



# Heritage Significance Assessment

Former Liverpool Scout Hall – 124 Moore Street, Liverpool

June 2021  
EHC2020/0149

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Document Control					
Project No.	Issue Date	Revision	Issue	Prepared	Reviewed
EHC2021/0149	15/05/2021	A	Draft	IA / BR / ME	ME
	09/06/2021	B	Reviewed		
	10/06/2021	C	Client issue		

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## 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In early February 2021, a Mayoral Direction of Liverpool City Council ('Council') was made, to issue an Interim Heritage Order under Section 25 of the *Heritage Act 1977* on the former Liverpool Scout Hall at 124 Moore Street, Liverpool.

Interim Heritage Order No.2 was published in the NSW Government Gazette No.57 on 12 February 2021 (see **Appendix B**).

Consequently, this Heritage Significance Assessment has been prepared at the request of Liverpool City Council to establish the cultural heritage significance of the Liverpool Scout Hall and to determine if it reaches the threshold for listing as an item of heritage significance on Schedule 5 of the *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008*.

The site is situated within the Liverpool City Council local government area and in the locality of Liverpool, which is 27 kilometres southwest of Sydney city. The site comprises Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 10447, commonly known as 124 Moore Street, Liverpool.

Situated on the site is a single-storey, timber hall of weatherboard construction, displaying characteristics and features which attribute it to the small-scaled community hall vernacular of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Inter-War period.

This report has assessed the heritage significance of the former Liverpool Scout Hall, based on a visual analysis of the site and historical research. The report includes a detailed assessment of the site against the Heritage Council of NSW significance assessment criteria (being the standard evaluation criteria) to determine the significance of the place to the Liverpool context and, more broadly, the NSW context.

This report establishes and demonstrates that the former Liverpool Scout Hall, satisfies the NSW Heritage Council significance assessment criteria for its historical, associative, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative values and is of cultural heritage significance at the local level for the following reasons:

- The Liverpool Scout Hall evidences the culmination of a five-year, grassroots fundraising effort by the community, opening in the height of the Great Depression – a major achievement and testament to the determination and cooperative nature of the local community.
- It's opening in 1930 was a significant event in local history that involved the Governor of New South Wales and local dignitaries.
- The hall has important historical associations with the Scouts movement and specifically, Liverpool Scouts, but also with the Liverpool community, having been the focus of a large and varied number of community and social events for 90 years.
- The building was used as the training venue of the local Volunteer Defence Corps during the Second World War and has an important contribution to the historical narrative of the Liverpool area.
- The building retains a high degree of design integrity, having been little altered from its original form and style. This makes it of architectural interest and value and is considered a good representative example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Inter-War period community hall.
- The Liverpool Scout Hall is rare in the locality, as a rare surviving example of a small-scaled timber community hall. Its purpose-built association with the Scouts movement makes it of particular rarity value in the locality, with few Scout halls provided for in any one locality.
- The building is an important and visually prominent feature in the streetscape.

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## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Context of the report

In early February 2021, a Mayoral Direction of Liverpool City Council ('Council') was made, to issue an Interim Heritage Order under Section 25 of the *Heritage Act 1977* on the former Liverpool Scout Hall at 124 Moore Street, Liverpool.

Interim Heritage Order No.2 was published in the NSW Government Gazette No.57 on 12 February 2021 (see **Appendix B**).

Consequently, this Heritage Significance Assessment has been prepared at the request of Liverpool City Council to establish the cultural heritage significance of the Liverpool Scout Hall and to determine if it reaches the threshold for listing as an item of heritage significance on Schedule 5 of the *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008*.

The report considers:

1. An analysis of the physical attributes and characteristics of the property.
2. An analysis of the historical context of the property.
3. A comparative analysis with other items or places displaying similar characteristics and attributes.
4. An assessment of the property to establish its cultural heritage significance, using the NSW Heritage Significance Assessment Criteria, with the formulation of a Statement of Significance.
5. Recommendations on future management of the item or place.

### 2.2 Methodology

This report has been prepared in accordance with guidelines outlined in the publication '*Assessing Heritage Significance*' as contained in the NSW Heritage Manual, produced by the Heritage Council of NSW.

The assessment is based on a visual examination of the subject site and analysis of the site in its context. The historical analysis is based on material sourced from, Liverpool Council files, Liverpool Local Studies Library, NSW Land and Property Information and other various archival resources and information repositories.

The analysis of the site in its context and historical analysis is then proceeded by a significance based desktop assessment of the cultural significance of the subject site.

The overarching philosophy and approach to this report is guided by the conservation principles and guidelines of the Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)* 2013.

The objective of this report is to analyse, assess and establish the heritage values and cultural significance of the subject site and its heritage curtilage, followed by providing preliminary guidelines and recommendations to ensure that any identified heritage values are retained, protected and appropriately managed.

### 2.3 Authorship

This Heritage Impact Statement has been prepared by Michael Edwards B.Env.Plan M.Herit.Cons, M.ICOMOS, JP, Director & Principal Heritage Consultant / Advisor, Bethany Robinson BA, M.Mus&Herit, Heritage Consultant and Isabelle Adamthwaite BA, M.Herit.Cons, Heritage Consultant for Edwards Heritage Consultants.

The report has been reviewed and endorsed by Michael Edwards.



Ms Robinson is a young and vibrant Heritage Consultant who is passionate about the historic built environment. Her fast-growing skills set is underpinned by her background and experience in cultural heritage management and conservation practice with various museums collections.

Ms Adamthwaite is an enthusiastic Heritage Consultant whose combined skills and experience in history and heritage management and conservation practice, reinforces her well-rounded, balanced approach to effective research and conservation theory and practice.

Mr Edwards has over 15 years extensive experience in both the town planning and heritage conservation disciplines and has held previous positions in Local and State Government. Mr Edwards has previously worked with the former Heritage Division of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage and is currently Heritage Advisor to the City of Ryde Council, Cessnock City Council and Georges River Council.

## 2.4 Limitations

This Heritage Significance Assessment:

- Considers the site, external structures and internal rooms and spaces that were visually and physically accessible by EHC on the day of the inspection. It is noted that access to the site, including internal access, was not obtained.
- Is based on information that is available 'in the public domain', including information that is accessible online.
- Is limited to the investigation of the non-Aboriginal cultural heritage of the site. Therefore, it does not include any identification or assessment of Aboriginal significance of the place.
- Is limited to a due-diligence archaeological assessment only and does not present a detailed archaeological assessment of the site.
- Does not provide a structural assessment or advice. Subsequently, this report should be complemented by advice from a Structural Engineer with demonstrated heritage experience.
- Is not intended to establish a comprehensive conservation management framework to guide the ongoing use, management and protection of the place.

## 2.5 Terminology

The terminology used throughout this report is consistent with the NSW Heritage Manual and the *Burra Charter*.

A glossary of common terms used is listed in Appendix A.

## 2.6 Physical Evidence

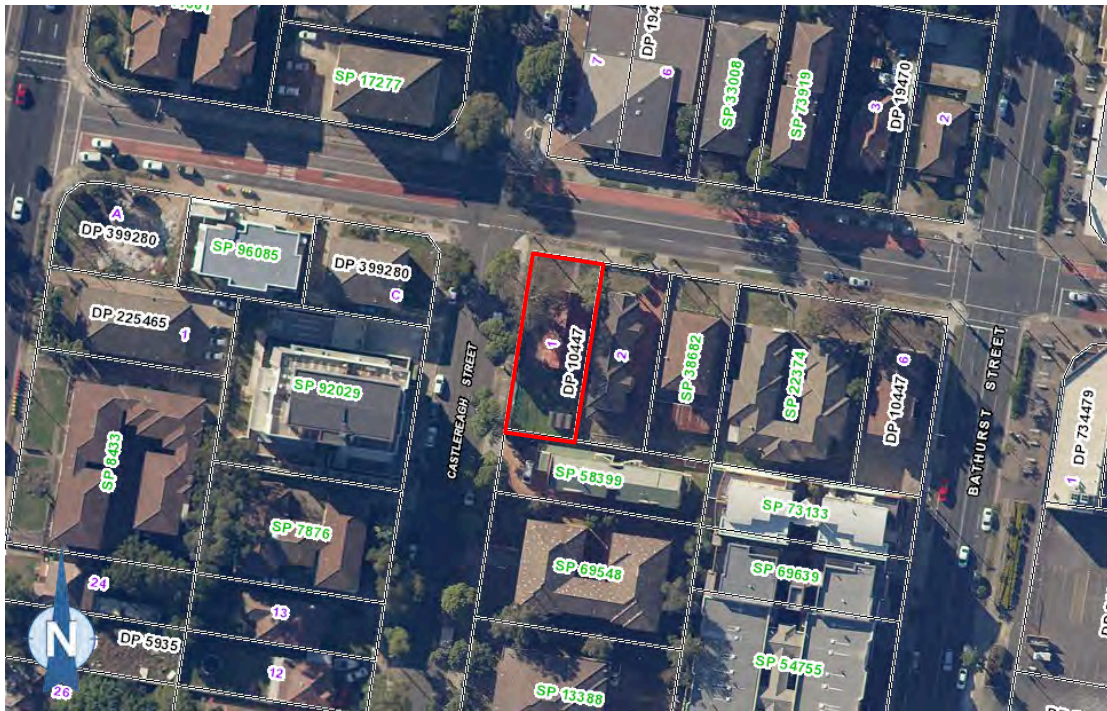
A visual examination of the site and the surrounding area was undertaken on 8 June 2021. All contemporary photography used in Section 2 of this report was captured at this time.

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### 3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT

#### 3.1 Context

The site is situated within the Liverpool City local government area and in the locality of Liverpool, which is 27 kilometres southwest of Sydney city. The site comprises Lot 1 in Deposited Plan 10447, commonly known as 124 Moore Street, Liverpool, or the 'Liverpool Scout Hall'.



**Figure 1:** Aerial view of the locality, subject site denoted in red.  
[Source: NSW Land and Property Information, 2021]



**Figure 2:** Aerial view of the site.  
[Source: NSW Land and Property Information, 2021]



### 3.2 Description of the site

#### *Inherent characteristics*

The subject site is located on the south side of Moore and is situated within an established urban streetscape, which is largely characterised by four-storey and five-storey residential apartment buildings.

The site is rectangular in shape and comprises an area of approximately 594sqm.

The site is adjoined to the north by Moore Street, to the east by a four-storey residential apartment building, to the south by a three-storey residential apartment building and to the west by Castlereagh Street. The site is described as a 'corner allotment', being bound on two sides by public roads.



**Figure 3:** View of the subject dwelling and surrounding buildings, looking south.

#### *Form, materiality and detailing*

The hall is a simple, rectangular, timber weatherboard building with brick foundations. It has a gabled roof form, which is clad in short sheets of corrugated metal. The sheeting is substantially corroded.

The building has a deep setback from the street. The front elevation is symmetrical and features two double casement windows on either side of a double-leaf door. The windows have been partially covered with paint and do not appear to open. The window frames and sills are timber, and the lintels are angled on the left and right sides. There are two cement steps leading to the main entry door, the second of which is capped with bricks. Above the door there is a flat awning supported by two timber brackets. Near the apex of the front gable, above the door, there is a wide timber louvre vent. The gable is bordered by simple timber bargeboards. There is a flag post projecting from the apex of the gable which is supported by thin, horizontal timber beam in line with the top of the louvre vent.

On the eastern elevation there are four double casement windows which match the windows on the front elevation. There are another three of these windows on the western elevation as well as a double-leaf

door with steps, both of which matches the entryway at the front of the hall. The rear elevation has a louvre vent in the same position as the one on the front elevation. A rainwater pipe crosses the rear of the building below the gable and connects to a large, cylindrical rainwater tank made of corrugated metal which sits on the western side of the rear elevation.

In the south-eastern corner of the site there is a rectangular toilet block of masonry construction which post-dates the hall.

The definitive framework for identifying architectural styles within Australia is that developed by Apperly, Irving and Reynolds in *'Identifying Australian Architecture: Style and Terms from 1788 to the Present'*. The authors provide a perceptive account of what constitutes and defines a style. Mostly concerned with 'high' or 'contrived' architectural styles, rather than the 'popular' styles or the vernacular, it is accepted that the boundaries between identified styles are not always clear-cut.

Subsequently, the terminology for a style and the framework to be applied in defining the style, comprises two parts, firstly identifying the period in which the building belongs and secondly describing the major characteristics.

In this manner, the building displays characteristics that are attributed to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Interwar period and of the timber hall vernacular typical of the period. The building is not considered attributed to any one particular or definitive architectural style.



**Figure 4:** Front elevation of the subject building, looking south.



**Figure 5:** Front elevation, looking east.



**Figure 6:** Western elevation.



**Figure 7:** Rear of the hall, looking east.





**Figure 8:** Toilet block at the southern side (rear) of the hall, looking east.



**Figure 9:** Rear elevation of the hall, looking north.



**Figure 10:** Front elevation of the building, looking southwest.

#### *Interior*

Internal access was not provided, whereby the interior of the hall has not been inspected.

#### *Landscape*

The hall is set on a flat, grassed site, with a minimalistic landscaped setting. A straight concrete path leads from the main street (Moore Street) to the front entry of the hall and a rectangular area paved with bricks which adjoins the doors on the western elevation. Beside this paved area is a raised rectangular vegetable garden. At the north end of the west side of the hall there is a small, rectangular, covered barbeque structure with a flat roof.

The site is bordered on the north and part of the west side by a low metal post and mesh fence. On the west side, this transitions into a high metal chain link fence. There is a high Colourbond post and panel fence on the east and south sides of the property.



Figure 11: View of the front garden facing south.



Figure 12: View of the front garden facing south east.



Figure 13: View of the rear garden facing southeast.



Figure 14: View of the rear garden facing northeast.

### 3.3 Streetscape contribution

Built c1930, the Liverpool Scout Hall forms a part of the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century character of Moore and Castlereagh Streets being prominently situated on a corner allotment. The building is unique, in its form and architectural language being one of the only surviving Inter-War period civic buildings within the immediate vicinity. The remainder of the built form is largely detached multi-storey residential flat buildings, commercial buildings and civic buildings.

Individually, the building is considered visually distinctive by virtue of the simple form, scale, and architectural style and detailing, having architectural features that distinguish the Liverpool Scout Hall from other built forms within the street.

The attributes and characteristics of the Liverpool Scout Hall make an important contribution to the streetscape character and pattern of development, evidencing an early built form and thus contributing to the sensory appeal of the streetscape.

As a result, the Liverpool Scout Hall is considered a contributory element to the streetscape and its loss through demolition or unsympathetic alterations and additions would erode the integrity of the area, as one of the last remaining built forms from the Inter-War period within the immediate vicinity.



### 3.4 Integrity and condition

A visual inspection of the subject site and analysis of the surrounding streetscape evidence that little change has occurred to the streetscape, whereby the setting and context of Liverpool Scout Hall has remained largely unchanged since its construction.

Documentary and physical evidence shows that a number of minor changes have been undertaken to the building, although the principal characteristics of the architectural style remain. The construction of the toilet block at the rear is the most notable change to the site and does not impact the existing form and language of the building. As such, the scout hall retains the overall original silhouette when viewed from the streetscape.

Overall, the changes that have occurred to the dwelling have not detracted from the character and appearance when viewed in the context of the streetscape. The dwelling appears in sound and good condition and is considered to be a good example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> Century civic building, attributed to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Inter-War period and of the timber hall vernacular.

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## 4.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

### 4.1 Introduction

This section attempts to place 124 Moore Street, Liverpool, into the context of the broader history of the region as well as outlining the sequence of development, occupation and use of the site.

Analysing and understanding the historical context of the site is an important consideration in the assessment of cultural significance (see Section 9.0), informing the assessment of historical significance and historical associations of significance.

The history of the site is presented in a narrative form and is mainly derived from the documentary sources referenced throughout. The historical analysis also builds on existing extensive publication and research and assumes a prior knowledge of the Aboriginal history of the area.

### 4.2 First land grants and early settlement

Soon after arriving in the colony, Matthew Flinders and surgeon George Bass sailed up the Georges River, camping at its junction with Prospect Creek. Their favourable report of the area led to the first land grants in 'Banks Town.' The first grants in the area were issued by Governor Hunter to Bass and Flinders in April 1798. Captains George Johnson and Thomas Rowley also received grants along the river.<sup>1</sup>

Land grants within Liverpool itself were made between 1798 and 1805, with many issued to marines and soldiers.<sup>2</sup> Early settlers included Thomas Moore, who received 750 acres at the Georges River in December 1805. Moore had arrived in Sydney in 1792 as the carpenter on the whaling boat *Britannia* and was appointed surveyor of timber for naval purposes in March 1803. He retired as master boatbuilder in 1809 and built a house at his property at Moorebank. Another whaler, Captain Eber Bunker, was granted land opposite Moore's in 1803.<sup>3</sup> By 1810, serving military officers owned over a quarter of all grants in the area.<sup>4</sup>



**Figure 15:** Drawing by Edward Mason of Moore Bank, the residence of Thomas Moore, and the town of Liverpool on the right. The church's spire is artistic licence.

[Source: Ian Jack, *Macquarie's Towns* (Sydney: Heritage Council of New South Wales, 2010), 18]

<sup>1</sup> Christopher Keating, 'European Foundations, 1810-22,' *On the Frontier: A Social History of Liverpool* (Sydney: Hale & Ironmonger, 1996), 9.

<sup>2</sup> Keating, 'European Foundations, 1810-22.'

<sup>3</sup> Carol Liston, 'Earliest Grants,' *Pictorial History: Liverpool and District* (Alexandria: Kingsclear Books, 2018), 8.

<sup>4</sup> Liston, *Pictorial History*, 8.

<sup>4</sup> Lynne McLoughlin, 'Landed Peasantry or Landed gentry: A Geography of Land Grant,' in Christopher Keating, 'European Foundations, 1810-22,' *On the Frontier: A Social History of Liverpool* (Sydney: Hale & Ironmonger, 1996), 12.



Governor Macquarie arrived in the fledgling township on 7 November 1810 and named it 'Liverpool' after Robert Banks Jenkinson, the 2nd Earl of Liverpool and Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time. He later became Prime Minister of England in 1812 and held office until 1827.<sup>5</sup> Liverpool was the fourth town to be established in the colony of New South Wales after Sydney, Parramatta and Toongabbie.

The George's River had flooded in 1800, 1806 and 1809.<sup>6</sup> Macquarie sought to establish towns with river access but a low risk of flooding. As the George's River was deep enough at Liverpool for large ships and the land was on high ground, Liverpool was a promising site. Macquarie announced another five towns that also fulfilled these criteria on 6 December 1810 - Windsor, Richmond, Pitt Town, Wilberforce and Castlereagh – all of which are located in the Hawkesbury.<sup>7</sup>

Thomas Moore was appointed magistrate in May 1810.<sup>8</sup> Over the ensuing years, Liverpool emerged as an agricultural district, with the town being a centre of trade. Free tradesmen were allowed to lease large allotments on the basis that they would live there permanently and built substantial houses. There was also a large common ground nearby for tradesmen who were living in town wished to graze cattle.<sup>9</sup>



**Figure 16:** The first full plan of Liverpool, approved by Governor Macquarie in 1819. It was prepared by an unnamed surveyor. The subject site is indicated in red.

[Source: Ian Jack, *Macquarie's Towns* (Sydney: Heritage Council of New South Wales, 2010), 19.]

<sup>5</sup> Carol Liston, 'Governor Macquarie's First Town,' *On the Frontier: A Social History of Liverpool* (Sydney: Hale & Ironmonger, 1996), 11.

<sup>6</sup> Ian Jack, 'Liverpool,' *Macquarie's Towns* (Sydney: Heritage Council of New South Wales, 2010), 15.

<sup>7</sup> Carol Liston, 'Governor Macquarie's First Town,' 11.

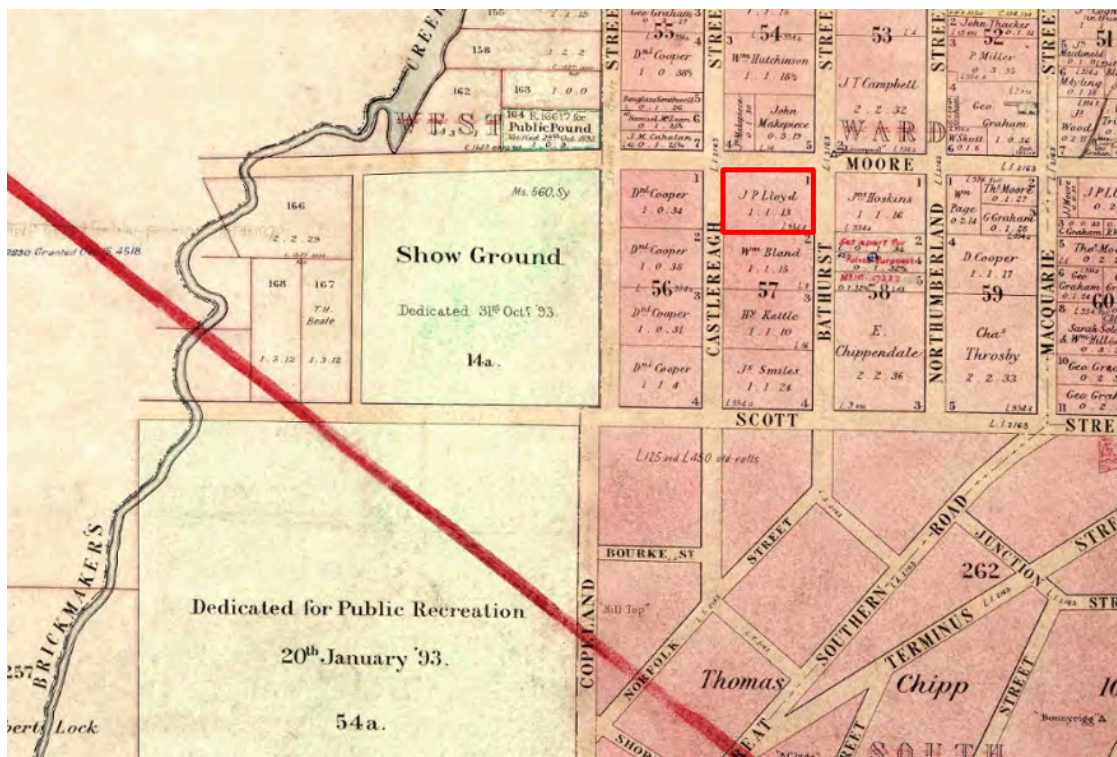
<sup>8</sup> Keating, 'European Foundations, 1810-22,' 13.

<sup>9</sup> Carol Liston, 'Governor Macquarie's First Town,' 11.

A two-storey school-church was erected in 1811, although the development of private houses was slow. Surveyor James Meehan did not present a detailed plan of the town to Governor Macquarie until 1819. The town was laid out in 36 long rectangles and street names commemorated the king, British politicians and the governor and his wife, Elizabeth, in the typical manner of a 'Macquarie town.' Thomas Moore was the only local man to be recognised in a street name.<sup>10</sup>

#### 4.3 John Payne Lloyd and William Bland

John Payne Lloyd received a grant of 1 acre, 1 rood and 13 perches, including the subject site, on the first of January 1837. Born in Devonshire in 1788, joined the army in 1806 and fought under Sir Arthur Wellesley. He traded between Madagascar and Mauritius from 1817 to 1822, when he brought a general cargo ship to Sydney. After the agents that given care of the cargo became bankrupt, Lloyd settled in the colony. He pursued agriculture before settling in Liverpool and entering business. He was one of the first members of the Freemasons in Australia. Bad fortune followed him to New Zealand, where he was shipwrecked and lost his property. Returning to Australia, he settled in Victoria.<sup>11</sup>



**Figure 17:** Detail from sheet 1, 1898 St Luke parish map, showing John Payne Lloyd's land, indicated in red.  
[Source: NSW Land Registry Services Historical Land Records Viewer.]

In December 1839, John Payne Lloyd and his wife Catherine leased the property to the controversial medical practitioner William Bland.<sup>12</sup> Bland owned the allotment directly to the south of Lloyd's property. Bland was a naval surgeon on the *Hesper* when he became involved in an argument with the ship's purser, Robert Case. The two fought a duel in which Case was fatally wounded. Consequently, Bland was sentenced to seven years' transportation. He was sent to the Castle Hill asylum to treat inmates, but it is also known that he treated a free person during this period, so he may have been allowed to practice privately. Although Bland received a free pardon in 1815 and began private practice in Sydney, he was soon sentenced to a further twelve months imprisonment and a consequent two-year good behaviour

<sup>10</sup> Jack, 'Liverpool,' 21.

<sup>11</sup> 'Lloyd, John Payne (1788-1872),' *Obituaries Australia*, accessed May 27, 2021, <https://oa.anu.edu.au/obituary/lloyd-john-payne-28024>.

<sup>12</sup> Book Q, No. 188, NSW Land Registry Services Historical Land Records Viewer.

bond for 'composing, writing and publishing ... a manuscript book, containing divers libels on His Excellency Lachlan Macquarie Esq.'<sup>13</sup>

He consequently returned to private practice and was involved in the Benevolent Society from 1821, treating patients at the asylum and dispensing medicines from his own home. Governor Darling praised him for his services and he became a life member in 1830. Bland was also a staff member of the Sydney Dispensary from its inauguration in 1826 to its merger with the infirmary in 1845. He was a generous philanthropist and donated money and land to build a church in Ashfield.<sup>14</sup>

Bland was also involved in public affairs. He played an instrumental role in the establishment of the Sydney School of Arts and Mechanic's Institute in 1833 and the reopening of a free grammar school in 1835. Politically, involved, he advocated for emancipation, a jury system and a representative assembly. He was involved in the Australian Patriotic Association, which drew up several draft Constitutions, trustee of the Australian Medical Subscription Library and trustee of the Australian Medical Association. In 1858, he was nominated to the legislative Council. Towards the end of Bland's life, Dr Evans wrote that he was 'an elegant scholar, a man of science, a gentleman of that antique school of urbanity and refinement, which modern barbarism and ruffianism have almost trampled into oblivion.'<sup>15</sup>

#### 4.4 Early Twentieth Century



**Figure 18:** Robert Clyde Rowe.

[Source: 'The Late Robert Clyde-Rowe,' *Biz*, November 20, 1957: 23.]

2 acres, 2 roods and 36 ½ perches of land bounded by Moore, Castlereagh and Bathurst Streets eventually came into the possession of the auctioneer William Henry Pickersgill in November 1911.<sup>16</sup> In 1925, this was subdivided into eighteen allotments by the Perpetual Trustee Company Limited.<sup>17</sup> The subject lot was purchased by Robert Clyde Rowe, Lawrence Murphy, Edward Pearce, and Jamie Pirie as joint tenants in 1926.<sup>18</sup> Robert Clyde Rowe was a well-known and respected 'Liverpudlian' who was involved in a variety of aspects of the local community. A pharmacist by trade, he was one of the first committeemen of the Liverpool District Ambulance and a life member of the organisation.<sup>19</sup> He laid the foundation stone of the local Presbyterian Church and later opened the building. He also shared his musical talent with the Church as an organist and admired tenor.<sup>20</sup> Other organisations in which Rowe was involved included the Liverpool and Guildford Masonic Lodges, the Liverpool Rotary Club and the Memorial School of Arts, which he opened in 1925.<sup>21</sup> Rowe was eventually promoted from chief chemist at Liverpool Hospital to become the manager of Waterfall Sanatorium, but retired to Liverpool.<sup>22</sup> His death was said to have 'severed a link in the chain of historic events and persons associated with the Liverpool district's early history.'<sup>23</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Cobley, John, 'Bland, William (1789-1868),' *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, accessed May 28, 2021.

<sup>14</sup> John Cobley, 'Bland, William (1789-1868).'

<sup>15</sup> John Cobley, 'Bland, William (1789-1868).'

<sup>16</sup> Certificate of Title 1832-45, NSW Land Registry Services Historical Land Records Viewer.

<sup>17</sup> Certificate of Title 3803-40, NSW Land Registry Services Historical Land Records Viewer.

<sup>18</sup> Certificate of Title 3952-149, NSW Land Registry Services Historical Land Records Viewer.

<sup>19</sup> 'Noted Liverpudlian Passes,' *Biz*, November 13, 1957: 24.

<sup>20</sup> 'Noted Liverpudlian Passes.'

<sup>21</sup> 'The Late Robert Clyde-Rowe,' *Biz*, November 20, 1957: 23.

<sup>22</sup> 'Noted Liverpudlian Passes.'

<sup>23</sup> 'The Late Robert Clyde-Rowe,' *Biz*, November 20, 1957: 23.

'Official Opening: Memorial School of Arts,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, April 3, 1925: 7.

The Late Robert Clyde-Rowe.'

'Noted Liverpudlian Passes.'



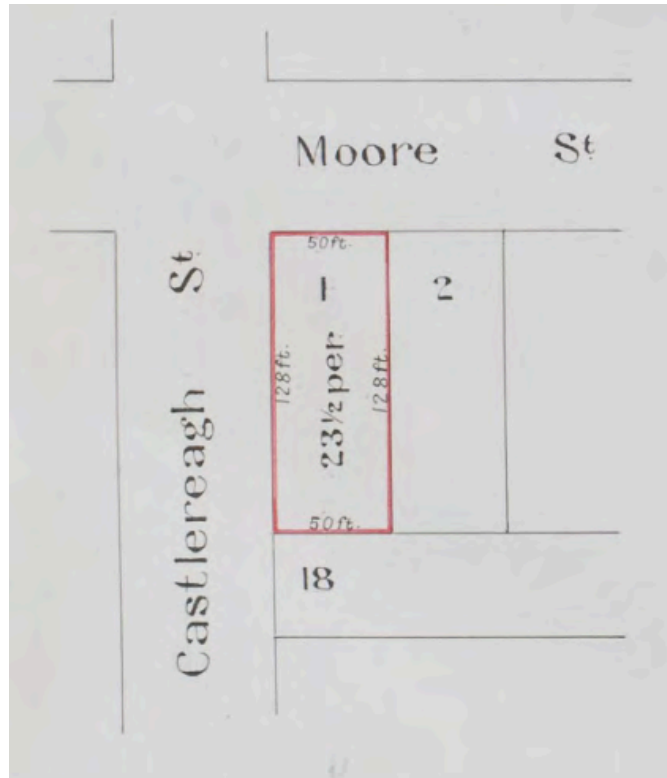
#### 4.5 The Scouting Movement

The Scouting movement in Australia was founded in 1907 by Lord Robert Baden-Powell. Born in 1857, he spent much of his childhood outdoors and developed many skills.<sup>24</sup> Baden-Powell won a scholarship to join the British Army and served in India from 1876<sup>25</sup> and it was there that he began to test his ideas of training soldiers in 'Scouting' – skills such as stalking, being observant and fending for oneself. He outlined these ideas in *Aids to Scouting*, which became a military textbook.<sup>26</sup>

During the Boer War, Baden-Powell led the defending force in the siege of Mafeking in South Africa and returned to England in 1903 as a national hero. Finding that *Aids to Scouting* was being used by youth leaders and teachers, he held an experimental camp on Brownsea Island in 1907.<sup>27</sup>

In response to the success of the camp, Baden-Powell published *Scouting for Boys* in fortnightly instalments from January 1908. Every issue sold out and it became the fourth best-selling book of the twentieth century after the Bible, Koran and Mao's *Little Red Book*.<sup>28</sup>

Scout patrols and Troops formed across Britain while *Scouting for Boys* was being published, and the movement quickly spread to Australia, New Zealand and India. A rally at Crystal Palace in 1909 attracted 10,000 boys. Baden-Powell retired from the army in 1910 to focus on the new Scouting Movement. His sister Agnes formed the Girls Guides in the same year. Robert Baden-Powell was declared World Chief Scout at the first Jamboree in the United Kingdom in 1920. He visited Australia in 1912, 1931 and during the first Australian Jamboree in 1934-35. There are now over twenty-eight million Scouts worldwide.<sup>29</sup>



**Figure 19:** The subject site, purchased by Robert Clyde Rowe and others in 1926.

[Source: Certificate of Title 3952-149, NSW Land Registry Services Historical Land Records Viewer.]

<sup>24</sup> 'The History of Scouting,' Scouts Australia, accessed May 28, 2021, <https://scouts.com.au/about/what-is-scouting/history/>.

<sup>25</sup> 'Baden-Powell,' Scouts, accessed June 2, 2021, <https://www.scout.org/node/52292/introduction>.

<sup>26</sup> 'The History of Scouting.'

<sup>27</sup> 'The History of Scouting.'

<sup>28</sup> 'Baden-Powell.'

<sup>29</sup> 'Baden-Powell.'

<sup>29</sup> 'The History of Scouting.'



**Figure 20:** Lord Robert Baden-Powell with a group of young scouts in New South Wales, 1931.  
[Source: Sydney Morning Herald.]

#### 4.6 The Liverpool Scouts and plans for a hall

The land held by Robert Clyde Rowe and others was transferred to the Boy Scouts Association New South Wales Branch in 1929.<sup>30</sup>

The Liverpool Boy Scouts had been working towards securing a hall of their own for several years. In May 1925, a meeting was held to form a committee to aid the local Boy Scout movement. The district scoutmaster at the time was Mr Tibbits.<sup>31</sup> Consequently, many functions were held in aid of the building fund, including a 'Scout's Queen' dance competition in 1926, a 'Popular Boy' competition in 1928 and a dance in 1930.<sup>32</sup>

In November 1930 the hall was officially opened by the then Governor of New South Wales, Sir Phillip Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. The local newspaper described the hall as of 'a respectable size and neat in appearance'.<sup>33</sup> The event was of regional significance, with Scout Troops from Liverpool, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Camden, Ingleburn and 2<sup>nd</sup> Glenfield participating in a march from the railway station to the site. They were later joined by the Fairfield Girl Guides. The opening was also attended by Liverpool Police, the Mayor of Liverpool and District Scout leaders. The Liverpool scoutmaster was Mr Tepper. Merrylands Band was engaged for the occasion, and a fair was held in the grounds of the hall. In his speech, the Governor spoke of the hall as a n honour for the town. He also acknowledged the Great Depression and reassured the audience that he was sure Australia would soon return to prosperity. Mr W. F. Nicholls, president of the Liverpool Scouts Committee, presented a carved wooden stud-box to the Governor.<sup>34</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Certificate of Title 3952-149, NSW Land Registry Services Historical Land Records Viewer.

<sup>31</sup> 'Liverpool: Boy Scout Meeting,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, May 26, 1925: 5.

<sup>32</sup> 'Liverpool: Scouts' Queen,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, October 29, 1926: 6.

'Liverpool Scouts: Popular Boy Competition,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, May 4, 1928: 3.

'Liverpool Scouts: Dance Held,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate* September 11, 1930: 9.

<sup>33</sup> 'Governor at Liverpool: Opens Scouts' Hall,' *Biz*, November 28, 1930: 6.

<sup>34</sup> 'Governor at Liverpool: Opens Scouts' Hall.'

#### 4.7 The Liverpool Scout Hall: 1930 – 1950s

In addition to being home to the Liverpool Scouts, the building served as a community hall. It was the venue for many dances and social evenings in the 1930s, a large number of which were organised by the 'Waratah Club'.<sup>35</sup> The local Catholic Church held several fundraising events at the hall, including a dance in aid of the All-Saint's Church building fund in 1934 and multiple dances for St Anne's Orphanage in 1934 and a celebration of the first birthday of the Liverpool Catholic Club in 1937.<sup>36</sup> The hall was also hired for personal celebrations such as wedding receptions and birthday parties.<sup>37</sup> Other events include a dance for the Liverpool Tennis Club in 1934 and a social evening for the Liverpool Parents and Citizens' Association in 1937.<sup>38</sup> In 1938, a representative from the Women's Employment Agency visited every Thursday to 'facilitate the finding of employment by women and girls from 14 years upwards'.<sup>39</sup>

During the Second World War, the hall was used as the training venue for the local Volunteer Defence Corps. The group met on Monday evenings to receive training from returned personnel on how to defend the home front in the case of an attack by foreign forces.<sup>40</sup>



**Figure 21:** 1943 aerial photograph of the subject site, indicated in red.  
[Source: NSW Historical Imagery Viewer]

- <sup>35</sup> 'Old-Time Dance: Liverpool Attraction,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, January 25, 1934: 11.  
'Waratah Club: Liverpool Dance,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, January 25, 1934: 15.  
'Liverpool Dance: Waratah Club,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, March 22, 1934: 18.  
'Old-time success: Liverpool Dance,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, May 21, 1934: 6.  
'Gents Were Guests: Liverpool Tennis Dance,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, March 29, 1934: 11.
- <sup>36</sup> 'For Church: Liverpool Catholic Effort,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, April 19, 1934: 7.  
'Dance for Orphanage,' *Catholic Press*, May 24 1934: 10.  
'For Orphanage,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, May 3, 1934: 13.  
'Orphanage Dance: Liverpool Effort,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, May 17, 1934: 9.  
'First Birthday: Liverpool Catholic Club,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, August 19, 1937: 6.
- <sup>37</sup> 'Liverpool Bride: Stanford – Downey,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, April 15, 1937: 15.  
'Kitchen Tea: Liverpool Couple,' *Liverpool News*, March 31, 1938: 2.  
'21<sup>st</sup> Birthday Party: Eddie Robinson, Liverpool,' *Liverpool News*, November 2, 1939: 2.
- <sup>38</sup> 'Gents Were Guests: Liverpool Tennis Dance,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, March 29, 1934: 11.  
'Social Evening: Parents and Citizens,' *Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate*, April 29, 1937: 6.
- <sup>39</sup> 'Work for Girls and Women,' *Liverpool News*, June 1938, 3.
- <sup>40</sup> 'The Home Guard: Volunteer Defence Corps,' *Biz*, February 25, 1942, 5.  
'Guildford V.D.C.,' *Biz*, August 6, 1942: 5.  
'Voluntary Defence Corps,' *Biz*, August 27, 1942: 6.



In March 1950, a social evening was held to farewell the District Scout Commissioner, Mr S. V. (Peter) Nicholls. The *Biz* reported that 'the strong position of the Scout movement in the District was due in no small measure to Peter Nicholl's efforts.'<sup>41</sup>

The Liverpool Rotary Club held a working bee in October 1953 to paint the Scout Hall.<sup>42</sup>

#### 4.8 Decline in the Liverpool Scout Hall: 1960s - Present

The Scouts movement in the Liverpool area remained popular during the Post-War period. This is demonstrated in the continued use of the Liverpool Scout Hall and the various improvements made during this time. Aerial photographs indicate that a shed was erected in the south-eastern corner of the property between 1965 and 1975. The form of the hall has remained unchanged to the present-day<sup>43</sup>.

However, despite the Scouts being a familiar term within local communities around Australia, by the late 20<sup>th</sup> century a steady decline in numbers were being reported by the many branches. In 1979, the organisation was recorded as having 114,500 youth members, which has since dropped to approximately 52,000 in 2014. Annual reports showed that between 2001 and 2005 the number of participants dropped by 20,000.

The continuing declining numbers were likely the result of the subject site no longer being effectively utilised for the Liverpool Scouts. As such, the Liverpool Scouts group relocated to Lurnea, effectively ceasing the use of the hall in Moore Street.

The site was listed for sale in January 2021 by Colliers International, being marketed as 'B4 Mixed Use Opportunity', with the advertising signage promoting the salient aspects of the site to appeal to opportunists for redevelopment. The property was scheduled to go to public auction on 11 February 2021.



**Figure 22:** View of the former Liverpool Scout Hall in January 2021.  
[Source: South West Voice, 2021]

<sup>41</sup> 'Farewell to District Scout Commissioner,' *Biz*, March 2, 1950: 4.

<sup>42</sup> 'Liverpool Rotary Club, *Biz*, October 22, 1953: 13.

<sup>43</sup> NSW Historical Imagery Viewer.

#### 4.9 Interim Heritage Order

Following the advertising of the property for sale, a Mayoral Direction of Liverpool City Council was made on 9 February 2021 to issue an Interim Heritage Order under Section 25 of the *Heritage Act 1977* on the former Liverpool Scout Hall on the basis that the Council perceived the sale of the property to represent a threat of harm to the future of the building.

Consequently, Interim Heritage Order No.2 was published in the NSW Government Gazette No.57 on 12 February 2021 (see **Appendix B**).

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## 5.0 HERITAGE LISTING STATUS

### 5.1 Introduction

Identification of the existing statutory and non-statutory heritage listings applicable to the subject site is as follows:

### 5.2 Statutory and non-statutory heritage listings

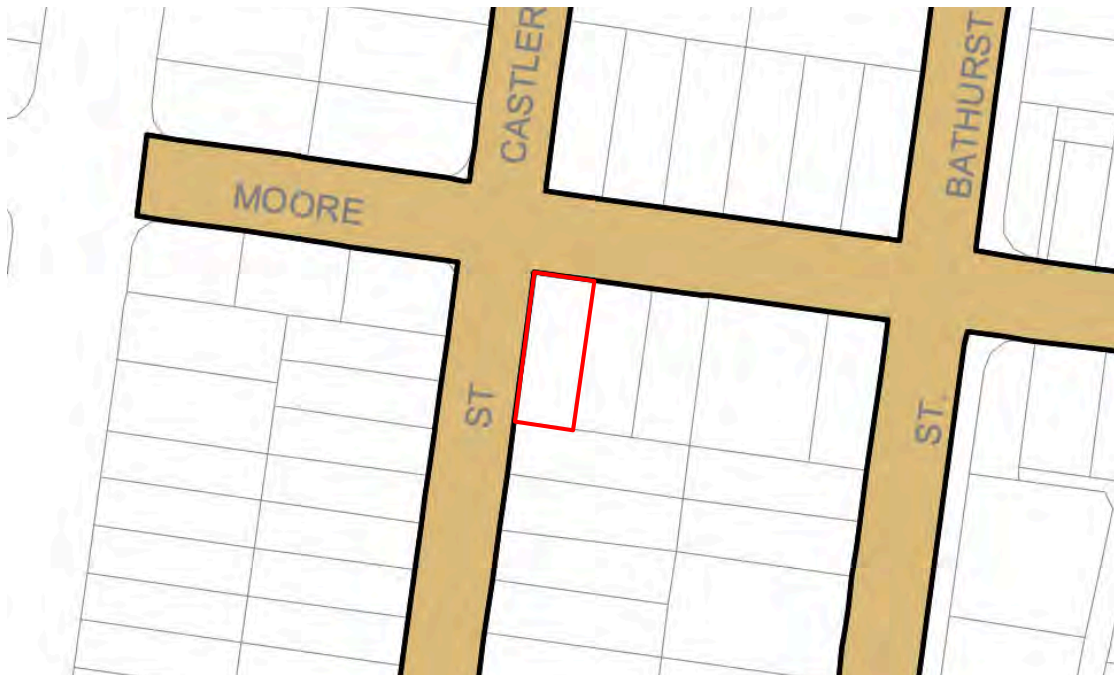
#### *Statutory lists*

The subject site **is not** identified as an item of local heritage significance, listed under Schedule 5 of *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008*.

The subject site **is not** located within a Heritage Conservation Area listed under Schedule 5 of *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008*.

#### *Non-statutory lists*

The subject site **is not** identified on any non-statutory heritage lists or registers.



**Figure 23:** Map showing the heritage status of the subject site and surrounding allotments.

[Source: *Liverpool LEP 2005*, Heritage Map HER\_011]

### 5.3 Items of heritage significance within the vicinity of the site

For the purposes of this heritage impact assessment, the term 'in the vicinity' is taken to be any item or items that:

- i) Are within an approximate 100m radius of the boundaries of the subject site;
- ii) Have a physical relationship to the subject site i.e. adjoin the property boundary;
- iii) Are identified as forming a part of a group i.e. a row of terrace houses;
- iv) Have a visual relationship to and from the site; or
- v) Are a combination of any of the above.

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In applying the above criteria, items of local heritage significance (listed under Schedule 5 of *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2005*) within the vicinity of the subject site include:

- ‘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) (Item No.189)

There are no items of state heritage significance (listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR) under the *Heritage Act 1977*) within the vicinity of the subject site.

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## 6.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

### 6.1 Introduction

Comparative analysis of the site is an important consideration in the assessment of cultural significance (see Section 9.0), helping to determine whether a place is 'rare' or 'representative' and also helps to locate it within patterns of history or activity.

The level of design and condition integrity may impact upon how a site compares with other similar examples.

It is important that the comparative analysis is based upon selected examples that display similarities in terms of context of place, or share key features, use, characteristics, attributes, style, association and / or historic themes.

This section of the report examines Liverpool Scout Hall in the context of place, with the following selection criteria applied:

- Scout or community halls in the Sydney region with particular reference to halls dating from c1900 to c1950.

#### 6.1.1 Selection of comparative examples by location

A search of the NSW State Heritage Inventory (SHI) for heritage-listed properties within the Liverpool Council local government area (LGA), did identified two listed church halls and no listed Scout Halls or general community halls. In this regard, the subject site is a rarity.

Three halls have from the wider Sydney region which fulfill the selection criteria will be examined in the following comparative analysis:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Boronia Scout Hall, 21C Farnell Street Hunters Hill (not a listed heritage item)
- Hawkins Hall, 2 Sefton Road Thornleigh (not a listed heritage item)
- Concord Scout Hall, 19 Park Avenue Concord (within a heritage conservation area)

#### 6.1.2 Comparative examples

##### a) 1<sup>st</sup> Boronia Scout Hall, 21C Farnell Street Hunters Hill\

Consideration	Response	Similar ✓/X
Class of building	Scout Hall	✓
Construction date	C1930s	✓
Level of significance	-	✓
Context	Low-rise suburban street with flat, grassed, landscape setting.	X
Design integrity	Intact	✓
Condition	In good repair	✓
Historical associations	William A. Windeyer (Bill)	X
Use	Continues to be used as a Scout Hall.	X
Technology	Typical weatherboard construction.	✓
Architectural Style	Interwar	✓
Materiality	Weatherboard	✓
Scale	Small scale, single-storey	✓
Architectural form	Rectangular, gabled	✓

1<sup>st</sup> Boronia Scout Hall is of a similar age, form, scale and materiality as the hall at 124 Moore Street Liverpool. They both date from the 1930s, are rectangular in shape and feature a single gable at the front and rear elevations.

This hall exemplifies the simple and functional style of Scout Halls from this time and is in good condition. Unlike the subject building, the 1<sup>st</sup> Boronia Scout Hall continues to be used as a Scout Hall. The 1<sup>st</sup> Boronia Scout Hall is considered a good comparative example.



**Figure 24:** 1<sup>st</sup> Boronia Scouts Hall, Hunters Hill.  
[Source: 1<sup>st</sup> Boronia Scout Hall website, 2021]

b) *Hawkins Hall, 2 Sefton Road Thornleigh*

Consideration	Response	Similar ✓/X
Class of building	Community Hall	✓
Construction date	C1930-1940s	✓
Level of significance	-	✓
Context	Low-rise suburban street with flat, grassed, landscape setting.	X
Design integrity	Intact	✓
Condition	In good repair	✓
Historical associations	Local community	✓
Use	Continues to be used as a Scout Hall.	X
Technology	Typical weatherboard and fibrous cement sheeting construction.	✓
Architectural Style	Interwar	✓
Materiality	Weatherboard and fibrous cement sheeting.	X
Scale	Small scale, single-storey	✓
Architectural form	Rectangular, gabled	✓

Although Hawkins Hall is not a Scout Hall, it is used by a range of community groups and individuals in a similar way to the former Liverpool Scouts Hall and dates from approximately the same period. It displays a similar form and detailing to the subject hall, with a single gable on both the front and rear elevations and timber framed windows.

The hall is partially constructed in weatherboard, however it is mostly constructed of fibrous cement sheeting. Nevertheless, it bears strong similarities to the design of the former Liverpool Scout Hall. It has also retained its design integrity and is intact.

Hawkins Hall is considered a good comparative example.



**Figure 25:** Hawkins Hall, Thornleigh.  
[Source: Hornsby Shire Council, 2021]

c) *Concord Scout Hall, 19 Park Avenue Concord*

Consideration	Response	Similar ✓/X
Class of building	Scout Hall	✓
Level of significance	Local / within a Conservation Area	X
Context	Low rise suburban street with minimal landscaping, typically grassed flat landscaping.	✓
Design integrity	Intact	✓
Condition	In good repair	✓
Historical associations	Ongoing association with the Scouts	✓
Use	Continues to be used as a Scout Hall.	✓
Technology	Typical weatherboard masonry construction	X
Architectural Style	Interwar	✓
Materiality	Masonry with tiled roof.	X
Scale	Small, single storey.	✓
Architectural form	Rectangular, gabled	✓



1<sup>st</sup> Concord Scouts Hall is of a similar age, form, scale and as the hall at 124 Moore Street Liverpool. They both date from the 1930s, are largely rectangular in shape. They have distinctly different roof forms despite both having gabled roofs.

The Concord Scout Hall roof is steeply pitched and clad in terracotta tiles, whilst the subject site is clad in corrugated sheet metal. The Concord Scout Hall exemplifies the simple form that is typical of Scout Halls, however varies in materiality giving it a different aesthetic, feel and architectural style. The 1<sup>st</sup> Concord Scouts Hall is not considered a good comparative example.



**Figure 26:** 1<sup>st</sup> Concord Scout Hall, Concord.  
[Source: Google Images, 2021]

### 6.1.3 Summary observations of the comparative analysis

The comparative analysis has considered two styles of Scout or community halls located in New South Wales that were constructed during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The dominant style is broadly defined as Interwar and consists of a rectangular building with a single gable on both the front and rear elevations.

In contrast, the Concord Scout Hall has a steeply-pitched roof of a style that is more often found in Arts and Crafts architecture.

A similar pattern emerges when comparing the materiality and detailing of the three selected halls with the former Liverpool Scout Hall. The 1<sup>st</sup> Boronia Scout Hall and Hawkins Hall both feature weatherboards and timber framed windows and are roofed in corrugated sheet metal, whilst the Concord Scout Hall is face brick and has a tiled roof.

Ultimately, the comparative study has revealed that the Liverpool Scout Hall is representative rather than rare in the Sydney region due to its similarity to the halls in Hunters Hill and Thornleigh. This does not diminish the rarity of the former Liverpool Scout Hall in its immediate locality. It is important to note that this comparative study is limited in scale and more halls could be examined in the future to determine the extent to which the subject hall is rare and/or representative.

## 7.0 ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

### 7.1 Introduction

Within New South Wales, there are different types of statutory heritage listings for local, state and national heritage items.

A property is considered a 'heritage item' if it is:

- Listed in the heritage schedule of a Local Council's Local Environmental Plan (LEP) or a State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP);
- Listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR), a register of places and items of particular importance to the people of NSW;
- Listed on the National Heritage List established by the Australian Government to list places of outstanding heritage significance to Australia.

### 7.2 Identifying heritage significance

Assessments of heritage significance aim to identify whether a place has heritage values, establish what those values may be, and determine why the item or place (or element of a place) may be considered important and valuable to the community.

The terms 'heritage value' and 'heritage significance' are broadly synonymous with 'cultural significance', which is the term that the Burra Charter uses to mean '*aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations*'<sup>44</sup>.

These definitions are broadly consistent with the definitions used and adopted by other organisations including the Australian Heritage Council, the National Trust of Australia (NSW) and the Heritage Division (Office of Environment and Heritage).

Assessments of cultural significance rely on an understanding and analysis of these values, which have been derived from an examination of the context of the item or place, the way in which the extant fabric demonstrates function, associations and aesthetic qualities. An understanding of the historical context of an item or place and consideration of the physical evidence are therefore, key components in the heritage significance assessment.

In order to make informed decisions regarding the ongoing use and future management of the former Liverpool Scout Hall it is necessary to establish the nature of the significance involved.

Article 26.1 of the *Burra Charter* states that:

*'Work on a place should be preceded by studies to understand the place which should include analysis of physical, documentary oral and other evidence, drawing on appropriate knowledge, skills and disciplines'.*

### 7.3 Methodology

The assessment of cultural significance follows the methodology recommended in *Assessing Heritage Significance*<sup>45</sup> by using the NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria and is consistent with the guidelines as set out in the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter 2013)*<sup>46</sup>.

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<sup>44</sup> Australia ICOMOS, 2013. '*The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*', 2013.

<sup>45</sup> NSW Heritage Branch, 2001. '*Assessing Heritage Significance*'.

<sup>46</sup> Australia ICOMOS, 2013. '*Burra Charter*'.

An item or place will be considered to be of heritage significance if it meets at least one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion:	Significance theme:	Explanation:
<b>Criterion (a)</b>	Historical	An item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).
<b>Criterion (b)</b>	Historical association	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).
<b>Criterion (c)</b>	Aesthetic	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).
<b>Criterion (d)</b>	Social	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.
<b>Criterion (e)</b>	Technical / Research	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).
<b>Criterion (f)</b>	Rarity	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).
<b>Criterion (g)</b>	Representative	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's (or the local area's) cultural or natural places or cultural or natural environments.

It is important to note that only one of the above criteria needs to be satisfied for an item or place to have heritage significance. Furthermore, an item or place is not excluded from having heritage significance because other items with similar characteristics have already been identified or listed.

## 7.4 Assessment against NSW Heritage Assessment Criteria

### 7.4.1 Criterion (a) – Historical Significance

An item or place is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
• Shows evidence of a significant human activity.	✓	• Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes.	X
• Is associated with a significant activity or historical phase.	✓	• Provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance.	X
• Maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity.	✓	• Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.	X

### Assessment of Significance

- The subject site contributes to the historical narrative of the subdivision and development of Liverpool. The Scout Hall is located on the former land of John Payne Lloyd, a soldier, businessman, agriculturist, and early settler in Liverpool. He leased the property to the medical practitioner, politician and philanthropist William Bland. However, there is insufficient evidence to suggest that significant historical events occurred at the site during this period.
- A community-based campaign to raise funds for a local Scout Hall began in 1925. Following five years of fundraising, the Scout Hall was opened in 1930 by the then Governor of New South Wales, Sir Philip Game. A large celebration to commemorate the opening which involved Scout groups from across the region.



- The hall served as the venue for countless community events during the twentieth century, including dances, birthdays, wedding receptions, social evenings and fundraising nights.
- During the Second World War, the local Volunteer Defence Corps trained at the hall weekly.
- The Liverpool Scout Hall is connected to multiple historical events and processes that are significant to the local area. Its subdivision pattern and low-scale development reflect early planning in Liverpool. Its construction was the result of a substantial period of fundraising by the local community and its opening was a notable event that involved the Governor of New South Wales and the Mayor of Liverpool, amongst other local leaders. Particularly in the 1930s and 40s, the hall was used for a multitude of charity events and in this way reflects a period when community-based fundraising was highly prevalent in the area. In addition, the hall was directly associated with the town's defence measures during the Second World War as the training venue for the local Volunteer Defence Corps.

The former Liverpool Scout Hall satisfies this criterion in demonstrating historical significance at a local level.

#### 7.4.2 Criterion (b) – Historical Association Significance

An item or place 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).

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
• Shows evidence of a significant human occupation.	✓	• Has incidental or unsubstantiated connects with historically important people or events.	X
• Is associated with a significant event, person or group of persons.	✓	• Provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance.	X
		• Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association.	X

#### Assessment of Significance

- The Scout Hall is located on the former land of John Payne Lloyd, a soldier, businessman, agriculturist, and early settler in Liverpool. He leased the property to the medical practitioner, politician and philanthropist William Bland. Nevertheless, neither Lloyd nor Bland is believed to have had strong associations with the site.
- The Liverpool Scouts used the hall continuously from its opening in 1930 until recently and it therefore has a strong association with the Scouts group and movement.
- A range of other local community groups also used the hall frequently during the twentieth century.

The former Liverpool Scout Hall satisfies this criterion in demonstrating historical associative significance at a local level.

#### 7.4.3 Criterion (c) – Aesthetic Significance

An item or place is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area).

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
• Shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement.	X	• Is not a major work by an important designer or artist.	✓
• Is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement.	X	• Has lost its design or technical integrity.	X
• Is aesthetically distinctive.	✓	• Its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded.	X
• Has landmark qualities.	✓	• Has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement.	✓
• Exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology	✓		

### Assessment of Significance

- The Liverpool Scout Hall is a typical example of a 1930s Scouts or community hall. It does not show evidence of technical innovation or achievement but exemplifies the vernacular style of small-scaled timber halls of its time.
- The hall is the only known surviving example of its type in Liverpool and is therefore aesthetically distinctive at a local level.
- As the hall is located on a prominent corner block near the centre of Liverpool and is the only single-storey building dating from the early twentieth century in the vicinity, the hall has landmark qualities.

The former Liverpool Scout Hall satisfies this criterion in demonstrating aesthetic significance at a local level.

#### 7.4.4 Criterion (d) – Social Significance

An item or place has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or the local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
• Is important for its associations with an identifiable group.	✓	• Is only important to the community for amenity reasons.	X
• Is important to a community's sense of place.	✓	• Is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative.	X

### Assessment of Significance

- The hall has distinct and strong associations with the Scouts movement and specifically, the Liverpool Scouts, being the home of the group from 1930 until c2021, when the Liverpool Scouts group relocated to Lurnea.
- The hall has also served the social needs of the local community for the past 90 years, serving as the venue for a wide variety of community events during the 20th century, including social dances, birthdays, wedding receptions, social evenings and fundraising nights. Such social events have catered for a variety of individuals, families and community groups.
- The building has been the focus of community events from 1930 to c2021.
- During the Second World War, the building was used for the weekly meeting and training venue for the local Volunteer Defence Corps.

The former Liverpool Scout Hall satisfies this criterion in demonstrating social significance at a local level.

#### 7.4.5 Criterion (e) – Technical / Research Significance

An item or place 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).

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information</li> </ul>	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture.</li> </ul>	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is an important benchmark or reference site or type.</li> </ul>	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has little archaeological or research potential.</li> </ul>	✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere.</li> </ul>	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites.</li> </ul>	✓

#### Assessment of Significance

- Although the site was previously owned by John Payne Lloyd and William Bland, it is unlikely that it contained any structures prior to the construction of the current Scout Hall.
- The site has a low potential to yield new or substantial scientific and/or archaeological information.

The former Liverpool Scout Hall does not satisfy this criterion in demonstrating technical / research significance.

#### 7.4.6 Criterion (f) – Rarity

An item or place possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life, or process.</li> </ul>	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is not rare.</li> </ul>	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost.</li> </ul>	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is numerous but under threat.</li> </ul>	X
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity.</li> </ul>	✓		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the only example of its type.</li> </ul>	✓		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest.</li> </ul>	X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to the community</li> </ul>	✓		

#### Assessment of Significance

- The Liverpool Scout Hall is the only example of its style and class of building in the Liverpool area and has remained largely unchanged since its construction in c1930.
- The building provides rare evidence of the early Scouts movement in Liverpool.

The former Liverpool Scout Hall satisfies this criterion in demonstrating significance through the item's rarity at a local level.

#### 7.4.7 Criterion (g) - Representativeness

An item or place 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.).

Guidelines for Inclusion	✓/X	Guidelines for Exclusion	✓/X
• Is a fine example of its type.	✓	• Is a poor example of its type.	X
• Has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items.	✓	• Does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type.	X
• Has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity.	✓	• Does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type.	X
• Is a significant variation to a class of items.	✓		
• Is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type.	✓		
• Is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size.	✓		
• Is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held.	✓		

#### Assessment of Significance

- The Liverpool Scout Hall is typical of a 1930s small-scaled timber community hall and remains largely intact, having been little altered externally, with no notable additions to the original building's form or silhouette and retaining many of the original architectural features.
- As the only example of its type in Liverpool, it has outstanding representative value at a local level. It is also associated with other Australian Scout Halls dating from a similar period which collectively illustrate a representative building type.

The former Liverpool Scout Hall satisfies this criterion in demonstrating representative significance at a local level.

#### 7.5 Summary level of significance

The following table summarises the assessed level of significance against each criterion for assessing heritage significance:

Criterion	What is the assessed level of significance?
Criterion (a) – Historical Significance	LOCAL
Criterion (b) – Historical Association Significance	LOCAL
Criterion (c) – Aesthetic Significance	LOCAL
Criterion (d) – Social Significance	LOCAL
Criterion (e) – Technical / Research Significance	Does not satisfy criterion
Criterion (f) – Rarity Significance	LOCAL
Criterion (g) – Representativeness Significance	LOCAL
<b>Overall assessed level of cultural significance</b>	<b>LOCAL</b>

## 7.6 What is a Statement of Cultural Significance?

A Statement of Cultural Significance is a concise, authoritative declaration of the value and importance given to a place or item. It acknowledges the concept of a place or item having an intrinsic value, which is separate from its economic value.

Based upon the assessment of cultural significance above, a Statement of Cultural Significance has been developed as follows:

## 7.7 Recommended Statement of Cultural Significance

The Liverpool Scout Hall at 124 Moore Street is of historical significance at the local level, as the home of the Liverpool Scouts from its opening in 1930 until c2021.

The building has historical importance and significance as it evidences the culmination of a five-year, grassroots fundraising effort by the community, opening in the height of the Great Depression – a major achievement and testament to the determination and cooperative nature of the local community.

The opening of the hall was a significant event in local history that involved the Governor of New South Wales and local dignitaries. The hall also has historical significance as the training venue of the local Volunteer Defence Corps during the Second World War.

In addition, the Liverpool Scout Hall has associative and social significance at the local level, owing to its strong connections not only to the Scouts movement and specifically, Liverpool Scouts, but also to the Liverpool community, having been the focus of a large and varied number of community and social events.

The hall is of a modest single storey scale, simple in its form and detailing, and is considered a typical and intact example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century community hall. Its symmetrical, gabled form and weatherboard construction are architectural qualities that are reflective and representative of its style and class. The building retains a high degree of design integrity, making it of architectural interest and value and representative significance at the local level.

The building has rarity significance at the local level, being a rare surviving example of a small-scaled timber community hall in Liverpool. Its purpose-built association with the Scouts movement makes it of particular rarity value in the locality, with few Scout halls provided for in any one locality.

The Liverpool Scout Hall has aesthetic significance at the local level, being prominently positioned in the streetscape owing to its corner allotment orientation. The prominence of the building together with its distinguished architectural form against the backdrop of late-20<sup>th</sup> century built forms, makes it of local landmark quality.

Overall, the Liverpool Scout Hall makes an important contribution to the historical narrative of Liverpool and has historical, associative, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative significance at the local level.

## 8.0 HERITAGE CURTILAGE ASSESSMENT

### 8.1 Introduction to heritage curtilage

The NSW Heritage Council publication *Heritage Curtilages*<sup>47</sup> defines ‘curtilage’ as the area of land surrounding an item or area of heritage significance, which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance.

This area is most commonly, but not always, the lot or lots on which the item is situated and is usually, but not always, restricted to land in the same ownership as the item.

It is important to note that the heritage curtilage for an item or place of heritage significance does not preclude development within the defined heritage curtilage boundary, but requires particular care in the consideration of the nature and extent of such development.

A suitable heritage curtilage should contain all elements, structures and features that contribute to the heritage significance of the site, including, but not limited to:

- a) The historic site boundaries;
- b) Significant buildings and structures including their settings;
- c) Spatial relationships between buildings, landscape features and other important structures;
- d) Significant or important views both to and from the place; and
- e) Any items of moveable heritage significance;

The Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter 2013* places increased emphasis on the importance of the settings of cultural heritage places, which states that:

*‘Conservation requires the retention of an appropriate visual setting and other relationships that contribute to the cultural significance of the place.*

*New construction, demolition, intrusions, or other changes that would adversely affect the setting or relationship are not appropriate’ (Article 8).*

The Heritage Council of NSW publication *Heritage Curtilages*<sup>48</sup> identify four different types of heritage curtilages:

Heritage Curtilage Type	How is the heritage curtilage is defined?
<i>Lot boundary heritage curtilage</i>	The legal boundary of the allotment is defined as the heritage curtilage. The allotment will in general contain all related features, for example outbuildings and gardens within its boundaries
<i>Reduced heritage curtilage</i>	An area less than total allotment is defined as the heritage curtilage, and is applicable where not all parts of a property contain places associated with its significance.
<i>Expanded heritage curtilage</i>	The heritage curtilage is actually larger than the allotment, and is predominantly relevant where views to and/or from a place are significant to the place.
<i>Composite heritage curtilage</i>	The heritage curtilage relates to a larger area that includes a number of separate places, such as heritage conservation areas based on a block, precinct or whole village.

Subsequently, care must be taken in the development and management of the surroundings of a significant cultural heritage place.

<sup>47</sup> NSW Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. 1996. ‘*Heritage Curtilages*’

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

## 8.2 Heritage curtilage assessment

The Liverpool Scout Hall is situated within an established urban precinct. The site is adjoined to the north by the Indonesian Presbyterian Church, and to the east, west and south by multi-storey residential flat buildings.

To help understand and appreciate the curtilage, the scout hall in its present setting can be classified by two distinct precincts:

1. **The building** – comprising the dwelling and the garage at the centre of the site; and
2. **Minimalist garden setting** – comprising the lawn area at the rear of the dwelling, gardens, pathways, and swimming pool.

### *The building*

The primary feature of the site is the intact Scout Hall in the centre. The hall is from the Inter-War period and of the 'austere' architectural style having a simple form and language. The building is evidence of the community's desire for a local scout hall and community hall, raising money to construct and open the building in the 1930.

### *Minimalist garden setting*

The hall is set on a flat, grassed site with a straight concrete path leading from the street to the hall and a rectangular area paved with bricks which adjoins the doors on the western elevation. The low-scale garden setting is reminiscent of the 1930s era depression style garden, being minimalistic but reinforcing the site as a pleasant community meeting space.

## 8.3 Recommended Heritage Curtilage

The curtilage assessment suggests that a lot boundary heritage curtilage (whereby defined by the existing allotment boundaries) is appropriate in any future management of the site as a heritage item, so as to preserve the context and setting.

## 8.4 Grading of Significance

A 'five-level' grading of significance has been applied to the built form and landscaped curtilage for the site and is identified as follows:

Grading	Justification
<i>Exceptional Significance</i>	Rare or outstanding and original element directly contributing to an item's local and state significance.
<i>High Significance</i>	High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance.
<i>Moderate Significance</i>	Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value, but which contribute to the overall significance of the item.
<i>Little Significance</i>	Alterations detract from significance. Difficult to interpret.
<i>Intrusive</i>	Damaging to the item's heritage significance.

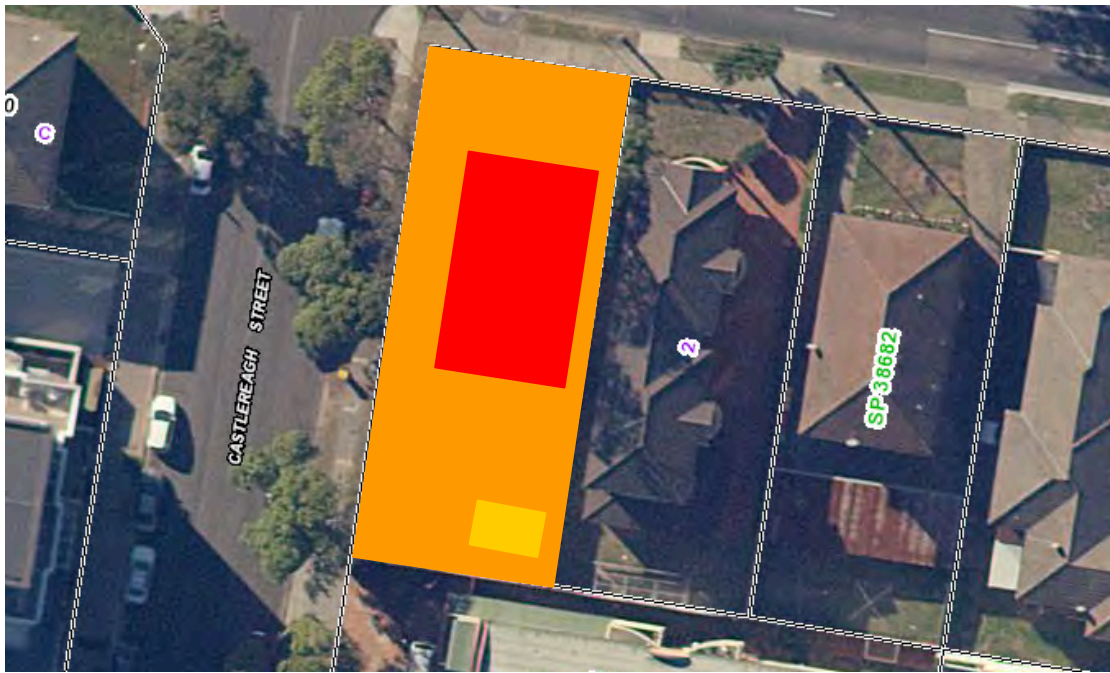


Figure 27: Grading of significance map, aerial photograph of the site with EHC overlay.

## 8.5 Tolerance for Change

Good conservation practice encourages change, adaptation or removal of elements that have a lesser contribution to the overall significance of the item – having a higher tolerance to change. Whereas elements that provide a high contribution to the heritage significance of the site have a lesser tolerance for change and should generally be left intact or altered in a most sympathetic manner that does not detract from the interpretation of the heritage significance.

The 'tolerance for change' based on the equivalent grading of significance is demonstrated in the following table:

Grading of Significance	Grading	Tolerance for Change
<i>Exceptional Significance</i>	Low to no tolerance	Low or no change possible
<i>High Significance</i>	Low to some tolerance	Minor changes possible
<i>Moderate Significance</i>	Moderate tolerance	Some changes possible
<i>Little Significance</i>	Moderate tolerance	Moderate changes possible
<i>Intrusive</i>	High tolerance	Considerable changes possible



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## 9.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 9.1 Conclusion

This report has assessed the heritage significance of the former Liverpool Scout Hall, based on a visual analysis of the site and historical research. The report includes a detailed assessment of the site against the Heritage Council of NSW significance assessment criteria (being the standard evaluation criteria) to determine the significance of the place to the Liverpool context and, more broadly, the NSW context.

This report establishes and demonstrates that the former Liverpool Scout Hall at 124 Moore Street, Liverpool, satisfies the NSW Heritage Council significance assessment criteria for its historical, associative, aesthetic, social, rarity and representative values and is of cultural heritage significance at the local level for the following reasons:

- The Liverpool Scout Hall evidences the culmination of a five-year, grassroots fundraising effort by the community, opening in the height of the Great Depression – a major achievement and testament to the determination and cooperative nature of the local community.
- It's opening in 1930 was a significant event in local history that involved the Governor of New South Wales and local dignitaries.
- The hall has important historical associations with the Scouts movement and specifically, Liverpool Scouts, but also with the Liverpool community, having been the focus of a large and varied number of community and social events for 90 years.
- The building was used as the training venue of the local Volunteer Defence Corps during the Second World War and has an important contribution to the historical narrative of the Liverpool area.
- The building retains a high degree of design integrity, having been little altered from its original form and style. This makes it of architectural interest and value and is considered a good representative example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Inter-War period community hall.
- The Liverpool Scout Hall is rare in the locality, as a rare surviving example of a small-scaled timber community hall. Its purpose-built association with the Scouts movement makes it of particular rarity value in the locality, with few Scout halls provided for in any one locality.
- The building is an important and visually prominent feature in the streetscape.

### 9.2 Future Management of the Site

The following recommendations arise from the assessment findings and observations of this report:

1. The former Liverpool Scout Hall should be listed as an item of local heritage significance on Schedule 5 of the *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008*. This accords with the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* (2013), which advocates that items and places of cultural significance should be retained and safeguarded.
2. The former Liverpool Scout Hall should be retained in its current form and location. This is because the significance of the building is embodied in its physical tangible attributes and setting, as well as the intangible (social) values.
3. Presently, the former Liverpool Scout Hall is vacant and disused. The most appropriate use of a heritage item is often the use for which the building was originally purposed. However, Liverpool Scouts has ceased use and occupation of the building, which is a demonstration that the building is no longer required for the group's needs. This presents opportunities for adaptation and

maintaining an active use of a building is often considered the best way to safeguard by ensuring an active presence, ongoing maintenance and general care and regard. It is recommended therefore, that a suitable alternative use be considered for the building.

4. There is scope for the adaptive re-use of the building. The site is zoned B4 Mixed Use under the *Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008*. The objectives of the B4 Mixed Use zone are:
  - a. *To provide a mixture of compatible land uses.*
  - b. *To integrate suitable business, office, residential, retail and other development in accessible locations so as to maximise public transport patronage and encourage walking and cycling.*
  - c. *To allow for residential and other accommodation in the Liverpool city centre, while maintaining active retail, business or other non-residential uses at street level.*
  - d. *To facilitate a high standard of urban design, convenient urban living and exceptional public amenity.*

Permissible land uses within the B4 Mixed Use zone include:

*Amusement centres; Artisan food and drink industries; Boarding houses; Car parks; Centre-based child care facilities; Commercial premises; Community facilities; Depots; Educational establishments; Entertainment facilities; Environmental facilities; Environmental protection works; Flood mitigation works; Function centres; Helipads; High technology industries; Home businesses; Home industries; Hostels; Hotel or motel accommodation; Information and education facilities; Medical centres; Multi dwelling housing; Oyster aquaculture; Passenger transport facilities; Places of public worship; Public administration buildings; Recreation areas; Recreation facilities (indoor); Recreation facilities (outdoor); Registered clubs; Residential flat buildings; Respite day care centres; Restricted premises; Roads; Seniors housing; Service stations; Shop top housing; Signage; Tank-based aquaculture; Tourist and visitor accommodation; Vehicle repair stations; Veterinary hospitals; Water recreation structures*

Clause 5.10(10) of the *Liverpool LEP 2008* provides for incentive provisions, which, in turn, may provide opportunity for a variety of alternative but compatible land uses to be considered. It is noted that reliance on the 'indulgences' of the incentive provisions, requires first and foremost, the conservation of the heritage item.

5. The strong associations with the community should be maintained and preference should be given to any future adaptive re-use of the Liverpool Scout Hall that allows for the continuation of its community use. In this regard, Council should give consideration to the acquisition of the former Liverpool Scout Hall to enable its continued use as a community facility.
6. As the former Liverpool Scout Hall retains a high degree of design integrity, there is a lesser degree of tolerance to alterations and additions occurring. However, there is opportunity for horizontal alterations and additions occurring at the rear of the building and in such manner that do not obscure the original form and silhouette. There should be no vertical additions to the original building.
7. Prior to the development of a specific proposal for the site, further specialist heritage advice should be sought to assist in the formulation of the proposal and to appropriately guide changes to the place.
8. An inventory of moveable heritage objects and items should be undertaken and Significant memorial plaques and the like should be retained in-situ.

End of Report

# Appendix A

## Common Terms Used

The following is a list of terms and abbreviations adopted for use in the NSW Heritage Manual (prepared by the Heritage Council of NSW), and other terms used by those involved in investigating, assessing and managing heritage, including terms used within this Heritage Impact Statement:

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**Aboriginal significance:** An item is of Aboriginal heritage significance if it demonstrates Aboriginal history and culture. The National Parks and Wildlife Service has the primary responsibility for items of Aboriginal significance in New South Wales.

**Adaptation:** Modification of a heritage item to suit a proposed, compatible use.

**Aesthetic significance:** An item having this value is significant because it has visual or sensory appeal, landmark qualities and/or creative or technical excellence.

**Archaeological assessment:** A study undertaken to establish the archaeological significance (research potential) of a particular site and to propose appropriate management actions.

**Archaeological feature:** Any physical evidence of past human activity. Archaeological features include buildings, works, relics, structures, foundations, deposits, cultural landscapes and shipwrecks. During an archaeological excavation the term 'feature' may be used in a specific sense to refer to any item that is not a structure, a layer or an artefact (for example, a post hole).

**Archaeological significance:** A category of significance referring to scientific value or 'research potential' that is, the ability to yield information through investigation.

**Archaeological sites:** A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below-ground archaeological sites include building foundations, occupation deposits, features and artefacts. Above-ground archaeological sites include buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.

**Archaeology:** The study of material evidence to discover human past. See also historical archaeology.

**Artefacts:** Objects produced by human activity. In historical archaeology the term usually refers to small objects contained within occupation deposits. The term may encompass food or plant remains (for example, pollen) and ecological features.

**Australia ICOMOS:** The national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites.

**Burra Charter:** (and its guidelines). Charter adopted by Australia ICOMOS which establishes the nationally accepted principles for the conservation of places of cultural significance.

**Comparative significance:** In the NSW Heritage Assessment Procedure there are two

values used to compare significance: representativeness and rarity.

**Compatible use:** A use for a heritage item, which involves no change to its culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible or changes, which make a minimal impact.

**Cultural landscapes:** Those areas of the landscape, which have been significantly modified by human activity. They include rural lands such as farms, villages and mining sites, as well as country towns.

**Cultural significance:** A term frequently used to encompass all aspects of significance, particularly in guidelines documents such as the Burra Charter. Also one of the categories of significance listed in the Heritage Act 1977.

**Curtilage:** The geographical area that provides the physical context for an item, and which contributes to its heritage significance. Land title boundaries and heritage curtilages do not necessarily coincide.

**Demolition:** The damaging, defacing, destroying or dismantling of a heritage item or a component of a heritage conservation area, in whole or in part.

**Conjectural reconstruction:** Alteration of a heritage item to simulate a possible earlier state, which is not based on documentary or physical evidence. This treatment is outside the scope of the Burra Charter's conservation principles.

**Conservation:** All the processes of looking after an item so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may, according to circumstances, include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

**Conservation Management Plan:** (CMP) A document explaining the significance of a heritage item, including a heritage conservation area, and proposing policies to retain that significance. It can include guidelines for additional development or maintenance of the place.

**Conservation policy:** A proposal to conserve a heritage item arising out of the opportunities and constraints presented by the statement of heritage significance and other considerations.

**Contact sites:** Sites which are associated with the interaction between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

**Excavation permit:** A permit issued by the Heritage Council of New South Wales under

section 60 or section 140 of the Heritage Act 1977 to disturb or excavate a relic.

**Façade:** The elevation of a building facing the street.

**Heritage Act 1977:** The statutory framework for the identification and conservation of heritage in New South Wales. The Act also describes the composition and powers of the Heritage Council.

**Heritage Advisor:** A heritage consultant engaged by a local council, usually on a part-time basis, to give advice on heritage matters to both the council and the local community.

**Heritage assessment criteria:** Principles by which values for heritage significance are described and tested. See historical, aesthetic, social, technical/ research, representativeness, rarity.

**Heritage conservation area:** An area which has a distinctive character of heritage significance, which it is desirable to conserve.

**Heritage Council:** The New South Wales Government's heritage advisory body established under the Heritage Act 1977. It provides advice to the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning and others on heritage issues. It is also the determining authority for section 60 applications.

**Heritage fabric:** All the physical material of an item, including surroundings and contents, which contribute to its heritage significance.

**Heritage inventory:** A list of heritage items, usually in a local environmental plan or regional environmental plan.

**Heritage item:** A landscape, place, building, structure, relic or other work of heritage significance.

**Heritage Division:** The State Government agency of the Office of Environment and Heritage, responsible for providing policy advice to the Minister for Heritage, administrative services to the Heritage Council and specialist advice to the community on heritage matters.

**Heritage precinct:** An area or part of an area which is of heritage significance. See also heritage conservation area.

**Heritage significance:** Of aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, natural or aesthetic value for past, present or future generations.

**Heritage study:** A conservation study of an area, usually commissioned by the local council. The study usually includes a historical



context report, an inventory of heritage items within the area and recommendations for conserving their significance.

**Heritage value:** Often used interchangeably with the term 'heritage significance'. There are four nature of significance values and two comparative significance values. See heritage significance, nature of significance, comparative significance.

**Hierarchy of significance:** Used when describing a complex heritage site where it is necessary to zone or categorise parts of the area assigning each a particular significance. A commonly used four level hierarchy is: considerable, some, little or no, intrusive (that is, reduces the significance of the item).

**Industrial archaeology:** The study of relics, structures and places involved with organised labour extracting, processing or producing services or commodities; for example, roads, bridges, railways, ports, wharves, shipping, agricultural sites and structures, factories, mines and processing plants.

**Integrity:** A heritage item is said to have integrity if its assessment and statement of significance is supported by sound research and analysis, and its fabric and curtilage are still largely intact.

**International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS):** An international organisation linked to UNESCO that brings together people concerned with the conservation and study of places of cultural significance.

There are also national committees in sixty countries including Australia.

**Level of significance:** There are three management levels for heritage items in New South Wales — local, regional and state. The level is determined by the context in which the

item is significant. For example, items of state heritage significance will either be fine examples or rare state-wide or will be esteemed by a state-wide community.

**Local significance:** Items of heritage significance which are fine examples, or rare, at the local community level.

**Moveable heritage:** Heritage items not fixed to a site or place (for example, furniture, locomotives and archives).

**Occupation deposits:** (In archaeology.) Accumulations of cultural material that result from human activity. They are usually associated with domestic sites, for example, under-floor or yard deposits.

**Post-contact:** Used to refer to the study of archaeological sites and other heritage items dating after European occupation in 1788 which helps to explain the story of the relationship between Aborigines and the new settlers.

**Preservation:** Maintaining the fabric of an item in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

**Rarity:** An item having this value is significant because it represents a rare, endangered or unusual aspect of our history or cultural heritage.

**Reconstruction:** Returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by the introduction of new or old materials into the fabric (not to be confused with conjectural reconstruction).

**Relic:** The Heritage Act 1977 defines relic as: '...any deposit, object or material evidence relating to non-Aboriginal settlement which is more than fifty years old.' The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 defines a relic as: '...any

deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.'

**Representativeness:** Items having this value are significant because they are fine representative examples of an important class of significant items or environments.

**Restoration:** Returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without introducing new material.

**Social significance:** Items having this value are significant through their social, spiritual or cultural association with a recognisable community.

**State heritage inventory:** A list of heritage items of state significance developed and managed by the Heritage Division. The inventory is part of the NSW Heritage Database.

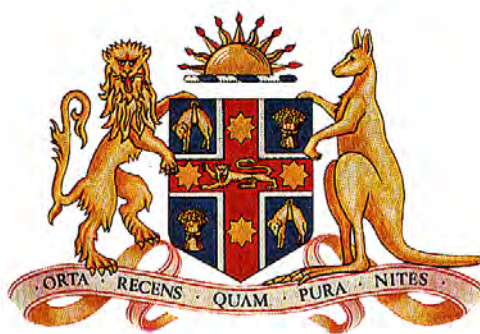
**State significance:** Items of heritage significance which are fine examples, or rare, at a state community level.

**Statement of heritage significance:** A statement, usually in prose form which summarises why a heritage item or area is of importance to present and future generations.

**Technical/research significance:** Items having this value are significant because of their contribution or potential contribution to an understanding of our cultural history or environment.

## Appendix B

### Interim Heritage Order No.2



# *Government Gazette*

of the State of

New South Wales

**Number 57–Planning and Heritage**

**Friday, 12 February 2021**

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The New South Wales Government Gazette is the permanent public record of official NSW Government notices. It also contains local council, non-government and other notices.

Each notice in the Government Gazette has a unique reference number that appears in parentheses at the end of the notice and can be used as a reference for that notice (for example, (n2019-14)).

The Gazette is compiled by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website ([www.legislation.nsw.gov.au](http://www.legislation.nsw.gov.au)) under the authority of the NSW Government. The website contains a permanent archive of past Gazettes.

To submit a notice for gazettal, see the Gazette page.

# HERITAGE ACT 1977

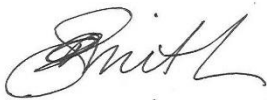
## INTERIM HERITAGE ORDER NO. 2

Under Section 25 of the Heritage Act 1977 Liverpool City Council does by this order:

- i. make an interim heritage order to cover the item of environmental heritage specified or described in Schedule “A”; and
- ii. declare that the Interim Heritage Order shall apply to the curtilage or site of such item, being the land described in Schedule “B”.

This Interim Heritage Order will lapse six months from the date that it is made unless the local Council has passed a resolution before that date; and

- (i) in the case of an item which, in the council’s opinion, is of local significance, the resolution seeks to place the item on the heritage schedule of a local environmental plan with appropriate provisions for protecting and managing the item; or
- (ii) In the case of an item which, in the Council’s opinion, is of State heritage significance, the resolution requests the Heritage Council to make a recommendation to the Minister for Heritage under section 32(2) of the Heritage Act to include the item on the State Heritage Register.



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David Smith  
A/Director City Economy and Growth  
Liverpool City Council

Liverpool, 10 February 2021

### **Schedule “A”**

The property known as the Liverpool Scout Hall, situated at 124 Moore Street, Liverpool on land described in Schedule B.

### **Schedule “B”**

All those pieces or parcels of land known as (Cnr Lot 1 DP 10447) in Parish of St Luke, County of Cumberland.