

CCWM Historic Archaeological Assessment

Assessment report

Summary

Objectives

This assessment evaluates the historic landuse of the CSWM site to determine if significant archaeological remains are likely to be present. If there are, appropriate recommendations are then made to manage this potential resource.

Methods and Results

The methodology used is to look at the historic sources available for the site and to determine the likely nature of any archaeological remains, the heritage significance of which is then assessed. The assessment has determined that there is unlikely to be any archaeological relics or remains of heritage significance present within the development area.

Conclusions

The report has determined that there is unlikely to be any significant archaeological remains on the site, whether dating to the Grose Farm period or from later use as tennis courts and the adjacent clubhouse.

Recommendations

Due to the assessed absence of significant archaeological remains on the site, no management recommendations are considered necessary.

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1. Objectives of assessment

1.1 Background

This report is an assessment of the potential for archaeological remains that would be regarded as historic 'relics' under the *Heritage Act 1977*, the disturbance of which would need approval by the Heritage Division, Office of Environment and Heritage.

The assessment of the development site relies on establishing the land-use history of the area which allows for the presence of archaeological remains to be determined and the requirement for archaeological approvals prior to disturbance of the site.

1.2 Site Description

The proposed development site, for the Chau Chak Wing Museum (CCWM) includes the former Women's tennis court and its immediate curtilage of trees and grassed area (**Figure 1**). A timber-built club-house is located within the study area on the northern side of the courts (**Figure 1.2**).

1.3 Authorship

This report was written by Tony Lowe, Director, and reviewed by Dr Nadia Iacono, Senior Associate Archaeologist, Casey & Lowe Pty Ltd.

1.4 Previous Reports

Casey & Lowe have written several assessments for projects within the University grounds, including:

Non-Indigenous Archaeological Assessment, University of Sydney Campus 2010, report to Capital Insight, 2004.

This assessment covered the present study area, although not in the detail required for the current study area. Also of relevance is:

Non-Indigenous Archaeological Assessment, ARC Project, University of Sydney, report to Jones Lang LaSalle, 2007.

This assessment covered the area between the St Johns College sports ground and the Veterinary Science buildings and included the site of Grose Farm and convict barracks established in 1819 off Parramatta Road. These reports provide a good background of the land use of the Sydney University grounds, so are relevant to this study.

1.5 Methodology

The production of an Archaeological Assessment is a systematic methodological process that involves a series of phases:

1. Historical research using primary material such as maps, photographs and secondary sources. Through this process an analysis of the site's historical development and use can be made, which enables a picture of the nature and likely extent of any archaeological remains to be made.

- The likely nature of any archaeological remains is then assessed to determine their likely research value and heritage significance. This leads to recommendations for the management of the remains and the necessary permits to allow this to happen.

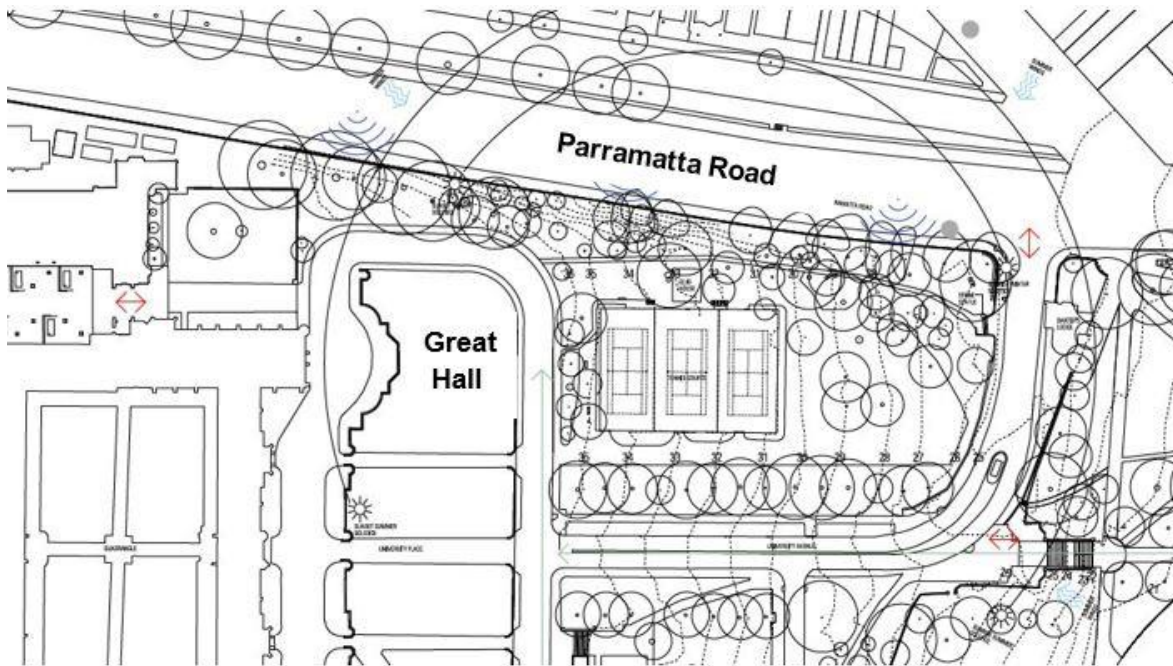


Figure 1.1: Study Area showing location of tennis courts.

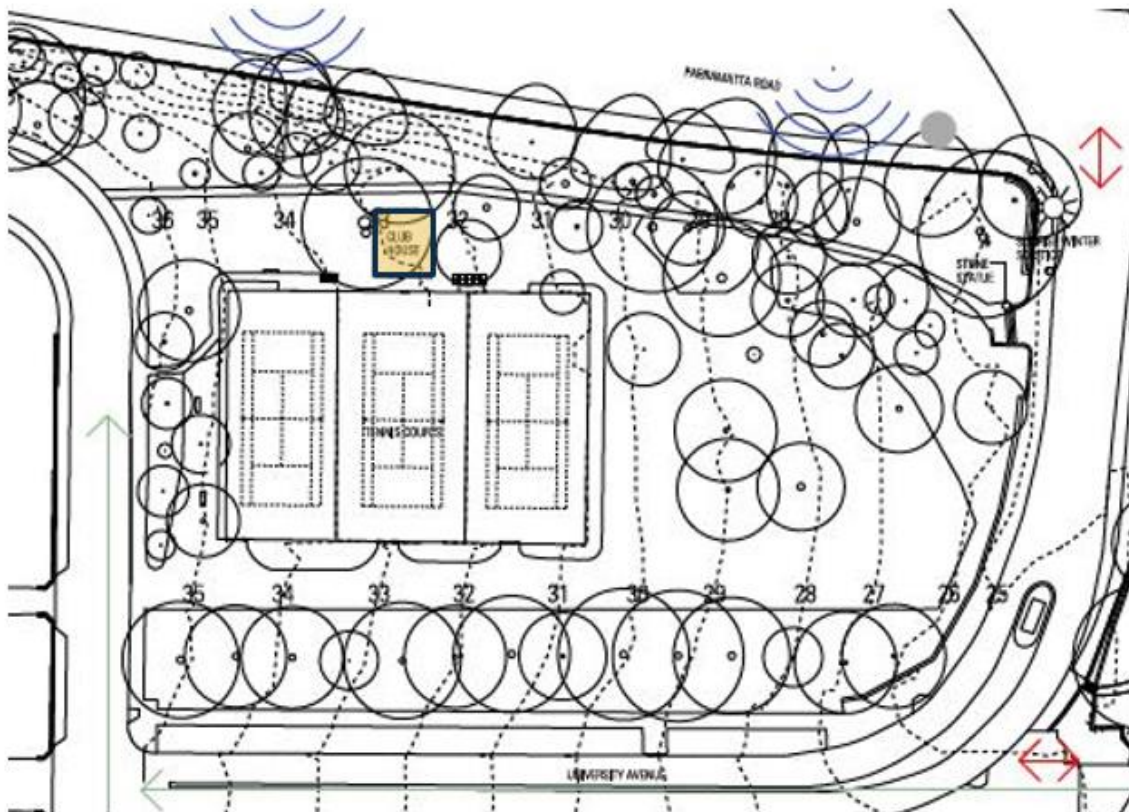


Figure 1.2: Layout of courts with the clubhouse (coloured) on the Parramatta Road side.

2. Site and Project Descriptions

2.1 The Site and Surrounds

The development site is located to the northeast of the University's grounds adjacent to the Parramatta Road entrance, within the area currently used as the Fisher Tennis Courts site.

Parramatta Rd runs in an approximate east to west alignment and borders the site to the north. University Place that runs in a north south direction is located to the west, beyond which is the University's main Quadrangle Building. University Avenue borders the site to the south, with Victoria Park located beyond the University grounds to the east.

The main portion of the site consists of three tennis courts, to the north of which is a small weatherboard tennis pavilion building. An area of lawn is located to the east of the site.

The northern boundary between the University campus and Parramatta Road features a retaining wall above which is a linear garden bed containing significant trees. Ground conditions of the area consist of a sloped garden bed.

The development site is bound on all sides by trees of varying significance.



Figure 2.1: Aerial view of site.

2.2 The Project

The proposal comprises the construction of the new Chau Chak Wing Museum in the north eastern sector of the Camperdown campus. The proposed museum will comprise a new five level building (maximum of three storeys above ground) with central void and will include:

- Entry foyer and museum shop
- Gallery space
- CERC (Collections Education Research & Conservation Facility) space
- Collection storage and workshop areas
- Staff offices, facilities and boardroom
- Study rooms and schools education area
- A 130 seat Auditorium
- Café and terrace facilities
- Loading dock
- Plant rooms

The proposed works also include associated earthworks, tree removal, landscape works and augmentation to existing infrastructure and services.

3. Site analysis

3.1 Present Nature of site

The site consists of three tennis courts and timber clubhouse set on level ground in front of the Great Hall. Built c1911, the courts and clubhouse are known as Fisher Courts but previously were used by the Sydney University Women's Sports Association (SUWSA) until 1932 when the SUWSA moved to a more substantial clubhouse at the western end of the Hockey Square (pers. com. Ian Kelly). Since then they appear to have been used as general purpose courts.

3.2 Historic Development

Phase 1 - 1788-1850

The initial post-1788 land-use was as cleared farmland, called Grose Farm after Major Francis Grose to whom the land was leased in 1792. It was reported in 1820 that:

- The land was worth £11 per acre in its improved state.
- 20 acres were cleared and cultivated with wheat, oats and maize.
- The value of the farm was obvious with the opportunity for experimental farming and the eagerness with which local settlers embraced the farming practises advocated at the farm.
- The farm provided the means to instruct convict boys in ploughing, stumping and general farming works; and helped with their conversion to useful members of society. It was intended that the remaining 100 acres would be cleared and stumped and would be in use by 1821.

The farm reverted back to the Crown in 1823. By 1823 the area of Grose Farm (**Figure 3.1**) had been divided into grazing paddocks and let to butchers.¹

Phase 2 - 1850-1880

A grant of 126 acres was made at Grose Farm for the establishment of the University in 1855 (**Figure 3.2**). Construction of the Main Building and the Great Hall, designed by Edmund Blacket, had commenced in 1854. A formal avenue running east from the Quadrangle formed the main approach to the University from Newtown Road (City Road), through what is now Victoria Park.

Phase 3 - 1880-1910

This phase saw the construction of more university buildings, such as the Anderson Stuart Building. A formal roadway to Parramatta Road ran through the southern side of where the courts would later be built (**Figure 3.4**).

Phase 4 - 1910-1940

In 1914-15 Walter Burley Griffin advised the Senate on the overall plan of the University grounds. A Master Plan for the University by Wilkinson, Madsen and Craig, proposing the concept of large vistas, was accepted by the Senate in 1920. In 1924 the University's main access road east to City Road was exchanged for nine acres of land in what later was to

¹ Grose Farm – Report by Major Druitt 21/10/1820, JT Bigge Report Appendices, BT 24, pp.5209-11; Pearson etc, *University of Sydney, Grounds Conservation Plan*, 2002, Vol. 2, p. A18.

become the Eastern Avenue area, as this provided room for new buildings and building extensions.²

Phase 5 - 1940-1960

Air raid shelters were constructed in the grounds during WWII (**Figure 3.5**) and new buildings were completed to the south.

Phase 6 - 1960-1990

On the eastern side of Eastern Avenue, on land that had previously been part of Victoria Park, a series of buildings were erected in the 1960s, including the Edgeworth David Building in 1961, the first stage of Fisher Library in 1962, and the Carslaw Building in 1965. The engineering and Science faculties moved into new buildings in the Darlington area from 1963.

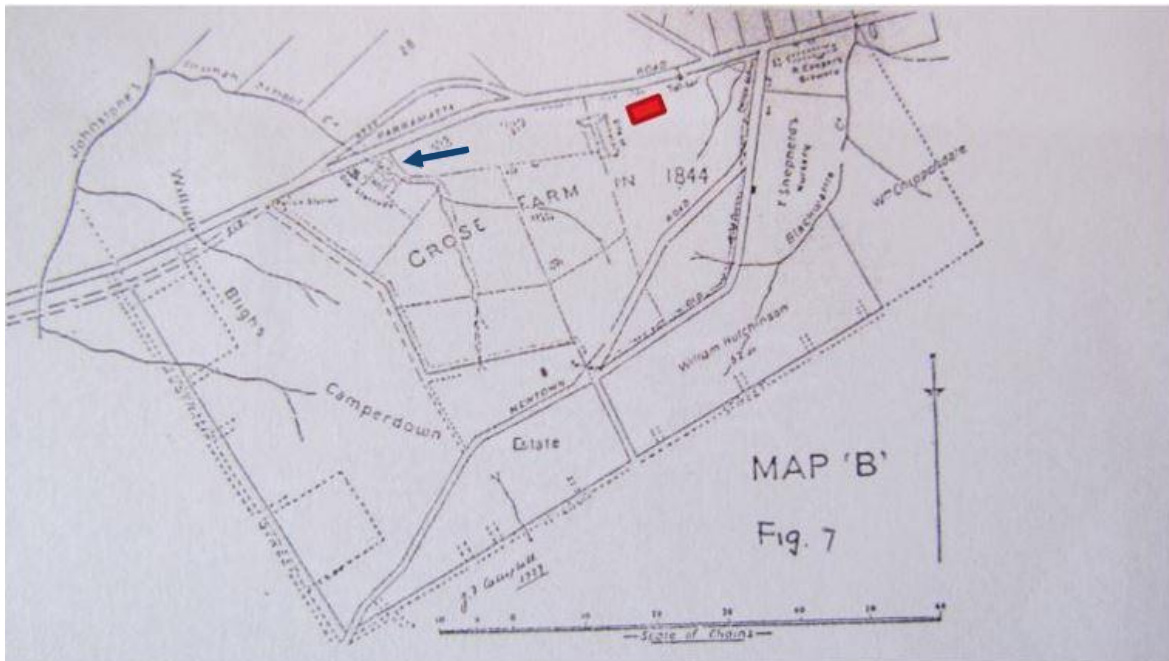


Figure 3.1: Grose Farm in 1840. The location of the tennis court site is coloured and the convict stockade is arrowed.

² Pearson etc, *University of Sydney, Grounds Conservation Plan*, 2002, Vol. 2, p. A50.

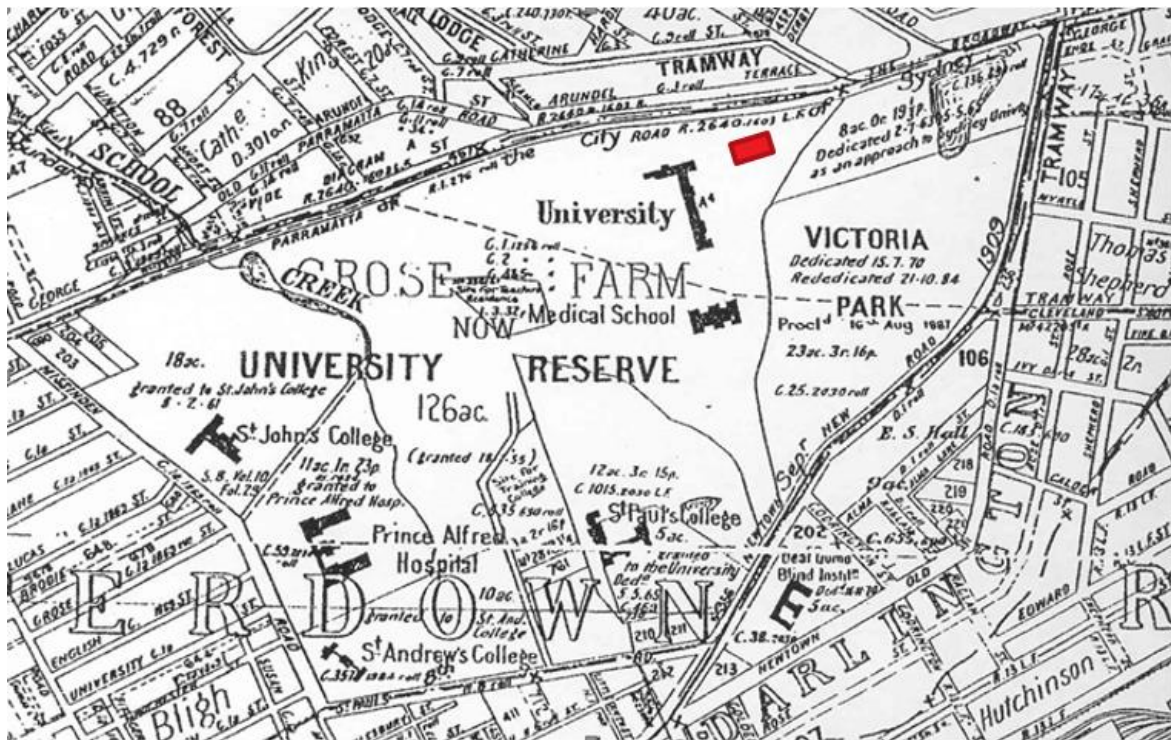


Figure 3.2: 1890 plan showing first university buildings within 'Grose Farm'. The tennis court site is coloured.

3.3 Study Area

The study area was part of farmland from at least 1792 when it was leased to Major Francis Grose. From the 1850s Grose Farm and its paddocks were taken over by university buildings and for university uses.

The area east of the tennis courts was part of Victoria Park until it was taken over by the University in the 1950s. The main use of the land therefore was as farmland. Several photos show the area after it became part of the university's grounds, demonstrating how the land immediately north of the courts was truncated by the widening of Parramatta Road.

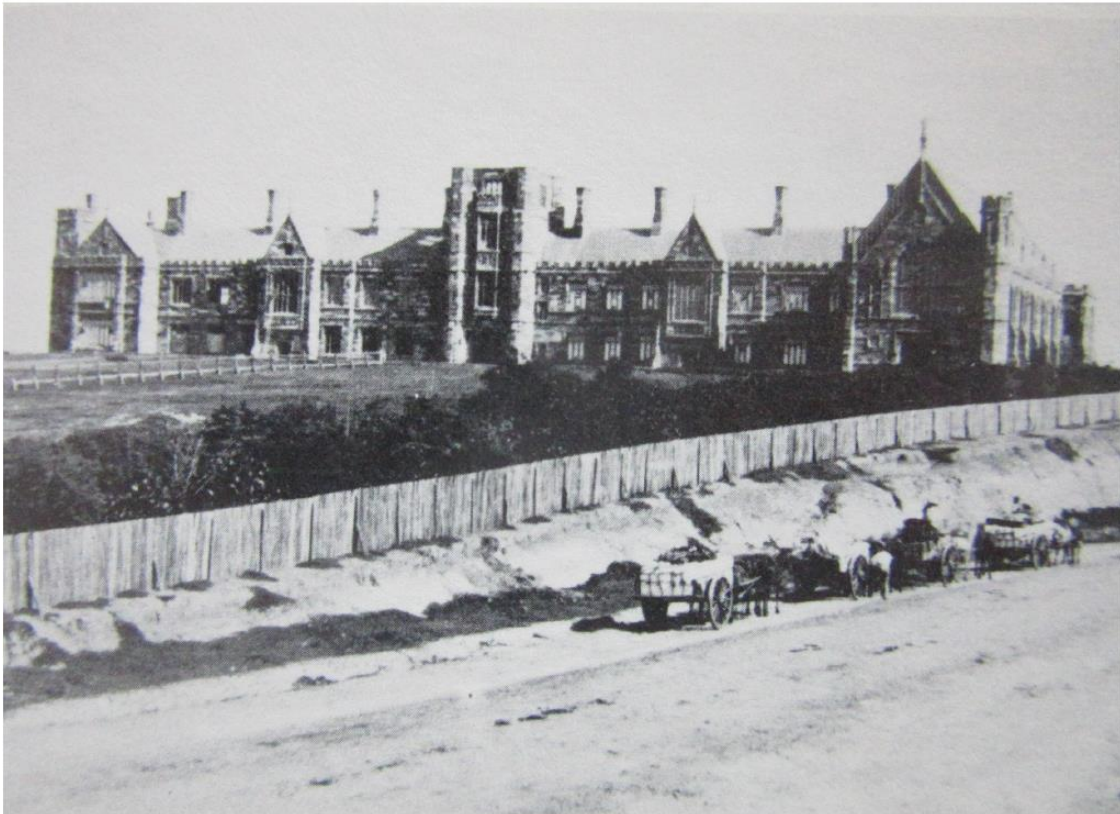


Figure 3.3: The general area of the courts in 1858 from Parramatta Road. Courtesy Craig Burton.

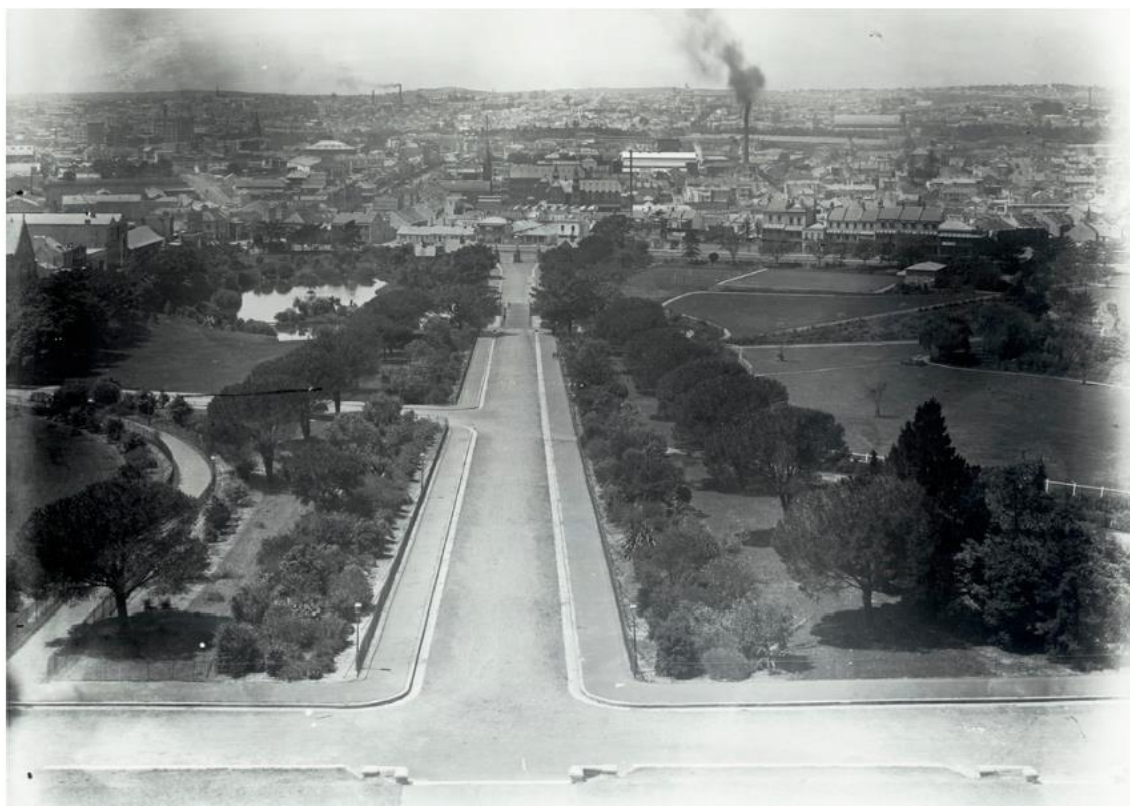


Figure 3.4: View from the university clocktower looking east c1901. A roadway which ran through the southern side of where the courts were later built is visible at left. Courtesy Craig Burton.

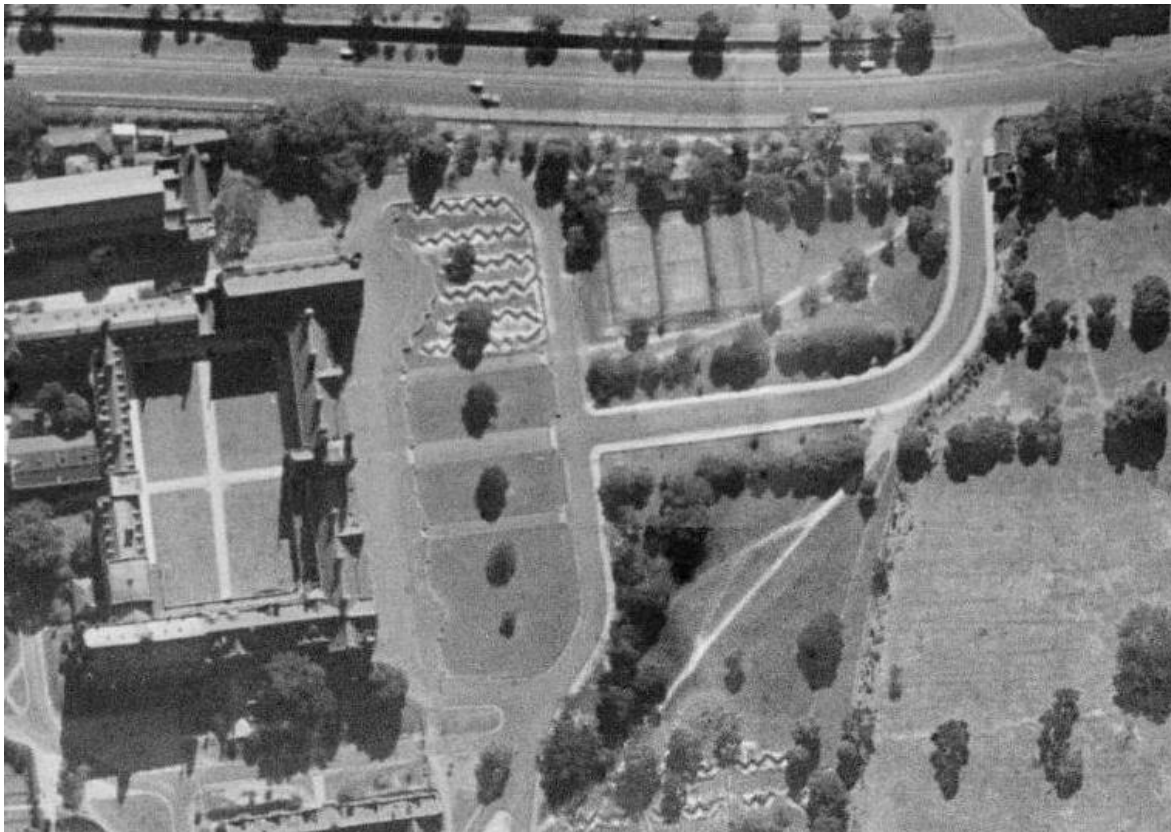


Figure 3.5: Detail of 1943 aerial photograph showing the courts in relation to the Great Hall and Main Quadrangle and Parramatta Road. Note air-raid trenches and path to south of the courts, replacing the earlier roadway.

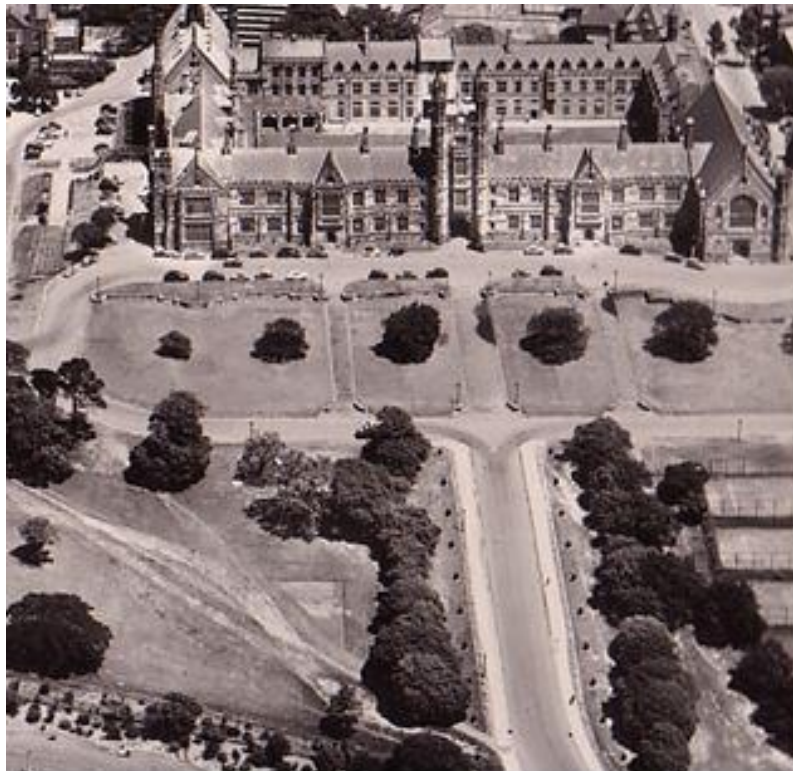


Figure 3.6: Detail of c1955 photo showing courts at right.

3.4 Nature of Historic Land Use

The land use history of the site indicates the following:

- Bushland prior to British settlement.
- Land clearing and use as part of Grose Farm (growing of crops such as wheat, maize and oats).
- Resumed for university lands.
- Roadway to Parramatta Road bordered by plantings runs through southern side of where the tennis courts were later situated.
- Levelling and filling of site for tennis courts.
- Building of clubhouse.
- Use for 100 years as tennis centre.

3.5 Nature of Archaeological Remains

Each of the phases identified above could have the following remains:

- Bushland – Possible evidence of Aboriginal occupation. To be dealt with in a separate report.
- Use as Grose Farm – Possible evidence of ploughing and fencing.
- University Lands – Fencing and plantings.
- Roadway to Parramatta Road – Remains of roadway, edging, metalling.
- Tennis Courts – Evidence of earlier courts.
- Clubhouse – Artefacts relating to its use, dating to the Women's Sports Association, and its later occupation. Artefacts might include memorabilia associated with the players.

4. Regulatory context

4.1 Statutory Constraints

4.1.1 Heritage Act 1977

Division 9: Section 139, 140-146 - Relics Provisions - Excavation Permit

The main legislative constraint on archaeological remains is the relics provisions of the *Heritage Act 1977*.

According to Section 139:

1. *A person must not disturb or excavate any land knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed unless the disturbance or excavation is carried out in accordance with an excavation permit.*
2. *A person must not disturb or excavate any land on which the person has discovered or exposed a relic except in accordance with an excavation permit.*

A 'relic' is an item of 'environmental heritage' defined by the *Heritage Act 1977* (amended) as:

those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance for the State.

A relic as further defined by the Act is:

*..any deposit, object or material evidence -
(a) which relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement; and
(b) which is 50 or more years old*

Any item identified as an historical archaeological site or relic cannot be impacted upon without an **excavation permit**. An excavation permit forms an approval from the Heritage Council for permission to 'disturb' a relic.

An application for an excavation permit must be made to the Heritage Council of NSW. The application for a permit must nominate a qualified archaeologist to manage the disturbance of the relics.

Exceptions

An application for a S139(4) Exception to applying for an Excavation Permit may be made where the impact is considered to be in accordance with the following categories:

- (1A) An archaeological assessment, zoning plan or management plan has been prepared in accordance with Guidelines published by the Heritage Council of NSW which indicates that any relics in the land are unlikely to have State or local heritage significance.
- (1B) The excavation or disturbance of land will have a minor impact on archaeological relics including the testing of land to verify the existence of relics without destroying or removing them.

- (1C) A statement describing the proposed excavation demonstrates that evidence relating to the history or nature of the site, such as its level of disturbance, indicates that the site has little or no archaeological research potential.

4.1.2 Heritage Listings

The university grounds are listed on the Sydney LEP 2012 as a heritage cultural landscape and as the University of Sydney Heritage Conservation Area. The listing's Statement of Heritage Significance mentions the:

university as a heritage cultural landscape containing buildings of exceptional individual value set within a designed landscape with large areas enclosed by a historic fence.... the Area represents the establishment and continued expansion of institutional uses on Grose Farm.

Source: <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2431001>

5. Methods and results

5.1 Archaeological Assessment

5.1.1 Historical Archaeology (Non-Indigenous/European)

Historical Archaeology (in NSW) is the study of the physical remains of the past, in association with historical documents, since the British occupation of New South Wales in 1788. As well as identifying these remains the study of this material can help elucidate the processes, historical and otherwise, which have created our present surroundings. Historical archaeology includes an examination of how the late 18th and 19th-century arrivals lived and coped with a new and alien environment, what they ate, where and how they lived, the consumer items they used and their trade relations, and how gender and cultural groups interacted. The material remains studied include:

- Archaeological Sites:
 - below ground: these contains relics which include building foundations, occupation deposits, rubbish pits, cesspits, wells, other features, and artefacts.
 - above ground: buildings, works, industrial structures and relics that are intact or ruined.
- cultural landscapes

The intent of the Archaeological Assessment is to determine the likely nature of the site's archaeological resource, if any. The heritage significance of the potential archaeological remains is then determined, allowing for appropriate recommendations to be made.

6. Assessment

6.1 Heritage Significance

Heritage significance is distinct from archaeological potential. Assessment of archaeological potential considers the probability of physical evidence from previous human activity to still exist on a site. Assessment of heritage significance for archaeological features considers the cultural values associated with those remains.³ This section will outline the basis of assessing the heritage significance of archaeological remains, before then assessing likely impacts on the potential archaeological features identified in Section 3.

6.1.1 Heritage significance and archaeology

This assessment of archaeological heritage significance has been written to be in accordance with the Heritage Branch 2009 guidelines: *Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.

These guidelines provide the following discussion of heritage significance:

Apart from NSW State guidelines, the nationally recognised Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Significance (*The Burra Charter*) also defines 'cultural significance' as meaning:

'aesthetic, historic, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations.'

Significance is therefore an expression of the cultural value afforded a place, site or item.

Understanding what is meant by value in a heritage sense is fundamental, since any society will only make an effort to conserve things it values. In terms of built heritage, what we have inherited from the past is usually places that have been continuously cared for. Conversely, many archaeological sites will comprise places which, for whatever reason, have not been cared for until the relatively recent period.

Our society considers that many places and items we have inherited from the past have heritage significance because they embody, demonstrate, represent or are tangible expressions of values society recognises and supports. Our future heritage will be what we keep from our inheritance to pass on to the following generations.⁴

6.1.2 Basis of assessment of heritage significance

To identify the heritage significance of an archaeological site it is necessary to discuss and assess the significance of the study area. This process allowed for the analysis of the site's overall values. These criteria are part of the system of assessment which is centred on the *Burra Charter* of Australia ICOMOS. The *Burra Charter* principles are important to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is enshrined through legislation in the NSW *Heritage Act* 1977 and implemented

³ This distinction has long been recognised by historical archaeologists working in heritage management, but has recently been restated in *Practice Note – The Burra Charter and Archaeological Practice* (Australia ICOMOS 2013:7).

⁴ NSW Heritage Branch 2009:1-2. Note that this passage quotes the 1988 version of the *Burra Charter*. The 1999 and 2013 revisions also include 'spiritual value' in their definition of cultural significance.

through the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines and Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'*.⁵

6.2 Nature of significance criteria

The following criteria have been developed by the NSW Heritage Council. They form the basis for current assessments of heritage significance, including archaeological heritage:⁶

Criterion (a): *Historic Significance – (evolution)*

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

Criterion (b): *Associative Significance – (association)*

an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, or importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (c): *Aesthetic Significance – (scenic qualities / creative accomplishments)*

an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (d): *Social Significance – (contemporary community esteem)*

an item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (e): *Technical/Research Significance – (archaeological, educational, research potential and scientific values)*

an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

Criterion (f): *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);

Criterion (g): *Representativeness*

an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

⁵ NSW Heritage Office 1996:25-27; NSW Heritage Office 2001; NSW Heritage Branch 2009.

⁶ NSW Heritage Office 2001; NSW Heritage Branch 2009:3.

To be assessed as having heritage significance an item must:

- meet at least one of the one of the seven significance criteria
- retain the integrity of its key attributes

If an item is to be considered to be of State significance it should meet more than one criterion, namely in the case of relics, its research potential.⁷ As the 2009 guide states:

Archaeological Significance may be linked to other significance categories especially where sites were created as a result of a specific historic event or decision, or when sites have been the actual location of particular incidents, events or occupancies.

Other relevant factors may be comparative values related to the intactness and rarity of individual items. The rarity of individual site types is an important factor, which should inform management decisions.⁸

Relics must also be ranked according to their heritage significance as having:

- Local Significance
- State Significance

If a potential relic is not considered to reach the local or State significance threshold then it is not a relic under the NSW *Heritage Act 1977*.

Section 4A of the NSW *Heritage Act 1977* defines the two levels of heritage significance as follows:

‘*State heritage significance*’, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to the State in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.

‘*local heritage significance*’, in relation to a place, building, work, relic, moveable object or precinct, means significance to an area in relation to the historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item.⁹

6.3 Research Potential

The heritage significance of archaeological remains most often lies in their research potential (criterion e of the Heritage Council criteria). The assessment of research potential has its own peculiarities compared with the assessment of other heritage items. The 1996 *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines* comment:

Research potential is the most relevant criterion for assessing archaeological sites. However, assessing research potential for archaeological sites can be difficult as the nature or extent of features is sometimes unknown, therefore judgements must be formed on the basis of expected or potential attributes. One benefit of a detailed archaeological assessment is that the element of judgement can be made more rigorous by historical or other research.¹⁰

⁷ NSW Heritage Branch 2009:9.

⁸ NSW Heritage Branch 2009:10.

⁹ NSW Heritage Act 1977 (current January 2014), section 4A; NSW Heritage Branch 2009:6.

¹⁰ NSW Heritage Office 1996:26.

6.3.1 Assessment of Research Potential

Once the archaeological potential of a site has been determined and research themes and likely research questions identified, through a process of archaeological investigation and analysis, the following inclusion guidelines should be applied:

Does the site:

- (a) contribute knowledge which no other resource can?*
- (b) contribute knowledge which no other site can?*
- (c) is the knowledge relevant to general questions about human history or other substantive problems relating to Australian History, or does it contribute to other major research questions?¹¹*

If the answer to these questions is 'yes', then the site will have archaeological research potential. The new significance guidelines have taken a broader approach.

6.4 Level of Heritage Significance

New criteria were developed in 2009 to identify whether the archaeological resource is of Local or State significance.¹² The following four criteria were identified in the 2009 guidelines and are considered to be relevant to the present site:

- *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).¹³*

The new significance guidelines were designed to assess significance in light of the amendments to the definition of relics needing to be of either local or State significance. The examples provided were fairly obvious ones but do not help us work out how a less obvious site has State rather than local significance. This means that it is basically down to the skill and expertise of the archaeologist assessing the site to make the distinction between local and State significance.

6.5 Discussion of Heritage Significance

The assessment of archaeological potential in Section 3 indicates that the CCWM site has little potential to contain archaeological remains related to the use of the site since the early nineteenth century. The following discussion considers significance using the above NSW Heritage Council criteria and the 2009 Heritage Branch guidelines, *Assessing significance for historical archaeological sites*. The study area's potential for Aboriginal archaeology is not assessed in this report.

¹¹ Bickford & Sullivan 1984:23.

¹² NSW Heritage Branch 2009.

¹³ NSW Heritage Branch 2009:11-13.

6.6 Discussion using Heritage Council Significance Criteria

Criterion (a): Historic Significance - (evolution)

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);

The potential archaeological remains on the site are considered to belong mainly to the tennis courts and their surfaces, any artefacts under or around the clubhouse building, and to the earlier roadway to Parramatta Road. These have little historic significance. There is little potential for any remains that could be connected to the Grose Farm period.

Criterion (b): Associative Significance – (association)

an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, or importance in NSW's cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The tennis courts and clubhouse are not connected with any individual but were associated with the Sydney University Women's Sports Association from their construction c1911 to 1932. They have a role in providing sporting facilities to university students and ex-students for over 100 years.

Criterion (c): Aesthetic Significance - (scenic qualities / creative accomplishments)

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

Any archaeological remains of previous court surfaces or the roadway to the south of the courts are unlikely to have aesthetic appeal. Any memorabilia that may be located under or around the clubhouse building could have appeal for the people and groups that have used the courts in the past, although such items are unlikely and would not be considered to be relics.

Criterion (d): Social Significance - (contemporary community esteem)

an item has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (or the cultural or natural history of the local area);

The courts and the clubhouse are well-known to the university community and have been used by thousands of students and local residents. No community consultation, however, has been undertaken.

Criterion (e): Technical/Research Significance - (archaeological, educational, research potential and scientific values)

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);

Remains of previous court surfaces are likely to have little or no research value, as would the roadway on the southern side of the courts. As the clubhouse is the original building in this location, there would be no remains of earlier structures. Any memorabilia found under or around the clubhouse is unlikely to have research value. Any evidence of cultivation, such as plough marks belonging to the Grose Farm period, would be ephemeral and have little research value.

Criterion (f): 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);

The potential archaeological remains of previous tennis court surfaces or of the roadway on the southern side of the site on the site are not considered to be rare. Any remains that could be associated with Grose Farm would be rare but such remains are likely to be ephemeral and would be hard to recognise.

Criterion (g): Representativeness

an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places of cultural or natural environments (or the cultural or natural history of the local area).

The potential archaeological remains on the site are considered to be representative of an early twentieth-century sporting establishment. They would be representative of similar venues existing at other locations in the state.

6.7 Integrity

The tennis courts and clubhouse retain their integrity. The integrity of earlier court surfaces is unknown but may survive in places. Any remains that could be linked to agriculture dating to Grose Farm are likely to have been impacted by filling and levelling works for the later building, tennis courts and landscaping works and to be ephemeral and difficult to recognise and record.

6.8 Statement of Heritage Significance

Archaeological remains would consist of earlier tennis court surfaces and the line of earlier roadway. Such remains have little or no research value and have no heritage significance. Memorabilia from the early use of the clubhouse as a women's tennis centre and later clubhouse are considered unlikely. Evidence of early agriculture such as plough lines are likely to have been impacted by later works and landscaping and would have no research value.

Due to its lack of research value, the tennis court site and its clubhouse is considered to have no archaeological significance.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Conclusions

The tennis court site has little potential to retain archaeological remains of heritage significance. Remains of earlier court surfaces are regarded as having no research potential. The likelihood of tennis memorabilia being present under the clubhouse floor or around the building is regarded as being low. Evidence of the use of the area as part of Grose Farm would be difficult to recognise and be of little research value.

7.2 Recommendations

Due to the site's no to low archaeological potential and lack of heritage significance of any remains, no specific recommendations are regarded as being necessary.