representative of the areas that have been subject to surface and sub-surface archaeological investigations, rather than actual evidence of the Aboriginal people prior to this time.

There is some confusion relating to group names, which can be explained by the use of differing terminologies in early historical references. Language groups were not the main political or social units in Aboriginal life. Instead, land custodianship and ownership centred on the smaller named groups that comprised the broader language grouping. The project area is in the vicinity of three language groups, Dharawal, Gundungurra and the hinterland Darug. Attenbrow suggests:<sup>20</sup>

- The Gundungurra covered “the southern rim of the Cumberland Plain west of the Georges River, as well as the southern Blue Mountains”.
- The Dharawal covered “the south side of Botany Bay, extending as far as the Shoalhaven River; from the coast to the Georges River and Appin, possibly as far west as Camden”.
- The hinterland Darug covered the area “from Appin in the south to the Hawkesbury River in the north; west of the Georges River, Parramatta, the Lane Cove River and Berowra Creek”.

These areas are considered to be indicative only and would have changed through time. After the arrival of European settlers the movement of Aboriginal hunter-gatherers became increasingly restricted. European expansion along the Cumberland Plain was swift and soon there had been considerable loss of land to agriculture. This led to violence and conflict between Europeans and Aboriginal people as both groups sought to compete for the same resources.<sup>21</sup> Evidence of this violence is discussed in Section 5.1.2 of this CMP. At the same time diseases such as small pox were having a devastating effect on the Aboriginal population. Death, starvation and disease were some of the disrupting factors that led to a reorganisation of the social practices of Aboriginal communities after European contact. The formation of new social groups and alliances were made as Aboriginal people sought to retain some semblance of their previous lifestyle.

<sup>17</sup> Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management. 2005a; Jo McDonald Cultural Heritage Management. 2005b

<sup>18</sup> Dallas 1982

<sup>19</sup> Biosis Pty Ltd 2018b, p.7

<sup>20</sup> Attenbrow 2002, 32

<sup>21</sup> Brookes & Associates et al. 2003, 16



## 5 Historic heritage

Historical research has been undertaken to identify the land use history of the study area, to isolate key phases in its history and to identify the location of any built heritage or archaeological resources which may be associated with the study area. The historical research places the history of the study area into the broader context of Liverpool.

### 5.1 Historic heritage - Liverpool development

#### 5.1.1 Early exploration

The first Europeans to explore the Liverpool region were George Bass and Matthew Flinders in 1795. Bass and Flinders, accompanied by William Martin, sailed south to Botany Bay and into the Georges River to map and explore the river in a small boat. They partly covered much of the river that Governor Hunter had already mapped but extended their survey to present day Casula. The exploration lasted nine days. Governor Hunter was pleased with reports of favourable countryside, and named the area Banks Town. Here Governor Hunter began to award grants of land.<sup>22</sup> One such grant was to Thomas Moore, a former government boat builder.<sup>23</sup> Moore was one of the first settlers in the Liverpool area and received a large grant of 750 acres on the banks of the Georges River, known as Moorebank (Plate 1), in 1805.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Kass 1992, p.3.12

<sup>23</sup> Loane 2018

<sup>24</sup> T Kass 1992, p.3.6





**Plate 1 An 1819 sketch of Thomas Moore's property Moorebank by Joseph Lycett (Source: State Library of New South Wales)**

#### 5.1.2 Establishment of Liverpool (1799 – 1810)

Alienation of land in the vicinity of Liverpool began with the granting of properties along the Georges River in 1799.<sup>25</sup> Thomas Moore, a substantial local landholder in the first years of the nineteenth century, identified a site that he felt was suitable for a township. On 7 November 1810 a small party set out on horseback from Parramatta to the newly settled district of Georges River. This group comprised of Governor Lachlan Macquarie, his wife Elizabeth, Captain Antill, and surveyor James Meehan. After crossing the Georges River they were joined by Thomas Moore and Dr William Redfern, where they 'set out in a boat ... to view and survey the ground intended for the new township'. Macquarie stated that:

*"having surveyed the Ground and found it in every respect eligible and fit for the purpose, I determined to erect a Township on it, and named it Liverpool in honor of the Earl of that Title -- now the Secretary of State for the Colonies. -- The Acting Surveyor Mr. Meehan was at the same [time] directed to mark out the Ground for the Town, with a Square in the Center thereof, for the purpose of having a Church hereafter erected within it."*<sup>26</sup>

As part of his tour of the colony, Macquarie also founded new towns at Windsor, Richmond, Castlereagh, Pitt-town and Wilberforce. In correspondence between Lord Liverpool (Robert Banks Jenkinson), and Governor Macquarie, Liverpool writes about the suitability of the site for a town which was to bear his name:

*His Excellency having extended his Views also to the situation of the Settlers on George's River, has deemed it expedient to mark out the situation for a Township on the west side (or left bank) of that River, in the District of Minto, to which he has given the Name of Liverpool.*

*The Situation of this Town is admirably calculated for Trade and Navigation, being immediately on the Bank of the River where the Depth of Water is sufficient to float Vessels of very considerable burthen. At this Town it is intended very soon to erect a Church, a School-House, a Gaol, a Guard-House, &c. Leases of Commodious and*

<sup>25</sup> Kass 1992

<sup>26</sup> Macquarie, Lachlan & Public Library of New South Wales 1956, 1





*adequate Allotments- for Houses and Gardens will be given to suit free Mechanics and Tradesmen as may feel disposed to form a permanent Residence there, on their giving regular and due security for their building comfortable and substantial Houses, conformably to a Plan that will be shewn them on application to Thomas Moore, Esq're, the Chief Magistrate in that District.*

*Good Tradesmen and Mechanics settling at Liverpool will have the liberty of a large and contiguous Common for grazing Cattle, which is assigned for the Benefit of the Township, and those Persons who have not Milch Cows will be supplied with one Cow to each such person from the Government Herds for payment on advantageous conditions.<sup>27</sup>*

By the time Macquarie became Governor in 1810, he was inundated with applications for land within the Liverpool area. The founding of the town was not an act of trail-blazing into totally unknown terrain, but a recognition of eleven years of land grants and settlement following the initial exploration of the area.<sup>28</sup> Land grants varied from large to small plots of land, with smaller plots generally encompassing 60 acres of land that was awarded to persons of lesser financial and social standing. This was considered a rational response to the granting of land, as only the elite and financially wealthy would be able to invest in the land and overcome food shortages within the colony.<sup>29</sup>

### **5.1.3 Early Development (1811-1858)**

Governor Macquarie invested greatly in Liverpool's public works, and it quickly became a viable settlement. The first school house for the township of Liverpool was built in 1811 and consisted of a two storey building whose upper story served as a courthouse. The construction of a road from Sydney to Liverpool Road was completed in 1814, which dramatically increased the number of people travelling to and from Liverpool. The first map of the town was produced in 1819 by Governor Lachlan Macquarie and Surveyor James Meehan (see Plate 2).

<sup>27</sup> O'Hara 1818, 359-360

<sup>28</sup> Keating 1996, p.8

<sup>29</sup> Terry Kass 1992, p.3.13



**Plate 2 1819 plan of the Township of Liverpool (Source: NSW State Archives Map No.SZ 293)**

Church services were conducted in the first school house until the dedication of St Luke's, which was built in 1818.<sup>30</sup> St Luke's was the first Church built within the township of Liverpool (Plate 3).

<sup>30</sup> The City of Liverpool and District Historical Society Inc. 2018



**Plate 3 St Luke's Church, Liverpool, 1937 (Source: State Library of New South Wales, Reference No. 202373)**

St Luke's was built by Nathaniel Lucas and designed by Francis Greenway. Lucas, a notable early builder, arrived in Australia in 1788 in the Scarborough in the First Fleet, before being specially selected to travel to pioneer Norfolk Island where he eventually was appointed Master Carpenter. In 1805 he returned to Sydney to construct the first post-mill to be erected in the settlement.<sup>31</sup> In Sydney Lucas became a private builder, but between 1808 and 1813 he was appointed superintendent to carpenters. After 1813 Lucas gave increasing attention to building contracts and constructed a number of buildings across the colony. In 1818 he gained the contract for building St Luke's Church, Liverpool. Lucas and Greenway quarrelled over the foundations of the church, with Greenway asserting that Lucas was addicted to the bottle, and that he was using very poor stone.<sup>32</sup> On the 5 May 1818, after being reported missing for six days Lucas' body was found after being washed up by the tide near Moore Bridge, Liverpool. His death was attributed *"to have proceeded from his own act owing to a mental derangement"*.<sup>33</sup> The omission of an entry for Lucas in the St Luke's Parish Register is likely to be indicative of the belief that suicide was both a sin and a criminal offence. Lucas was buried within the old Liverpool burial ground, which is now known as Apex Park.

When Governor Macquarie returned to Britain in 1821, the new Governor, Thomas Brisbane, curtailed expenditure on the building program and development began to move into private hands, facilitated by convict labour.<sup>34</sup> By 1822, Liverpool became the gateway to the southern districts (Plate 4). However, the towns land boundaries had not yet been established. The street pattern had been laid out by Macquarie and Meehan in 1819 but it was colonial surveyor, Robert Hoddle, who compiled the first detailed survey of the township of Liverpool in 1827.

<sup>31</sup> Australian National University n.d.

<sup>32</sup> *ibid*

<sup>33</sup> 'Sydney' 1818, p.3

<sup>34</sup> Archaeomar Cultural Heritage Specialists 2015, p.18



**Plate 4 Coloured print by Joseph Lycett depicting the development of Liverpool in 1824**  
(Source: National Library of Australia, PIC Volume 1103#S433)

Liverpool became a major agricultural centre known for its poultry farming and market gardening. However, the end of convict transportation in 1840 led to an economic slowdown. The town lost many of the functions for which it had been formed and had not spread far beyond the nucleus of dwellings established in the 1820s.<sup>35</sup> By the 1880s, the economic tide had turned with the establishment of the Collingwood Paper Mill, which led to the subdivision of land to the south of Scott Street, the most southerly street in the original township. The 1882 census recorded a population of 1768 with 211 dwellings, and by 1891, the population had reached 4093 with 7760 dwellings.<sup>36</sup> The coming of the railway in September 1856, and the electric telegraph in 1858, provided speedy safe transportation and communication that enabled the transformation of Liverpool into a major regional city.

#### **5.1.4 First Liverpool burial ground (known today as Apex Park) (1811 – c.1851)**

On 2 February 1811, the Colonial Secretary directed the Reverend Samuel Marsden (the Principal Chaplain) to the burial grounds within the new townships established by Governor Macquarie.<sup>37</sup> During his visit to Liverpool, Marsden was accompanied by the acting surveyor James Meehan.<sup>38</sup> On Saturday 11 May 1811, Government and General Orders stated that:

*“The respective Burial Grounds which were some time since marked out for the accommodation of the Settlers in the several Townships of Liverpool, Windsor, Richmond, Pitt-Town, Castlereagh, and Wilberforce, having been lately consecrated by the Principal Chaplain, his excellency the governor is pleased to give this public notice thereof; and at the same time directs and commands, that in future all settlers and others resident within those townships, or in their respective vicinities, shall cease to bury their dead as heretofore, within their several farms; and shall in a decent and becoming*

<sup>35</sup> Kass 1992, p.3.16-3.25

<sup>36</sup> Havard & Harvard 1939, p.32

<sup>37</sup> NSW State Records Reels 1811, p.97

<sup>38</sup> *ibid*





*manner inter them in the consecrated grounds now assigned for that purpose in their respective townships.”<sup>39</sup>*

The first burial occurred shortly after this announcement with nine year old Thomas Tyrell, who drowned in the Georges River being interred on 19 May 1811. The burial ground remained in use until 1821, when it was abandoned due to excessive dampness and a new cemetery was established on three acres to the north of St Luke’s church at what is now known as Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park (the study area).<sup>40</sup> The last burial to be recorded in 1821 within the old burial ground, was that of Richard Murphy, a prisoner on the ship, Coramanda. No cause of death was given.

A total of 123 burials registered in the St Luke’s Anglican burial register.<sup>41</sup> The Anglican burial ground register provides an insight into the challenges that faced early settlers in the Liverpool district. The reason for death is provided for 66 of the burials which are illustrative of the conditions that early settlers would have had to surmount. This includes five drownings, three from burns and falling trees, two from snake bites and one from a lightning strike.<sup>42</sup> Other deaths are attributed to common risks including three who fell or were kicked by a horse and two who were thrown or run over by a cart. Mary Evans is listed as having died from excessive drinking on 31 March 1815 and Stephen Gilchrist is recorded as having been killed by fighting on 26 March 1816. On a more sinister tone on 20 September 1820, William Parker was killed by a gunshot and on 28 September 1820, Susanna Hackett was apparently murdered.<sup>43</sup>

The causes of death also highlight medical conditions and practice with three adult deaths attributed to “fits”, three infants dying from “convulsions” and two deaths attributed to fever. Another four deaths are attributed to “inflammation in bowels”, cancer, jaundice and a “disease on the lungs”. A number of 19th Century medical terms are also present in the form of two deaths listed as “decline” and individual listings for dropsy and a “visitation of god”.<sup>44</sup> One individual, Michael Power, is simply listed as being insane. Significant trends are present in the cause of death including an influenza outbreak in 1820 which killed nine individuals and between 1820 and 1821 a further 10 were killed by dysentery. These deaths would appear to be indicative of less than ideal sanitary conditions.

St Luke’s Anglican burial register provides evidence for conflict between the Aboriginal population and settlers in the Liverpool district, with the fiercest clashes occurring between 1814 and 1816.<sup>45</sup> This included Isaac Eustace a soldier in the Veteran Company who is listed as being “Killed by a Native” in May 1814 near Appin. This was reported as being the first conflict in five to six years and resulted in the death of at least one Aboriginal woman and two children.

The Anglican register includes a number of details including the ships individuals arrived on which reveals that a number of convicts on early transports including one individual who was on the First Fleet (William Lane in Scarborough), one who was on the Second Fleet (Mary Patrick in Neptune) and five who were on the Third Fleet. A number of later accounts of the burial ground state that Nathaniel Lucas, a notable early builder, was buried in the old burial ground in 1818.<sup>46</sup> Lucas arrived in Australia in 1788 in the Scarborough in the First Fleet, before being specially selected to travel to pioneer Norfolk Island where he eventually was appointed Master Carpenter. In 1805 he returned to Sydney to construct the first post-mill to be erected in the settlement. In Sydney Lucas became a private builder, but between 1808 and 1813 he was appointed

<sup>39</sup> ‘Classified Advertising’ 1811, p.1

<sup>40</sup> Keating 1996, 17

<sup>41</sup> ‘Anglican Parish Registers, 1814-2011’ 2017

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*

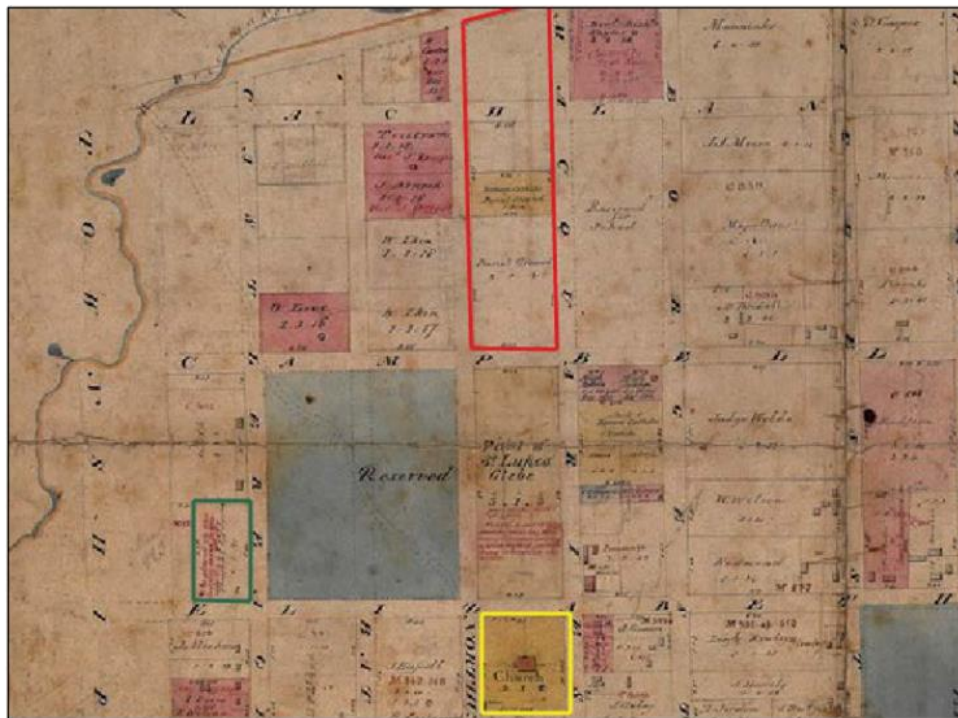
<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>45</sup> ‘Sydney’ 1814

<sup>46</sup> Australian National University n.d.

superintendent to carpenters. After 1813 Lucas gave increasing attention to building contracts and constructed a number of buildings across the colony. In 1818 he gained the contract for building St Luke's Church, Liverpool, which was designed by Francis Greenway. Lucas and Greenway quarrelled over the foundations with Greenway asserting that Lucas was addicted to the bottle, and that he was using very poor stone.<sup>47</sup> On 5 May 1818 and after being missing for six days his body was found after being washed up by the tide near Moore Bridge, Liverpool. His death was attributed 'to have proceeded from his own act owing to a mental derangement'.<sup>48</sup> The omission of an entry for Lucas in the St Luke's Anglican Register is likely to be indicative of the belief that suicide was both a sin and a criminal offence.

After the consecration of the new burial ground (the study area), located to the north of St Luke's Church, the old burial ground appears to have been used as common ground. There is limited information provided on Meehan's 1819 plan, the first survey of the cemetery (Plate 2). The old burial ground is also identified on Robert Hoddles, the Assistant Surveyor's 1827 map of Liverpool, and is identified as land reserved for public purposes. The old burial ground is identified as "Burial Ground" but is identified as only occupying approximately 75% of the area surveyed as a cemetery in 1819 on the eastern (Castlereagh Street) side (Plate 5).



**Plate 5** Hoddles' 1827 Plan of the Town of Liverpool showing old burial ground (green rectangle) and new burial ground (study area, red rectangle), and St Luke's Church (yellow rectangle) (Source: NSW State Library Map No.3339)

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> 'Sydney' 1818



## 5.2 Historic heritage - Pioneer Memorial Park (former St Luke's Cemetery or Liverpool Cemetery) (1821 – present day)

The new burial ground, otherwise known as St Luke's or Liverpool Cemetery consists of a three hectares (eight acres) site to the north of St. Luke's Church, which is now part of the present day LPMP.

### 5.2.1 Liverpool's New Burial Ground (also known as St Luke's Cemetery or Liverpool Cemetery) (1821 –1958)

Pioneers' Memorial Park was originally the site of Liverpool's second cemetery commonly referred to as St Luke's Cemetery or Liverpool Cemetery. The site of St Luke's Cemetery at Liverpool had no formal connections to St Luke's Church, despite its common association by name.<sup>49</sup> The study area has been a burial place for the people of Liverpool of various faiths since its opening in 1821, until its closure in 1958. Those buried within the study area include pioneers, members of the first fleet, WW1 servicemen, Asylum paupers, and German and Austrian internees from Holsworthy.<sup>50</sup> The first recorded burial within the study area was that of Richard Guise who passed away on the 16 April 1821 at 64 years of age (Grave No. A15).<sup>51</sup> Richard Guise was born in Lorraine, France in 1757, however he apparently fled to England in 1789 during the French Revolution. Guise was a NSW Corps Corporal and successful farmer who was granted a portion of 300 acres within the Parish of St Luke. Guise was supposedly Anglican, and buried within the portion of the study area that was later reserved for the Church of England burial ground (see Plate 6).<sup>52</sup>

Other notable burials include the following:

- **James Badgery** (d.4/12/1827, Church of England – Grave No. A17), a free settler and well-known cattle farmer who settled upon 640 acres of land in Liverpool around 1806, which became known as 'Exeter Farm', this land became known as Badgery's Creek.
- **William Broughton** (d. 22/07/1821, Church of England – Grave No. A13), First fleeter who became a magistrate in 1809, and was promoted to Acting Commissary General in 1814.
- **Captain Eber Bunker** (d. 27/09/1836, Church of England – Grave No. A19), is known for being one of the oldest inhabitants of the Colony, and as the Father of the Whaling industry.
- **Mary Burnside** (d. 9/4/1913, Church of England – Grave No. A172) was the Head Matron of the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute men, at Liverpool from 1862.<sup>53</sup>
- **Reverend Robert Cartwright** (d. 14/12/1856, Church of England – Grave No. A1), who was the first minister of St Luke's Church, and also a magistrate and first superintendent of the Male Orphan School from 1825-1829.
- **William Childs** (d. 1888, Presbyterian – Grave No. A25), was a successful Farmer and ex-convict who was sentenced to 7 years and transported to Sydney for poaching in 1828. Was granted land east of Liverpool known as 'Green Hills' for aiding in the capture of a dangerous convict. His grandson, Albert Childs became Mayor of Liverpool.

<sup>49</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2004, p.55

<sup>50</sup> Freame 1919, p.28, Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2015, p.4, Appendix E

<sup>51</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2015, p.6, Appendix E

<sup>52</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2015, p.29, Appendix A

<sup>53</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2015 Appendix A



- **Murtha Doyle** (d. 10/10/1913 – buried in the pauper section), was an American Civil War veteran. He served with A Company, 8th US Infantry from 1857 to 1861 and the US Marine Corps from 1862 to 1866. Doyle arrived in Australia in 1884 and a brief return to his homeland Ireland.<sup>54</sup>
- **Dr Charles Throsby** (d. 2/04/1828, Church of England – Grave No. A18), was a Doctor (surgeon) who was posted as an assistant surgeon in a convict settlement at Newcastle. He was appointed as super intendant of labour in 1805 and was confirmed as magistrate in 1808 before returning to Sydney. He was best known for his explorations around the Illawarra and Moss Vale. In 1821 Macquarie made Throsby a magistrate of the territory, with his main jurisdiction over the new County of Argyle and in 1828 was appointed to the Legislative Council.



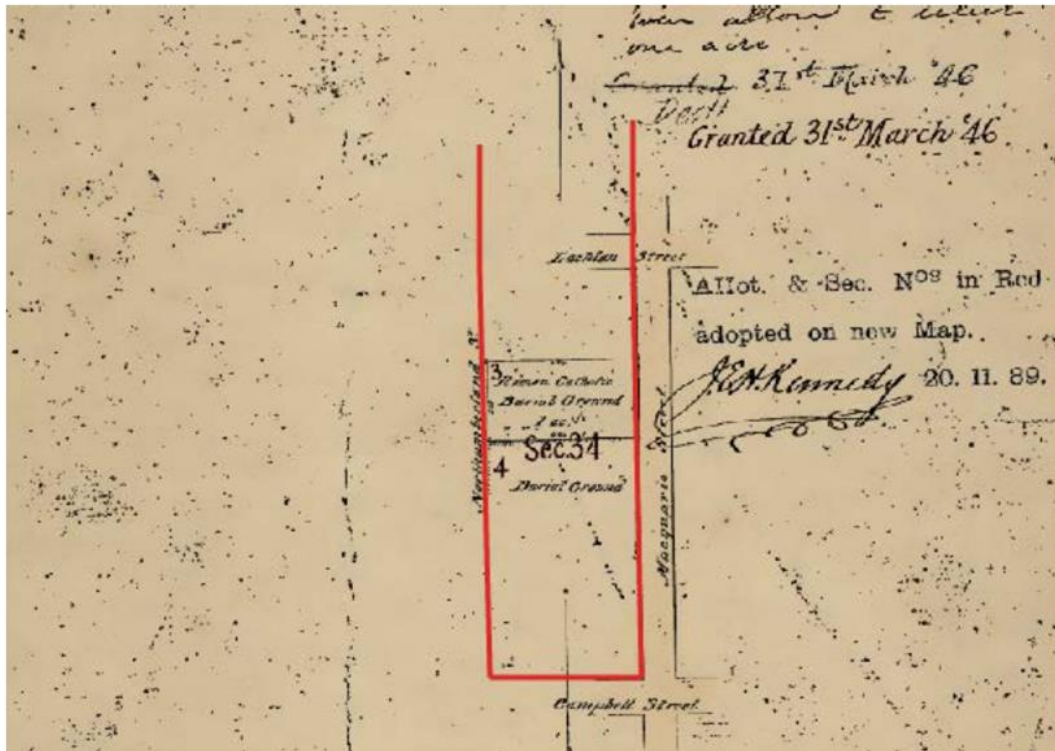
**Plate 6** An plan of the grave site locations of some of the aforementioned notable burials within St Luke's Cemetery (Source: Liverpool City Council, accessed on 13/02/2019, [http://maps.liverpool.nsw.gov.au/HT5\\_282/?viewer=PioneerMemorialPark](http://maps.liverpool.nsw.gov.au/HT5_282/?viewer=PioneerMemorialPark))

From 1827 the southern portion of the study area began being divided into denominational burial grounds for those of Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan faith. The northern portion was provided later for paupers of Presbyterian and Roman Catholic faiths, who were inmates of the Liverpool Asylum (1851-1862) and the Liverpool Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute (1862-1933, previously the Liverpool Asylum). Hoddle's Town Plan from 1827 shows the lower portion of the study area has been labelled as a 'burial ground' with no denominational portions being identified, however a portion has been reserved for the Roman Catholic burial ground (see Plate 5). A Crown plan for the Roman Catholic burial ground identified within Hoddle's map, records that the allotment was officially dedicated on the 31st of March in 1846, and consisted of a 1 acre allotment, measuring 434 chains west to east, and 251 chains north to south (Plate 7). The portion reserved as a common 'burial ground' within Hoddle's 1827 Town Plan, was officially dedicated as

<sup>54</sup> FindaGrave n.d.



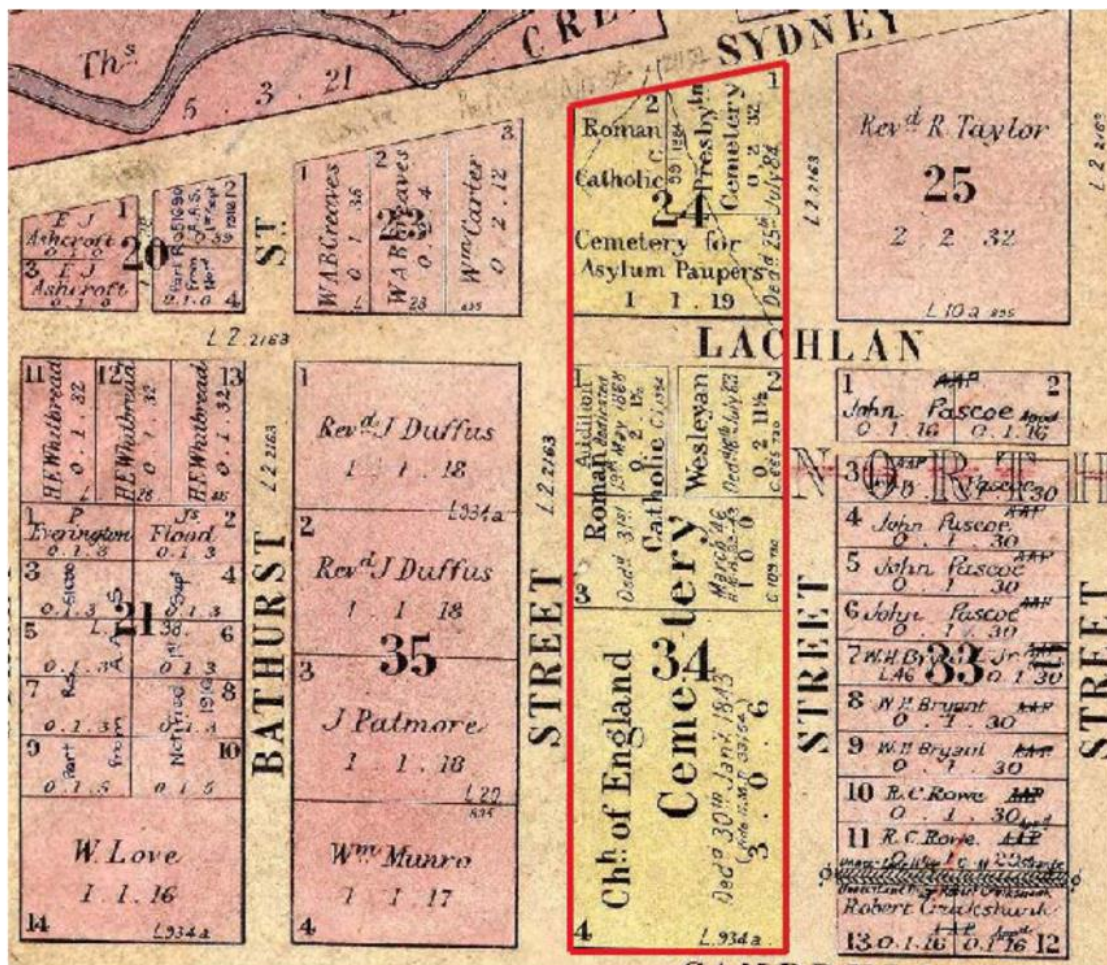
a burial ground for the Church of England on the 30 January, 1843 according to an 1898 Town Plan of Liverpool (see Plate 8). The portion dedicated to the Church of England consisted of 3 acres and 6 perches of land.<sup>55</sup> It is presumed however, that the Roman Catholic and Church of England denomination were both in use from the 1820's, and their official dedication delayed until the 1840s.<sup>56</sup>



**Plate 7** Crown plan of the Roman Catholic burial ground allotment that was dedicated on the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 1846 (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Crown plan No. c.109.703)

<sup>55</sup> 'Liverpool Burial Ground' 1884, p.8645

<sup>56</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2004, p.57



**Plate 8 1898 Town Plan of Liverpool showing dedicated denominations for the Roman Catholic, Church of England, Wesleyan, Prebysterian and Asylum Pauper burial plots (Source: NSW Land Registry Services, Liverpool Town Plan)**

Following the initial dedications of the Roman Catholic and Church of England burial grounds within the study area, a Wesleyan burial plot was officially dedicated on the 16 July, 1863, of 2 roods and 11 ½ perches measuring 217 chains west to east, and 264 chains north to south.<sup>57</sup> Not unlike the Roman Catholic and Church of England portions, it can be assumed that the Wesleyan burial ground would have been in use prior to its formal dedication<sup>58</sup> following the granting of a plot of land within the parish of St Luke, of 3 roods and 9 perches, for a Wesleyan Chapel in Liverpool in 1843, which was dedicated later that year on the 31 October (according to the 1898 Town Plan).<sup>59</sup> An extension to the Roman Catholic burial ground was also dedicated on the 19 May, 1868 and comprised of 2 roods and 1 ½ perches, measuring 193 chains west to east, and 264 chains north to south.

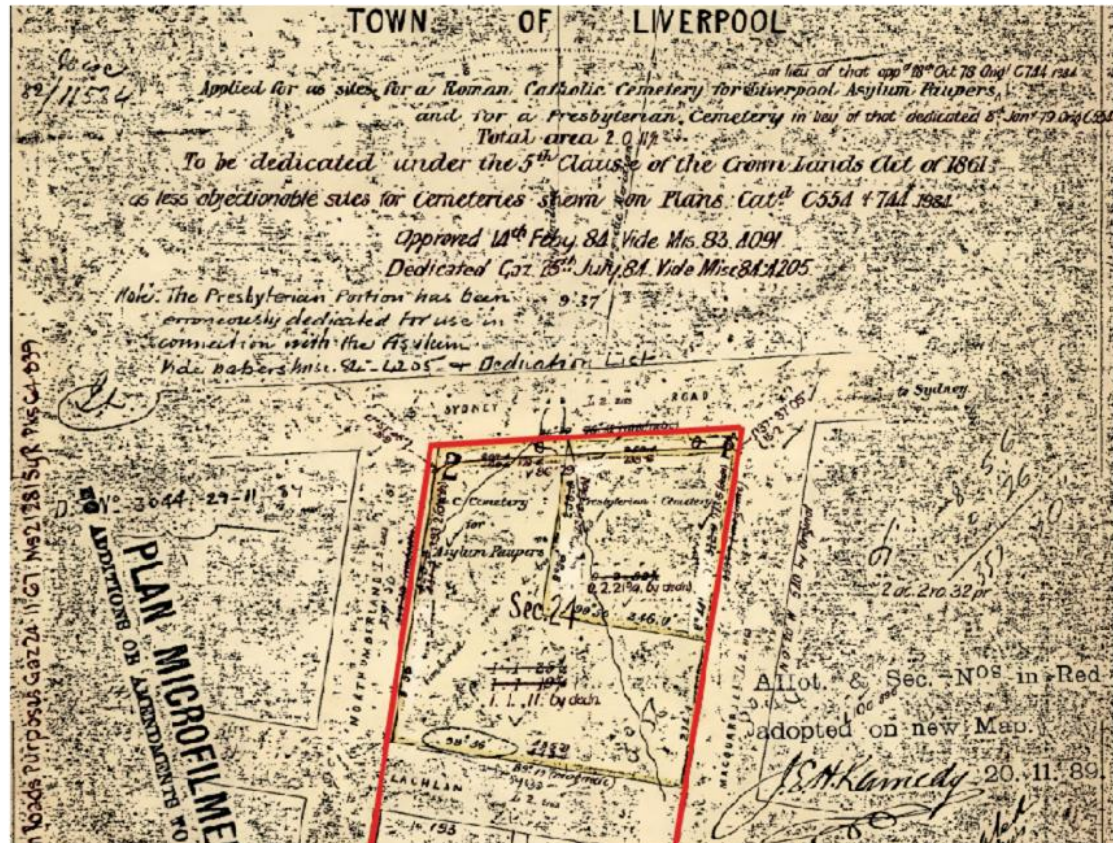
<sup>57</sup> NSW Department of Lands Crown Plan C.665.730

<sup>58</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2004, p.57

<sup>59</sup> 'Grants to Wesleyan Methodists' 1843, p.786



The portion of the study area to the north separated by Lachlan Street was dedicated as into two further denominations; a Roman Catholic cemetery for Asylum Paupers, and a portion reserved for those of Presbyterian faith, both of which were dedicated upon the 25 July 1884 within an area of 2 acres and 11 ½ perches. According to the Crown plan for the Presbyterian Cemetery, state that it was intended to be used in connection with the Liverpool Asylum (Plate 9).



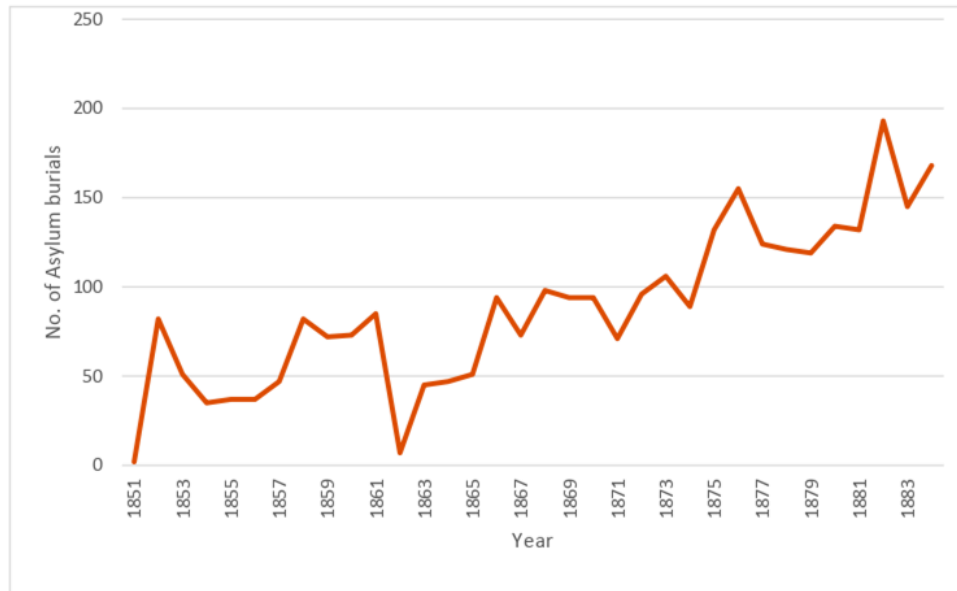
**Plate 9 Crown Plan of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic pauper cemeteries dedicated in 1884, Source: NSW Department of Lands Crown Plan C.911.1984)**

The Liverpool Asylum commenced construction in 1822, designed by renowned architect Francis Greenway. It commenced operations 1851 for infirm and destitute men of Liverpool. The Asylum was originally managed by the Benevolent Society in 1851 until 1862 when it came under the control of the Colonial government. It is unclear how many pauper burials occurred within the pauper burial ground located within the study area, as although the St Luke's Parish Burial Register includes pauper burials, the burial locations were not divulged. The majority of burials recorded within the St Luke's Parish Register give the individuals place of residence as the "Benevolent Asylum" or "Asylum".<sup>60</sup> These recordings dominate the parish register, and indicate that pauper burials within the parish far exceeded those of other citizens. This high volume of burials would have placed a significant demand on space within the study area, and within the old burial ground, which was

<sup>60</sup> Anglican Church Diocese of Sydney; Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; Baptism, Burial, Confirmation, Marriage and composite registers in the Anglican Church Diocese of Sydney Archives



reopened for pauper burials.<sup>61</sup> A total of 2,991 asylum burials are recorded in the St. Luke's Parish register between 1851 and 1884, the rate of burial is presented in Plate 10.<sup>62</sup>



**Plate 10 Number of burials between 1851 and 1884 in the St. Lukes Burial register with abode as "Asylum" (Source: Biosis Pty Ltd 2018, p.20)**

By 1887 the congested nature of the new pauper cemetery was described as follows:

*"...the interments were far too numerous in the limited area of land which forms the burial ground—that they were, in fact, positively dangerous to health. Mr. Clarke ascertained that in one cemetery, containing only three acres, there are already 5000 bodies buried, and as this cemetery is in close proximity to the town of Liverpool, the exhalations from it are intensely disagreeable and a source of danger to the inhabitants. With reference to the burial of the paupers, the Minister is of opinion that the present cemetery should be entirely closed, and that another piece of ground should be obtained for the purpose of a cemetery. Mr. Clarke has put himself in communication with the Lands Department with a view to ascertaining whether there is any public land in the vicinity which might be used as a burial ground for the paupers..."<sup>63</sup>*

By 1888 there are references to multiple "pauper burial grounds" at Liverpool, indicating the use of more than one location for the disposal of the asylum dead.<sup>64</sup> In 1888 the Church of England Burial Ground located within the southern portion of the study area, was described as being "...in a disgraceful condition, and it was not healthy to go past it..."<sup>65</sup>

The condition of the cemetery became a persistent issue by the early 20th-century and was noted by local writer, William Freame, in 1918.<sup>66</sup> Freame commented upon the "miserable condition" of the burial ground towards the creeklines, known to be the burial place of paupers. Freame states:

<sup>61</sup> Shuhevych 1982

<sup>62</sup> Biosis Pty Ltd 2018, p.19

<sup>63</sup> 'NEWS OF THE DAY' 1887, p.7

<sup>64</sup> 'General News' 1886, p.2

<sup>65</sup> 'PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY AT LIVERPOOL' 1888, p.7

<sup>66</sup> Freame 1918



*"I have never seen a more desolate, woe-begone, and weirdly depressing place anywhere; fences more or less broken down by cattle, or destroyed by fire; sullen, sad and stunted trees drooping disconsolately over long rows of narrow graves, sinking slowly into the clay subsoil. This ground I understand is used to bury those who die in the State Hospital without funds or money. If so, then the authorities might devote some attention to this place; they justly pride themselves upon their pig-styes, etc.; but here, right at the end of the main street, the graves of the forgotten dead are left at the mercy of straying cattle in a ragged, snake-infested place like this. O Tempora. O Mores!"*

Memorial headstone were erected in St Luke's cemetery by their relatives of soldiers that passed away between 1914 and 1922. Some were casualties prior to embarkation to WWI, but many died in France, Turkey and Egypt where they lie buried. Several soldiers died from Spanish influenza brought back with them on their return to Liverpool from Europe in 1919. Although all have memorial headstones, most of the soldiers bodies lay in graves overseas. The military burials can be seen in Appendix 4.

The St Lukes' Cemetery was officially closed for burials in 1958. German and Austrian internees who had died at Holsworthy internment camp during WW1 and were subsequently buried within the study area, were disinterred and reburied at Tatura, Victoria, at a memorial cemetery in 1961. The headstones of 40 WWI servicemen were also removed by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in the 1960s, four still remain.<sup>67</sup>

<sup>67</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2015, p.4, Appendix E





**Plate 11 1943 historical aerial of the study area**  
(Source: SIX Maps)

### 5.2.2 Pioneers' Memorial Park (1958-2010)

Little alteration to LPMP happened between 1951 and the mid to late 1960s, St Luke's closed in 1958. The first main alteration occurred with the development of the section of Lachlan Street between Macquarie and Northumberland Streets.

In the period between the closure of St Luke's and the opening of LPMP, it became neglected. Following concerns, the Apex Club put forward a development proposal to beautify the cemetery and shortly after this further proposals were carried out to convert the area into a rest park. In 1964 a number of letters were received by Council and the Lands Development from the Liverpool Historical Society, expressing concern at the suggested upgrades, particularly the installation of a youth centre, although these concerns were put to rest by 1967. In 1965 the national trust submitted a revised version of the plan, which was essentially adopted by Council on 21 September 1965.<sup>68</sup> During this time the Local Government Amendment Act came into operation on 1 October, which essentially transferred responsibility of public cemeteries to Councils.

In 1968, Council provided \$5,000 to the Parks Program if proposal were approved by the governments. The proposals accounted for the repair of all headstones from burial prior to 1850, those of historical significance and those of persons requested by living relatives. The total approximate cost was to be \$115,000, with \$15,000 per annum maintenance cost.<sup>69</sup> The following photographs, Plate 12 to Plate 17, taken between the late 1950s and 1970, show how overgrown and poorly maintained the cemetery was at that time and indicate the deteriorated and broken condition of some of the graves. It was considered an embarrassment by the civic leaders and community. This was particularly so because the cemetery lay at the very entrance to the town, on the edge of the road from Sydney.<sup>70</sup>



**Plate 12** Photograph from 1967 of the overgrown cemetery prior to it being placed under Council control. (Source: Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2004)



**Plate 13** Photograph by Harry Sowden of a broken headstone in the cemetery. (Source: Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2004)

<sup>68</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2005, p.14

<sup>69</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2005, p.15

<sup>70</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2004, p.11



**Plate 14** Weed and blackberry infestations in the cemetery. Note the new shopping complex along Campbell St. in the background. (Source: Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2004)



**Plate 15** Another example of general neglect of the cemetery. (Source: Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2004)



**Plate 16** Photograph looking north through the cemetery site in December 1970, prior to the commencement of construction for the Memorial Park. (Source: Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2004)



**Plate 17** Photograph of the south-east corner of the cemetery site in December 1970, prior to the commencement of construction for the Memorial Park. (Source: Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2004)

Plate 18, Plate 19 and Plate 20 show that between 1960 and 1970 the vegetation was largely cleared from the main portion of the cemetery.

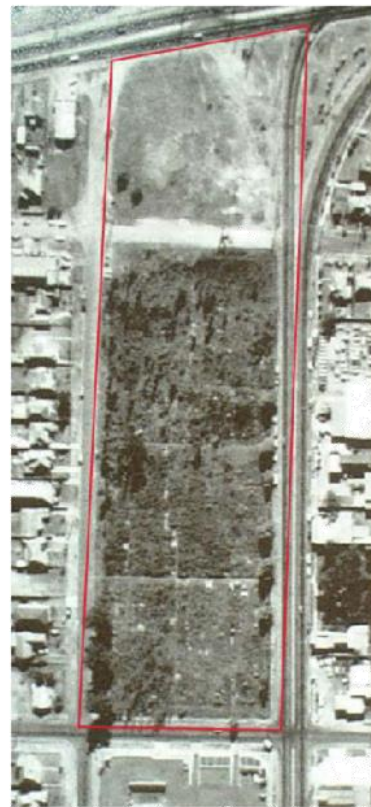




**Plate 18** Photo of the cleared cemetery in 1970 (Source: Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2005, p.18)



**Plate 19** 1961 historical aerial of the study area (Source: Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2004)



**Plate 20** 1970 historical aerial of the study area (Source: Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2004)

On 14 October 1970, the *Old Liverpool Cemetery Act* was assented to and especially appointed the Liverpool Council as trustees of the cemetery. The Act also converted the area from a public cemetery to a public park. The conversion from neglected cemetery to park was carried out between 1973 and 1974, and St Lukes'



Cemetery became known as Pioneers' Memorial Park. In accordance with the new Act, over 600 trees and 700 shrubs were planted, along with the installation of an irrigation system. Construction of the Memorial building had begun before Council received formal legislative authority, and the memorial wall to early pioneers was inaugurated on 21 November that year.<sup>71</sup>

Headstones were removed during the conversion and either placed within storage or displayed upon a serpentine memorial wall, which was present within the study area from 1970 until 2009. Following the removal of some of the memorial, headstones have since been returned to their original resting places, whilst others remain in storage. By the late 1970s, the layout of the memorial park had been completed. Features included long sweeping pedestrian pathways, memorial building, serpentine memorial wall and circular walk at the north entrance (Plate 21).



**Plate 21 1978 aerial photograph of the cemetery site, following its establishment as a memorial park (Source: Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2005, p.21)**

<sup>71</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2005, p.16



### 5.2.3 Revitalisation works (2010 – present)

On the 3 September, 2010, Major Wendy Waller, officially reopened the study area as Pioneers' Memorial Park.<sup>72</sup> The aim of the revitalisation project was to re-establish the original form and layout of the cemetery and to provide the public with more information about the importance of it in the history of Liverpool. These works included the removal of the serpentine memorial and long sweeping paths. The original cemetery sections based on faith denomination was reinstated with fencing and a gravel path consistent with the original layout. A further 3000 plants were added and close to 550 headstone reinstated. Interpretive signage was placed both throughout the park and at the entrance with well researched historical information on the park and biographical information about notable individuals or groups.<sup>73</sup> A webpage was also developed with the general history of the park, notable burials, map, burials listing and gallery for members of the public with historical interest in the area.<sup>74</sup>

## 5.3 Chronology of the study area

Based upon the historical research presented it is possible to summarise the chronology of the study area, this is presented in Table 3.

**Table 3 Chronological development of the study area**

Event	Date
Dedicated as a new 'burial ground' (St Lukes' Cemetery)	1821
First Burial – Richard Guise	1821
Roman Catholic denomination included within Hoddles' 1827 Town Plan	1827
Church of England denomination officially dedicated	30 January 1843
Roman Catholic denomination officially dedicated	31 March 1846
Wesleyan denomination officially dedicated	16 July 1863
Additional lands dedicated as part of the Roman Catholic denomination	19 May 1868
Roman Catholic Asylum Pauper and Presbyterian Asylum burial ground dedicated	25 July 1884
St Lukes' Cemetery, Liverpool, officially closed for burials	1958
German and Austrian internees from WW1, disinterred and reburied at a memorial cemetery in Tatura, Victoria	1961
<i>Old Liverpool Cemetery Act</i> authorised the conversion of the study area from cemetery to a park	1970
Park conversion undertaken by Liverpool Council and St Lukes' cemetery became known as Pioneers' Memorial Park	1973-1974
Revitalisation works	2010

<sup>72</sup> Mayne-Wilson & Associates 2015, p.9, Appendix E

<sup>73</sup> Liverpool City Council 2014

<sup>74</sup> <http://www.liverpoolpioneersmemorialpark.com.au/home>





## 5.4 Research themes

There are 38 NSW State and nine National historical themes. These themes have been established by the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) and the Heritage Office<sup>75</sup>. They act as guides to inform contextual analysis to identify how typical or unique the history of a particular site actually is. These broader themes are usually referred to when developing sub-themes for a local area to ensure they complement the overall thematic framework for the broader region.

A review of the contextual history in conjunction with the local historical thematic history has identified six historical theme which relates to the occupational history of the study area. This is summarised in Table 4.

**Table 4 Identified historical themes for the study area**

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local Theme
<b>Peopling Australia</b>	Convict	Activities relating to incarceration, transport, reform, accommodation and working during the convict period in NSW (1788-1850).
	Ethnic influences	Activities associated with common cultural traditions and peoples of shared descent, and with exchanges between such traditions and peoples.
<b>Building settlements, towns, and cities</b>	Towns	Activities associated with town planning, cemeteries and urban parklands.
<b>Developing local, regional and national economies</b>	Health	Activities associated with preparing and providing medical assistance and/or promoting or maintaining the wellbeing of humans
<b>Developing Australia's cultural life</b>	Religion	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship.
<b>Marking the phases of life</b>	Birth and death	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.

<sup>75</sup> NSW Heritage Council 2001



## 6 Physical inspection

A physical inspection of the LPMP study area was undertaken on 30-31 January and 1 February 2019 by Biosis Consultant Archaeologist, Maggie Butcher. On 17 January 2019 Maggie Butcher and Alexander Beben (Principal Archaeologist), Biosis conducted a further inspection. The primary aim of the survey was to identify heritage values associated with the study area; this included any heritage items (Heritage items can be buildings, structures, places, relics or other works of historical, aesthetic, social, technical/research or natural heritage significance. 'Places' include conservation areas, sites, precincts, gardens, landscapes and areas of archaeological potential).

### 6.1 Site Description

Pioneers' Memorial Park has two distinct areas, areas with grave stones and spaces of grassed fields with trees. The northern and western portion of the site have open grassed spaces, with two small clusters of headstones, whereas the eastern and southern portion of the site is fenced off and contain hundreds of headstones and monuments.

#### 6.1.1 Grave Architecture

At the time of site survey, there were 567 headstones in LPMP spread out over all sections. The headstones were in a range of conditions depending on material, age and placement in LPMP. There were a range of styles which included table top, slab and upright headstones. The monuments were all documented and the condition, name, date, repairs and location were all recorded. The aerial imagery with Biosis' grave numbers can be seen in Figure 4, the other information and photos relating to these numbers can be found in the tables in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2.

For the purposes of this CMP structural condition of gravestones were classified according to structural conditions:

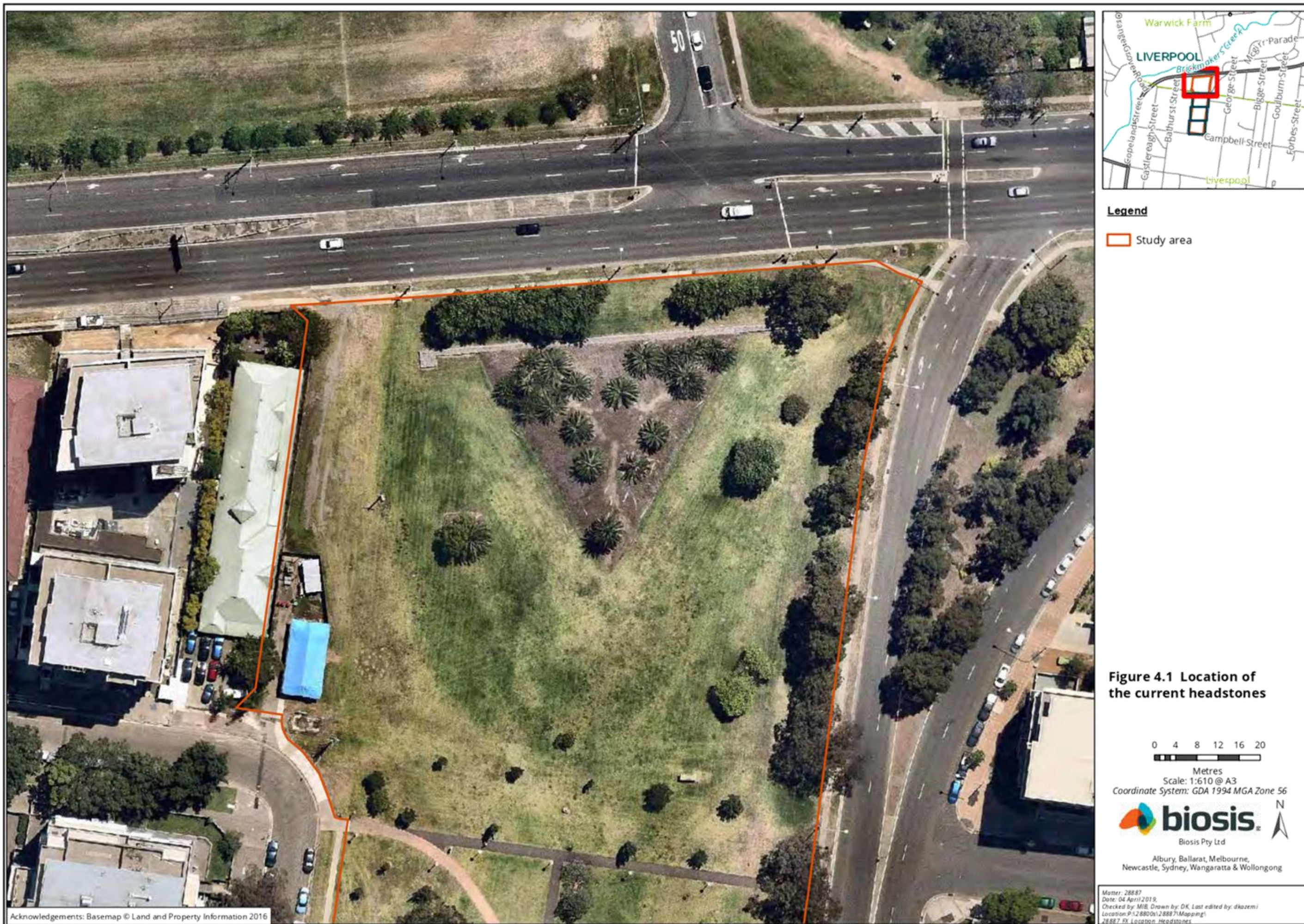
- a) Good overall condition, no immediate repairs needed.
- b) Moderate condition, minor or near future repairs needed.
- c) Poor condition, major or immediate repairs needed.

The inscription condition was classified as:

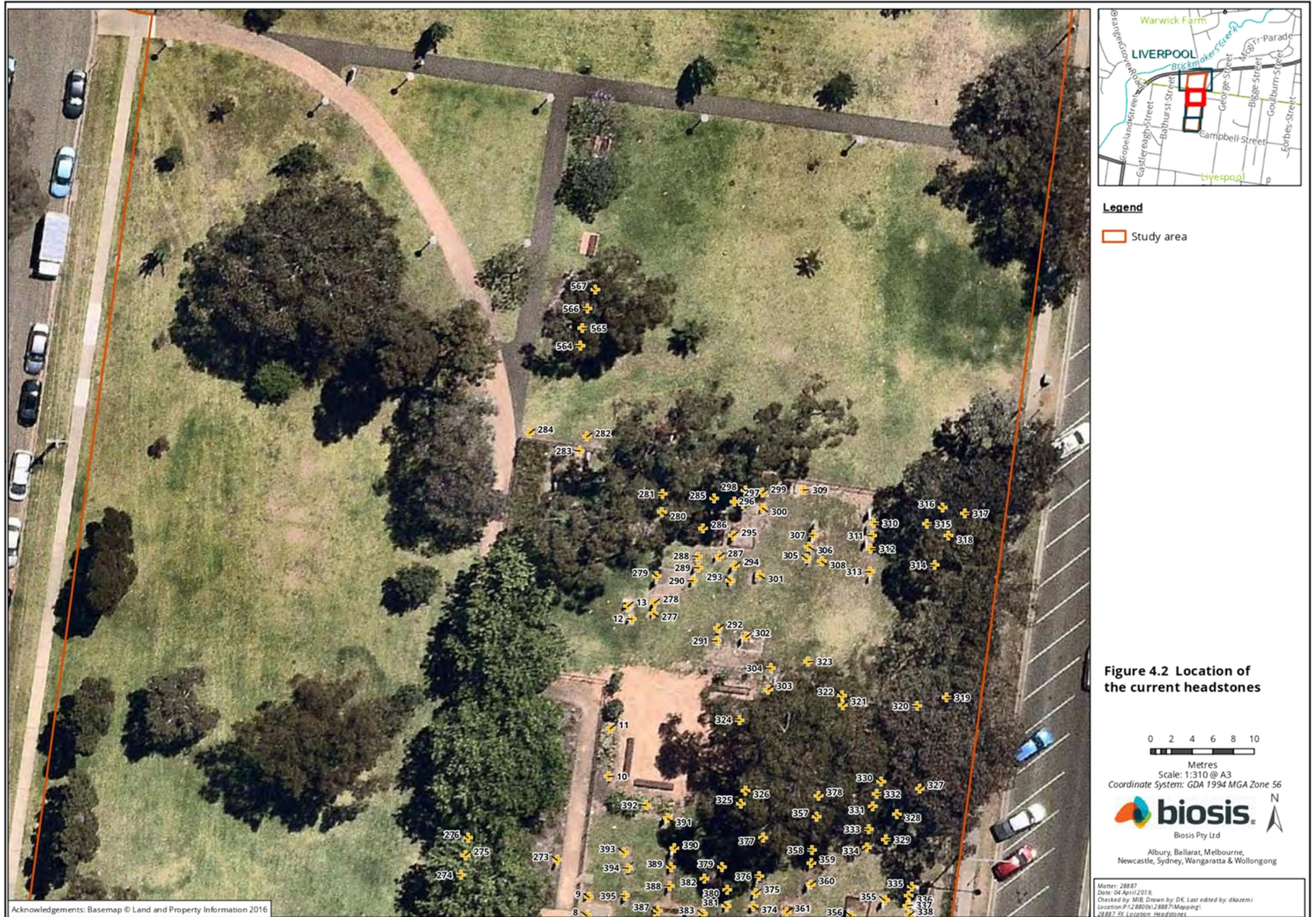
- a) Good overall condition, inscription is clear and readable, no repairs needed.
- b) Moderate condition, inscription is partially legible, some repairs needed.
- c) Poor condition, inscription is illegible, inscription to be fully reinscribed.

The memorials with structural condition of c) are of particular concern and should be the first to have an inspection and repairs undertaken.



















#### 6.1.1.1 Headstone structure condition

Out of the 567 headstones in LPMP, 280 were in good overall condition [(a) - no repair needed], 216 were in moderate condition [(b) - some repairs needed in the next 5 years] and 68 were in poor condition [(c) - immediate repair needed]. 3 had remains of only the base and their condition could not be assessed. Subsidence had occurred to some of the slab monuments. Examples of the various conditions can be seen in Plate 22, Plate 23, Plate 24 and Plate 25.



**Plate 22** Gravestone with a) good overall structural condition (no.466 on Biosis' plan)



**Plate 23** Gravestone with b) moderate structural condition, some repairs needed (no.34 on Biosis' plan)



**Plate 24** Gravestone in c) poor structural condition, major repair needed (no.169 on Biosis' plan)



**Plate 25** Remnants of the base of a gravestone which could not be assessed (no.5 on Biosis' plan)

#### 6.1.1.2 Headstone inscription condition

Out of the 567 headstones, 186 had inscriptions that were legible and in good condition [(a) – no repair needed], 317 were partially legible and in moderate condition [(b) - some repairs needed in the next 5 years] and 60 were illegible and in poor condition [(c) – immediate repair needed]. Examples can be seen in Plate 26, Plate 27 and Plate 28 Please note that the inscription condition is not dependent on the structural condition, while the headstone may have poor structural condition, the inscription may still be clear and legible.



**Plate 26** Gravestone with an inscription in a) good condition (no.214 on Biosis' plan)



**Plate 27** Gravestone with an inscription in b) moderate condition (no.124 on Biosis' plan)



**Plate 28** Gravestone with an inscription in c) poor condition (no.25 on Biosis' plan)

#### 6.1.1.3 Headstone repairs

Out of the 567 headstones in LPMP, 110 have had previous repairs. This includes parts of gravestones being pieced back together, new bases under the original headstones to keep them upright and supportive stands on the back of the gravestones. Some of these can be seen in Plate 29 and Plate 30.





**Plate 29** Headstone originally broken into three pieces and repaired (no.155 on Biosis' plan)



**Plate 30** Headstone placed on a new sandstone base (no.477 on Biosis' plan)

### 6.1.2 Landscape features

Landscape features of LPMP include items such as paths and garden beds which shape the layout of the park. They are often not the focus of the environment but are components of the setting of the park which contribute to the overall site. Natural landscape features include environmental features such as trees, garden beds and any other natural features within the landscape.

#### 6.1.2.1 Paths

The paths in the cemetery are a combination of brick paving, crushed red granite surfaces, black bitumen paths and concrete slats. The paved brick paths are the main paths in the cemetery and continue from the eastern entrances to the centre of LPMP, running north-south past the cottage. It curves around to the north west of LPMP to link with Lachlan Street (Plate 31). Overall the brick paths are in good condition (no immediate repairs or maintenance needed). The crushed red granite paths were installed in 2010 and are probably the most common in LPMP. They lead into LPMP from the south west corner and continue into the fenced off sections (Plate 32). The granite also covers the parts in these areas that are being used as rest areas with benches and seats (Plate 34). The condition of the granite paths varies depending on the location in the park, the rest areas are generally in moderate condition (some repair or maintenance needed) and main paths in good condition. The black bitumen path is only in the northern section of LPMP. It effectively acts as a division between the paupers and non-paupers cemetery (Plate 33). The black bitumen path is in good condition. The least common type of path is concrete slats and is only in one small section of LPMP (Plate 35), this is in good condition.



**Plate 31** Paved brick path running north to south through the cemetery with garden beds to the left



**Plate 32** Crushed red granite path running north to south through the cemetery with garden beds to the right



**Plate 33** Black bitumen path acting as a divide between the northern and southern parts of LPMP



**Plate 34** Crushed red granite around a sitting area and garden beds



**Plate 35** Concrete slat path in the south west of LPMP (Photo courtesy Liverpool City Council)

#### 6.1.2.2 Services

One drinking fountain and tap was observed next to the cottage in the centre of LPMP (Plate 36), this was in good condition. No drainage channels or other pipes could be seen. Three electricity boxes were present at the northern end of the site, one adjacent to the road (Plate 37), one in the centre of the northern precinct (Plate 38) and one in the eastern part of the northern precinct (Plate 39). No cables can be seen leading to or from these items, it is assumed they are underground. The electricity boxes were in moderate condition with some vandalism noticed.



**Plate 36** Drinking fountain and tap in the centre of LPMP





**Plate 37** Service box in northern part of LPMP



**Plate 38** Large service box in the centre northern part of LPMP



**Plate 39** Large service box in the east of the northern part of LPMP

### 6.1.2.3 Cottage

The cottage located in the centre of LPMP was constructed in 1970 from a combination of mottled bricks with sandstone quoins. It has a veranda that goes all the way around the building with wooden support beams and a shingled roof. The structure has no access to the interior, the door is barred and padlocked (Plate 40). It has bronze plaques attached to the exterior of the building on the bricks. These plaques outline the dedication of LPMP (five plaques, examples in Plate 41) and the names of the people that are buried in LPMP, as far as can be ascertained from the headstones and available records (six plaques, example in Plate 42). All of these plaques are tarnished and some inscriptions cannot be read. One in particular has been graffitied and scratched (Plate 42). The cottage features the ashes of a number of former mayors within the wall behind their respective plaques. The cottage is in moderate condition due to the vandalism on the exterior.



**Plate 40 Cottage in the centre of LPMP**



**Plate 41 Plaques commemorating the opening and dedication of LPMP**



**Plate 42 Plaque listing the names of the people buried in the cemetery**

#### 6.1.2.4 Landscaping

There are two main types of flower beds in LPMP, these are either in the grassed areas of the park and have gravestones in them, or in the fenced off areas comprising the borders of the crushed granite rest areas. The flower beds in the grassed areas of the park all have large trees, some in the centre of the park also have long grass, this is to deter vandalism (Plate 31, Plate 32). These seem to be all in moderate to good condition, however, at the time of the site visit multiple tree branches had fallen onto the headstones within those flower beds. The flower beds that border the rest areas mostly have smaller shrubs and ground covers (Plate 34). These are typically in moderate to poor condition (require immediate maintenance or repair) and many of the plants look as if they had been trampled (see Appendix 2 for the full inventory of the flower beds).

While flower beds make up a large part of the landscaping, LPMP also contains a large amount of trees. These are throughout the park in all areas and border the eastern edge of the park. These trees are mostly in good overall condition, some examples throughout the park can be seen in Plate 43 and Plate 44.





**Plate 43** Large tree within the gravestone area



**Plate 44** Trees in garden beds and the open grassed area

Most current landscaping in LPMP was introduced in 2010 when the park was revitalised by Liverpool Council, however some plantings prior to 2010 still remain. Throughout the past nine years some of these have been partially removed. Table 5 lists the plantings that are currently in LPMP.

**Table 5** Plantings in LPMP (courtesy of Liverpool City Council)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Additional notes
Plantings prior to 2010		
<i>Acacia sp.</i>	Wattle	
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Pin Oak	
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American Sweetgum	
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island date palm	Largely removed
<i>Wisteria spp</i>	Wisterias	
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney Blue Gum	
<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Red Ironbark	
<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	



Scientific Name	Common Name	Additional notes
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe-myrtle	
<b>2010 additional plantings</b>		
<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop pine	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree	Largely removed
<i>Acanthus Mollis</i>	Bear's breeches	Largely removed
<i>Alstromeria</i>	Lily of the Incas	
<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Cast-iron-plant	
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame bottletree	
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong	Largely removed
<i>Brugmansia suaveolens</i>	Brazil's white angel trumpet	
<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>	Natal plum	Largely removed
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	St John's bread	
<i>Cupressus funebris</i>	Chinese weeping cypress	
<i>Doryanthes excels</i>	Gymea lily	
<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>	Aberia caffra the Umkokola	
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson fig	Largely removed
<i>Furcraea foetida</i>	Mauritius hemp	Largely removed
<i>Gardenia augusta</i>	Cape jasmine	Largely removed
<i>Lochroma cyaneum</i>		
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Green Spartan Juniper	Largely removed
<i>Kerria Japonica</i>	Kerria	Largely removed
<i>Magnolia denudate</i>	Yulan magnolia	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia	Largely removed
<i>Malvaviscus arboreus</i>	Wax mallow	
<i>Magnolia x soulangeana</i>	Chinese magnolia	Largely removed
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Sweet osmanthus	
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island pine	Largely removed
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone pine	Largely removed
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Evergreen oak	Largely removed
<i>Randia fitzalanii</i>	Brown gardenia	
<i>Rosa chiensis</i>	China rose	Largely removed
<i>Spiroea corymbosa</i>	Dwarf spiraea	
<i>Schinus areira</i>	Peppercorn tree	
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Firewheel tree	
<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Red cedar	
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Chinese windmill palm	
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	Desert fan palm	Largely removed
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	Largely removed
<i>Lomandra Tanika</i>		Largely removed
<i>Lanigera frangranlissima</i>	Winter honeysuckle	
<i>Strobilanthes anisophyllus</i>	Goldfussia	Largely removed
<i>Viburnum linus 'Luckdum'</i>	Laurustinus	
<i>Walsonia humilis 'Meriana'</i>	Silky wilsonia	

#### 6.1.2.5 Fences

There are two types of fences within LPMP. This includes the modern fencing around both the exterior of LPMP and the heavily populated headstone areas, and the older rusted fencing which surrounds some of the memorials. Modern fencing is in good overall condition and can be seen in Plate 22, Plate 32 and Plate 44.



The older iron fencing with fleur de lis decorations are in poor to moderate condition due to rusting and subsidence, these can be seen in Plate 45.



**Plate 45** Older style iron fencing with fleur de lis on the top

#### 6.1.2.6 Signage

There are a number of signs in and around LPMP (Plate 46 to Plate 51) which explain both the general history of LPMP and of some of the inhabitants. The general history of LPMP is on three signs, two in the southern section and one in the northern section. The history of some of the people buried in LPMP is on another three signs, two in flower beds towards the centre of LPMP and one in the northern section. These include the World War II German Internees, Liverpool's World War I Service Personnel and the Asylum and Pauper Burials. The signs are upright stainless steel with coloured pictures and paragraphs of text and are in good overall condition.



**Plate 46** Sign in a flower bed for the WWI German Internees



**Plate 47** Sign in a flower bed for Liverpool's WWI Service Personnel



**Plate 48** The south east entrance signs with general information about LPMP



**Plate 49** The south east entrance signs with general information about LPMP





**Plate 50** The east entrance signs with general information about LPMP



**Plate 51** A sign in the northern precinct of LPMP with information about the asylum and pauper burials

### 6.1.3 Northern precinct

The northern precinct is mainly a large flat grassed area with a few scattered trees (Plate 52). In the centre of the northern precinct there is a built up triangular mound with palm trees and other shrubbery. It was erected in 2010 from surface rubble generated through the revitalisation of the park (likely to be remnants of the serpentine wall). There is no evidence of bodies or burial remains within the mound and the palm trees located on the mound date from the 1960s. During the site visit it was noted there was rubbish scattered throughout the trees on the top of the mound, some of the trees also look to be in a moderate condition. To the north of the mound is a dry stone wall held together with chicken wire, it appears to prevent any of the soils from the northern part of the mound from moving to the grassed area (Plate 53). This is in good condition.



**Plate 52** Northern precinct grassed area and scattered trees



**Plate 53** Triangular mound in the northern part of LPMP with the dry stone wall

## 6.2 Archaeological assessment

The potential archaeological resource relates to the predicted level of preservation of archaeological resources within the study area. Archaeological potential is influenced by the geographical and topographical location, the level of development, subsequent impacts, levels of onsite fill and the factors influencing preservation such as soil type. An assessment of archaeological potential has been derived from the historical analysis undertaken during the preparation of this CMP.

### 6.2.1 Archaeological resource

This section discusses the archaeological resource within the study area. The purpose of the analysis is to outline what historic archaeological deposits or structures are likely to be present within the study area and how these relate to the European history of land use associated with the study area. Indigenous archaeology may be present but is assessed through the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) process not included in this CMP.

The historical context presented in this CMP indicates that LPMP has always been used as a cemetery or park. There may be archaeological remains relating to the period of the first land grants, this includes post holes or fence lines. Potential archaeological remains associated with the cemetery could consist of small archaeological finds in the form of lead letting and ironwork, personal items and offerings and larger resources such as coffins and associated hardware and skeletal remains.

### 6.2.2 Integrity of sub-surface deposits

There have been no archaeological excavations in LPMP that are known to Biosis Pty Ltd. Nor have there been major developments which would disturb any sub surface deposits. The practices that would have disturbed the archaeological resource the most is the installation of services, both water and electrical, the construction of the cottage in the centre of LPMP and the installation of fences and signs. Tree roots would also disturb archaeological resources. Typically larger trees have root systems which have considerably more impacts to the archaeological resource than smaller plants. Areas with more trees or clusters would also be more heavily disturbed than areas with fewer or spaced out trees. Depending on the depth of the deposits the installation of the garden beds may have also impacted on the archaeological remains

As part of the preparation for this CMP, Biosis Pty Ltd contracted GBG Australia Pty Ltd to undertake Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) for the entire site. The objective of the investigation was to attempt to locate

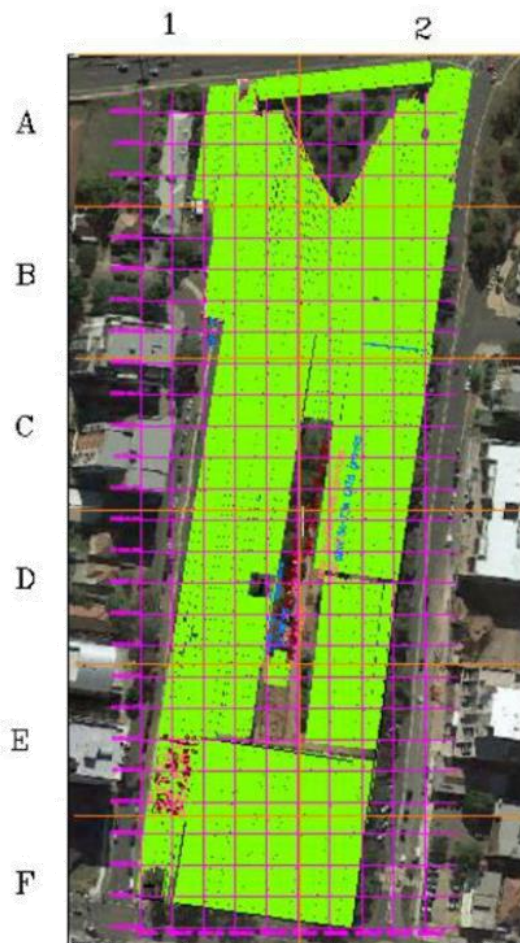




unmarked graves and buried infrastructure across the full extent of LPMP. The results were split into sections (Plate 54). Result are as follows:<sup>76</sup>

- A1, A2, B1 and B2 - The north end of LPMP has extensive areas of disturbed ground. Small isolated disturbed ground or probable singular graves are significantly fewer compared to the central and south sections. There is the probability of mass graves. Underground services shown by linear disturbances were also present.
- C1, C2 and D1 - The western part of LPMP, where there is now open ground, has been interpreted with several areas of widespread and deep disturbed ground. The 1943 aerial images show some individual graves with the area predominately covered with vegetation. Individual interpreted graves in the north end of this portion are fewer than in the south side.
- E1 and F1 - The south-west section of LPMP shows areas attributed as disturbed ground and possible deep burials. Many of the anomalous signals are orientated in an east-west direction, similar to the known graves observed on site. Confidence can be taken as these GPR responses can be correlated with the historical aerial images.
- F1, F2, E2, D2 and C2 - Disturbed ground was observed across the entirety of each graveyard. It is impossible to determine the number of graves in these areas due to a combination of previous remediation of LPMP, presence tree roots and trenches. The majority of the responses were in the depth range of approximately 150 to 400 mm below the current ground surface. Similar to the responses in the open areas, the probable graves appear smaller than the expected standard size.

<sup>76</sup> GBG Australia 2019, p.10, 11



**Plate 54** The site was subdivided into twelve sections for reporting (Source: Ground Penetrating Radar Survey within the LPMP, Liverpool)

### 6.2.3 Research potential

Archaeological research potential refers to the ability of archaeological evidence to provide information about a site that could not be derived from any other source and which contributes to the archaeological significance of that site. Archaeological research potential differs from archaeological potential in that the presence of an archaeological resource (e.g. archaeological potential) does not mean that it can provide any additional information that increases our understanding of a site or the past (e.g. archaeological research potential).

The research potential of a site is also affected by the integrity of the archaeological resource within a study area. If a site is disturbed, then vital contextual information that links material evidence to a stratigraphic sequence may be missing and it may be impossible to relate material evidence to activities on a site. This is generally held to reduce the ability of an archaeological site to answer research questions.

Assessment of the research potential of a site also relates to the level of existing documentation of a site and of the nature of the research done so far (the research framework), to produce a 'knowledge' pool to which research into archaeological remains can add.





### **Research themes**

The following research themes have been used as a guideline to assess if and how the potential archaeological remains can contribute to a broader knowledge of the history of the area. These are outlined below.

#### **Peopling Australia – convict – ethnic influences**

There was one ex-convict who was buried in this cemetery. While the archaeological remains corresponding with this burial may reveal information about the individual, it is unlikely to reveal information about that person as a convict unless there were any major physical changes that skeletal remains will show during this period.

This cemetery was split into denominations according to faith, these included Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan. While they are all denominations of the Christian faith, each is slightly different and has different traditions. As it is known which section various people were buried in, the archaeological remains could reveal the differences of funerary practices and offerings between these religions in the early 19th to mid 20th-century.

#### **Building settlements, towns, and cities – towns**

While the cemetery is representative of early Liverpool town planning, any archaeological remains within the study area are unlikely to reflect this or be able to answer research questions associated with this research theme.

#### **Developing local, regional and national economies – health**

The northern end of the cemetery was designated for paupers who died in the Liverpool Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute. The physical remains of the individuals are unlikely to provide information through epigenetic studies. This is due to the absence of gravestones and burial records for the pauper burials, resulting in no way of knowing which remains belong to who and when they were admitted to the asylum.

#### **Developing Australia's cultural life – religion**

This cemetery was split into denominations according to faith, these included Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan. While they are all denominations of the Christian faith, each is slightly different and has different traditions. As it is known which section various people were buried in, the archaeological remains could reveal the differences of funerary practices and offerings between these religions in the early 19th to mid 20th-century. Changes in burial practices can indicate changes in social views, practices and religion of the time.

#### **Marking the phases of life – birth and death**

Cemeteries were the typical way of disposing of the dead in this time period. All archaeological remains in a cemetery, such as small finds, personal items and offerings, coffins and associated hardware and skeletal remains will be related to death and funerary practices. These archaeological remains have the potential to answer questions based on this research theme.

#### **6.2.4 Summary of archaeological potential**

Through an analysis of the above factors a number of assumptions have been made relating to the archaeological potential of the study area, these are presented in Table 6 and Figure 5.

The assessment of archaeological potential has been divided into three categories:



- **High archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this CMP there is a high degree of certainty that archaeologically significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.
- **Moderate archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is probable that archaeological significant remains relating to this period, theme or event could be present within the study area.
- **Low archaeological potential** – based upon the historical context and documentary evidence presented within this assessment it is unlikely that archaeological significant remains relating to this period, theme or event will occur within the study area.

The potential for Indigenous archaeology is unknown as this assessment is only assessing European archaeology. The Indigenous archaeology should be examined in a CHMP.

There is little potential of evidence such as early land divides like post holes and fence lines. The GPR results indicate the area is highly disturbed. This disturbance can be interpreted as predominantly graves and faunal disturbance from trees etc. The history of this park suggests remains such as post holes and fencelines would be ephemeral in nature, as the area has always been used for a cemetery. Remains such as these also have very little research potential as they cannot answer any of the research questions posed above. This, combined with the disturbance renders the potential of these possible features to be low.

There is a high potential for archaeology related to the use of LPMP as a cemetery. The history indicates this site has always been used for a cemetery and there were no major impacts since its use changed to a park. Aerial images confirm there were headstones over most of the area before it was converted into a park. The GPR conducted for the site concludes that there are mass disturbances over the majority of LPMP, and moderate disturbances over the remainder of LPMP, indicating a large amount of graves. It is also noted that testing at Apex Park uncovered substantially more grave cuts than the GPR indicated in areas with moderate disturbances.<sup>77</sup> Archaeological remains such as these have the potential to answer research questions about how the local health system developed, the role of religion in funerary practices as well as changes in burial practices indicating changes in social views, practices and religion of the time. This evidence indicates that graves and associated material, such as coffins, associated hardware, skeletal remains and small finds associate with the place being used as a cemetery have high potential.

**Table 6 Assessment of archaeological potential**

Description	Probable feature(s)	Possible construction date	Archaeological potential
Indigenous	Assessment not in the scope to develop this CMP.	-	Unknown
Evidence of early land divides	Post holes, fence lines	Before c.1821	Low
Graves	Grave cuts, coffins and associated hardware, skeletal remains	c.1821+	High
Small finds	Lead letting and ironwork, personal items and offerings	c.1821+	High

<sup>77</sup> Pers. Com. Thomas Wheeler, Heritage Officer Liverpool City Council 22 March 2019.









## 7 Comparative analysis

A comparative analysis was undertaken with similar heritage sites and/or places in order to help establish and validate the significance and values LPMP. An overview of the history of comparable sites in NSW and the region has been undertaken. Sites used for the comparative assessment include:

- Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery.
- Apex Park, Liverpool.
- Rookwood Necropolis.

The Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery has been selected as an example of a cemetery attached to an institution; Apex Park has been selected as an example of early burial practices in NSW and the Rookwood Necropolis has been chosen as an example burial practices associated with large scale cemeteries, due to title as the largest cemetery in Australia. Summaries of the cultural heritage significance assessments, which identify how the site is significant under the Heritage Office's guidelines have been provided in Table 7, Table 8 and Table 9.

**Table 7 Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery, Randwick**

Description	
The former Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery was a burial ground attached to the Asylum. The Asylum was a benevolent institution that operated between 1858 and 1916 and an excellent example of the result of large scale institutionalised children's welfare and philanthropic efforts during the mid to late c.1800s in NSW. The remains of around 175 children from the Asylum were contained in the Cemetery, which has since been destroyed.	
Criteria	Assessment
<b>Criteria A (Historic Significance)</b>	<p>It is no coincidence that the destitute Children's Asylum, initially established at Ormond House, Paddington and later at Randwick was established in 1852, one year after the discovery of gold. While reasons for the particular circumstance for each child inmate varies, a number were the victims of abandonment by at least one parent; gaoled, drunken or absconded to the goldfields.</p> <p>The establishment of the Asylum itself reflected directly an increasing concern amongst Australian society for social welfare. Private citizens, passionately believing in the benefits of education, moral therapy and self discipline, formed philanthropic societies that established benevolent institutions to supplement inadequate government initiatives. The period between the c.1830s and c.1860s saw a boom in the establishment of such organisations, particularly charitable societies and facilities for the care of children.</p> <p>Of these, one of the largest was the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum which, at the height of its operations in the mid c.1870s had more than 700 children. The 1860s saw a period of increasing government interest and intervention. The introduction of industrial school legislation afforded police the power to install children to be neglected or delinquent in reformatories. The most famous of these were nautical training ships including the Vernon and Sobraron in Sydney.</p>





Description	
	<p>However, from the c.1860s, philanthropists and reformers began to question the effectiveness of such institutions and argued for greater government intervention. The social theory, which was well established by the turn of the century, was founded on the belief that such assistance was a universal right rather than a benevolent favour to be doled out selectively.</p> <p>The 1873 Public Charities Royal Commission, chaired by prominent lawyer and reformer William Charles Windeyer, was crucial in addressing the declining asylum standards and instrumental in the establishment of the NSW State Children's Relief Board in 1881. This Board was charged with implementing a boarding-out policy for children, and by the mid c.1910s Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum was closed.</p> <p>The Asylum, therefore, is a remarkable exemplar, established at the height of the philanthropic movement and belief in large scale institutionalized children's welfare and, closing following the wide scale implementation of a government imposed children's relief scheme and boarding-out program. In addition, the Asylum has further historic significance through its connection with major historical figures such as Mr Justice Windeyer and his philanthropist wife, Mary Windeyer, the English sisters Florence and Rosamund Hill, noted British child reformers and Joseph Coulter, the long standing asylum Superintendent (1886-1916).</p>
<b>Criteria B (Historic Association Significance)</b>	-
<b>Criteria C (Aesthetic Significance)</b>	<p>As a 1995 landscape element, the site of the cemetery is unremarkable – a barren, sand swept piece of open space, identifiable primarily as the site of a row of early twentieth century utilitarian buildings, recently demolished. As a historic place it has limited visual qualities and appeal, but can be argued to have some non-visual aesthetics through the historic associations which provide a trigger to emotion. The asylum and cemetery also have inspirational value as they are the subject of a body of significant published work. However, overall it is difficult to substantiate an argument based on the major aesthetic qualities of the place.</p>
<b>Criterion D (Social Significance)</b>	<p>The cemetery has special association for the relatives of the deceased and the relatives, particularly descendants, of former asylum inmates. Similar values arise for some of those who continue to be associated with the Prince of Wales Hospital. Interest has been expressed by members of local Aboriginal communities concerned with the possibility that some of those buried may be of Aboriginal descent and with a wider social issue of appropriate treatment for buried remains. These concerns are not peculiar to Aboriginal people as many Australians hold death and cemeteries in special reference and regard them as sacrosanct.</p> <p>More technical interest and esteem is evident in the opinions voiced by those with particular research interest; historians, genealogists and physical anthropologists who, with varying degrees of emotion or objectivity, have espoused the potential</p>



Description	
	<p>value or important associations of the place.</p> <p>Issues of child welfare and child abuse have received prominence over recent years as a contemporary social problem and it may well be the case that current levels of interest in the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery and the tragic circumstances of the children who died there, are born from a wider societal guilt or interest linked to current perceptions of child abuse as a major issue. The rights of the buried children, at least some of whom appear to have been mistreated during their lives, and a desire that they not be disturbed further, are other concerns expressed.</p> <p>Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the site has particular value and is esteemed as a 'cemetery' – not the usual form of cemetery with accoutrements such as landscape design, monumentation, plantings and inscriptions or plaques, but rather, an extraordinary vacant site where, in a strange twist of fate, the burial is marked not by built elements but merely by the buried bodies of the deceased. The physical remains, therefore, are integral to the 'place'. If the remains are removed the cemetery no longer exists and the place loses much of its primary historic association.</p>
<b>Criterion E (Research Significance)</b>	<p>The Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery has extraordinary research potential and, if the human remains present are regarded as available for research, unquestioned ability to yield information that can contribute to substantive questions about burial and skeletons of Australian children in the nineteenth century as well as more global research questions about children's skeletons. This is a matter that is discussed by Danse Dorion in detail in the 1993 Archaeological Assessment prepared by Anna Bickford and Associates. Dorion highlights the following research areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Race.</li> <li>• Sex.</li> <li>• Age, growth and development.</li> <li>• Stature.</li> <li>• Disease.</li> <li>• Nutritional evidence an environmental stress.</li> <li>• Genetic relationships.</li> <li>• Burials – rates of decay and preservation.</li> </ul> <p>Dorion also argues that the anthropological collection is significant as it is representative of a range of variation within a sample, albeit a biased sample, and that, as a group of 'sub-adult' skeletons, the collection has particular values as a forensic reference set. The advice provided by Dorion has been discussed with Emeritus Professor Richard Wright, (physical anthropologist) and through him with experts at the Australian National University and the National history Museum in</p>





Description	
	<p>London. The research value of the site is confirmed by this consultation. Those consulted also provided specific advice on methodologies and comparable material (eg Spealfields, UK).</p> <p>While it might be arguable whether it is practical to analyse race or sex differences from the subject population, if individuals cannot be specifically identified, there is no doubt that the incidence of particular diseases or conditions and the condition of skeletal material can contribute to a wide range of research areas, particularly consideration of age/growth and development (eg dental age/limb bone examinations). East of the Australian National University, suggest that if soft tissue samples (eg. skin/hair), are available it would be possible (after an extended period of analysis), to establish Aboriginal descent as there are unique genetic markers in the HLA area of DNA. This conclusion has a rather profound impact on options for consultative and statutory procedures to be followed. If it cannot be shown that there are not persons of Aboriginal descent buried, it is nevertheless desirable to treat the site as though such persons are present, given that subsequent long term analysis may well indicate that they are.</p> <p>In addition to the specifically technical physical anthropological and forensic examinations that would be possible, various aspects of human activity can also be examined including evidence of nineteenth century living, child welfare, material culture (if grave goods are present), and similar themes.</p>
<b>Criterion F (Rarity)</b>	<p>Investigations into similar sites throughout Australia suggest that the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery is extremely unusual, and could be argued to be unique. It appears to be the largest by far and one of the only four of exclusively children's cemeteries linked to an institution. The others are the Parkerville Children's Home Cemetery, the Tardurn Boystown Cemetery and the Bindoon Boystown Cemetery, all in Western Australia. The Parkerville site has only 25 burials of young children (aged less than three years). The other sites have 5 (Tardurn) and 3 (Bindoon) burials only. As an institutional children's cemetery the subject site is therefore in a class of its own.</p> <p>It would appear that there are only a handful of cemeteries in the country exclusively devoted to children. These are the Randwick, the Pakerville, Tardum and Bindoon Cemeteries, the Pennyweight Flat Cemetery near Castlemaine in Victoria (which may have some adult burials) and the Moonta Children's Cemetery in South Australia. In addition, a number of large municipal cemeteries, such as the Gore Hill and Rookwood cemeteries in Sydney, do have sections devoted predominantly to children's burials.</p>
<b>Criterion G (Representativeness)</b>	<p>Investigation of cemeteries attached to institutions is a more complex matter. A number are known including, for example, the cemetery attached to Gladesville Hospital in Sydney.</p> <p>On the one hand, the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery is rare. On the other hand, it also has a range of representative qualities. The physical</p>



Description	
	evidence may typify the plight of nineteenth century children and the attributes of the nineteenth century welfare system and burial practices. As with many nineteenth century Australian cemeteries, the land was not consecrated or dedicated for burial. It could also be argued that a population of between 160 and 170 children, as a biased, but nevertheless sufficiently sizeable, sample to be representative of the lower social orders of the time.
Statement of significance	
<p>The Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery is an item of outstanding cultural significance. The cemetery, is marked not by monuments but by the emotive association of its tragic history and sub surface physical evidence provided by the remains of the children buried there. The cemetery consequently has a special sense of place and is held in high esteem by relatives of the deceased, local historians, Aboriginal people, others associated with the Asylum and the later prince of Wales Hospital and the general community. The cemetery has strong historic links with major development and changes regarding child welfare and the late nineteenth century practice of philanthropy.</p> <p>The cemetery and asylum is one of only four known children's cemeteries in Australia that are associated exclusively with a welfare institution, therefore the site is a rare research resource. The potential scientific data provided by the remains of this known population of deceased children, from a well documented background, provides a rare, if not unique, physical resource for forensic and other anthropological studies and analysis. As well as this purely scientific research, the individual graves may provide primary evidence about the lives, (and deaths), of the children that is separate from official reports and accounts – a unique chance for these children to reveal their own story.</p>	

**Table 8 Apex Park, Liverpool, NSW.**

Description	
<p>The Apex Park burial ground in Liverpool was the first burial ground in Liverpool and one of the earliest burial grounds in NSW. The old burial ground was operational from 1811 – 1851, and new grounds were opened from 1821 in close proximity to the old grounds. From 1851, the Liverpool asylum began to inter their dead at the new burial grounds, however the influx of interments caused the old grounds to be reopened and colloquially referred to as the paupers burial ground.</p>	
Criteria	Assessment
<b>Criteria A (Historic Significance)</b>	Apex Park was the first burial ground in Liverpool and is one of the earliest colonial cemeteries in NSW. The burial ground formed an essential part of the town of Liverpool and the layout of the town. It also provided a crucial facility for the fledgling community. The burial ground allowed the continuance of religious and social customs associated with celebrating the end of life. Apex Park contains the remains of Liverpool's earliest convicts and settlers, many of these individuals would have played a role in the establishment of the town and the expansion of the colony. After its reopening in 1851, the burial ground played an important role in the burial of paupers from the Liverpool Asylum.
<b>Criteria B (Historic Association Significance)</b>	Apex Park as Liverpool's first burial ground has a strong associational with the town and the founding of settlements outside of Sydney. It has direct links with Lachlan Macquarie who ordered its consecration and Reverend Samuel Marsden who sanctified the burial ground and conducted the first burial services. The burial





Description	
	ground was marked out by James Meehan. Apex Park is associated with Liverpool's earliest settlers who were laid to rest within the burial ground, a number of the settlers arrived in the First, Second and Third fleets or served in the New South Wales Corps. Prominent names to be interred within Apex Park are Nathaniel Lucas and later Reverend James Walker. Apex Park is also associated with the Liverpool Asylum which was a significant institution in caring for the destitute during the late nineteenth century.
<b>Criteria C (Aesthetic Significance)</b>	The aesthetic and technical attributes of Apex Park are fundamentally concealed. However, the remnant monument fragments and burials would represent construction techniques and craftsmanship associated with the early to late nineteenth century.
<b>Criterion D (Social Significance)</b>	Apex Park is one of Liverpool's earliest religious sites and is likely to be of significance to the local community. Apex Park has social value to the descendants of those interred within it.
<b>Criterion E (Research Significance)</b>	<p>The archaeological deposits and features that have the potential to be present within Apex Park can provide information unavailable from documentary sources alone. In particular, given the scant documentary evidence relating to Apex Park's use as the Old Burial Ground and later as a pauper cemetery, the archaeological record is likely to provide evidence that can supplement the incomplete documentary sources that exist. Apex Park was the first burial ground in Liverpool and was one of only a few early nineteenth century burial grounds in NSW, specifically one of only six ordered to be consecrated by Lachlan Macquarie in 1811. Information contained within Apex Park is unlikely to be replicated elsewhere with only a handful of comparable sites.</p> <p>Furthermore, Apex Park, specifically the 1811 to 1821 burials, is an important archaeological resource which may contribute evidence that leads to an improved understanding of early Liverpool and colonial settlement in NSW. As an important element of the town of Liverpool and the expansion of the colony of NSW, Apex Park has the potential to reveal historical and technological information through the examination of archaeological features. These features are likely to result in a greater understanding of religious customs and funerary practices. In particular, the conversion of burial practices from England as part of the early settlement of NSW would be of particular interest. An analysis of the remains of masonry techniques and carpentry associated with the remains of memorials and burial containers would provide insight into the technologies being used at the time. The skeletal remains within Apex Park are likely to be a considerable anthropological resource as remains dating to this period are limited at a local and state level. Both osteological and isotrophic analysis of human remains at the site would be likely to reveal new data about the nutrition, pathologies and overall health of non-Aboriginal people, dating to the earliest periods of European settlement.</p> <p>An analysis of the asylum burials within Apex Park would provide information relating to the religious and burial customs associated with the destitute in the nineteenth century. The volume of burials would also have the potential to yield</p>



Description	
	information relating to the pressure on burial space within Liverpool and NSW during this period.
<b>Criterion F (Rarity)</b>	Apex Park was the first burial ground in Liverpool and whilst there are earlier examples of burial grounds in NSW (e.g. the Old Sydney Burial Ground), Apex Park is one of six cemeteries that were ordered to be consecrated by Lachlan Macquarie. As such, Apex Park is a rare and uncommon example of an early colonial cemeteries within NSW.
<b>Criterion G (Representativeness)</b>	Apex Park as the first burial ground in Liverpool and later as the pauper burial ground has representative value as it illustrates early to late nineteenth century burial practices.
Statement of significance	
<p>Apex Park is significant as it is the first burial ground in Liverpool and one of the earliest burial grounds in NSW. Its consecration was ordered by Lachlan Macquarie along with five other burial grounds in newly established towns within the colony. It was surveyed by Assistant Surveyor James Meehan and consecrated by Principal Chaplain Reverend Samuel Marsden, who performed the first funerals within the burial ground. It became the last resting place of some of Liverpool's and NSW's founding pioneers, with many of those buried within it arriving on the First, Second and Third fleets. Notable early burials include Nathaniel Lucas, a well-known builder within the early colony.</p> <p>As an archaeological resource, Apex Park has scientific research potential as it contains the material remains of early settlers. The analysis of archaeological remains within Apex Park is likely to provide evidence of social customs, lifeways, construction technologies and facets of early settlement, which is unique at a local level and only through a limited number of other sites and resources in NSW. As the pauper burial ground Apex Park has the potential to yield information relating to the burial of the destitute during the mid to late nineteenth century.</p>	

**Table 9 Rookwood Necropolis, Rookwood, NSW (Source: GML Heritage, 2016)**

Description	
<p>Rookwood is the largest cemetery in Australia and rivals some of the largest cemeteries in the world, with a total area of 280 hectares, 600,000 graves with a combined 1,000,000 inscriptions recorded on gravestones, and approximately 200,000 crematoria niches. The cemetery is a major natural, archaeological and genealogical resource, containing unique records of early colonial Sydney such as monuments transplanted from pre-existing burial grounds. The landscape complexity is high, containing innovative engineering, landforms and historical archaeology that clearly reveal transportation routes in addition to patterns of use, growth and occupation. The cemetery contains landscapes and memorials, which have been created and sustained by a host of different ethnic and religious communities, and is representative of the exceptional cultural diversity of Sydney. It is one of Sydney's largest public open spaces and a major resource in terms of biodiversity.</p>	
Criteria	Assessment
<b>Criteria A (Historic Significance)</b>	Rookwood is one of the largest burial grounds in the world and contains the largest nineteenth-century cemetery in Australia. The scale of design, gardenesque layout, high quality and diversity of structures, monuments and details of the





Description	
	oldest sections of Rookwood represent a rare surviving example of mid to late nineteenth century ideals for a major public cemetery.
<b>Criteria B (Historic Association Significance)</b>	Rookwood is the known burial place of almost a million citizens, including scores of noteworthy individuals of importance to the growth and development of the city and suburbs of Sydney and NSW. Rookwood has strong associations with the diverse religious, social and ethnic communities of Greater Sydney and the presence, growth and impact of these communities on the society and culture of NSW.
<b>Criteria C (Aesthetic Significance)</b>	Many of the monuments are of outstanding aesthetic quality. Rookwood is so large that vistas can be found within it that are completely contained within the cemetery landscape.
<b>Criterion D (Social Significance)</b>	Rookwood is a tangible manifestation of the social history of Sydney, documenting the cultural and religious diversity of Australian communities since 1867. Prominent individuals and families are recorded in memorials containing significant biographical information. The progressive layering, development and diversity of styles of memorialisation document the conceptual move away from the nineteenth-century perception of death and dying to the more rationalist view prevailing at the present time. As a social document and genealogical resource Rookwood Necropolis is unique in its scale and comprehensiveness.
<b>Criterion E (Research Significance)</b>	The monumental masonry and other types of craftsmanship are fine examples of craft and reflect social attitudes to death and fashions in funerary ornamentation since 1867. As an extensively used interment site, Rookwood Necropolis has exceptional research potential. The site's historical archaeological resource has the potential to answer a wide range of research questions that would provide insight into the treatment of life and death by a cross-section of cultural groups in the greater Sydney region from the mid-nineteenth century through to the present.
<b>Criterion F (Rarity)</b>	Not currently included in SHR listing.
<b>Criterion G (Representativeness)</b>	Not currently included in SHR listing.
Statement of significance	
<p>Rookwood Necropolis is one of the largest burial grounds in the world and contains the largest nineteenth century cemetery in Australia. The layout and design of Rookwood provides a rare surviving example of mid to late nineteenth century ideals relating to funerary practices and designs regarding to a major public cemetery. Archaeologically, Rookwood possesses structural remains and sealed artefact deposits which have the potential to provide insight into the more intricate details of lifeways for those living, working and burying individuals at Rookwood. The interments evident within the Rookwood burial grounds provide a rich source of data through the coffins, other grave hardware, burial goods, and burial styles.</p> <p>Rookwood contains a number of significant buildings, including the Frazer mausoleum, a rare example of mausoleum architecture in NSW. Rookwood is unique in its scale and comprehensiveness. The Necropolis is the burial place of a large number of noteworthy individuals and contain headstones from members of the First Fleet, convicts,</p>	



### Description

bushrangers, artists, scientists, businessmen and politicians alongside victims of accident, drowning, fire, epidemics and mass disasters. The cemetery has served a diverse range of faith communities throughout its history and is an important repository of the history of multicultural Sydney and resource for present day communities.

The Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery represents a cemetery servicing institutions with similar transitory social groups. The asylum is one of only four exclusively children cemeteries linked to an institution and therefore holds extraordinary research, social and cultural significance to NSW and early Australia as a whole. These types of institutional cemeteries are often not well maintained, do not have sophisticated grave monuments and many graves are unmarked. In the case of the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery, buried bodies contained in the cemetery were the only physical remains of the cemetery and dedicated maintenance has not been maintained after the institution ceased to function.

While the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery has exceptional significance, its significance differs largely from LPMP. The historical significance of this cemetery lies in its correspondence with the evolution of the care of destitute children and social theory, in comparison to LPMP cemetery which is important in demonstrating the evolution of Liverpool. This cemetery also does not have associate significance as it was a children's cemetery, whereas LPMP has association with several people of importance to Liverpool and NSW. The aesthetic significance of the Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum Cemetery is difficult to quantify as there is no grave architecture, whereas LPMP still looks like a cemetery. It is in *Criterion D* (social significance), *E* (research potential) and *F* (rarity) that these places are more comparable. They both have significance for special association for the relatives of the deceased and research potential for race, sex, age, growth and development, stature, disease, nutritional evidence as an environmental stress, genetic relationships and the rates of decay and preservation. The skeletal remains from both cemeteries are both representative of nineteenth century burial practices.

Apex Park burial ground in Liverpool is an example of early burial practices in NSW throughout the late 1700s to early 1800s. It is the first burial ground in Liverpool, one of the earliest colonial cemeteries in NSW and was one of six cemeteries ordered to be consecrated by Lachlan Macquarie. It is also the final resting place of some of Liverpool's and NSW's founding pioneers, with many of those buried within it arriving on the First, Second and Third fleets. The burial ground formed a crucial part of early society in Liverpool, with strong ties to the community and, similar to Randwick cemetery, was used as a pauper burial ground towards the end of the 1800s, providing information on the destitute demographic in the Liverpool region in the 1800s.

As Apex Park burial ground was the earliest cemetery within the Liverpool, many of the criterion for significance are directly comparable with LPMP. *Criterion A* (historic significance), *B* (historic association), *D* (social significance), *E* (research significance), *F* (rarity) and *G* (representativeness) are very similar between the two items. The only criterion in which they are different is *Criterion C* (aesthetic significance) as Apex Park does not have grave architecture and LPMP does.

Rookwood Necropolis is the largest cemetery in Australia and was originally created to accommodate the growing number of burials within the Sydney city region and the lack of facilities for adequate interment. The cemetery was multid denominational, with evidence of Roman Catholic, Jewish and Lutheran portions throughout the burial grounds, with evidence of later expansion for different ethnic backgrounds, such as Chinese. The cemetery is an example of the evolving societal and cultural values within NSW and Australia in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Rookwood Necropolis fulfils *Criterion A – E* of the significance criteria. However as Rookwood Necropolis is one of the largest nineteenth century cemeteries in Australia and one of the largest burial grounds in the world, much of these significance criteria rests in its size, differing from LPMP which in comparison is very small.





The LPMP cemetery is a combination of a community based need to create more space for burials, while also providing space for burials from the nearby asylum, and as such is an important example of multiuse burial grounds in NSW. It is similar to the Apex Park burial ground as it served a discrete geographical community over a long time period, however from the 1850s also served a discrete social group in the northern portion of the cemetery, as an asylum for destitute men in the Liverpool region. The LPMP burial grounds were also not bias towards one class type as both leading townsmen and paupers were buried here. The burial ground is the second cemetery in the Liverpool region, originally used as an overflow cemetery for Apex Park. Like Rookwood, Pioneer Memorial Park was multidenominational and had strong ties to the community.



## 8 Significance assessment

An assessment of heritage significance encompasses a range of heritage criteria and values. The heritage values of a site or place are broadly defined as the 'aesthetic, historic, scientific or social values for past, present or future generations'<sup>78</sup>. This means a place can have different levels of heritage value and significance to different groups of people.

The archaeological significance of a site is commonly assessed in terms of historical and scientific values, particularly by what a site can tell us about past lifestyles and people. There is an accepted procedure for determining the level of significance of an archaeological site.

A detailed set of criteria for assessing the State's cultural heritage was published by the (then) NSW Heritage Office. These criteria are divided into two categories: nature of significance, and comparative significance.

Heritage assessment criteria in NSW fall broadly within the four significance values outlined in the Burra Charter.<sup>79</sup> The Burra Charter has been adopted by state and Commonwealth heritage agencies as the recognised document for guiding best practice for heritage practitioners in Australia. The four significance values are:

- Historical significance (evolution and association).
- Aesthetic significance (scenic/architectural qualities and creative accomplishment).
- Scientific significance (archaeological, industrial, educational, research potential and scientific significance values).
- Social significance (contemporary community esteem).

The NSW Heritage Office issued a more detailed set of assessment criteria to provide consistency with heritage agencies in other States and to avoid ambiguity and misinterpretation. These criteria are based on the Burra Charter. The following SHR criteria were gazetted following amendments to the *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) that came into effect in April 1999:

- 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 the 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).

<sup>78</sup> Heritage Office 2001

<sup>79</sup> Australia ICOMOS 2013





- 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.

## 8.1 Levels of heritage significance

Items, places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts can be of either local or state heritage significance, or have both local and state heritage significance. Places can have different values to different people or groups.

### Local heritage items

Local heritage items are those of significance to the local government area (see Section 2.5). In other words, they contribute to the individuality and streetscape, townscape, landscape or natural character of an area and are irreplaceable parts of its environmental heritage. They may have greater value to members of the local community, who regularly engage with these places and/or consider them to be an important part of their day-to-day life and their identity. Collectively, such items reflect the socio-economic and natural history of a local area. Items of local heritage significance form an integral part of the State's environmental heritage.

### State heritage items

State heritage places, buildings, works, relics, movable objects or precincts of state heritage significance include those items of special interest in the state context. They form an irreplaceable part of the environmental heritage of NSW and must have some connection or association with the state in its widest sense.

## 8.2 Evaluation of significance

The following evaluation attempts to identify the cultural significance of the study area. This significance is based on the assumption that the site contains intact or partially intact archaeological deposits.

### **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).**

LPMP was the second cemetery in Liverpool. It acted as the main burial ground for a large spectrum of the society from 1821 to the mid 20th-century. This included not only people of different religions but also of different classes, from paupers who died in the asylum to people of the first fleet and magistrates. It is important in demonstrating the pattern of Liverpool's development, both of the physical town layout and also of the population and the type of people living in Liverpool during its initial expansion. It allowed the religious and social customs associated with celebrating the end of life and contains archaeological remains of some of Liverpool's earliest settlers, many who would have aided in the establishment of the town and the expansion of the colony.

LPMP satisfies this criterion at **local** and **state** level.



**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).**

LPMP is Liverpool's second burial ground has a strong associational with the town and the founding of settlements outside of Sydney. Multiple people of importance to Liverpool's history are buried in the LPMP. These people were some of the first in the colony and helped establish Liverpool and the region. This includes James Badgery (free settler and prominent land owner), William Broughton (first fleeter, magistrate and Acting Commissary General), Captain Eber Bunker (father of the whaling industry), Murtha Doyle (American Civil War veteran) and Reverend Robert Cartwright (minister of St Luke's Church, magistrate and superintendent of the Male Orphan School). The paupers burials shows LPMP has association with the Liverpool Asylum which was a significant institution in caring for the destitute during the late 19th-century.

LPMP satisfies this criterion at **local** and **state** level.

**Criteria 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).**

The LPMP contains headstones and grave furniture which have aesthetic value to Liverpool and the greater state. They reflect a range of styles, fittings and materials of the period. The skill of local stone masons and the tastes, sentiments, rituals and attitudes of the 19th and early 20th -century are reflected in these styles, fittings and materials, as well as the contents of the inscriptions on the gravestones. The 576 different grave markings (including slabs, table top and the most common type, the headstone) in LPMP are in a range of conditions, this only adds to the aesthetic value as part of the value is in the age of these items.

LPMP satisfies this criterion at **local** and **state** level.

**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.**

Multiple cultural groups are represented at LPMP. These include Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan. The cemetery would have had special importance to people of the same faith who were buried here. As it is one of the regions earliest religious sites it is likely to be of significance to the local community.

While some families have removed headstones from the Liverpool Council Depot, there are still descendants who still express a strong connection to the site and Council is contacted regularly in relation to conservation and maintenance. This demonstrates it still has a special association with certain members of the community.

LPMP satisfies this criterion at **local** level.

**Criterion E: An item has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).**

The archaeological resources within the study area has the potential to provide information about 19th to early 20th-century religious burial practices which cannot be gotten from documentary evidence. These features are likely to result in a greater understanding of religious customs and funerary practices of the period.

It is likely to provide information that can supplement the incomplete pauper burial records, as they outline but do not differentiate burials for both the first burial ground in Liverpool (now called Apex Park) and LPMP. As records are unclear outlining the volume of burials in the paupers section, the amount of remains actually present would have potential to yield information relating to the pressure on burial space within Liverpool and NSW during this period. It would also provide information relating to the religious and burial customs associated with the destitute in the 19th -century from grave goods within the graves.





An analysis of the masonry techniques and carpentry associated with the remains of memorials and burial containers would provide insight into the technologies being used at the time. The skeletal remains within the study area are likely to be a considerable anthropological resource as remains dating to this period are limited at a local and state level. Both osteological and isotopic analysis of human remains at the site would be likely to reveal new data about the nutrition, pathologies and overall health of non-Aboriginal people, dating to the early periods of European settlement.

Comparative analysis would also yield information on the differing burial practices and how they change through time and from region to region, or even within the same region.

LPMP satisfies this criterion at **local** and **state** level.

**Criterion F: An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).**

While the study area was not the first cemetery in the region, it was still one of the earliest and was the second in Liverpool. The first burial ground (now Apex Park) no longer contains any grave architecture, if the history was not outlined on a plaque on the outside of the park the casual observer would assume it was just that, a park. LPMP is the earliest cemetery in Liverpool to still contain grave architecture with over 500 headstones still present. The archaeological resource in LPMP is also rare, as it contains the remains of both early settlers and paupers.

LPMP satisfies this criterion at **local** and **state** level.

**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).**

Headstones were removed when the cemetery was converted into a park. In the years since the headstones with known locations were returned to their original positions. As they are in their original positions, these parts of LPMP demonstrate the principal characteristics of an early 19th-century cemetery.

LPMP satisfies this criterion at **local** and **state** level.

### 8.3 Evaluation of elements which comprise the study area

A five-tier system has been adopted to clarify the significance of elements within the site and is based upon the grading listed in *Assessing Heritage Significance*<sup>80</sup>. In this context, an element is a specific heritage item that contributes to the overall heritage significance of the site. The term interpretation or interpretability is used in the sense of the ability to explain the meaning of the place/item, so as the significance of the place understood. The five tier system is outlined in Table 10.

**Table 10 Grading of significance**

Grading	Justification	Status
<b>Exceptional</b>	The item makes an irreplaceable contribution to the significance/heritage value of the listing as a whole. Without this element the significance of the listing is diminished.	Fulfils criteria for local and State significance.
<b>High</b>	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element	Fulfils criteria for local or State

<sup>80</sup> Heritage Office 2001



Grading	Justification	Status
	of the item's significance. Alterations detract from significance.	listing.
<b>Moderate</b>	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value individually, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item. Without this element the significance of the listing may be diminished.	Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
<b>Little</b>	Difficult to interpret. Elements with little heritage value individually, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item. Without this element the significance of the listing may not be diminished, provided mitigation measures are implemented.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.
<b>Intrusive</b>	The item detracts or has the potential to detract from the significance of the listing.	Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.

This five tier system has been used to evaluate the elements which comprise the study area, a significance grading for each element of the study area is presented in Table 11 and Table 12.

**Table 11 Schedule of archaeological element significance for the study area**

Element	NSW heritage criteria	Assessment	Significance grading
<b>Evidence of early land divides</b>	-	The potential for evidence of early land divides such as post holes or fence lines is low. The whole park has had heavy disturbance due to the graves and as such the earlier remains would be unidentifiable. They would be difficult to interpret and would not contribute additional knowledge to the historic record.	Little – Difficult to interpret
<b>Graves</b>	a), b), d), e), f)	The archaeology associated with LPMP is of exceptional significance and would include small finds, grave cuts, coffins and associated hardware and skeletal remains. They demonstrate all but two elements of the heritage criteria. The remains demonstrate the pattern of Liverpool's development through the people who are buried here. They have strong association with first settlers and the pioneers of the area, as well as the lower social classes and people of different religions. The skeletal remains are likely to be a considerable anthropological resource and has the potential to provide information relating to the religious, burial customs associated with the destitute in the 19th-century and information about 19th to early 20th-century religious burial practices. The archaeological remains would be rare within the region.	Exceptional - The item makes an irreplaceable contribution to the significance/heritage value of the listing as a whole.
<b>Small finds</b>	d), e)	The small finds, such as grave goods, have a special association with the community whose relations or people of the same faith were buried there. They have the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of 19th-century religious burial practices.	Moderate - Elements with little heritage value individually, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.





Element	NSW heritage criteria	Assessment	Significance grading
			Without this element the significance of the listing may be diminished.

**Table 12 Schedule of built and landscape element significance for the study area**

Element	NSW heritage criteria	Assessment	Significance grading
<b>Grave architecture</b>	a), b), c), d), e), f), g)	The grave architecture, which includes all grave markers such as headstones and slabs are of State significance. They demonstrate all elements of the heritage criteria. The headstones demonstrate the pattern of Liverpool's development, from the early pioneers buried here to the paupers and has strong association with many people that were important in the evolution of early Liverpool. The styles of the headstones demonstrate the aesthetic styles of the time, and the separation of faiths in the different sections are demonstrated in the engravings on the headstones. An analysis of the masonry techniques associated with the remains of memorials would provide insight into the technologies being used at the time. The headstones from this cemetery are some of the only remaining from the early period in Liverpool, as many from Apex Park no longer remain. Examples: Plate 22, Plate 23, Plate 26 and Plate 27.	Exceptional - The item makes an irreplaceable contribution to the significance/heritage value of the listing as a whole.
<b>Paths</b>	-	The paths do not fulfil any of the NSW heritage criteria. The paths outlining the separate sections do not detract from the significance. The paths in the areas with the graveyards and seated areas partially detract from the significance of LPMP as the gravestones in this area are not in the original setting (flat grassed areas) of the original park. Examples: Plate 31, Plate 32 and Plate 33.	Little - Elements with little heritage value individually, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item. Without this element the significance of the listing may not be diminished
<b>Services</b>	-	The large service boxes in various locations in LPMP do not fulfil any of the NSW heritage criteria. They are damaging to the overall heritage significance of LPMP. Examples: Plate 37, Plate 38 and Plate 39.	Intrusive - The item detracts or has the potential to detract from the significance of the listing.
<b>Cottage</b>	a)	The cottage represents the change of use from a cemetery to a park, it demonstrates the changing attitudes towards public spaces and development of	Moderate - Elements with little heritage value individually, but which contribute to the overall significance



Element	NSW heritage criteria	Assessment	Significance grading
		Liverpool. The plaques on the cottage mark both the people that are buried in LPMP and the evolution of the area, as multiple dedications marking different stages of LPMP are also present. Seen in Plate 40.	of the item. Without this element the significance of the listing may be diminished.
<b>Flower beds</b>	-	The flower beds do not fulfil any of the NSW heritage criteria, but contribute to the overall significance of LPMP through the landscaping. Example Plate 44.	Moderate - Elements with little heritage value individually, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item. Without this element the significance of the listing may be diminished.
<b>Other trees and vegetation</b>	-	The other trees and vegetation do not fulfil any of the NSW heritage criteria, but contributes to the overall significance of LPMP through the landscaping. Example Plate 43.	Moderate - Elements with little heritage value individually, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item. Without this element the significance of the listing may be diminished.
<b>Fences</b>	-	The modern fencing does not fulfil any of the NSW heritage criteria. It detracts from the significance of LPMP. Example Plate 32.	Little - Elements with little heritage value individually, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item. Without this element the significance of the listing may not be diminished
<b>Signage</b>	-	The signage does not fulfil any of the NSW heritage criteria, but contribute to the overall significance of LPMP. Plate 46, Plate 47, Plate 48, Plate 49, Plate 50 and Plate 51.	Moderate - Elements with little heritage value individually, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item. Without this element the significance of the listing may be diminished.

## 8.1 Statement of Significance

LPMP is considered to be significant at a **local** and **state** level. It is one of the earliest cemeteries in Liverpool and is the earliest to still contain grave architecture. It acted as the main burial ground for a large spectrum of the society from 1821 to the mid 20th -century. This included not only people of different religions but also of different classes, from paupers who died in the asylum to people of the first fleet and magistrates, some of whom were instrumental in the shaping of Liverpool and the surrounding area. It has a strong association with these important people and the region and demonstrates important aesthetic characteristics relating to early 19th-century religion and burials through the grave furniture's styles fittings and materials.

The archaeological resource in LPMP has the potential to answer questions that cannot be answered from historical research alone. It is likely to provide evidence of social lifeways, construction technologies and facets of early settlement, which is unique at a local level and only through a limited number of other sites and resources in NSW. The pauper burial ground the study area has the potential to yield information relating to the burial of the destitute during the mid to late 19th -century.





The study area is already considered to be significant at a **local** level. From the above analysis it is also considered to be significant at a **state** level and it is recommended that it should be placed on the SHR.



## 9 Conservation Policy

### 9.1 Introduction

This CMP has been prepared to guide planned future changes that may affect the cultural heritage significance and archaeology of LPMP. The listing of the site on the Liverpool City Council's Local Environmental Plan as an item of Local heritage significance, including the associated LEP provisions, will require specialist heritage consultant input for future changes on the site. The statement of significance set out in Section 8 have been used as a principal basis for future management planning and works.

#### 9.1.1 Basis of Approach

LPMP, Liverpool, NSW, is regarded as being significant for its role as a cemetery in the early development of Liverpool and its association both with well-known members of society but also with the paupers from Liverpool Asylum. The challenge for heritage conservation at this site is to incorporate sound conservation policy with the requirements of ongoing maintenance and use of LPMP by the public. *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance 1999* (the Burra Charter) is widely recognised for its guiding principles on conservation in Australia in terms of the physical fabric and its principals were used as a basis for the policies in this CMP. *The Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation 2009* published by The National Trust of Australia (NSW) was also used as a basis for the maintenance policies in this document.

The approach to the development of the conservation policy is to retain and conserve the site elements of exceptional and high significance and develop policies to inform and guide management of the Cemetery (see Policy 5 and Policy 6).

#### 9.1.2 Statutory Compliance

The following statutory listings must be followed in order to be compliant with the relevant laws LPMP is protected under. A Statement of Heritage Impact (SoHI) is required when elements of the site are impacted as LPMP is considered to be locally and state significant (see Policy 7).

##### 9.1.2.1 Heritage Act 1977

The SHR, managed by the Heritage Branch, contains items that are of State Significance to New South Wales. Items that appear on the SHR have undergone a rigorous assessment process and are protected by the *Heritage Act 1977*. Changes made to State Heritage Register listed items can only be made with approval from the Heritage Council; demolition is not permitted except in certain circumstances.

**No items in the study site are currently listed on the SHR. LPMP should be nominated for the SHR as it has state significance.**

Relics, that is, historical archaeological sites of local or State significance are also protected by different sections of the Act depending on their significance. Disturbance to relics is not permitted except with an approved excavation permit or exception notification from the Heritage Council. Applications for works vary depending on not only the significance of the site/item but also on the types of works and the level of change proposed.

##### 9.1.2.2 Local planning context

LPMP is listed on the Liverpool LEP 2008 as Liverpool Memorial Pioneer's Park (Formerly St Luke's Cemetery and Liverpool Cemetery), bounded by Macquarie, Campbell and Northumberland Streets and the Hume Highway as Item 90.





## 9.2 Statement of Conservation Policy

The following policies are recommended for the conservation and future development in LPMP.

### 9.2.1 Management Policies

#### Policy 1 – Adoption of this conservation management plan

Liverpool City Council should adopt the CMP for LPMP as the document guiding appropriate change to the significance of the site. The CMP sets out strategies for managing the place to best maintain its cultural significance whilst ensuring high operational standards.

The management of the property, its future development, and ongoing maintenance, must be undertaken in a manner which permits the Conservation Policy to be implemented. It is important that the Conservation Policy is retained and understood by all those connected with the use, future development and maintenance of the property. This includes the property owners and management, as well as any consultants and contractors involved with work on the site.

#### Policy 2 – Review of policy

That the CMP should be reviewed on a regular basis, preferably at least once every ten years, or when new material which has the potential to supplant a present policy, is discovered. A reviewed CMP would also be required if operations on the site ceased and the use changed. This will ensure that new material or analysis can be properly assessed and if necessary incorporated into revisions of the CMP.

#### Policy 3 – Accessibility of CMP

A copy of the CMP should be made easily accessible to members of the public. A current copy should be kept at the Liverpool City Library.

#### Policy 4 – Heritage status

As this site is important to the local history and fulfils all of the heritage criteria, it should be nominated to the State Heritage Register.

#### Policy 5 – The Burra Charter

The conservation and management of the heritage values of the Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park must be carried out in accordance with the principles of the Burra Charter. It contains basic conservation principles in a range of articles, which address cultural significance and how to protect it, these principals include:

- The place itself is important.
- Understand the significance of the place.
- Understand the fabric.
- Significance should guide decisions.
- Do as much as is necessary, as little as possible.
- Keep records.
- Do everything in a logical order.

A copy of the Burra Charter can be found at <http://australia.icomos.org>.



### Policy 6 – National Trust Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation

The conservation and management of the heritage values of the Liverpool Pioneers' Memorial Park must be carried out in accordance with the principles of *The Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation* (2009) published by The National Trust of Australia (NSW). This document contains general information on:

- Heritage values of a cemetery, from historic and social values to the setting and landscape design.
- Assessing what works are needed for different elements.
- Planning the conservation works.
- Principles of maintenance and repair.

This document should be used as a companion to this CMP for future maintenance and repairs throughout LPMP.

### Policy 7 – Requirements for further works

A SoHI should be prepared for elements of the site that are of moderate to exceptional significance (Table 11 and Table 12) if an action is likely to impact the fabric or setting of the element. The document can use the history in this CMP and policies to ensure that change is managed to ensure that significance of the site is safeguarded. It should present the proposed works, an assessment of how these impact on the heritage values of the site and any recommendations or actions to be undertaken to prevent loss of heritage value. Proposals to introduce change should be made with the guidance of a qualified heritage practitioner to reduce delays in obtaining approvals.

In addition to a SoHI, relevant permits under the Heritage Act must be obtained from DPC before starting works. These permits are dependent upon the significance listing of the park and the proposed works. Some exemptions may be made for maintenance actions. All applications must be accompanied by a SoHI. Please note that while State Significant Developments and Stage Significant Infrastructure projects are covered under different legislation and do not require the applications in Table 13, a SoHI is still recommended to be undertaken for the works in order to provide recommendations and strategies to counter potential heritage loss from the project.

**Table 13 Relevent applications under the *Heritage Act 1977***

	Locally listed	State Listed
<b>Application</b>	s.140	s.60
<b>Exemption</b>	s.139 (4)	s.57 (2)

## 9.2.2 General Policies

### Policy 8 – Retention of key heritage elements

Elements of exceptional, high and moderate significance (Table 11 and Table 12) must be managed in accordance with their level of significance. That is:

- Elements/items of exceptional or high significance should be retained and maintained; change should be guided by a SoHI; and,
- Elements/items of moderate significance should be retained and maintained. Changes to these items are guided by a SoHI and do not detract from the significance.





In addition, key elements/items of significance should not be demolished or removed and maintenance actions should be undertaken to stabilise their condition. Elements of little, intrusive or no significance need only be retained and conserved where required. However, if demolition or removal is required, then consideration should be given to the impact of this action on the conservation of the exceptional, high and moderate significance site elements. Demolition or removal of elements of little, intrusive or no significance do not require heritage documentation; however the date of removal should be recorded.

#### Policy 9 – Interpretation & Access to Information

The purpose of interpretation of heritage places is to reveal and explain their significance and to enable that significance to be understood by people that manage the place and the public that access it. A heritage interpretation strategy should be developed where there is public access of, and/or interest in, the place. It should be developed in conjunction with Liverpool City Council, the City of Liverpool, the District Historical Society and the community.

Interpretative material should be displayed at the entrance and should at a minimum include a layout of the park to aid navigation. Additional options could include making interpretive information available electronically; this could include historical documentations, maps, the grave register and/or a virtual tour of the Cemetery. It is likely that such information could be produced in conjunction with a "Friends" group (Policy 14).

Copies of historical documentation for the place must be retained by Liverpool City Council and the Local Studies Library at Liverpool City Library where appropriate.

#### Policy 10 – Recording heritage items

Where an item or element is to be altered or removed, an archival record of the physical condition should be prepared prior to any works commencing. This record should entail photographs and an inventory of components, finishes, fittings and other details as appropriate. It should follow guidelines set out by DPC including *How to Prepare Archival Records of Heritage Items*<sup>81</sup> and *Photographic Recording of Heritage Items Using Film or Digital Capture*<sup>82</sup>.

Copies should be retained by Liverpool City Council and the Local Studies Library at Liverpool City Library.

#### Policy 11 – Maintenance

The regular maintenance of any built asset, historic building, and historic or natural landscape feature is essential to the sites continuing care and use. Routine maintenance should be implemented. Policies and 'Do's and Don't's' tables to aid in this are in Sections 10, 10.3 and 13 respectively.

#### Policy 12 – Archaeology

##### Discovery of Unanticipated Aboriginal Cultural Material

The following contingency plan describes the actions that must be taken in instances where Aboriginal cultural material is discovered or unearthed by permitted works onsite:

- **Discovery:** Should unanticipated Aboriginal cultural material be identified during any works, works must cease in the vicinity of the find.

<sup>81</sup> Heritage Office 1998

<sup>82</sup> Heritage Office 2006b



- **Notification:** The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) must be notified of the find.
- **Management:** In consultation with DPIE, registered Aboriginal parties and a qualified archaeologist, an Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment should be undertaken and management strategy developed to manage the identified Aboriginal cultural material. A subsidence monitoring program may be required for Aboriginal sites.
- **Recording:** The find will be recorded in accordance with the requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and DPIE guidelines.

### Discovery of Unanticipated Historical Relics

The following contingency plan describes the actions that must be taken in instances where historical cultural material is discovered or unearthed by permitted works on site:

- **Discovery:** Should unanticipated historical material be identified during any works, works must cease in the vicinity of the find.
- **Notification:** DPC must be notified of the find.
- **Management:** In consultation with DPC and a qualified archaeologist, an impact assessment should be undertaken and management strategy developed to manage the identified historical cultural material. A subsidence monitoring program may be required for historical sites.
- **Recording:** The find will be recorded in accordance with the requirements of Heritage Branch and DPC guidelines.

### Discovery of Unanticipated Human Remains

The following contingency plan describes the actions that will be taken in instances where human remains or suspected human remains are discovered. Any such discovery in the study area will follow these steps:

- **Discovery:** If suspected human remains are discovered all activity in the vicinity of the human remains must stop (to ensure minimal damage is caused to the remains), and the remains must be left in place and protected from harm or damage.
- **Notification:** Once suspected human skeletal remains have been found, the Coroners Office and the NSW Police must be notified immediately. Following this, the find must be reported to DPC and it is recommended that it is also reported to the Local Aboriginal Land Council.
- **Management:**
  - If the human remains are of Aboriginal ancestral origin an appropriate management strategy will be developed in consultation with a heritage specialist, registered Aboriginal parties and DPIE.
  - If the human remains are identified as historical relics then an appropriate management strategy will be developed in accordance with a heritage specialist and NSW Heritage Council.
  - If the exhumation of human remains is subsequently required, these works may require a permit under the *Public Health Act 1991* and advice should be sought from an appropriate heritage specialist.
- **Recording:** The find will be recorded in accordance with the requirements of the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* and DIE guidelines as applicable and registered on Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (if applicable).





- **Recommendation of works:** Works are to recommence only after all previous steps have been taken, an adequate management strategy is in place and authorisation has been received.

### Policy 13 – Consultation and community / stakeholder involvement

There is a general community interest in LPMP, particularly from local historical societies. An opportunity exists to establish a "Friends of the Cemetery" group, which may allow active participation in the maintenance regime for LPMP and also contribute in arranging group access and interpretive tours. In consultation with Council, broad long term goals should be established for the group and then a clear series of short term goals determined to meet these objectives. A combination of long and short term goals is important to establish a clear direction for the group and to maintain both momentum and enthusiasm for the project.

### Policy 14 – Public access / vandalism

There is potential for vandalism as LPMP is near the centre of Liverpool. The site has limited and inadequate fencing allowing access to the graves. It was observed during the site visit that the cottage in the centre of LPMP had been vandalised and some of the gravestones had black marker on them.

Appropriate measures to deter vandalism may include:

- Signage.
- Gates which close and lock.
- Installation of security cameras.
- Landscaping outside of the fenced areas.
- Improved night time lighting.

Any measure used to control access to the site needs to avoid being intrusive to the heritage values of the site, e.g. a high chain link fence around the Cemetery would be an intrusive element and detrimental to the overall setting of the place.

### Policy 15 – Commemoration plaques

The installation of official commemoration plaques to the remaining war veteran's graves should be explored.

## 9.3 Park maintenance and archaeological impacts

This section outlines an assessment of archaeological impacts of standard park maintenance. The activities listed in Table 14 such as mowing, tree removal and trenching were indicated by Council to be standard activities to do with the upkeep and maintenance of the park. The assessments of standard park maintenance in relation to the impact on the archaeological resource is discussed in Table 14 and outlined which policies are to be considered in relation to each activity.



Table 14 Impacts of standard park maintenance

Maintenance activity	Impact	Recommendation	Policies	Do's and don'ts
<b>Mowing</b>	No impact to archaeological resource or significance.	Proceed with caution	Policy 12 – Archaeology Policy 18 – Managing vegetation growth	Table 16 General do's and don'ts for historic fabric Table 19 Do's and don'ts for maintaining historic landscape design Table 20 Do's and don'ts for the care of lawns, trees and shrubs within LPMP
<b>Pruning and trimming of trees and shrubs</b>	No impact to archaeological resource.	Proceed with caution	Policy 12 – Archaeology Policy 18 – Managing vegetation growth	Table 16 General do's and don'ts for historic fabric Table 19 Do's and don'ts for maintaining historic landscape design Table 20 Do's and don'ts for the care of lawns, trees and shrubs within LPMP
<b>Tree removal</b>	Impact to the archaeological resource. The removal of the tree roots would most likely disturb the sub-surface archaeology.	SoH preparation	Policy 7 – Requirements for further works Policy 12 – Archaeology Policy 21 – Survey and monitor tree health	Table 16 General do's and don'ts for historic fabric Table 19 Do's and don'ts for maintaining historic landscape design Table 20 Do's and don'ts for the care of lawns, trees and shrubs within LPMP
<b>Tree and shrub planting</b>	Impact to the archaeological resource by the digging into the sub-soils.	SoH preparation	Policy 7 – Requirements for further works Policy 12 – Archaeology Policy 22 – New plantings and landscaping Policy 26 – Views and settings	Table 16 General do's and don'ts for historic fabric Table 19 Do's and don'ts for maintaining historic landscape design Table 20 Do's and don'ts for the care of lawns, trees and shrubs within LPMP
<b>Trenching associated with the maintenance and management of electrical</b>	The impacts of this activity are dependent on the location of the trenching. If the activity is to repair services within existing trenching it	SoH preparation or exemption application, depending on location of the trenching	Policy 7 – Requirements for further works Policy 8 – Retention of key heritage elements	Table 16 General do's and don'ts for historic fabric





Maintenance activity	Impact	Recommendation	Policies	Do's and don'ts
<b>Infrastructure and sprinkler system</b>	is unlikely to impact the archaeology as it has already been disturbed. If it is the installation of new trenching this would disturb the archaeological resource.		Policy 11 – Maintenance Policy 12 – Archaeology	
<b>Fixing fallen headstones (recent fallen not historic)</b>	If the fixing of fallen headstones does not involve the disturbance of the sub-surface, the archaeological resource will not be impacted. If it does involve sub surface works the archaeological resource is likely to be impacted.	SoHI preparation	Policy 7 – Requirements for further works Policy 12 – Archaeology Policy 16 – Updating detailed inventory Policy 17 – General guidelines for maintenance, cleaning and restoration	Table 16 General do's and don'ts for historic fabric Table 17 Do's and don'ts for maintenance and repairs of masonry and brick work Table 18 Do's and don'ts for the repair of historic metalwork Table 19 Do's and don'ts for maintaining historic landscape design
<b>Filling of subsidence</b>	Probable impact to the archaeological resource. It was noted in Section 6.1.1.1 some of the slab grave monuments have subsided. If the filling of subsidence includes removing the headstones and filling the void, it would both impact the headstone and the archaeological resource.	SoHI preparation	Policy 7 – Requirements for further works Policy 8 – Retention of key heritage elements Policy 11 – Maintenance Policy 12 – Archaeology Policy 16 – Updating detailed inventory Policy 17 – General guidelines for maintenance, cleaning and restoration	Table 16 General do's and don'ts for historic fabric Table 17 Do's and don'ts for maintenance and repairs of masonry and brick work Table 18 Do's and don'ts for the repair of historic metalwork



## 10 Monumental stone conservation management

### 10.1 General monument management

All work to grave monuments, headstones, and architecture within the LPMP, whether subject to planning permit conditions or not, will be required to be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the Burra Charter. While the archaeology is unlikely to be disturbed with the general maintenance or cleaning of the headstones, any action which has the potential to alter fabric of monuments/headstones/architecture will require the preparation of a SoHI. The preparation of a SoHI is also required if the removal or maintenance of a monument has the potential to disturb the potential archaeology (Policy 7).

Cleaning of monuments during any maintenance regime should only take place for preservation or safety purposes. The following protocols for maintenance, cleaning and restoration are based on the National Trust *Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation*<sup>83</sup> and are considered a best practice approach for the maintenance of monuments while retaining the heritage values of the Cemetery as a whole. Table 17 Do's and don'ts for maintenance and repairs of masonry and brick work outlines more specific maintenance practices for masonry and brick.

#### Policy 16 – Updating detailed inventory

The detailed inventory taken in 2010 should be completed and updated for all monuments, these include the headstones which remain in storage at the Rose Street depot. The inventory listed the:

- Original ID code.
- Position.
- Name on the monument.
- Monument material and design type.
- Safety and conservation assessment.
- Required repair works and qualifications of the person to be undertaking the repairs.

This will aid in determining which monuments need repair immediately or in the near future. The detailed inventory should be updated every five years and included as an Appendix for the updated CMP.

#### Policy 17 – General guidelines for maintenance, cleaning and restoration

- In general, maintenance schedules should ensure that the physical appearance of monuments should be preserved so it retains its significance.
- Whenever conservation works are undertaken, the initial state or features must be recorded, as well as describing the work and final condition. These must be properly dated. These records and any supporting images should be lodged with the cemetery authority or with an appropriate local library.
- If monuments are restored, any restoration works should reflect the appearance around the time of active operation of the cemetery.

<sup>83</sup> National Trust 2009





- Growth of mosses, lichens and fungus on monuments should only be removed if its continued growth threatens the fabric of the monument.
- Replacement of lead lettering may be re-hammered in place, but only by an expert mason experience in heritage conservation.
- Carved inscriptions should not be replaced, instead a bronze plaque set on a Sydney sandstone plinth should be positioned next to each grave with the original engraving. The sandstone plinth should be set into a concrete base no more than 10cm into the ground.
- Cleaning should only be undertaken for maintenance purposes, e.g. to preserve the monument, and use the following techniques:
  - Only water solutions should be used.
  - The use of hard bristles, scrapers, wire brushes, abrasive pads and/or high pressure pads should not be used.
  - Pre-wet the surface of the monument before applying any agents.
  - Monuments should be cleaned from the bottom up.
  - No ionic detergents should be used.

## 10.2 Costed maintenance plan

Liverpool City Council have identified that a proactive approach for the conservation and care of the park is important for maintaining its good condition and heritage values. This requires a preventative cyclical maintenance regime to ensure all heritage assets are appropriately maintained. Regular inspections are essential for effective preventative maintenance and need to be carried out in a systematic way and thus require dedicated time that is scheduled well in advance.

This section has been informed by the Monument Safety and Conservation Programme Core Document published by the Rookwood General Cemeteries Reserve Trust. The programme was established with the explicit goal of establishing baseline data for long-term management and modelling while improving the long-term safety and conservation of the monuments.<sup>84</sup> The goal for historic monument areas were to ensure safety and enhance monument conservation while minimising costs and disruption by completing reversible mitigation repairs with minimal intervention when resources allow.

Monument maintenance and repairs are to be completed to conservation best-practices, and works projects to follow all requisite legislative requirements. The following is an indication of the range of costs, a qualified and experienced stone mason should be contacted for more detailed costs. The costings below are informed by pers. comm. with Sach Killam of Rookwood General Cemeteries Monumental Heritage who assessed the monuments in 2013.

This management plan is guided by legislative frameworks and best practice including the EPBC Act and the Burra Charter. The EPBC Act (Section 341S) mandates management plans for Commonwealth Heritage places to be undertaken or updated every five years. The review must assess whether the plan is effective in protecting and conserving the heritage values of the place, assess whether the plan is effective in protecting and conserving the heritage values of the place and make recommendations for the improved protection of

<sup>84</sup> Rookwood General Cemeteries Reserve Trust 2018, p.2



the place. The Burra Charter also advises that policies should be regularly reviewed and updated every five years to provide policies that effectively retain the cultural significance of the place.

Using these legislative frameworks and best practice advice, a five year cyclical maintenance plan is recommended to maintain and conserve the monuments. This will allow for maintenance and conservation issues to be addressed quickly. This maintenance plan must be reviewed simultaneously to the next CMP review. The practices for this plan are outlined below.

#### **Five yearly maintenance plan:**

- A survey of the monuments in the cemetery should be undertaken (or updated) by an experienced and qualified stone mason. This survey should:
  - Identify how many monuments need repairs and how urgently they are needed.
  - Identify monuments which don't need repair but which would benefit from cleaning.
  - Group monuments into classifications determined by types of repairs.
  - Identify the relative risk and potential hazards for each monument.
  - Record information into spreadsheets consistent with the location of each headstone and relevant map.

The initial conservation strategy to maintain the safety and conservation of the historic monuments in LPMP and the Rose Street Depot is estimated to be between approximately \$17,500 and \$22,500.<sup>85</sup>

#### **Annual maintenance plan:**

- Undertake safety works to target high priority monuments identified in the conservation strategy undertaken every five years.
- Undertake conservation and maintenance repair projects with cemetery stakeholder communities. This should involve cleaning monuments identified by the conservation strategy and implementing Policy 17.

The cost of this will vary depending upon how many monuments are deemed to be 'high priority' or would benefit from cleaning, as well as the involvement of the stakeholder communities (Policy 13).

#### **Monthly maintenance plan:**

- Maintenance of the landscaping surrounding the monuments should be undertaken, this could include mowing lawns and weeding (see Section 10.3 and 13).

The cost of this should be included in the general upkeep of the park which is already established.

### **10.3 Rose Street depot monuments**

At the time of reporting, monuments from both Apex Park and LPMP are stored at the Rose Street depot. They are stored on wooden pallets in an open sided shipping container in the car park at the rear of the depot. Multiple pallets are stacked on top of each other, a fork lift is required to move them. It was unknown which headstones belonged to which park.

<sup>85</sup> Pers. Com. Sach Killam 24/03/2019





### 10.3.1 Condition

The structural integrity of the headstones varies, however the majority of the headstones are in poor condition (see Section 6.1.1 for definitions), with some broken into multiple pieces. The more broken items tend to be sandstone. Some inscriptions can be read clearly but the majority of them have faded or are completely gone.

### 10.3.2 Management

It is highly recommended that research is undertaken to determine which park (Apex Park or LPMP) the headstones have come from. This should be undertaken for all headstones with legible inscriptions. Research would include examining the burial records with relevant information from the headstones, this may include name, date of birth and date of death. Some headstones may only have partial information. It is unlikely that the original location of all headstones would be able to be identified.

#### 10.3.2.1 Headstones that are able to be placed within their original settings

As many headstones as possible should be placed within their original settings at LPMP. 'Original settings' includes the location within LPMP relating to the grave over which the headstone was initially placed. Burial records and the original burial plan created by the Liverpool Genealogy Society Inc. should be consulted to identify where they should be placed. Prior to their placement the headstones should be cleaned and restored as per Policy 17 and Table 17 in this document.

#### 10.3.2.2 Headstones that are unable to be placed within their original settings

Headstones which are unable to be placed either in their original position within LPMP should be incorporated as either interpretation or landscaping. If the headstones are unable to be identified as originally from Apex Park or LPMP, they may also be incorporated into LPMP, but with a sign clearly stating they may be from a different cemetery. Interpretation could include placing them in one designated area with signs or plaques to identify why they are there and how they contribute to the history and significance of LPMP. Landscaping could include using the broken headstones as garden edging or as features. It should be made clear that this is not the original position of the gravestones to avoid confusion by the public and for future works in the park, this could include plaques or signs next to the headstones that are not in their original position.



## 11 Landscape Management

As a park and a cemetery, LPMP consists of a range of trees, shrubs and other elements of landscaping which are either in LPMP to provide a passive and reflective environment, as well as to protect monuments and memorials outside of the fenced areas. The existing landscape is assessed in Section 6 and the photographic inventory of structures, objects, furniture and landscaping is in Appendix 2. The following policies provide advice in relation to landscape management.

General landscape management that does not involve sub-surface disturbances will not impact the archaeology more than standard park maintenance already has. The archaeological impacts for the Landscape Management Policies are as follows:

- Policy 18 should have no sub-surface impacts and should not affect the archaeology.
- Policy 19 may have sub-surface impacts, depending on the size and placement (if they are replacing existing furniture) they may not disturb the archaeology. However if they do the same recommendation for Policy 20 to Policy 22 will apply.
- Policy 20 to Policy 22 are likely to have sub-surface impacts through the removal of weeds and trees, and new or replacement plantings. The archaeological impact is dependent on both how deep and widespread the proposed changes are and should be assessed when the full extent of the proposal is known.

Any landscape management policies that have the potential to impact the archaeological resource should be assessed in a SoHI as per Policy 7.

### Policy 18 – Managing vegetation growth

Vegetation in the park should be regularly maintained in order to both keep the park tidy and prevent the vegetation from impacting the structures in the park. This includes lawn mowing, trimming trees and bushes and removing fallen tree branches. See Table 20 for a list of do's and don'ts for general guidelines.

### Policy 19 – Park furniture

Park furniture such as benches, rest areas and bubblers do not have heritage significance but should be maintained and replaced when necessary. The replacement furniture should not have more impacts, both visual and physical, than the current furniture. It should either be the same size or smaller and the sub-surface impacts should not be deeper. Replacement furniture that does have a greater impact than the current should be assessed in a SoHI (Policy 7).

### Policy 20 – Weed management plan

If left unmanaged, weeds have the potential to reduce the significance of the heritage of the site by compromising with the integrity of the grave architecture. If weeds are known to be a problem in LPMP a weed management plan should be undertaken by an experienced botanist to assess and develop maintenance plans to reduce the impact of weeds in LPMP.

### Policy 21 – Survey and monitor tree health

Trees that are being impacted by disease, pathogens or surrounding development are at risk of dieback or death. The health of the mature trees at the site should be assessed for health by a qualified arborist and a





management plan implemented. If multiple trees which require replacement are placed close together, they should be replaced at the same time, the end result will be better than replacing them one by one.

### Policy 22 – New plantings and landscaping

It is important to manage the landscape in a way that keeps with the character of the park. When retaining or replacing plantings, the form, materials and detailing of the original landscape design should be conserved, for example, while the contents of an old garden bed may have changed, the form of the bed should be retained.

New plantings should be of plants which are already in the park (Table 5), species with shallow root systems should be prioritised. This is important as the history and the GPR results have indicated shallow graves are present. Plants with shallow root systems are less likely to impact the archaeology. Where possible, fill in gaps in formal plantings using young plant stock, this will reinvigorate the landscape and extend the life of the replacement. If any new plant species should be introduced that are not already present in the park, these should be of the plants in Table 15 as suggested in *The Guidelines for Cemetery Conservation* (2009).

**Table 15 Plant species appropriate for LPMP (National Trust 2009)**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Evergreen	Seasonal	Suitable for grave plantings
<b>Small to medium trees</b>				
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Lilly Pilly	X		
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English Holly	X		
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle		X	
<i>Taurus nobilis</i>	Bay Tree	X		
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	Queensland Firewheel Tree	X		
<i>Thuya orientalis</i>	Bookleaf Cypress	X		
<b>Large trees</b>				
<i>Araucaria bidwilli</i>	Bunya Bunya	X		
<i>Araucaria cunninghami</i>	Hoop Pine	X		
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	X		
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame Tree		X	
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong		X	
<i>Cupressus funebris</i>	Chinese Weeping Cypress	X		
<i>Cupressus sempervirens stricta</i>	Italian Cypress	X		
<i>Cupressus torulosa</i>	Bhutan Cypress	X		
<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>		X		
<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig	X		
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson Fig	X		
<i>Lagunaria patersoni</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus	X		
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern Magnolia	X		
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	X		
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	X		
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	X		
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holly Oak	X		
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak	X		
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow		X	
<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	Turpentine	X		
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box	X		
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm		X	
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm		X	
<b>Palms and palmlike plants</b>				



Scientific Name	Common Name	Evergreen	Seasonal	Suitable for grave plantings
<i>Archonphoenix cunninghamiana</i>	Bangalow Palm	X		
<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Kentia Palm	X		
<i>Livistona australis</i>	Cabbage-Tree Palm	X		
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary-Island Date Palm	X		
<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Large Strelitzia	X		
<b>Medium to high shrubs</b>				
<i>Berberis</i>	Barberries		X	
<i>Brunfelsia calycina</i>	Yesterday Today & Tomorrow	X		
<i>Buxus sempervivens</i>	English Box	X		X
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia	X		X
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Night Jessamine	X		
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Plant	X		
<i>Duranta repens</i>	Sky Flower	X		
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Oleaster	X		
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree	X		
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia	X		X
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	X		
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Mock-Orange		X	X
<i>Photinia serrulata</i>	Chinese Hawthorn	X		
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn	X		
<i>Spirea alba</i>	May		X	
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Lauristinus	X		X
<b>Low to medium shrubs and herbaceous plants</b>				
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Agapanthus	X		X
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Dwarf Box	X		X
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian		X	X
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Coreopsis		X	X
<i>Chlorophytum sp</i>	Spider Plant	X		X
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>		X		X
<i>Dietes grandiflora</i>	Wild Iris	X		X
<i>Hebe speciosa</i>	Veronica	X		X
<i>Indigofera decora</i>	Indigofera	X		X
<i>Iris sp.</i>	Flag Iris (White, Blue)	X		X
<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Shrubs & climbers Old Fashioned Roses incl: Banksiae Bourbon Centifolia China Rose Gallica Hybrid Perpetual Noisette			X
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	X		X
<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Bird of Paradise	X		
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>		X		
<b>Climbers and ramblers</b>				
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>		X		X
<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Dusky Coral Pea	X		X
<i>Lonicera sp.</i>	Honeysuckle		X	X





Scientific Name	Common Name	Evergreen	Seasonal	Suitable for grave plantings
<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle	X		
<b>Ground covers, bulbs and grasses</b>				
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	Naked Ladies, Bella Donna		X	X
<i>Cape Bulbs – Freesia (White only)</i>			X	X
<i>Hippeastrum amaryllis</i>	Hippeastrum		X	X
<i>Lilium candidum</i>	Madonna Lily		X	X
<i>Narcissus jonquilla</i>	Jonquil		X	X
<i>Oxalis bowiei</i>		X		X
<i>Agave sp.</i>		X		X
<i>Aloe sp.</i>		X		X
<i>Echeveria sp.</i>		X		X
<i>Sedum sp.</i>		X		X
<i>Themeda australis</i>	Kangaroo Grass (or other native grasses)	X		X
<i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle (can be invasive in bushland)	X		X



## 12 Northern precinct activation

Changes in use and new development have the potential to impact the heritage values of LPMP. It is important to ensure any proposed changes consider potential heritage impacts and the necessary approvals have been obtained prior to any changes.

Due to the high potential of the archaeological remains throughout LPMP, any development in the northern precinct is likely to impact the archaeology. While the GPR results have determined there to be less remains in the northern precinct than the main section of LPMP, excavations in Apex Park have uncovered more graves than the GPR predicted. As the history indicates the northern precinct to be a pauper burial ground, it is expected there to be shallow mass graves. While there are no headstone to impact, any digging into the ground has the potential to disturb and uncover human remains. Impacts to the archaeological resource are also not limited to the disturbances resulting from digging directly into the ground. The installation of items placed on top of the ground level also have the potential to disturb the archaeology through the weight of the item pressing down onto it.

The following policies should be implemented to minimise impact to the archaeology and significance of LPMP through the activation of the northern precinct and any future development. Sections 13.1, 13.4 and 13.5 also outline guidelines and considerations that should be taken into account when developing designs or concepts for the northern section.

### Policy 23 – Implementation of relevant policies in this document

While Council are looking to 'activate' this portion of LPMP, it is important to note that all other policies in this document still apply and should be implemented when appropriate.

### Policy 24 – Determining future uses

A qualified heritage professional should advise the development of the future plans for the northern precinct. This will aid in minimising disturbance of the archaeological resource and significance of LPMP. When designs are finalised a SoHI should be prepared for a final analysis of the proposed development (Policy 7). This should identify recommendations to minimise the effect of the development on the heritage values of the park and the archaeology. This could include test excavations which would further inform the potential for archaeology. Opportunities to enhance heritage values should be incorporated into proposed future uses where possible. Consultation with stakeholders should occur when considering future management of heritage assets to help inform management actions, and when assessing impacts to heritage values.

### Policy 25 – Adaptive reuse

Opportunities for the adaptive reuse of the area should be encouraged and promoted in future planning. These opportunities should aim to retain and conserve setting and views, and minimise new impacts to all extent practicable. Adaptive reuse provides an opportunity to better illustrate the history of the site, as the majority of the northern section remains a flat grassed area which it would have been when the cemetery was in use. This could include not building any structures in the area, but instead levelling out the triangular mound and landscaping part of the area with new plantings, signs and headstones as a memorial. A plan should be determined by council with the aid of a heritage professional to ensure the heritage values of the park are not compromised by the proposed development.





#### Policy 26 – Views and settings

Any future designs should take into consideration the views and settings from the main part of the cemetery. The original setting for the cemetery would have been cleared lands and sparse urban development. The area around LPMP has changed in the late 20th and early 21st century to be dense urban development. While there are no remaining significant views from LPMP due to this surrounding development, any plans in the northern precinct should still aim to minimise impact from the development on the views to and from the cemetery. As a general rule the following should be applied:

- Replacement of damaged or senescent trees, or trees identified for removal with the same or similar species.
- Replacement plantings are to be similar to original plantings in respect of form, scale, location and distribution.
- New plantings should respect the significant layout of existing plantings through use of a limited palette of species based on remnant indigenous species and species planted historically.
- Retention of significant paths and removal of intrusive paving.

## 13 Do's and don'ts checklist

### 13.1 General

Historic heritage values are present within the LPMP. The following are general management guidelines that will assist with the preservation of their values and significance.

**Table 16 General do's and don'ts for historic fabric**

Dos	Don'ts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Before any work commences first seek advice from CMP and have all heritage works undertaken by a suitably qualified tradesperson.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not disturb historic fabric without approval from Council's Heritage Officer and/or development consent.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The physical fabric of LPMP is important in itself as it tells the story of the place's history at the site since the first European settlement. Do consider this physical fabric legacy in relation to any works proposed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not attempt to repair or conceal every knock or dent in historic fabric. Evidence of the alteration or use of a historic item can be an important part of its history and contributes to its 'patina' or quality of age.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In decisions regarding changing the historic fabric of LPMP, do consider the site's significance and have an understanding of the potential impacts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not remove historic elements from site unless absolutely necessary. If removal is required ensure there is a process in place to ensure the physical care and security of the element is maintained.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Records of the work undertaken should be carefully maintained and all work should be carried out in a logical order.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ensure lawns and garden irrigation is either positioned or directed away from foundations. Over watering can cause subsidence or for the minerals in the water to corrode or rot fabric.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Repair historic materials with the same or similar materials – 'like with like'. If the same material is no longer available or unsuitable, seek the most compatible option.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Never allow downpipes or overflows from plant and equipment to fall on the ground around the historic items. Dampness is a major contributor to the deterioration of historic fabric.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> While repairs should <b>not</b> be readily apparent to casual observation, new materials should be date stamped so they are able to be distinguished from historic fabric.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not mow in close proximity to headstones or other memorials. Consider the creation of a gravel space around the base of the headstone or memorial which allows for a buffer. To prevent weed and grass build up it should be poisoned intermittently.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do consider the heritage setting of LPMP and its heritage when considering introduction of new or replacement items, such as security installations, lighting and pathways. Where applicable, seek guidance from a qualified heritage consultant on appropriateness of what is being considered.	



## 13.2 Maintenance and repair of masonry and brick

The majority of the grave monuments are made of masonry. The cottage at the centre of LPMP is constructed of both brick and masonry. The below table outlines general do's and don'ts for maintenance and repairs of masonry and brick work.

**Table 17 Do's and don'ts for maintenance and repairs of masonry and brick work**

Dos	Don'ts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employ experienced heritage stone masons to undertake repair work, including re-carving inscriptions.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not allow general building contractors to undertake masonry repair works as this may lead to a poor standard of workmanship.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Only remove stones and brick which have been deeply eroded, are seriously fractured or spalled and only where structural integrity is compromised. Ensure removal does not destabilise or disturb the surrounding structure.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not remove stones if erosion or spalling is only superficial and the stone is otherwise sound.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New stones and brick should be the same size/form as the originals with the stone selected from a quarry which has compatible visual qualities.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not use aggressive cleaning methods on stonework such as sand blasting.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ensure that the new stone and brick have the same finish as the rest of the monument/wall.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not use cement rich mortars as this may lead to accelerated erosion of stonework.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use a mortar mix which is made of a mixture of sand, cement and lime which is consistent in strength, colour and texture of the original. A standard mix is 6:1:1 sand, cement and lime. Prepare sample mixes for colour matching and strength assessment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not use angle grinders to remove pointing, masons plugging chisels should be used.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Only re-point where mortar has been weathered away, or where it is very soft or loose. Sound old pointing should not be removed. Even if the pointing is of a hard, cement-rich type, wait until it is easy to remove.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not fix screws, bolts or nails in the face of stone, fixings should be located in mortar joints. When fixings are replaced or removed from the brick or stone the surface is likely to be irreparably damaged whereas mortar joints are more easily repaired.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water washing using hand held hoses and scrubbing brushes is the most appropriate method for cleaning stone. Any dirt or staining that requires more aggressive cleaning should be left.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Where headstones or memorials collapse, do not remove from site until it has been photographed and recorded. All headstones should be reinstated as quickly as possible. Storage should be temporary but also in a safe secure and water proof environment.



### 13.3 Maintenance and repair of historic metalwork

There is historic metal work around some of the graves. These are mostly fences around larger plots and monuments. There is also lead lettering on some of the monuments. The below table outlines general do's and don'ts for maintenance and repairs of this historic metalwork.

**Table 18 Do's and don'ts for the repair of historic metalwork**

Dos	Don'ts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annually inspect the condition of the metalwork.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not paint over rust.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hire reputable metal work firms to undertake repairs or to reproduce and splice in missing sections or pieces of metal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not remove rusted fencing unless structurally unsound.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hire an expert mason to re-hammer lead letting into place.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not remove a rusty or incomplete old iron railing or decoration. The rust can be removed and missing metalwork can be accurately reinstated by a skilled professional.

### 13.4 Maintaining design

The following are management guidelines that will assist with both the preservation of the historic values of the site and to guide the design of the northern precinct activation.

**Table 19 Do's and don'ts for maintaining historic landscape design**

Dos	Don'ts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do in certain cases, use modern materials to conserve original elements. For example: spade-cut edges to lawns can be preserved using flexible timber or preferably special steel edging fixed beneath the turf.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not replace original straight paths or drives with curvilinear paths or drives (or vice versa), or a gravel surface with modern brick paving.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do incorporate design elements from the time period the cemetery was created.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not alter lawn or garden profiles adjacent to paths. Retain and repair garden edging.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do remove intrusive modern elements, such as large service boxes (following the appropriate approval processes).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not re-edge with modern materials such as concrete strips or inappropriate recycled materials.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do as a general rule maintain and conserve original garden structures, furniture, fittings and services in their original location.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not install gardens or sprinkler systems adjacent to masonry where there is the potential to cause damp issues.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not replace structures or furniture unless the original items cannot be conserved, are unavailable or unsuitable.



### 13.5 Care of lawns trees and shrubs

The following are management guidelines that will assist with the preservation of historic values and significance associated to care of lawns.

**Table 20 Do's and don'ts for the care of lawns, trees and shrubs within LPMP**

Dos	Don'ts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do maintain healthy lawns as a defence against pests, disease and weeds.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not damage grave architecture, guttering, edging, plants or garden ornaments whilst mowing a lawn.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do maintain the lawns throughout the year, including mowing, watering, aerating, fertilising, top dressing, oversowing, weeding and control of pests and diseases.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not use inexperienced staff when operating brush cutters and whipper snipper, as the result can damage the grave architecture, garden, garden ornaments, edging or damage trees/plants.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do as a general rule leave older lawns with longer grass length, especially in areas further from buildings. Note that different grass species require different mowing heights.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not do pruning as a matter of course, but only after appropriate inspection as the need arises.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do maintain trees and shrubs to control necessary size, shape, flowering/fruitletting, remove diseases, dead or dangerous foliage.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do not lop trees back to stumps.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Do only prune large trees using a suitably qualified tree arborist.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Replace any shrubs, trees or ground cover with like for like if the plant dies or is removed.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Limit the use of ride on mowers or large mowing equipment within the fenced areas.	





## 14 Conclusion and recommendations

This assessment and CMP was prepared in accordance with the NSW Heritage Division checklist and The Conservation Plan<sup>86</sup> and provides a clear assessment of the significance of the park in accordance with the Burra Charter.

### 14.1 Historic assessment conclusions

LPMP has had a history which consists of use as either a cemetery or park. It was the second cemetery in Liverpool, established in 1821, and remains the earliest to still contain grave architecture. It was separated into sections for burials of different faiths, including the Church of England, Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan. The park also had a separate section for paupers of Presbyterian and Roman Catholic faiths, who were inmates of the Liverpool Asylum (1851-1862) and the Liverpool Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute (1862-1933). This is the northern section of the park with no tombstones. The cemetery was closed in 1958 and was converted to a park from 1970. It remains a park today, with the grave architecture that was previously removed placed back in their original positions.

A physical inspection of LPMP was undertaken and at the time of site survey there were 567 headstones with varied structural and inscription condition (Section 6.1.1). There have been no archaeological or major developments which would disturb any sub surface deposits. This, combined with the GPR results indicate the site has a high potential for archaeology which would include remains associated with the cemetery consisting of small archaeological finds in the form of lead letting and ironwork, personal items and offerings and larger resources such as coffins and associated hardware and skeletal remains. This archaeological resource has the potential to answer questions that cannot be answered from historical research alone. It is likely to provide evidence of social lifeways, construction technologies and facets of early settlement. The pauper burial ground the study area has the potential to yield information relating to the burial of the destitute during the mid to late 19th-century.

LPMP and its archaeology is considered to be significant at a **local** and **state** level. It is currently listed as a locally significant site in the Liverpool LEP but fulfils all assessment criteria for significance as set out by the NSW Heritage Office. As such it should be nominated for the SHR.

### 14.2 Conservation management plan recommendations

The conservation policy portion of the CMP has been prepared to guide planned future changes that may affect the cultural heritage significance and archaeology of LPMP. It includes policies relating to:

- The objective, basis of approach and statutory compliance for future works in LPMP (Section 9.1).
- Management and general care and maintenance to support the long term conservation and management of the site and its monuments (Section 9.2).
- The impact of general maintenance tasks on the archaeological resource (Section 9.3).
- General monument management for the care of the monuments in LPMP (Section 10.1).
- A cyclical costed maintenance plan to preserve and repair the monuments (Section 10.2).

<sup>86</sup> Kerr 2013



- Advice as to the management of deteriorated headstones currently stored at Liverpool City Council's Rose Street Depot (Section 10.3).
- Landscape management, including a list of the best species for a cemetery in Liverpool (Section 11).
- The development of designs or concepts for the northern precinct (Section 12).

LPMP has had a long and important history in the development of Liverpool. This CMP outlines policies to aid in the long term conservation and management of LPMP and its monuments. It is important to maintain the heritage values and to keep the park in continued use for the public. As such the main recommendations that result from the heritage report and CMP are as follows.

**Recommendation 1 Adoption of this CMP**

The policies and advice in this CMP should be adopted immediately.

**Recommendation 2 Listing LPMP on the SHR**

LPMP is of State significance. It should be listed on the SHR as soon as possible.



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## Appendices

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## Appendix 1 Biosis grave map numbers and condition assessment

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**Table A. 1 Structures**

Description	Inventory no.	Photo no. (last three digits of filename)
Cottage		049
Fence	1	968
Fence	2	039
Fence	3	112
Fence	4	155

**Table A. 2 Objects**

Description	Inventory no.	Photo no. (last three digits of filename)
Sign	1	962
Sign	2	965
Sign	3	017
Sign	4	044
Sign	5	055
Sign	6	059
Sign	7	079
Sign	8	083
Sign	9	168
Sign	10	170
Sign	11	172
Sign	12	174

**Table A. 3 Headstones**

No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
1	MT	367			x			x	
2	T.Whelan 1911	368	x			x			
3	A.Beckhaus	369	x			x			x
4	J.Wettach 1898	370		x			x		
5	n/a	371							



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
6	A. Shannon 1899	372	x			x			
7	M. Anlezark 1852	373	x			x			x
8	S. Byrne 1906	374	x				x		x
9	R. Cessan 1880	375	x				x		x
10	F. Dalton 1876	376		x		x			
11	W. Ramsbottom 1891	377		x			x		
12	E. J. Oliver 1893	378	x			x			
13	J. Cliffe 188...	339		x			x		x
14	A. Stubbs 1937	382		x			x		
15	J. Bleakley 1925	383	x			x			
16	A. C. Leavold 1919	384		x		x			
17	E. Cooper 1922	385	x				x		
18	... George 1921	386	x				x		
19	A. J. Davis 1925	387	x			x			
20	J. B. Spence	388		x			x		
21	H. Helliwell 19...9	389		x			x		
22	n/a	390		x				x	
23	H. Matthews	391	x				x		
24	n/a	392		x				x	
25	n/a	393		x				x	
26	J. Steed 1...7...	394		x			x		
27	S. McWilliams 1882	395		x			x		
28	A. Jones 1869	396	x			x			x
29	S. Stubbs 1874	397	x				x		





No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
30	W. H. Stubbs	398	x				x		
31	D. J. Bosley 1926	399	x			x			
32	... W. Tapping	400		x			x		
33	H. Curran 1871	400		x			x		
34	P. Taylor 1876	401		x			x		
35	R. Abbott 1870	402	x				x		
36	J. Hall 1869	403		x			x		
37	T. Williams	404		x			x		
38	J. Torrie 1881	405		x			x		
39	... F. Thomas	406	x				x		
40	W. Dargin 1896	407			x		x		
41	E. Gosse 1895	408			x	x			
42	E. Lane 1895	409	x			x			
43	R. Huckstepp	410	x				x		
44	W. Hatton 1868	411		x		x			x
45	A. E. Childs	412		x			x		
46	J. Knox 1901	413	x			x			
47	H. Knox	414	x			x			
48	J. Jakeman 1897	415	x			x			
49	A. E. Ainley 187...	416	x				x		
50	T. Burnside 1869	955		x			x		
51	E. Sealy-Vidal 1904	958			x			x	
52	A. Gowan	419		x			x		
53	A. Donnan 1937	420		x		x			
54	M. C. 1829	421		x			x		
55	M. Cunningham 1829	422		x			x		



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
56	n/a	423		x				x	
57	R. Hush 1837	424		x			x		
58	C. G. Smith 1932	425	x				x		
59	J. K. Burkert 1919	426		x			x		
60	A. Hargreaves 1957	427	x			x			
61	McG 1880	428		x		x			
62	C. McGillivray 1880	429	x			x			
63	M. McInnes	430	x				x		
64	J. C. Hodgson 1821	431	x			x			x
65	H. John 1882	432	x			x			
66	W. Herne 1821	433		x			x		
67	W. H. 1821	434	x			x			
68	T. Hatfield 1840	435	x				x		x
69	T. H. 1840	436	x				x		
70	A. D. White 1837	437	x			x			
71	C. Rowley 1858	438	x			x			
72	n/a	439							
73	G. Onslow 1844	440		x		x			
74	C. O. 1844	441	x			x			
75	R. Stewart	442		x			x		
76	C. Myers	443		x			x		x
77	C. L. Burgess 1836	444		x			x		x
78	C. Bunker 1874	445	x			x			x
79	Menory (?)	446		x				x	
80	E. Willing	447		x			x		x
81	B. Eastwood	448		x			x		x
82	R. Bull 1897	952		x		x			



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
83	J. L. Smith	450		x		x			
84	V. Stapleton 1868	451	x				x		
85	E. Wright 1801	452	x				x		
86	D. Dale 1901	453	x			x			
87	T. Devenish 1812	454		x			x		
88	J. Wheeler 1877	455		x		x			
89	n/a	456			x			x	
90	W. Ward 1873	457	x			x			x
91	S. Osborn 184...	458		x			x		
92	A. Burnhail 1861	459	x				x		
93	R. Ronald 1866	460		x			x		
94	G. Kenneth 1... .. 6	461	x				x		
95	J. McLean	462	x				x		
96	G. Sole	463	x				x		
97	C. E. Boyton 1881	464	x				x		
98	W. L. Nelson	465	x				x		
99	E. Beard 18...	466	x				x		x
100	T. Beard 1818	467		x			x		
101	J. Rolpe	468	x				x		
102	C. D. Moore 180...	469			x		x		
103	N. G. Bull 1911	470			x	x			
104	W. Evans 1876	471	x			x			x
105	A. C. Hobson 1879	472		x		x			x
106	E. A. Gray 1892	473	x			x			x
107	M. Smiles 1879	474			x		x		x





No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
108	I. Cary 1862	475	x				x		x
109	R. 1866	476			x			x	x
110	C. L. Soaks 1855	477	x				x		x
111	K. C. Lane 18...6	478		x			x		x
112	J. H. Brown 1867	479	x			x			
113	T. Duke 1832	480		x			x		x
114	A. J. Thorne 1916	481	x				x		x
115	A. R. Burton 1925	482	x				x		
116	R. ...	483			x		x		x
117	R. T. 1849	484		x			x		
118	G. E. Chapple 1926	485	x			x			
119	W. T. Thorne 1894	486	x			x			
120	S.J. Turner 1934	487	x			x			
121	S. Turner 1870	488	x			x			
122	R. M. Turner 1937	489	x			x			
123	A. Sadleir 1870	490	x			x			x
124	R. J. Sadler	491		x			x		
125	E. C. Long 1934	492	x			x			
126	B. M. A. Long 1880	493		x			x		
127	S. Barrett 1892	948	x			x			
128	W. Barrett 1874	949	x			x			
129	W. Parsons 1873	495	x						x
130	J. B. Bossley 1872	950	x			x			x
131	L. Bossley 1876	951	x			x			x



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
132	A. E. Crooks 1873	497	x			x			
133	T. J. Marsden 1880	498	x			x			
134	H. W. Marsden 1882	499	x			x			
135	T. Marsden 1883	500	x			x			
136	E. Marsden 1900	501	x			x			x
137	A. Marsden	502			x		x		
138	M. B. Browne 1869	503			x	x			
139	M. S. Maclean 1866	504	x				x		
140	S. Moore 1866	505			x		x		
141	T. M. Graham	506	x			x			
142	A. L. Burton 1899	507	x				x		
143	E. Close 1897	508	x				x		x
144	C. E. Colless 1915	509			x	x			
145	J. H. Hopkins 1906	510	x			x			
146	G. E. Boots 1906	511	x			x			
147	T. Thorne 1900	512	x				x		
148	H. Thorne	513	x				x		
149	J. Crook 1828	514			x		x		
150	J. Munro	515	x				x		
151	A. D. Kellie 1863	516	x				x		
152	J. Simpson 1891	517			x		x		x
153	E. Dengate sen.	518		x			x		



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
154	J. D. Browne 1911	519	x				x		
155	C. Henry 1880	520			x			x	x
156	A. Lackey	521	x			x			
157	W. Lackey	529	x			x			
158	M. Dengate 1880	528	x			x			
159	A. Cross 1837	527		x			x		x
160	J. Horsley 1883	526		x			x		
161	W. Flaherty 1853	525	x			x			
162	F. Dixon	524			x		x		
163	Morey 1889 (?)	523			x			x	
164	n/a	522		x				x	
165	F. G. Locke 1935	566	x			x			
166	W. Broughton 1821	565		x				x	
167	J. R. Holden	564		x				x	
168	n/a	563		x				x	
169	n/a	562			x			x	
170	n/a	561			x			x	
171	J. Badgery 1827	560		x				x	
172	n/a	559			x			x	
173	J. H. Philips 1841 (?)	558	x				x		
174	n/a	557		x				x	
175	n/a	556		x				x	
176	R. Hughes 1841 (?)	555		x			x		
177	G. T. Roweleso 1859	554		x			x		
178	P. Mannhoskin n 1858	553	x				x		x
179	S. E.	552			x			x	x





No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
180	S. King 1856	551		x			x		x
181	M. Howe 1829	550			x			x	
182	R. Cartwright 1856	549	x				x		
183	W. Childs 1888	548	x				x		
184	A. Munro 1852	541			x		x		
185	C. L. Bayly	540		x			x		x
186	A. G. Barlow 1867	539			x		x		
187	n/a 1893	538			x		x		
188	H. Catlin 1877	537		x			x		
189	J. Catling 1887	536		x			x		x
190	F. Jones 1896	535	x			x			
191	S. A. Pearce 1877	567	x				x		
192	C. H. McFarlane 1876	568	x				x		
193	W. Hews 1882	569	x			x			x
194	M. Boothway	570	x				x		
195	T. William 1940	571	x				x		
196	A. Beck 1939	572	x			x			
197	M. Whitaker 1940	573		x			x		
198	W. Lawrence 1939	574		x			x		x
199	W. H. Davis 1830	575		x			x		
200	T. Crossley 1880	576	x			x			
201	C. Hamilton 1877	577	x				x		x
202	T. E. Lawrence 1877	578		x			x		x



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
203	...tche	581		x				x	
204	E. Colton 1854	583		x			x		
205	M.C. Beluwh	582		x			x		
206	G. Osmond 1895	579		x			x		
207	C. Welfare 1898	580		x			x		
208	... Thorn 1926	588			x			x	
209	T. J. Thorn 1923	589	x				x		
210	A. Thorn 1924	590	x				x		
211	T. Bridges 18...6	592			x			x	
212	B ...	591		x				x	
213	W. Bradbury 1919	593		x		x			
214	H. Wyatt 1919	594			x	x			
215	E. Bergman 1920	595			x	x			
216	n/a	587		x				x	
217	n/a	586		x				x	
218	F. Bowman 1918	585	x			x			
219	... Collins	584			x			x	
220	R. Palmer 1891	596			x		x		
221	E. J. Ryman 1922	597	x				x		
222	G. W. Wood 1922	598		x			x		
223	R. Lindsay 1890	599			x		x		
224	R. Eaglls 1923	600	x				x		
225	n/a	601		x				x	
226	H. Hollman 1920	602	x			x			
227	W. Weston 1922	603		x			x		



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
228	W. Frazer 1890	604		x			x		
229	E. M. Hancock 1933	605	x			x			
230	W. F. Wart...	606		x			x		
231	n/a	607							
232	A. Montgomerie 1916	608		x		x			
233	L. Owens 1923	609		x			x		
234	n/a	610		x				x	
235	R. E. Hopkins 1893	611		x			x		
236	P. S. Pope 1928	612	x			x			
237	A. A. McDonald 1929	613		x		x			
238	J. Park 1924	614		x			x		
239	G. H. Paramor 1925	615	x				x		
240	S. S. Davis 1929	617		x		x			
241	P. C. Whiteing 1928	616			x		x		
242	W. Reilly 1898	618		x		x			x
243	E. C. Reilly 1930	619		x		x			
244	J. Jessup 1933	620			x	x			
245	J. P. Mikkelsen 1930	623		x		x			
246	A. Clark 1922	622	x				x		
247	W. B. Alford 1854	621	x				x		
248	M. M. McDonald 1935	624		x			x		





No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
249	G. ...	625			x			x	
250	V. Hedges 1916	632	x			x			
251	D. M. Carrick 1916	633	x			x			
252	M. Constance 1918	634	x				x		
253	J. F. Eagles 1915	631	x			x			x
254	R. Quick 1915	630		x			x		
255	J. F. Harrison 18...	626		x			x		
256	R. Mather 1927	627		x			x		
257	R. J. Lind 1927	628			x			x	
258	H. J. B. Watkinson 1919	629	x			x			
259	*chinese script*	648		x				x	
260	Bartmann 1917	647			x		x		
261	A. Koboldt 1917	646	x				x		
262	C. Andrew 1879	645		x			x		
263	J. Henry 1898	644	x				x		
264	T. Pye 1824	642		x			x		
265	Weller 1931	643		x			x		
266	J. Ruthvine	640		x			x		x
267	F. Viskovoic	637		x			x		
268	T. Nolan 1916	636		x		x			
269	W. H. Macklin 1914	641	x			x			
270	I.H.S.	639		x			x		
271	J. P. King 1896	649		x			x		



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
272	S. Jessup 1932	650	x				x		
273	J. McCahn 1839	651		x			x		x
274	H. Staunton 1863	652	x				x		
275	G. Tome 1904	653	x				x		
276	E. L. Moxon 1909	654	x				x		
277	S. Forbes 1867	655		x			x		
278	J. R. Forbes 1871	656		x			x		
279	W. Wilson 1871	657		x			x		x
280	A. M. Weir 1913	568		x			x		x
281	P. Chadderton 1913	659		x		x			
282	...waterb...y h	660		x			x		
283	H. W. Polhill 1917	661		x			x		
284	H. A. Mylrea 1922	111		x			x		
285	J. Pyers 1910	664	x				x		
286	C. Colina 1882	665	x				x		x
287	E. Irving 1873	666		x		x			
288	M. Luckey 1886	667		x		x			x
289	E. Lynn 1873	668	x				x		
290	R. Buchanan 1879	669	x				x		
291	T. Wilson	670	x				x		x
292	C. R. Wilson 1867	671		x			x		
293	C. Fortescue 1865	672		x			x		
294	W. Fortescue 1869	673		x			x		



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
295	J. Robertson 1882	674	x				x		
296	n/a	678		x				x	x
297	E. Thomas 1921	676		x		x			
298	P. Smith 1894	677	x				x		x
299	B. Simpson 1907	680	x				x		
300	H. Thomas 1917	679		x			x		
301	J. Campbell 1909	681			x	x			
302	R. Clyde 1883	682		x			x		x
303	R. Thompson 1893	683	x				x		
304	M. Harris 1894	684	x				x		
305	P. M. Sheedy 1884	685	x			x			x
306	M. J. Simpson 1899	686		x			x		
307	D. Campbell 1897	687	x				x		
308	A. E. Pearce 1882	688	x			x			
309	W. Wallace	689		x			x		
310	J. C. Pringle 1893	690	x			x			
311	J. McDougall 1893	691		x			x		
312	B. Robertson 1891	692		x			x		
313	H. Keppie 1891	693		x		x			
314	E. Lewis 1891	694	x				x		
315	S. Whiteman 1899	695		x			x		
316	J. Christianson 1886	696	x				x		x





No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
317	R. McV. Mitchell 1888	698	x				x		
318	J. Henderson 1926	697	x			x			
319	S. Bourke	699		x			x		
320	M. Furlong	700		x			x		
321	J. P. Lawlor 188...	701			x		x		
322	F. J. Stanley 1892	702	x				x		
323	C. Hearse 1907	703			x		x		
324	J. Collins	704	x				x		
325	B. F. Carey 1919	706	x			x			x
326	T. E. Preston 1890	705	x			x			x
327	J. Feletti 1905	707		x		x			
328	M. Soeol 1876	708		x			x		
329	A. Vincient 1890	709	x				x		
330	B. E. Macklin 1886	710	x				x		
331	M. Scanlan	712	x				x		x
332	A. Joseph 1870	711	x				x		
333	n/a	713			x			x	
334	J. O'Connell 1887	714	x			x			
335	J. H. Marsden 1912	715	x			x			x
336	J. Gillick 1876	716	x				x		
337	M. Gillick 1898	717			x	x			
338	M. Magdalen 1913	718	x			x			x
339	P. Carney 1888	719	x			x			x



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
340	J. T. Byrne 1933	720			x			x	
341	M. Howell	720		x			x		
342	J. S. Donan 1923	721	x			x			
343	M. E. McKee 1862	723		x			x		
344	J. Fogarty 1863	724		x			x		
345	M. Ryan 1898	725	x				x		x
346	J. McCarthy 1870	724		x			x		
347	A. W. 18...1	727		x				x	
348	A. Wade 1854	728		x			x		
349	M. Green	729		x			x		
350	B. A. Pye 1896	730		x			x		
351	E. Devane 1874	731	x			x			
352	M. Byrne 1889	732	x				x		
353	M. M. McHugh 1913	733	x			x			x
354	P. T. Quinn 1872	734	x				x		
355	B. Percy 1896	735	x			x			
356	J. Stumpf 1887	736		x			x		
357	M. Hayes 1890	738	x				x		
358	G. McHugh 1878	739	x				x		
359	J. McHugh 1875	740		x			x		
360	J. Hartge 1883	741	x			x			x
361	J. Ruhan 1882	742			x		x		x
362	H. Haley 1881	743		x			x		



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
363	n/a 1865	744	x				x		x
364	C. Reilly	745		x				x	
365	A. Champion 1882	746	x			x			
366	A. Ernest 1917	747	x			x			
367	C. Champion 1916	748	x			x			
368	H. Haynes 1893	749		x		x			
369	P. Ryan 1860	750	x				x		
370	W. Livesuch 1860	751	x				x		x
371	J. Smith	752	x				x		x
372	M. A. Smith 1841	753	x			x			
373	J. Buggy 1933	754	x				x		x
374	C. Doyle 1877	755	x				x		
375	M. A. Flood 1885	756	x				x		
376	E. Ettinger 1900	757	x			x			x
377	E. Lee 1888	758	x				x		
378	n/a	759		x				x	
379	T. Finnigan 1869	760		x		x			
380	J. Byrne 1888	761		x			x		
381	T. Byrne 1872	762	x			x			
382	W. Byrne 1904	763		x		x			
383	M. Hughes	764	x			x			
384	R. Lat	770	x				x		x
385	A. Toal 1852	771	x				x		
386	A. M. Moore 2873	772	x			x			
387	M. Murphy 1855	773	x				x		
388	T. Cusack 1865	768	x			x			x





No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
389	A. Prnohard (?) 1853	767	x				x		
390	J. Doggett 1880	766	x				x		
391	M. Salis 1889	765	x				x		
392	J. Mouiller 1890	774	x			x			
393	n/a	775			x			x	
394	T. Cahill 1888	776	x				x		
395	E. Sanders 1869	777			x	x			
396	n/a	778		x				x	
397	M. A. 1919	779		x				x	x
398	M. Ahern	780		x			x		x
399	n/a	781		x				x	
400	E. Barrett 1848	785	x			x			x
401	F. J. A Ward 1866	784		x			x		x
402	E. Barrett 1882	783	x				x		
403	M. Barrett 1901	782	x			x			
404	R. Warp 1816 (?)	786		x			x		
405	C. Conlon 1865	787		x			x		
406	W. ...	788	x					x	
407	J. Owens 1904	789		x			x		
408	n/a	790		x				x	
409	M. F. W. Johnson 18...	791		x			x		x
410	E. Roberts 1885	792	x				x		
411	A. Fraser 1883	783		x			x		
412	W. P. H. Nunn 1886	794	x			x			
413	C. P. Langley	795		x			x		



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
414	T. T. Powell 19...	796			x		x		
415	J. J. Powell 1885	797		x		x			
416	J. Gregory 1890	798		x		x			
417	R. Allison 1899	799	x				x		
418	L. Leane 1895	800	x				x		
419	A.A. Margaret 1896	801	x			x			x
420	T. W. Smith 1904	802		x			x		
421	F. J. Wood 1905	803	x			x			
422	C. Hogard 1903	804	x			x			
423	I. Zipellius 1908	805		x		x			
424	C. W. Burns 1908	806	x			x			
425	W.T. Craney 1930	807	x			x			x
426	n/a	808		x				x	
427	E. Brown 1907	809	x				x		
428	J. Aspinall 1911	810		x			x		
429	R. Palmer 1909	811	x				x		
430	R. R. Duke 1909	812	x				x		
431	H. L. Walcott 1908	813	x			x			
432	J. H. Blake 1907	814	x			x			x
433	J. L. Hardwick 1891	816	x				x		x
434	J. Lee 1911	817	x				x		
435	J. Caseton	818	x				x		



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
436	N. E. B. Chamberlin 1908	819		x			x		
437	A. Aird 1908	820		x			x		
438	R. Owens 1912	821			x	x			
439	M. E. Bull 1886	822	x				x		
440	E. Riley 186...	823		x				x	
441	T. Eller 1842	824		x			x		
442	E. Paine 1848	825	x			x			
443	C. Hansen	826		x			x		
444	E. A. T... 1917	827		x			x		
445	C. Donnan 1897	828	x			x			
446	E. W. Austin	829	x				x		
447	W. Rose 1886	830		x			x		
448	A. V. Braithwaite 1922	831			x	x			
449	F. W. Perry 1888	832		x		x			
450	L. F. Darby 1927	833			x	x			
451	W. Bathersby 1915	834	x				x		
452	M. Attwood 1883	835	x			x			x
453	S. Douglass 1916	836		x		x			
454	H. Thompson 1880	837		x			x		x
455	R. Nelson 1882	838		x		x			
456	G. Ellis 1881	839		x			x		
457	E. Rochester 1884	842		x		x			
458	C. Caruthers 1886	843	x			x			





No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
459	A. H. Goodman 1957	844		x		x			
460	F. G. Goodman 1888	845		x			x		x
461	C. R. Brooks 1927	846	x				x		
462	A. R. Smith 1893	848	x				x		x
463	A. E. Southwell 1889	847	x			x			x
464	J. Morn 1903	849	x				x		
465	H. E. Finch	850			x	x			
466	E. A. Hull 1890	851	x				x		
467	J. Richards 1891	852	x				x		x
468	H. Engelbrecht 1898	863	x			x			x
469	H. P. Cooper 1919	862	x			x			
470	A. Elliott 1889	861	x			x			x
471	H. Pashley 1891	860		x			x		x
472	A. Macdougall 1881	859	x			x			
473	H... 1890	858	x				x		
474	n/a	857			x			x	
475	E. L. Witcher 1906	856	x				x		
476	G. Furze 1899	855		x			x		
477	G. Scott 1892	854		x		x			
478	H. C. Monsen 1934	853	x			x			
479	W. Broughton 1901	864	x				x		



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
480	L. G. Elphick 1904	865	x				x		
481	A. Bingham 1891	866	x				x		x
482	S. A. Whitaker 1882	867	x			x			
483	G. H. Richardson 1904	868	x			x			
484	J. Metcalfe 1884	869	x			x			
485	Pearce	870		x			x		
486	A. Metcalfe 1884	871		x		x			
487	G. Metcalfe 1885	872	x			x			
488	n/a	873		x				x	
489	T. W. Smith 1895	874		x			x		
490	F. Parkhouse 1906	875	x				x		x
491	T. Markham	876		x			x		
492	E. F. Markham 1881	877	x			x			x
493	G. W. Davis 1917	878		x			x		
494	n/a	879			x			x	
495	L. Sarah 1...07	881	x				x		
496	C. I. Hoare 1913	882	x				x		
497	J. Palmer 1864	883	x			x			x
498	n/a	884			x			x	
499	n/a	885			x		x		
500	M. Rule	886	x				x		
501	N. Rule 1914	887		x			x		
502	A. L. V. Surtees 1949	888	x			x			



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
503	C. S. L. Surtees 1922	889		x			x		
504	J. Graham 1809	890	x			x			
505	n/a	891		x				x	
506	n/a	892		x				x	
507	T. Wilson 1918	893		x			x		
508	...mest...	894			x		x		
509	F. McEwan 1910	894		x		x			x
510	W. Chapman 1836	896		x			x		
511	A. Hirst 1908	897	x				x		
512	n/a	898	x					x	
513	M. A. Davis 1916	899		x			x		
514	E. Cummings 1908	900			x		x		
515	W. R. Norris 1936	901		x			x		
516	E. Dubois	902		x			x		x
517	M. A. Cray	903		x			x		
518	J. H. Lord 1912	904	x				x		x
519	D. Knight 1926	905	x				x		
520	W. King 1912	906	x				x		
521	E. Mapstone 1951	907	x			x			
522	S. Meredith 1832	908	x			x			
523	K. Tinsley 1918	909		x			x		
524	G. Crane 1913	910		x			x		
525	n/a	911			x			x	
526	A. Anlezark 1825	912	x			x			
527	E. J. Anlezark 1831	913	x			x			





No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
528	C. Dooles	914	x				x		
529	J. Fraser 1823	918	x			x			
530	L. Clegg 1825	917	x			x			
531	A. Wilson	916			x			x	
532	W. Wilson	915		x			x		
533	H. O. McKey 1915	919	x				x		
534	L. Regg 1894	920			x	x			
535	R. H. Chippindale	921	x				x		
536	W. Buhcannan	922			x		x		x
537	M. Johnson 1880	922		x			x		x
538	E. Thompson 1848	923			x		x		
539	G. Thompson	924	x				x		x
540	J. Bradford 1812	926			x	x			
541	H. Abendell 1838	927		x		x			x
542	J. R. Fowler 1869	928	x				x		
543	R. Anderson 1866	929	x			x			x
544	M. Tristram 1862	930	x				x		
545	C. Kinnela 1840	931	x				x		x
546	E. Payne	932	x				x		
547	W. E. Kinsela 1883	933	x			x			
548	T. Talbot 1839	934	x			x			
549	G. Stage 1897	935	x				x		
550	J. C. Conniber 1888	937	x				x		
551	...erty	938		x				x	



No.	Name, Date of Death	Photo No. (last three digits of filename)	Structural condition A	Structural condition B	Structural condition C	Inscription Condition A	Inscription Condition B	Inscription Condition C	Repair
552	J. Nicoli 1888	939	x				x		
553	S. Worthwoods	940		x			x		
554	M. J. Nettleton 1838	941	x				x		
555	Amburgher	942			x		x		
556	J. Bell 1827	943	x				x		
557	F. J. Bull 1861	944	x			x			
558	E. A. Bull 1939	953	x			x			
559	C. A. S. Minton	954	x				x		x
560	T. Burnside 1898	956	x			x			x
561	n/a	957			x	x			
562	H. D. Sealy-Vidal	959			x	x			
563	A. Lock 1867	040	x				x		
564	H. Ross 1915	123	x				x		
565	J. Dyer 1921	124		x			x		
566	M. Clayton 1921	126		x			x		x
567	n/a	127		x				x	



## Appendix 2 Photographic inventory

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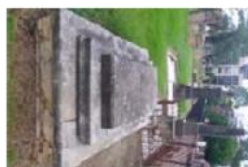
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## Appendix 3 Pioneer Park original burial plan

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## Appendix 4 Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Military Burials

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Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Military Burials									
ORIGINAL BURIAL LOCATION	A-NUMBERS	CURRENT BURIAL LOCATION	GL ADVICE	SURNAME	FIRST NAME	YoD	MONUMENT	BURIAL POS	ABLE TO BE REINSTATED
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.47	A11-29	B-184	B184	Atkinson	William Percival	1915	Missing		
CE-SEC 4 – G21			G21 near A216	Beattie	Stewart	1918	Missing		
??		C-137	C137	Blyth	Jack V	1917	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.46	A11-36	B-191	B185	Brown	Royal Vivian	1915	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.41	A11-32	B-187	B189	Budge	Sydney Alfred	1915	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.43	A11-34	B-189	B186	Burrell	Robert John	1915	Missing		
RC- GR.645		C8	C8	Byrne	John Thomas	1933	Graveslab no headstone		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.68		B-208	G68 near B164	Bush	Michael	1916	Missing		
			G112 near B173	Bedenfield	Sidney	1916			
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.45	A11-35	B-190	B187	Cobb	Arthur	1915	Missing		
METH-SEC 7 – GR.28		??	G28 near A246	Corpse	William Frederick	1915	Missing		
			A33	Colless	Clarence	1915			
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.1		??	B208	Cotton	Gordon Alexander	1915	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.29		??	B195	Coulter	George Alexander	1915	Missing		
		C99??		Dawson	Henry	1915			
			A236	Edwards	Wellington	1914			
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.88		??	B170a	Evans	Ernest Dudley	1916	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.10		??	B201	Everard	Edmund Henry	1915	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.36		??	B192	Fielder	Edward Cornelius	1915	Missing		
RC- GR.10		C??	G10 near B163	Flannery	Edward	1914	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.55		??	B180	Ford	George Thomas	1915	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.3		??	B207	Gibson	Henry Watson	1915	Missing		
CE-OLD SEC GR.788		??	B37	Harris	Thomas	1915	Graveslab no headstone		
			G22 near A245	Henry Dawson					
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.7		??	G7	Horton	Roland Conn	1919	Missing		
			A242	Hollman					
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.38	A11-30	B-185	B191	Hunter	Ward	1915	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.42	A11-33	B-188		Ireland	Ernest	1915	Missing		
METH-ROW 2 – GR.23		C-40	C40	Keppie	Walter Charles	1924	Missing		
METH-ROW 3 – GR.28		C-143b	C144b	Laing	William T.	1928	Graveslab no headstone	On burial	
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.59		A-201	G60 near 178	Magee	Thomas	1916	Missing		
CE-SEC 4 – ROW 4 – GR 12		A-224	A224	Mallise	Edward	1916	Graveslab no headstone		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.118		B-248		McDonald	Allan Archibald	1955	Missing		
			B220	McGregor	Alexander	1916			
			C65	McFarlane	William	1918			
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.40	A11-31	B-186	B190	McKay	David Stockdale	1915	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.60		??	B177	Mortenson	Christian Paul	1916	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.18	A11-24?	??	B200	Moy	Herbert Nicholas	1916	Missing		
			A59	Munro	William	1922			
RC- GR.8		B163	B163	Nolan	Thomas	1915	Located		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.4		??	B206	Osborne	Harold	1915	Missing		



CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.26		??	B198	Platt	Kenneth Geoffrey	1915	Missing		
??		C-136	C136	Polhill	Herbert William	1917	Located	On burial	
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.65		B-206	B162	Poulsen	Albert Joseph	1916	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.66		B-207	B163	Rudder	Wilfred Norman	1916	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.73		??	G73 near B180	Scoles aka Johnson	Alfred	1916	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.28	A11-27	B-182	B196	Smith	Caleb Medcraft	1915	Missing		
			A161	Learoyd	Frank Tasmen	1916			
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.57		??	B178	Turnbridge	Frederick William	1915	Missing		
			G41 near A186	Whaley	Cyril	1917			
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.25		??	B199	Wakeley	Walter Sampson	1915	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.27		B-181	B197	Wakeling	Robert Henry	1915	Missing		
SEC 1 – G1		B-161	B161	Watkinson	Henry J.B.	1919	Located	Moved for walkway but near burial	
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.5		??	B205	White	Richard Sibford	1915	Missing		
CE-SEC 2 – ROW 2 – GR.51	A11-28	B-183	B183	Williamson	Sydney Charles	1915	Missing		
			A258	Wood	George	1916			



## Appendix 5 St Luke's burial register

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[illegible]





EGROW 03  
Attachment 1





CLB: HAS DATE OF BIRTHAL: LISTED AS 05/01/1928; C T2 HAS DATE OF BIRTHAL LISTED: AS 07/01/1928.



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[illegible]







[illegible]









Endorsement of Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan  
Final Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan.

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Endorsement of Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan  
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Endorsement of Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan  
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EGROW 03  
Attachment 1









Endorsement of Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan  
Final Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan.

SLIP	SLAVE NO	INV. NO	INV. NO	DOB NAME	AGE	COUNTRY	ARRIVAL	SHIP	ARRIVES	DATE	ADMITS ON	SEA TN	PLACE OF BIRTH	ARRIVAL	Q. NO.	ANSW	P	SOURCE	REMARK	
N				THOMAS	64		0	BRETAG (BREITANY)	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	13	10	1917	26	10	1918	28	10	1880	CONVICT RECORDS	
N				WILLIAM	61		0	MARSHES	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	13	10	1917	26	10	1918	28	10	1880	CONVICT RECORDS	
N				WILLIAM	91		0		LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	13	10	1917	26	10	1918	28	10	1880	CONVICT RECORDS	
N				WILLIAM	91		0		LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	13	10	1917	26	10	1918	28	10	1880	CONVICT RECORDS	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N				WILLIAM	34	ENGLAND	1816	CONMAGDOFFSHIRE	LIVERPOOL, ANGLIM	5	5	1916	16	5	1916	17	5	1880	LIVERPOOL	
N																				





WAS. DOUGLAS USED TO LIVE IN HOWORTHY, THEN MOVED TO CASTLE HILL. REV. ROBERTS WAS A



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EGROW 03  
Attachment 1

















SL NO	NAME	DOB	AGE	COUNTRY	RELIGION	ADDRESS	BIRTH	ARRIVED ON	SEA TIME	PLACE OF DEATH	QUARTER	SOURCE	REMARKS	
1	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
2	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
3	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
4	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
5	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
6	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
7	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
8	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
9	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
10	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
11	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
12	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
13	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
14	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
15	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
16	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
17	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
18	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
19	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
20	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
21	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
22	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
23	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
24	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
25	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
26	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
27	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
28	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
29	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
30	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
31	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
32	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
33	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
34	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
35	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
36	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
37	ALAN	1910	82	IRELAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			3	3	1863	4	3	1863
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Endorsement of Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan  
Final Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan.

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S.D.	GRACE NO	ANCE. NO	SUR. NO	SURNAME	OTHER NAME	AGE	COUNTRY	DEPART	SHIP	ADDRESS	DATE	ARRIVED ON	SEA	DATE OF DEATH	JOURNAL	NAME, REF	R	SOURCE	REMARK	
O			C 22	HARRIS	CLARA	6.5		0					22	12	1907			1		PHONE CAL. RECEIVED FROM A RELATIVE MRS. HARRIS, 147 E. 156th STREET CHOWS-MET.
O			C 22	HARRIS	ELIZABETH	4.0		0					1	4	1916			1		PHONE CAL. RECEIVED FROM A RELATIVE MRS. HARRIS, 147 E. 156th STREET CHOWS-MET.
USC29			A 264	HARRIS	FREDERICK COHEN	5.8		0		WALWY ST LIVERPOOL			30	3	1905	31	3	1925	YES	SLR, BLUE BOOK, CTZ
O			C 22	HARRIS	JOHN	6.0		0					22	12	1883			1		PHONE CAL. RECEIVED FROM A RELATIVE MRS. HARRIS, 147 E. 156th STREET CHOWS-MET.
USC40			A 264	HARRIS	SARAH ANNE	6.0		0		WALWY ST LIVERPOOL			13	5	1905	14	5	1925	YES	SLR, BLUE BOOK, CTZ
A				HARLEY	JAMES	2.2	N. IRE	0				16	11	1854				F	ANY REC	PHONE CAL. RECEIVED FROM A RELATIVE MRS. HARRIS, 147 E. 156th STREET CHOWS-MET.
N				HARLEY		3.7		0	MEALS			3	10	1894				F	ANY REC	
N				HARLEY	JOHN	5.2		0					24	5	1889	19	3	1925	F	SLR
N				HARLEY	WILLIAM	5.2	IRELAND	0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			24	5	1889	19	3	1925	F	CTZ
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	4.8		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC
N				HARLEY	EDWARD	5.6		0		LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND			20	3	1927	22	3	1925	F	ANY REC</



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Endorsement of Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan  
Final Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan.

NO AGF OR DATE OF CEA THWAS RECORDED. THE YEAR WAS 1872.







EGROW 03  
Attachment 1













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SLR	NO	DATE	NAME	AGE	COUNTRY	REMARK	ADDRESS	DATE	ADMISS	SEA	DATE OF DEATH	JOURNAL	NAME	NO	SOURCE	REMARK
1	1	1914	JOHNS	73	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	23	10	1866	24	10	1866	1	SLR	1
2	2	1914	JOHNS	65	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	15	7	1877	16	7	1877	2	SLR	2
3	3	1914	JOHNS	76	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	15	7	1877	16	7	1877	3	SLR	3
4	4	1914	JOHNS	70	ENGLAND	1853	GREENWOOD	25	5	1909	26	5	1909	4	SLR	4
5	5	1914	JOHNS	43	ENGLAND	0	THURSDAY	25	5	1909	26	5	1909	5	SLR	5
6	6	1914	JOHNS	72	ENGLAND	0	THURSDAY	13	9	1869	14	9	1869	6	SLR	6
7	7	1914	JOHNS	65	ENGLAND	0	AMERICA	10	1	1862	11	1	1862	7	SLR	7
8	8	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	CORNWELL	20	4	1862	21	4	1862	8	SLR	8
9	9	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	9	SLR	9
10	10	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	10	SLR	10
11	11	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	11	SLR	11
12	12	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	12	SLR	12
13	13	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	13	SLR	13
14	14	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	14	SLR	14
15	15	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	15	SLR	15
16	16	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	16	SLR	16
17	17	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	17	SLR	17
18	18	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	18	SLR	18
19	19	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	19	SLR	19
20	20	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	20	SLR	20
21	21	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	21	SLR	21
22	22	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	22	SLR	22
23	23	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	23	SLR	23
24	24	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	24	SLR	24
25	25	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	25	SLR	25
26	26	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	26	SLR	26
27	27	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	27	SLR	27
28	28	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	28	SLR	28
29	29	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	29	SLR	29
30	30	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND	22	7	1905	23	7	1905	30	SLR	30
31	31	1914	JOHNS	71	ENGLAND	0	LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND									







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Endorsement of Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan  
Final Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan.

SL NO	NAME	DOB	AGE	COUNTRY	RESID	ADDRESS	BIRTH	ARRIVED ON	SEA	PLACE OF BIRTH	ARRIVAL	QUIN. NO	IN	SOURCE	REMARKS
1	PHILIP	1945	65	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
2	KITCHEN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
3	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
4	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
5	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
6	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
7	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
8	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
9	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
10	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
11	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
12	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
13	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
14	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
15	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
16	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
17	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
18	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
19	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
20	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
21	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
22	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
23	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
24	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
25	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
26	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
27	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
28	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
29	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
30	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
31	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
32	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
33	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
34	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
35	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11	6	1962	16	3	A.S.R.	
36	JOHN	1910	59	U.S.A.	0	LARGESONS BRIDGE			11</						















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Endorsement of Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan  
Final Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan.

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EGROW 03  
Attachment 1















SONG IS SHOWN AS



EGROW 03  
Attachment 1







SID	GRAME NO	FILE NO	FILE NO	SURNAME	SURNAME	AGE	COUNTRY	ARRIVAL	SHIP	ADDRESS	BIRTH	ARRIVED ON	SEA IN	PLACE OF BIRTH	JURAL	QUM. REF	R	SOURCE	REMARK	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	70	US	1870	ALEXANDER	SOUTH-REEF		18	5	1889	11	7	1829	NO	S.L.R. COLNREC	CONVICT RECORDS SHOWS THREE DIFFERENT ORIGINALS OF SHERMAN. SHERMAN, SHERMAN, HE CAME ON THE FIRST AND WAS A CONVICT OF THE USA. TURKEY.
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	35	US	1870	ALEXANDER	SOUTH-REEF		18	5	1889	11	7	1829	NO	S.L.R. COLNREC	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	35	US	1870	ALEXANDER	SOUTH-REEF		18	5	1889	11	7	1829	NO	S.L.R. COLNREC	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	31	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
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N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
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N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOTTE	LARPOCK, ANGLAM		24	10	1884	3	1885	1840	NO	S.L.R. ANGLAM RECORDS	
N				SHERMAN	WILLIAM	57	ENGLAND	1879	CHARLOT											









[illegible]













EGROW 03  
Attachment 1





Endorsement of Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan  
Final Liverpool Pioneers Memorial Park Conservation Management Plan.

[illegible]

[illegible]









[illegible]

EGROW 03  
Attachment 1













