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Cammeray Golf Course, Cammeray

Heritage Impact Assessment

Prepared for Ausgrid

August 2018 - Draft

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SITE NAME: Cammeray Golf Club, Park Ave, Cremorne NSW

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1. Introduction

1.1 The Brief

Extent Heritage Pty Ltd (Extent) has been commissioned by Ausgrid to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the replacement of electrical cabling feeders supplying the Mosman substation. The route passes through Cammeray Golf Course (the 'study area'), a locally significant item listed on the North Sydney LEP (2013) (Item No. I0024). The purpose of this report is to assess the potential impacts of the proposed works on the heritage significance and archaeological potential of the study area.

1.2 Study Area Location

The study area is located within Cammeray Golf Course, Cammeray (Figures 1 and 2). It is bordered by the Warringah Expressway, Ernest Street, Park Avenue, Cammeray Road, Nisbett Street and adjacent to Morden Street, Cammeray. The study area encompasses Lots 2–6, DP 244543, Lot 7302&7303 DP 1136001 and Lot 1, DP 166171. It is located within the Northern Sydney LGA, Parish of Willoughby, County of Cumberland.

1.3 Statutory Context and Planning Tools

The subject area is subject to the following statutory controls:

- Heritage Act 1977 (NSW).
- North Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2013.
- North Sydney Development Control Plan 2013.

1.3.1 NSW Heritage Act 1977

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

A relic is defined as any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

a. relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and

b. is of State or local heritage significance.

In accordance with Section 139 of the Act, it is an offence to disturb or excavate land, where this may affect a relic, without the approval/excavation permit of the NSW Heritage Council, unless an endorsed 'Exemption' under Section 57(2) for the State Heritage Register (SHR) listed sites or 'Exception' under Section 139(4) for the locally listed sites and those that contain relics is issued for works that are minor in nature or with minimal impact onto the heritage significance of the place.

Disturbance of sites which may contain archaeological relics of local significance are dealt with under Section 140 and 141 of the Heritage Act. Disturbance of potential archaeological relics within sites, listed on the SHR, are dealt with under Section 60 and 63 of the Heritage Act.

The study area is not listed on the SHR.

1.3.2 North Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2013

Environmental planning instruments made under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EPA Act) include State Environment Planning Policies (SEPPs), which deal with matters of State or regional environmental planning significance; and Local Environmental Plans (LEPs), which guide planning decisions for local government areas. The study area falls within the North Sydney Local Government Area (LGA). The relevant environmental planning instrument is North Sydney LEP 2013.

The objectives of North Sydney LEP 2013 with respect to heritage conservation and archaeological sites are provided in clause 5.10, which (amongst other objectives) aims to conserve archaeological sites and requires consent to demolish, move or alter known or potential archaeology. Additionally, it requires that the consent authority must notify the Heritage Council of this development and take into consideration their response.

The subject area is listed as a heritage item on Schedule 5 of North Sydney LEP 2013 for its landscape values:

Suburb	Item	Address	Property Description	Significance	Item no
Cammeray	Cammeray Park (including golf course)	Park Ave, Cammeray	Lots 2–4, DP 244543; Closed road; Crown reserve	Local	I0024

1.3.3 North Sydney Development Control Plan 2013

North Sydney Development Control Plan (DCP) 2013 is a non-statutory tool developed to support North Sydney LEP 2013 with detailed planning and design guidelines.

Part B Section 13 Heritage & Conservation includes provisions applicable to heritage items and archaeological sites. Its implementation is to ensure that significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas is considered, sympathetically approached and enhanced by the new development.

1.4 Heritage Items in the Vicinity

There are a number of heritage items in the vicinity. The items listed below are those adjacent to the study area.

Item Name	Item Number	Address	Lot and DP	Significance
House	I0619	317 Ernest Street	Lot 1, DP 599215	Local
House	I0620	319 Ernest Street	Lot 2, DP 599215	Local

House	I0621	321 Ernest Street	Lot 3, DP 599215	Local
House	I0622	323 Ernest Street	Lot 11, DP 599216	Local
House	I0623	325 Ernest Street	Lot 12, DP 599216	Local
Cammeray Heritage Conservation Area	CA01	NA	NA	Local
Oaks Avenue Heritage Conservation Area	CA05	NA	NA	Local

1.5 Previous Reports and Investigations

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

1.6 Approach

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

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

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

1.7 Limitations

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

1.8 Author Identification

This Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared by Lorna Cooper, Heritage Advisor and Archaeologist and Dr Vidhu Gandhi, Senior Heritage Consultant.

The report has been reviewed by Anita Yousif, Historical Archaeology Team Leader.

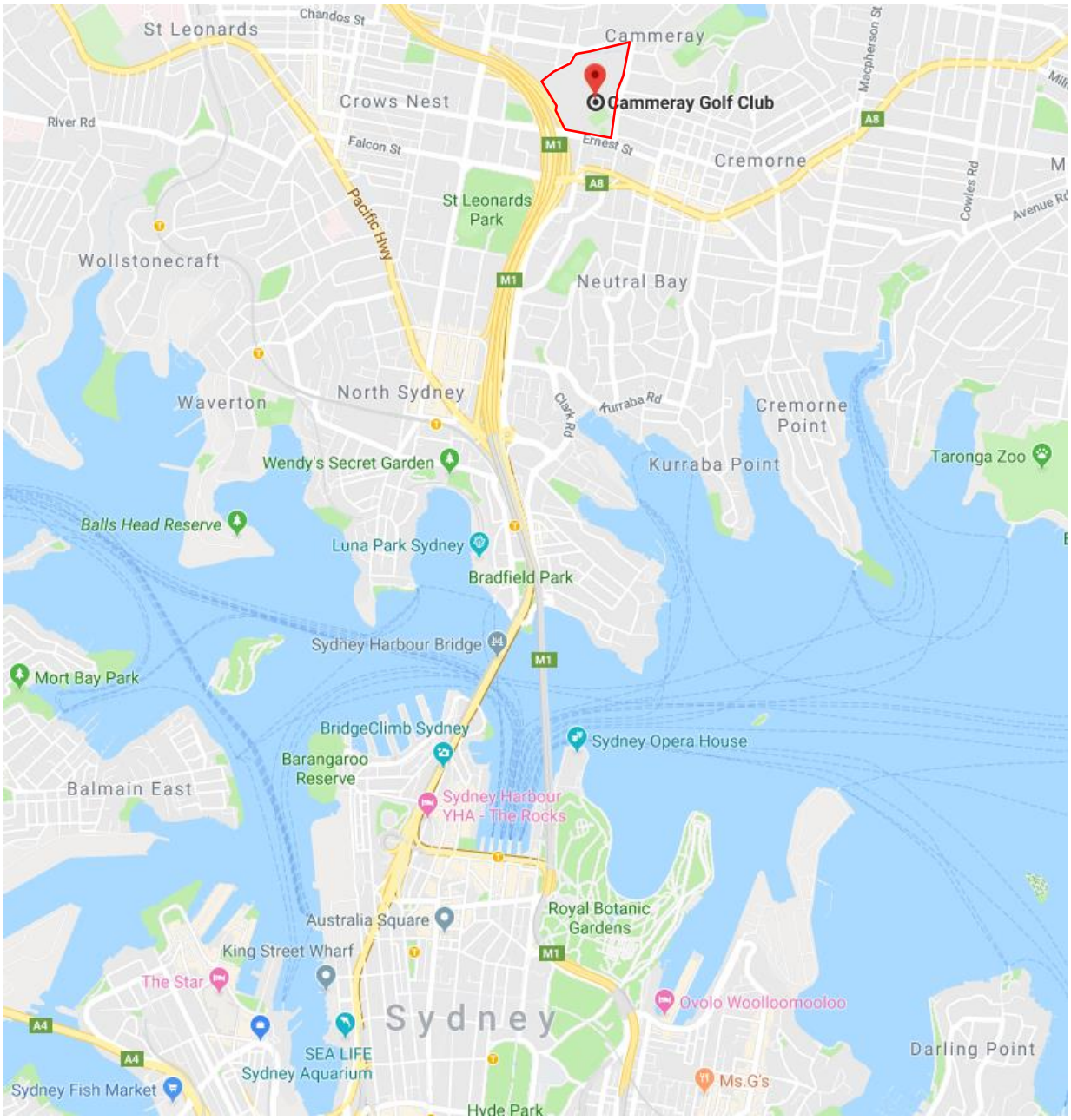

Figure 1. Context Map showing the Study Area (Source Google Maps)

Figure 2. Aerial Imagery of the Study Area (Source: Near Maps)

2. Historical Context

2.1 Introduction

This historical context relies largely on the historical research contained in readily available local history studies. In addition to the review and compilation of these sources, an analysis of historical plans, aerials and photographs was carried out. It is not intended as a complete history of the site, but as a resource for understanding the historical archaeological potential of the study area.

2.2 History

The traditional lands of the Cammerayygal people of the Eora nation are contained within what is now North Sydney, Willoughby, Mosman, Many and Warringah. The suburb of Cammeray and the golf course within it take their name from the people (North Sydney Council website 2018).

2.2.1 The North Shore and Cammeray

The North Shore of Sydney was developed with aspirational vision: “In time we will see a town rising in the North Shore equal in consequence to Sydney” (The Australian 1826 in Brodsky 1963, 9). The township of St Leonards was gazetted in 1838 and laid out by Surveyor General, Major Thomas Mitchell (Brodsky 1963, 9) (Figure 3). The suburb of Cammeray is situated on what was largely unallocated land (Figure 4, 5 and 6).

The study area is situated adjacent to land owned by Alfred Thrupp (acquired in 1814) (Godden Mackay 1993, 77), which was not sought for subdivision as it had poor access to transport facilities. (Jones 1988, 52). Indeed, it was the last area of North Sydney to be subdivided with land sales beginning around World War I, only once the tramline had been extended into the area in 1909 (Godden Mackay 1993, 43).

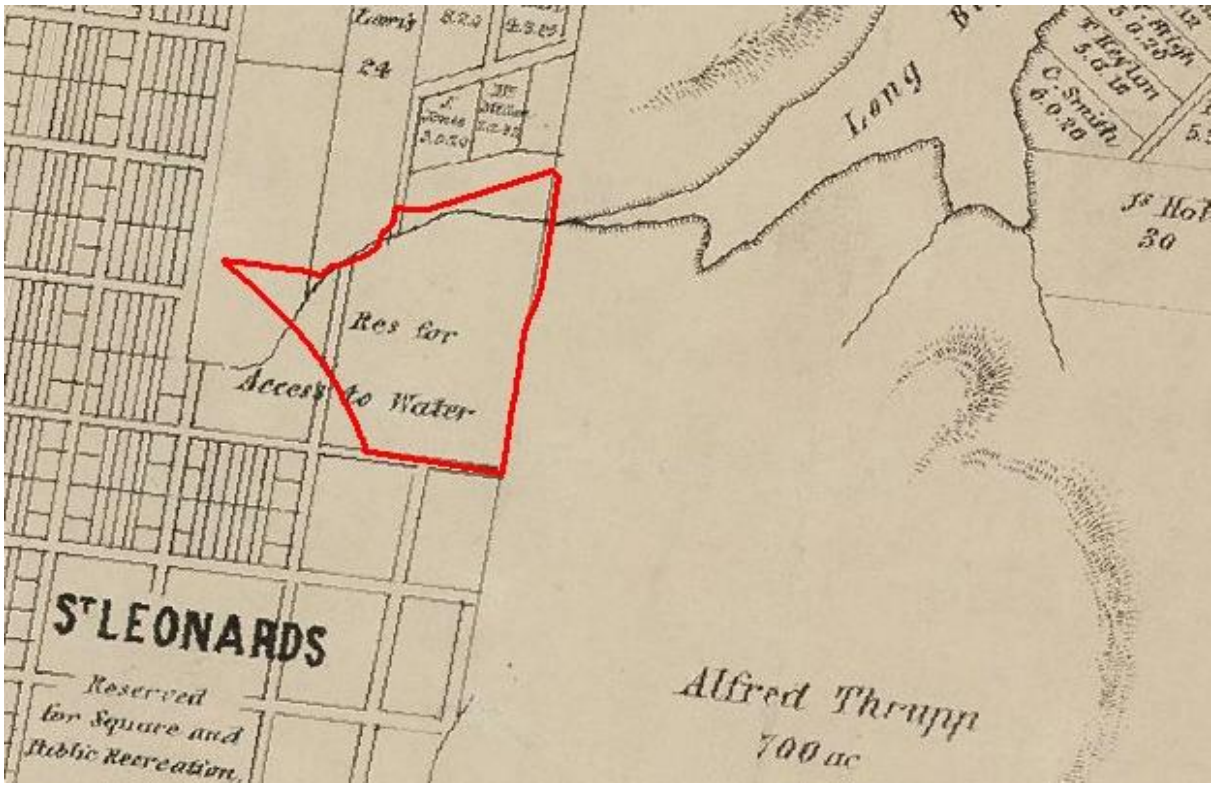

Figure 3. Detail of *Municipality of St. Leonards in the Parish of Willoughby showing the boundaries agreed upon and ordered to be petitioned for by the public meeting held on Tuesday 13th December, 1859.* The map shows the plan of development for the area and Cammeray Park as reserved for water access (Source: SLNSW, file No. FL3778191)

Figure 4. Sketch of Slab Hut with Sydney's north shore in background, drawn between 1842-1850. This sketch is indicative of the still largely rural character of the north shore (Source: SLNSW, File No: 1118520).

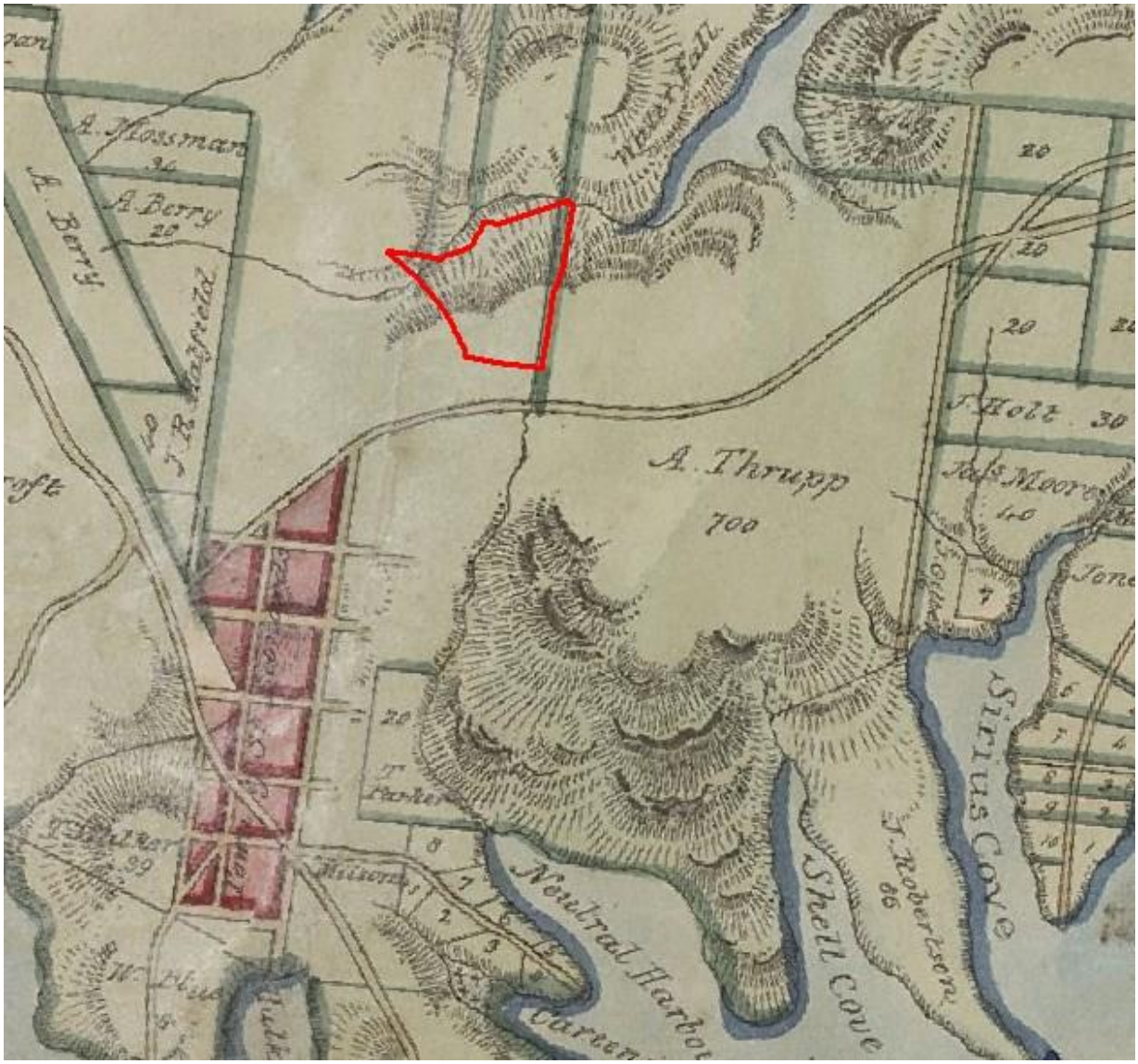

Figure 5. Detail from 1846 Brownrigg shows land as unallocated (Source: SLNSW: parish map of Willoughby, Country of Cumberland: File No: FL3779915)

Figure 6. Early Parish Map (undated <1887) showing the subdivision of the area around Cammeray. Note the track through Alfred Thrupp's land labelled "Foot path allows the route to Middle Harbour" showing the low level of development around the study area. (Source: Historic Parish Map, Parish of Willoughby Sheet 4, HLRV)

2.2.2 Cammeray Park

Cammeray Park was one of the four main areas earmarked early in the history of North Sydney as an open space with an area of 48 acres, 3 roods and 21 perches (152,390 m^2) (Figure 7). The land was reserved for a park by Alderman Tunks, Mayor of St Leonards, who initially dedicated Cammeray Park on 12 March 1869. However, the park wasn't officially proclaimed until 7 December 1886. The study area has remained an area of public recreation throughout its history through to the present.

Figure 7. Detail from 1887 Map of St Leonards. The area is reserved for public recreation and access to water but doesn't contain the detail shown on neighbouring St Leonard's Park. (Source: Stanton Library Historical Collection)

2.2.3 Sewage Management

Lack of sewerage systems in North Sydney was leading to high rates of typhoid and infant mortality. Existing sewer systems involved open drains and cesspits discharging into public reserves and creeks. Associated "miasmas" were thought to be responsible for the disease outbreaks. Works began on a treatment plant in 1891 at the mouth of Willoughby Bay and completed in 1899 which directed sewerage away from the open spaces (Godden Mackay 1993, 61). The smells continued to be a problem and Mr Cook, district engineer of the sewage department gave a lecture at the school of arts in 1900. "He invited the audience to inspect the works and those who attended heard that the new plan was to mix lime with the sewerage and use the 'cakes' for cattle food. The cattle resisted these new delicacies and the primitive treatment method produced foul smells and masses of hard to remove sludge 'cakes'." (Jones 1988, 84) Finally, the overwhelming population pressures led to the building of a connection to the Northern Sydney Ocean Outfall off North Head and the landscaping of what is now the neighbouring site of Primrose Hill in 1926 (Godden Mackay 1993, 61). Green Bay Park on the north bank of Willoughby Falls Creek was also proclaimed in 1926 (Figure 8) as part of this restoration of public space. The Cammeray Reserve area continued to be an important link to the bay as shown on Figure 8, which in 1965 still notes "access to water".

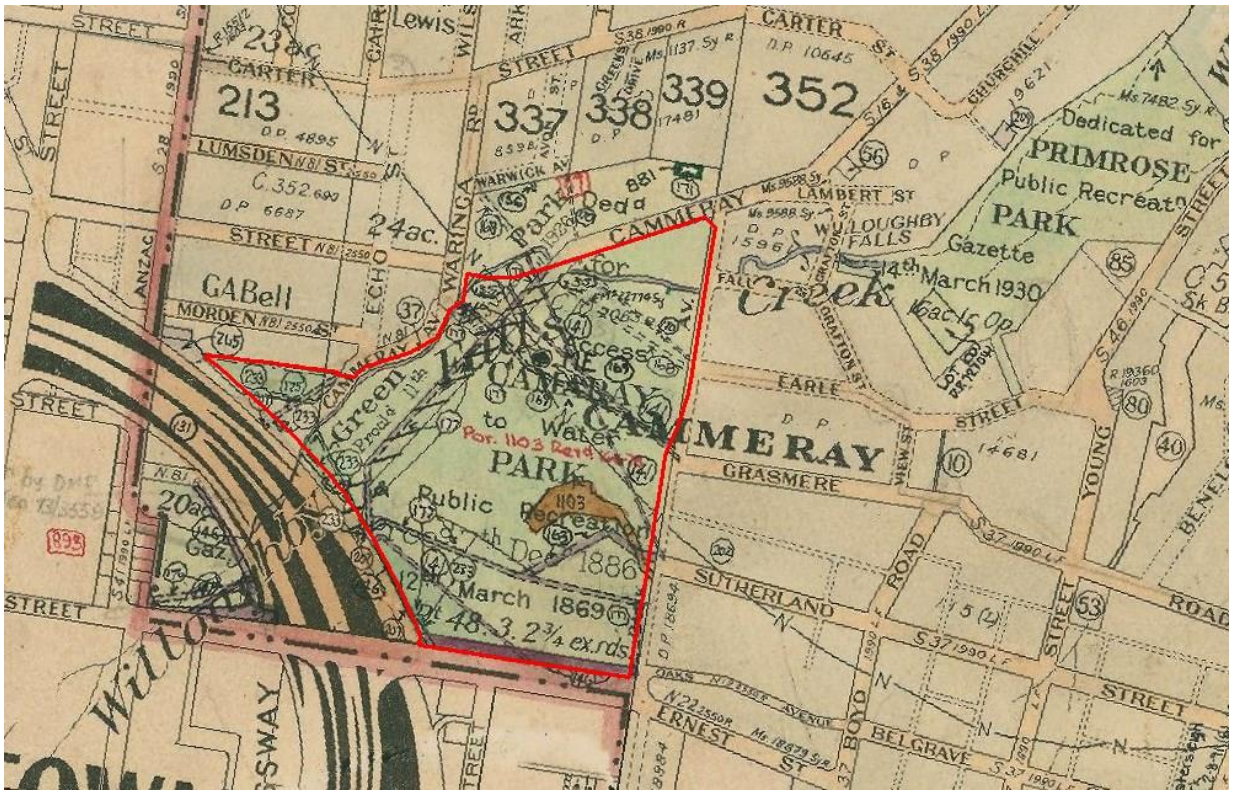

Figure 8. 1965 Parish Map. Note “Access to Water” (Source: Regional Charting Map, County of Cumberland, Parish of Willoughby Fourth Edition, Sheet 3, HLRV)

2.2.4 Cammeray Golf Course

The Cammeray Golf Club was established in November 1906 when local council finally gave the local interest group permission to use the council land, Cammeray Park, for playing golf after much petitioning (Foozler 1906). The Club House was constructed on site and opened in July 1938 (Trove 1938). Details on the 1943 aerial (Figure 9) show the club house as well as tennis and croquet facilities which are still in existence. In the 1960s the western end of the Park was truncated as a result of the construction of the Warringah Expressway which brought greater access of Sydney to the North Shore.

Figure 9. Detail of Cammeray Golf Club, 1943. Note cross course access route, Croquet Club (with club house) Tennis Courts and Golf Club House are still extant. Both Golf Bunkers and Air Raid trenches are visible. (Source: SIX Maps)

3. Site Description

3.1 General

The site was inspected and photographed by the authors of this report on 8th August 2018. The inspection was undertaken as a photographic visual study only, no physical investigation was carried out to inform this assessment. Unless stated otherwise, photographs in this section are all produced by Extent.

The study area is an active golf course and local park with well-manicured bentgrass fairways and greens with numerous sand bunkers and a water trap on the western edge. The course is lined with tree plantings and free of rough and undergrowth. The lay of the land is relatively steeply sloped down away from the Park Avenue, Ernest Street corner in the direction of Green Park to the north. The fairways are crossed at right angles with a north west, south east pedestrian access concrete path with dish drain on the south western side. Storm water drains line the path and the fairways are reticulated with pop up sprinklers below the turf. The grounds have been continually maintained and developed by grounds keeping staff.

The study area also comprises of Cammeray Park, which includes an oval used for soccer and rugby, tennis courts, and croquet lawns. There is also a recently constructed skate park to the west of the tennis court. There are a number of buildings on site, largely concentrated to the southern section of the site. This includes the 1938 clubhouse, which is located to the upper southern section of the site. The south-eastern section is occupied by two buildings which cater to the tennis courts and a weatherboard building associated with the croquet lawn.

The 1938 club house has been extended and added on to in recent years. The original 1938 building is a brick building with a complex hipped roof, and some of the remaining elements indicate Inter-War period architectural style influences. While the original building has been retained, additions have been made to the building – balconies wrapped all around the building – and extension to its southern end.

Figure 1. Balconies added onto the 1938 clubhouse building

Figure 2. 1938 clubhouse with original sections of building to the forefront (Source: Cammeray Golf Club Website)

Figure 3. Croquet lawn, with tennis courts to the right of the image

Figure 4. Weatherboard building associated with croquet lawn.

3.2 Arborist Report

The following excerpt is from Draft Arboricultural Impact Assessment prepared by Ian Hill on behalf of Ausgrid (July 2018, p.6-13):

> *The planned route passes though the Cammeray Golf Course between Warringa Rd and Park Ave Cammeray, close to the location of a number of significant trees.*
>
> *The trees on site are a mixture of native and exotic species which have been planted on the golf course over the past seventy years and are subject to the tree management policies of North Sydney Council as detailed in North Sydney DCP 2013, Section 16.*

…

> *The subject trees are adapted to the generally low fertility of the soil and in most cases the larger trees have reached their landscape potential which is reduced by the difficult soil conditions associated with the site.*
>
> *According to data from Sydney (Observatory Hill) weather station which is approximately 3.4 kilometres from the subject site the prevailing winds are from the East to the North-east with regular occurrences of wind-speeds above 40 Km/h (Australian Govt. BOM 2017). The subject trees are exposed to winds from the North which travel virtually unabated across the golf course.*

…

> *It is proposed that the electrical service trench follow the route of the existing pedestrian access path that passes through the golf course, with the path to be removed and replaced for most of its length and the southernmost section (approximately 150 metres) adjoining Park Avenue, to be installed by under-boring techniques that will minimise damage to tree roots.*

Three (3) of the subject trees exhibit structural faults, severe decline, or are considered generally undesirable species, and would be removed in the course of routine tree management for the site regardless of the proposed development. Eleven (11) trees are unlikely to be affected by the proposed works due to their setback from the trench or being located in the proposed under-bored section.

3.3 Setting and views

The subject site is set in a predominantly residential area which comprises of a mix of single and double storied detached houses, with some more recent residential blocks.

Figure 5. View of Oaks Avenue HCA

Figure 6. View of heritage items along Ernest Street

Figure 7. View of heritage items along Ernest Street

Figure 8. View of newer developments as part of Oaks Avenue HCA

Figure 9. View of Oaks Avenue HCA

Figure 10. Oaks Avenue HCA

Figure 11. Views of Cammeray HCA

Figure 12. Views of Cammeray HCA

3.4 Study Area Imagery

Figure 10. View across course facing north. Pedestrian Access path crosses course

Figure 11. Impact route travels down southern (right hand side) of Sutherland St

Figure 12. Dive site of boring works. Route of boring to travel under path

Figure 13. Boring to travel under club house access path and beneath stairs

Figure 14. Boring to return to surface past storm water drain. Remainder of footpath to be removed and open trenched

Figure 15. Concrete footpath to be removed, showing dish drain and stormwater sewers on left of path

Figure 16. Bunkers

Figure 17. Pedestrian footpath egress from Golf Course onto Warringa Rd

4. Historical Archaeological Assessment

4.1 Introduction

This section identifies where archaeological evidence is likely to be found at the site, and to what extent it may be preserved. Having provided an evaluation of the site's potential to contain historical archaeological remains it assesses the significance of any potential remains.

The potential for the archaeological resource to reveal useful information about the previous uses or activities that shaped its history depends on its extent, nature and level of intactness. Disturbed archaeological features and deposits in the form of fragmentary structural remains and random artefacts may be evidence of previous occupation, but their use or value in reconstructing the past though providing meaningful information is limited. This is because such features and deposits are disassociated from the stratigraphic sequence that establishes their provenance and secured date of deposition.

4.2 Site Development

The development of the site overall has been relatively minimal. Initial town plans of the North Shore set aside the area as an access to water in the 1850s. It was unallocated until 1869 when it was reserved for Public Recreation and finally proclaimed as Cammeray Park in December 1886. No details are available as to the use of the area, however 1887 maps, which show detailed landscaping and recreational use of nearby St Leonard's Park, are starkly blank over the study area. The potential for evidence of land clearing and other use prior to 1887 is considered to be low to nil across the whole site.

Historical studies into the use of public open space and creeks as an outlet for sewage and the development of neighbouring Primrose Park as treatment plant in the 1890s indicates the area would likely have been a source of noxious waste. This would have lasted until both the encroachment of the suburbs and complaints of the neighbours called for Council to make a connection to the Northern Suburbs Ocean Outfall off North Head. Potential evidence of this within the study area may include waste management practices such as the use of Willoughby Falls Creek as an open sewer, or of drains and cesspits across the area. The later development of the site would likely have erased or impacted on any such evidence, rendering it low to nil.

The use of the site for public recreation appears to have been formalised in the 1900s, with local interest groups granted the right to play golf in the area in 1906. Aerials show the site complete with golf bunkers and a club house as well as Tennis Courts and a Croquet Club which remain extant. Impact maps below (**Error! Reference source not found.** - **Error! Reference source not found.**) show the development of sewers, water, electricity and other services through Cammeray Park. Development of irrigation and landscaping for the golf course will have impacted on previous development across the site, likely erasing and impacting on earlier evidence.

4.3 Summary of Historical Archaeological Potential

Table 1 below, lists the potential archaeological remains from all phases of historical development. Their likelihood of survival is graded in accordance with the following classification: Nil, Low, Moderate, High and Extant.

Table 1. Summary of Historical Archaeological Potential

Phase	Site Feature or Site Activities	Potential Remains	Level [or likelihood] of Survival
1. Cammeray Reserve 1788 – 1940s	Land Clearing (1788 – 1900s)	Removal of trees, burning, tree boles,	Low - Nil
	Water and Waste Management (1810s-1890s)	Potential evidence of water and/or sewer management practices (e.g. cesspits, open sewers)	Low - Nil
	Evidence of Reserve Development (1886 – 1906)	Potential evidence of landscaping, fencing, park furniture	Low - Nil
2. Cammeray Golf Course 1906 - present	Modern Park landscaping, services (1906 – present)	Cuts and trenches associated with installation of landscaping, park furniture, lighting, reticulation and drainage. Building of Croquet Club, Tennis Court and Club House	High

4.4 Assessment of Archaeological Significance

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

To facilitate significance assessment of historical archaeological remains the NSW Heritage Division prepared a set of criteria in the publication 'Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics', prepared by the Heritage Branch, formerly Department of Planning (NSW) (now the Heritage Division, Office of Heritage and Environment) in December 2009. The NSW heritage criteria for assessing significance related to archaeological sites and relics include:

- *Archaeological Research Potential (current NSW Heritage Criterion E).*
- *Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D).*
- *Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C).*

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

They area augmented by three questions formulated by Bickford and Sullivan that place emphasis on the research contribution of the identified archaeological resource to the field of Australian history and archaeology. They include:

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

Given that the site's potential to contain archaeological evidence of historical occupation is assessed to be low to nil, the above criteria have not been addressed separately. Instead a synthesised evaluation of significance is expressed in a statement below.

4.4.1 Summary Statement of Significance

The study area neighbours an 1814 land grant to Alfred Thrupp, but wasn't itself allocated until 1869 when it was reserved as a park for access to water. The site then took nearly 20 years to be proclaimed as Cammeray Park in 1886. There is limited historical evidence surrounding the use of the site as a public recreation space; any evidence of early use for public recreation including land clearing or park furnishing and landscaping would have little to no research value.

The study area, as an access to water throughout the nineteenth century, probably played an appreciable part in early water and sewage management strategies of North Sydney. Potential evidence of formalisation of Willoughby Falls Creek as an open sewer, or of pipes and drains, may be evident across the site, however such evidence has limited potential to add significantly to the information already known about water and sewage treatment in North Sydney. Sites in the vicinity such as Primrose Park and the Sewer Vent at St Leonard's Park are more broadly able to speak to the history of such management and the tail end of drains and sewers as may be in evidence under the current golf course. Therefore, such features would have limited potential to add significantly to the body of knowledge. Consequently, such material evidence would not satisfy the significance criteria to be considered as relics with local or State significance.

With changing sewage management in the 1890s and a beginning of understanding of the role that raw sewage played in disease outbreaks like typhoid and diphtheria led to public reserves being use more formally for public recreation. By the 1900s the site was used for tennis, croquet and its use as a golf course was formalised in 1906, all of which continue today with limited changes. Evidence of the construction of the course would not satisfy the above significance criteria and would not be regarded to hold heritage significance.

As a whole the study area is not considered to hold historical archaeological significance on a local or State level.

5. Assessment of Heritage Significance

5.1 Built Heritage

The NSW Heritage Manual was developed by the Heritage Office and former NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning to provide the basis for an assessment of heritage significance of an item or place. This is achieved by evaluating the place or items significance in reference to specific criteria, which can be applied at a national, state or local level (NSW Heritage Office 1996).

5.2 Existing Statement of Significance

The following extract of the Statement of Significance is reproduced from the Office of Environment and Heritage entry for Cammeray Golf Course:

Of social value for its general recreational facilities and open space. Of historic interest as a relatively intact early reservation to protect water supply and associated with the nearby Willoughby Falls. An example of early twentieth century reclamation of watercourses in urban areas.

It should be noted that the heritage database entry does not contain any information on the existing buildings on site, including mention or assessment of the 1938 clubhouse, as the structure is an ordinary and highly altered example of a building.

5.2.1 Heritage Assessment of Built Fabric

In addition to the baseline assessment previously noted for the site, the following heritage significance assessment is prepared for the site:

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

Cammeray Golf Course and Cammeray Park are able to demonstrate historical significance in terms of the continuing use of the site for recreational facilities notably the existing tennis courts, croquet lawns and the 1938 clubhouse.

The site is of **LOCAL** cultural significance under this criterion

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

The 1938 clubhouse is an ordinary and highly altered example of a building from this time period, and is unable to demonstrate any significance under this criterion.

Criterion (g) An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments (or a class of the local area's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments)

As a site that was and continues to be used extensively by community in and around the area, notably the Cammeray Golf Course, the site has social representativeness at the local level.

The site is of **LOCAL** cultural significance under this criterion

6. Assessment of Heritage Impact

6.1 Proposed Development

In 2017, Ausgrid identified the need to replace the feeders supplying the Mosman Substation and identified a preferred solution to mitigating the identified risks.

The 132 kilo volt cables supplying Mosman Substation have experienced significant fluid leaks over the past fifteen years. To address supply limitations, it is proposed to retire the existing cables from Castle Cove Zone Substation to Mosman Zone Substation, by installing a new dual 132 kilo volt cables from Willoughby Sub-transmission Substation to Mosman Zone Substation. The feeder between Willoughby Substation and Mosman Zone Substation would also be retired.

It is understood that the cable route impacts the pedestrian access route through Cammeray Golf Course. It will be installed under Morden Street – which falls within the Cammeray Heritage Conservation Area (HCA) and will therefore impact the HCA as well.

The cable route travels along the southern side of Sutherland Street and to a 2m x 2m dive site north of entrance gates to the golf course. The cable will be under bored to the base of the park stairs, located opposite Sutherland Street, at a depth of 4m, below tree roots access stairs and stormwater pipes some 80m distance to the base of the stairs. From there, a trench for cabling will be open cut, with a 1.2m wide by 1.2m deep trench being opened underneath the existing concrete path. A 13-tonne mechanical excavator with tooth bucket will be used for mechanical trenching. After the cable is laid the existing path, irrigation, drainage and turf will be reinstated.

6.2 Potential Development Impacts

6.2.1 Built Heritage

As there are no buildings or structures on the subject site which are heritage listed, the proposed cable which will be routed through the Cammeray Golf Course will have no impact on the site.

6.2.2 Curtilage and Subdivision

There will be no impact on the curtilage of the subject area, as the cables will be routed underground.

6.2.3 Views and Settings

As the cabling will be underground views to and from the Cammeray Golf Course will remain unaffected.

6.2.4 Heritage Items in the Vicinity

The proposed cable from from Willoughby Sub-transmission Substation to Mosman Zone Substation, will be routed through the Cammeray Golf Course, and as the works will installed underground impacts on the heritage items along Ernest Street and to the Oaks Avenue HCA

will be negligible. However, the cable is also to be installed under Morden Street which forms the southern edge of the Cammeray HCA, but as the works are underground impacts to the HCA are considered to be minimal.

6.2.5 Historical Archaeology

The earthworks, both under boring and excavation conducted by mechanical excavator, are unlikely to have any impacts on any potential archaeology due to the combined factors of depth; localised and narrow area of impact and low-nil. As the historical archaeological potential has been assessed as low to nil from all phases of site development, it is considered that the proposed impacts would be negligible.

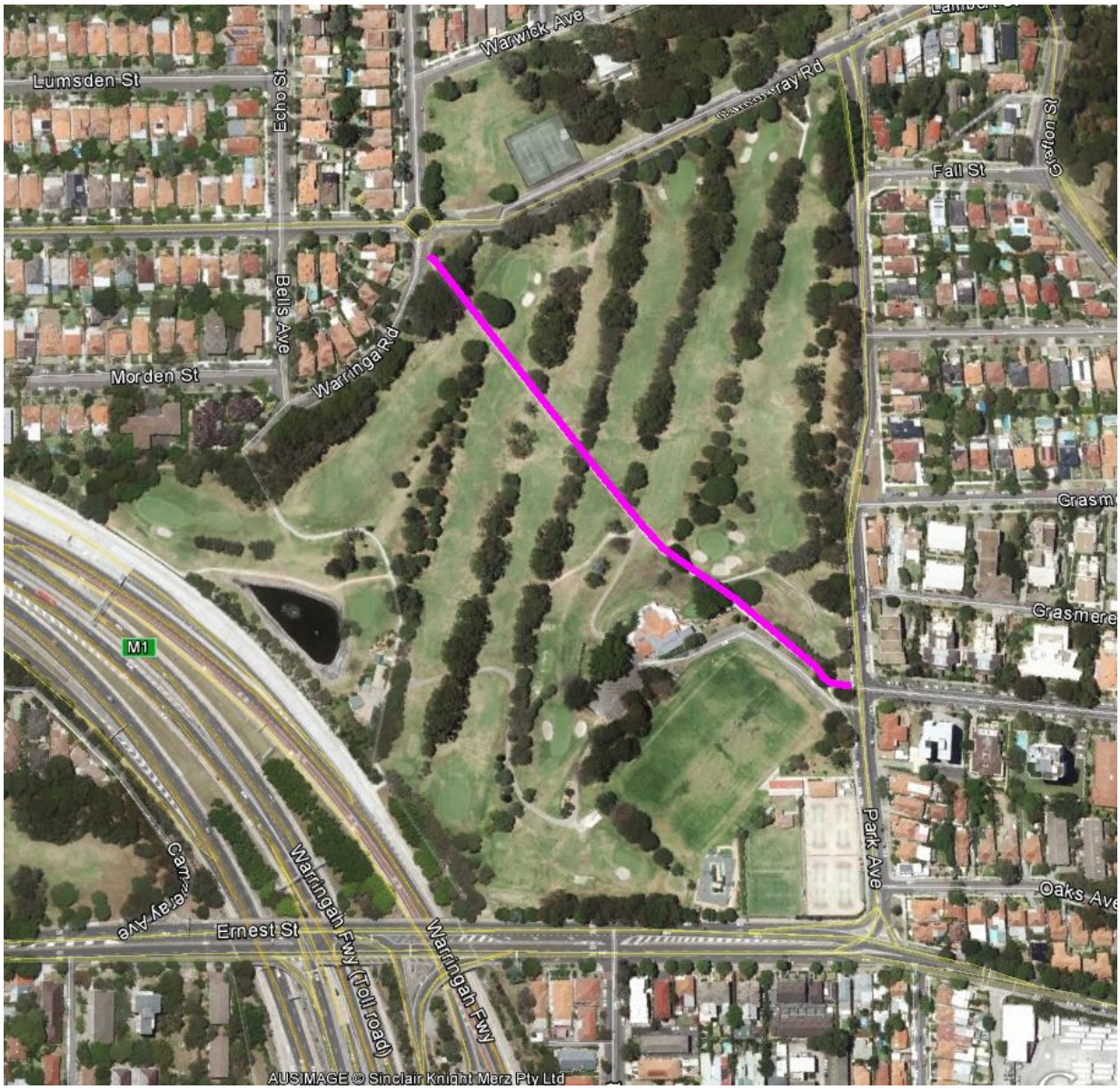

Figure 18. Showing impacts (pink) across Cammeray Golf Course (Source: Ausgrid)

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Conclusion

The study area of Cammeray Park and Golf Course is listed on the North Sydney LEP 2013 as item I0024, for its landscape values.

Historical sources suggest that the development of the site has been minimal. It was assigned in 1859 as an open space for access to water and proclaimed as a public recreation space in 1886. The study areas use was formalised for public recreation in its current format in 1906 when the local council allowed it to be used for playing golf. The site was subject to development of the Warringah Expressway but otherwise has remained a site of public recreation throughout its existence.

The proposed works fall within the definitions of works permitted without consent under Clause 41 of the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Infrastructure)*. For the purposes of Clauses 14 and 41(2)(a)(iii), the impacts of the works are "*minor or inconsequential*".

Built Heritage

The site is considered to have local cultural significance for its ability to demonstrate both historical significance in terms of the continuing use of the site for recreational facilities and social representativeness as a site that was and continues to be used extensively by community in and around the area.

Historical Archaeology

The potential for the site to contain historical archaeological remains has been assessed as low to nil for all phases of historical development. The historical archaeological potential would be of no or very little research potential and of no ability to provide any significant information about the site. Therefore, the assessed archaeological potential is not considered to be significant at local or state level. The proposed development is unlikely to have any historical archaeological impact.

7.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are intended to ensure that more substantial heritage impact does not inadvertently result from the works:

- It is recommended that the heritage database listing of Cammeray Golf Course be updated to include assessment of the 1938 clubhouse, tennis courts and croquet lawns.
- As the proposed cable will be installed under Morden Street, it is suggested that the impact of the works be assessed on the significance of the Cammeray HCA, which falls outside the scope of this SoHI prepared for the Cammeray Golf Course only.

- On the balance of the evidence presented in this report, no archaeological mitigation is considered to be warranted for the proposed works.
- If, in unlikely event, archaeological deposits are encountered, they would be managed in accordance with the Unexpected Find Procedure, (attached as Appendix A), which details the actions to be taken when a previously unidentified relics are found during excavation activities.
- Any unexpected archaeological relics that are present in the study area remain protected by the Heritage Act. If the exposed remains are assessed to be archaeological relics, the works in the affected area should stop and the Heritage Division should be notified under Section 146 of the *Heritage Act*. It is possible that further works would require a further assessment and/or an application for an Approval under Section 60 of the Heritage Act to allow works to proceed, should the remains be assessed to be of local or state significance.
- In the event that evidence of the Aboriginal occupation of the site is identified during any phase of onsite works, all works in the affected area should stop, the area adequately protected and OEH informed about the discovery under section 89(A) of the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

8. References

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Appendix A – Unexpected Finds Procedure

Aboriginal and Historic Heritage

Purpose

This procedure details the actions to be taken when a previously unidentified and/or potential Aboriginal and/or historical heritage item/object/site is found during construction activities.

Scope

This procedure is applicable to all activities conducted by project personnel that have the potential to uncover an Aboriginal and/or historical heritage artefact/item/object/site.

Procedure – Aboriginal and Historic Heritage

In the event that a potential heritage artefact/item/object/site is encountered during construction the following steps shall be taken.

- **STOP ALL WORK** in the vicinity of the find and immediately notify the relevant Site Supervisor. The Supervisor will then notify the Project Manager and demark the area to protect the artefact/item/object/site.
- The Project Manager is to record the details, take photos of the find and ensure that the area is adequately protected from additional disturbance.
- The Project Manager contacts a suitably qualified Archaeologist (Project Archaeologist) to notify them of the location of the find.
- If the Project Archaeologist advises that the find **is not** a potential Aboriginal object or significant historical relic, work will recommence in consultation with the Project Manager.
- If the Project Archaeologist advises that the find **is** a potential Aboriginal object or significant historical relic, the Project Manager should undertake the following procedure:
    - Liaise with the Project Archaeologist to determine the significance of the relics. Note this may require liaison with Relevant Aboriginal Parties; and
    - Implement the appropriate heritage mitigations dependent on the significance of the site as outlined in the relevant heritage report.