

Links to the Past

A thematic heritage study of Northern Sydney's golf courses.

Report to Transport for NSW

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 artefact

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Cover image: "Pymble Golf Club, St. Ives.," St. Ives, NSW: The Club, c.1938. Retrieved from State Library NSW.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Transport for NSW (TfNSW) received planning approval for the Western Harbour Tunnel and Warringah Freeway Upgrade (WHTWU) project in January 2021. The project comprises two main components:

- A new crossing of Sydney Harbour involving twin tolled motorway tunnels connecting the M4-M5 Link at Rozelle and the existing Warringah Freeway at North Sydney (the Western Harbour Tunnel)
- Upgrade and integration works along the existing Warringah Freeway, including infrastructure required for connections to the Beaches Link and Gore Hill Freeway Connection project (the Warringah Freeway Upgrade).

Two golf courses will be affected by the WHTWU and the Beaches Link projects: Cammeray Golf Course and Balgowlah Golf Course. Cammeray Golf Club was established in 1906 and is one of the earliest golf courses on the north shore of Sydney. Cammeray Park – which encompasses Cammeray Golf Course – is listed as heritage item I0024 on the North Sydney Council Local Environmental Plan (LEP) 2013. Chapter 14 (Non-Aboriginal heritage) of the WHTWU Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) notes that construction will result in permanent direct impacts on Cammeray Golf Course, particularly irreversible loss of open space due to the erection of physical infrastructure.

Established in 1925–26, Balgowlah Golf Course is not currently heritage listed, but the Beaches Link EIS has assessed the site as meeting the criteria for local significance. It is scheduled for major and irreversible works as part of the Beaches Link project. The EIS acknowledges that once construction commences, the site will cease to function as a golf course and will ‘no longer demonstrate its original character as an interwar period golf course’ (Beaches Link EIS, p.vii).

The WHTWU EIS commits to preparing a thematic heritage study of golf courses in Sydney for the region north of the Sydney Harbour, to systematically evaluate the heritage value of all golf courses in Sydney’s north. This study will guide options and constraints analysis for strategic planning of future road corridor developments and upgrades.

Overview of findings

- There are a total of 39 operating golf courses (9 and 18 hole) in the study area of Northern Sydney.
- There are a total of 15 golf courses with heritage listings, all of which are of a local level.
- The following golf courses hold at least one heritage listing of a local level, usually for a club house or associated buildings within their curtilage: Asquith Golf Course, Avalon Golf Course, Avondale Golf Course, Bayview Golf Course, Cammeray Golf Course, Castle Hill Golf Course, Killara Golf Course, Lynwood Golf Course, Manly Golf Course, Northbridge Golf Club, Otlands Golf Course, and Pennant Hills Golf Course.
- The following golf courses fall within locally listed heritage conservation areas: Long Reef Golf Course, Palm Beach Golf Club and Wakehurst Golf Course.

Recommendations

- Artefact recommends that should any modification or development be proposed for a golf course reviewed in this study, then the relevant heritage and planning legislation will need to be consulted. Moreover, the Conservation Management Plans of any heritage item proposed for development need to be consulted prior to planning for the modification or development.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

To accommodate for the predicted rapid growth of Sydney over the next 40 years, The Greater Sydney Commission's *Greater Sydney Regional Plan – A Metropolis of Three Cities* (Greater Sydney Commission, 2018) plans to create three major cities – Western Parkland City, Central River City, and Eastern Harbour City to provide residents with convenient and easy access to jobs, education and health facilities and services.¹ In accordance with these plans, WHTWU will provide additional road network capacity across Sydney Harbour and to improve transport connectivity with Sydney's Northern Beaches.

The WHTWU is a Critical State Significant Infrastructure (SSI) project under Part 5 Division 5.2 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Plans entail the construction of two tunnels beneath Sydney Harbour, connecting WestConnex in Rozelle with the Warringah Freeway in Northern Sydney. Further enhancements within the project include upgrades to the Warringah Freeway between Milsons Point and Naremburn, including a connection at Cammeray with the planned Beaches Link tunnels to Balgowlah and Seaforth. The connections with existing roads and ancillary developments at Cammeray were among the WHTWU works legislated as Critical State Significant Infrastructure on 9 November 2020.

Construction of these new tunnels and connections will include ventilation outlets for the Western Harbour Tunnel and the Beaches Link tunnel within the visual curtilage of Cammeray Park (Lots 2–4, DP 244543, and Crown Reserve). Works will also entail the erection of permanent motorway and tunnel control facilities within the current boundaries of the park. During construction, temporary construction support sites (WHT10 and WFU8) will also occupy an area comprising approximately one-third of the current park boundaries. These impacts will be focused on the western side of Cammeray Park, with permanent structures concentrated in the south-western corner bounded by the Warringah Freeway and Ernest Street. At the conclusion of works, the temporary construction support sites will be reinstated and returned to public use within the park.

Cammeray Park, which encompasses Cammeray Golf Course and other sporting facilities including a soccer field, tennis courts and croquet lawn, is listed as heritage item I0024 on the North Sydney Council LEP 2013. Its primary heritage value is its 'social value for its general recreational facilities and open space' and 'historic interest as a relatively intact early reservation to protect water supply and associated with the nearby Willoughby Falls'.

As noted in the 1993 North Sydney Heritage Study Review, the park developed from land originally reserved as early as 1886 for water catchment, encompassing the creek which ran into Willoughby Bay². Occupying a substantial area within Cammeray Park, Cammeray Golf Club was established in 1906 and is thus one of the earliest golf courses on the north shore of Sydney. In 1968 both the park and golf course were bisected by the Warringah Expressway, creating a separate ANZAC Park to the west and a substantially curtailed Cammeray Park to the east of the freeway. It is this reduced parkland area that will be affected by WHTWU works.

As noted in Chapter 14 of the EIS, construction of the WHTWU will result in permanent direct impacts on Cammeray Park and Cammeray Golf Course, particularly irreversible loss of open space due to the erection of physical infrastructure. This impact will also extend to a permanent change to the local viewscape, in addition to the temporary effects of construction facilities, works, vibration and

¹ Transport for NSW, (2020) Executive summary, Western Harbour Tunnel and Warringah Freeway Upgrade EIS, <https://majorprojects.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/prweb/PRRestService/mp/01/getContent?AttachRef=SSI-8863%2120200128T214327.081%20GMT>

² North Sydney Heritage Review, pp 279-280

potential subsidence. These impacts have been assessed as small-medium scale and moderate intensity, acknowledging that the park ‘would lose a large portion of its significance as a relatively intact open space’ in northern Sydney³. Any further works for the Beaches Link tunnel at Cammeray Park will occur within the curtilage of areas disturbed during the construction of the WHTWTFU.

Planned pre-construction mitigation measures include photographic archival recording of Cammeray Park and this thematic heritage study of golf courses north of Sydney Harbour. This study will assist in identifying other potential heritage items in the region that demonstrate the same or similar significance as the Cammeray Golf Course.

This thematic heritage study will guide future management options for Balgowlah Golf Course (Lot 2684, DP752038 and Lot 110, DP774196), which is scheduled for major and irreversible works within the Beaches Link project. While this 1925–26 golf course is not currently heritage listed, the Beaches Link EIS has assessed the site as meeting the criteria for local significance. The EIS acknowledges that once construction commences, the site will cease to function as a golf course and will ‘no longer demonstrate its original character as an interwar period golf course.’⁴

1.2 Purpose of study

TfNSW has requested Artefact to complete a thematic heritage study of golf courses north of Sydney Harbour. This study is intended to provide a framework for evaluating the key heritage values of golf courses within the study area to guide future assessment and planning processes to be undertaken by others.

1.3 Definitions

The table below provides definitions for frequently used abbreviations in this report.

Abbreviation	Definition
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System.
CHL	Commonwealth Heritage List
DCP	Development Control Plans
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
NLA	National Library of Australia (library call number)
NLH	National Heritage List
NP&W Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NSW	New South Wales
PB	Palm Beach (Northern Beaches library call number)

³ WHTWTFU EIS p.14-22

⁴ (Beaches Link EIS, p.vii).

SHR	State Heritage Register
WHL	World Heritage List
WHTWUFU	Western Harbour Tunnel and Warringah Freeway Upgrade project

1.4 Study area

The study area falls within the Local Government Areas of Blacktown City Council, Cumberland Council, Northern Beaches Council, Ku-ring-gai Council, North Sydney Council, The Hills Shire Council, Willoughby City Council, Penrith City Council, Lane Cove Municipal Council, Mosman Municipal Council, City of Parramatta Council, Hawkesbury City Council and Ryde City Council.

1.4.1 List of golf courses in study area

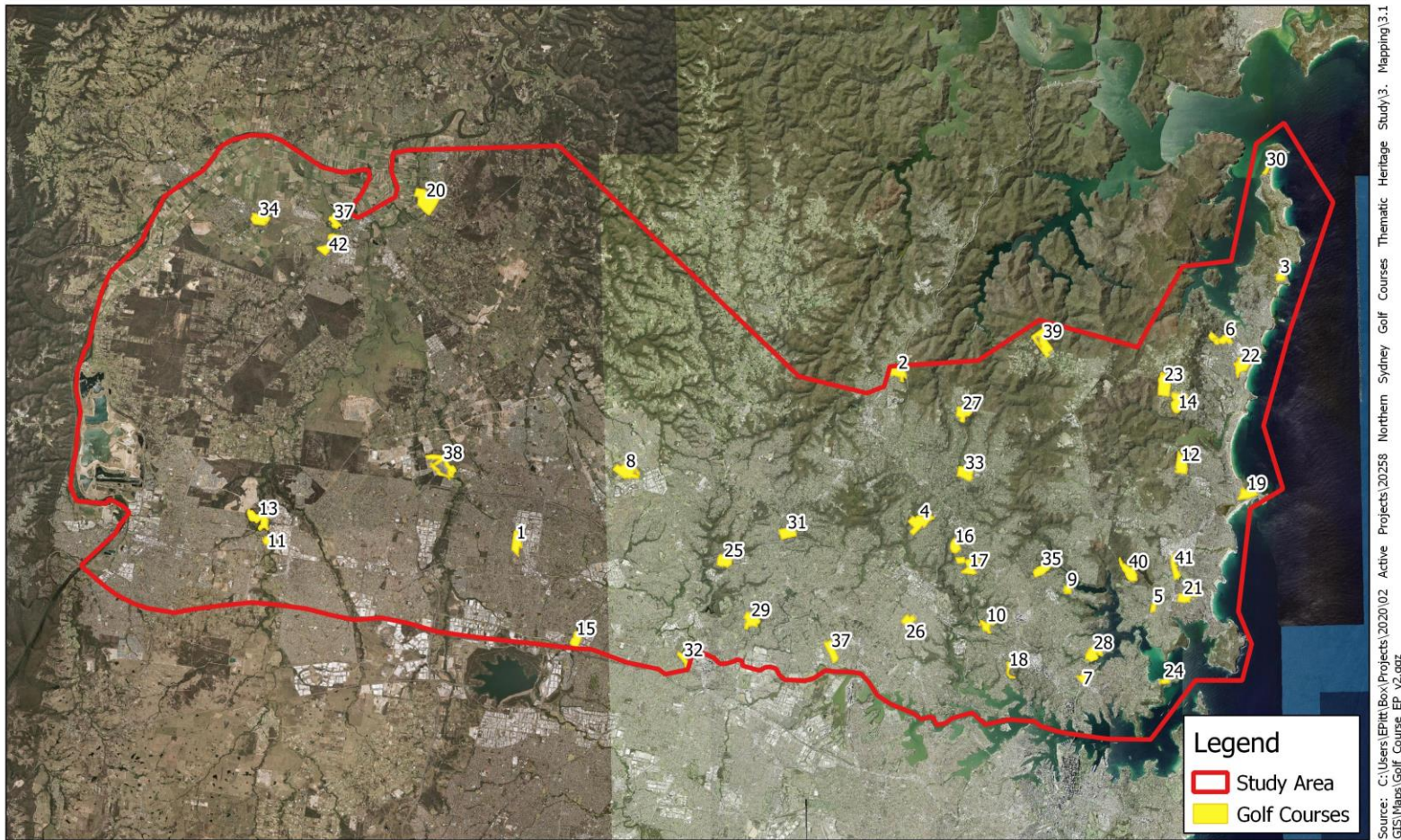
The table below provides a list of all the golf courses in the study area as of August 2022.

Table 1: Golf Courses within study area

#	Golf Course / Club	Address	LGA
1	Ashlar Golf Club (known as Blacktown St Andrews Golf Club)	Closed	Blacktown City Council
2	Asquith Golf Club	2-46 Lord St, Mount Colah NSW 2079	Hornsby Shire Council
3	Avalon Golf Course	32 Old Barrenjoey Rd, Avalon Beach NSW 2107	Northern Beaches Council
4	Avondale Golf Club	40 Avon Rd, Pymble NSW 2073	Ku-Ring-Gai Council
5	Balgowlah Golf Club	506 Sydney Rd, Balgowlah NSW 2093	Northern Beaches Council
6	Bayview Golf Club	1825 Pittwater Rd, Mona Vale NSW 2103	Northern Beaches Council
7	Cammeray Golf Club	Park Ave, Cremorne NSW 2090	North Sydney Council
8	Castle Hill Country Club	7 Spurway Drive, Norwest NSW 2153	The Hills Shire Council
9	Castlecove Golf Club	68 Deepwater Rd, Castle Cove NSW 2069	Willoughby Council
10	Chatswood Golf Club	128 Beaconsfield Rd, Chatswood NSW 2067	Willoughby Council
11	Colonial Golf Club	1 Werrington Rd, Werrington NSW 2747	Penrith City Council

12	Cromer Golf Club	Cromer Rd, Cromer NSW 2099	Northern Beaches Council
13	Dunheved Golf Club	176 Links Rd, St Marys NSW 2760	Penrith City Council
14	Elanora Country Club	154 Elanora Rd, Elanora Heights NSW 2101	Northern Beaches Council
15	Fox Hills Golf Club	55 Fox Hills Cres, Prospect NSW 2148	Blacktown City Council, Cumberland Council
16	Gordon Golf Club	2 Lynn Ridge Ave, Gordon NSW 2072	Ku-Ring-Gai Council
17	Killara Golf Club	556 Pacific Hwy, Killara NSW 2071	Ku-Ring-Gai Council
18	Lane Cove Golf Club	180 River Rd, Lane Cove NSW 2066	Lane Cove Municipal Council
19	Long Reef Golf Club	Anzac Ave, Collaroy NSW 2097	Northern Beaches Council
20	Lynwood Country Club	4 Pitt Town Bottoms Rd, Pitt Town NSW 2756.	Hawkesbury City Council
21	Manly Golf Club	38 - 40 Balgowlah Rd, Balgowlah NSW 2093	Northern Beaches Council
22	Mona Vale Golf Club	3 Golf Ave, Mona Vale NSW 2103	Northern Beaches Council
23	Monash Country Club	256 Powderworks Rd, Ingleside NSW 2101	Northern Beaches Council
24	Mosman Golf Club	Closed	Mosman Municipal Council
25	Muirfield Golf Club	58 Barclay Rd, North Rocks NSW 2151	City of Parramatta Council
26	North Ryde Golf Club	Twin Rd, North Ryde NSW 2113	Ryde City Council
27	North Turramurra Golf Club	361A Bobbin Head Rd, North Turramurra NSW 2074	Ku-Ring-Gai Council
28	Northbridge Golf Club	Sailors Bay Rd, Northbridge NSW 2063	Willoughby Council
29	Oatlands Golf Club	94 Bettington Rd, Oatlands NSW 2117	City of Parramatta Council
30	Palm Beach Golf Club	2 Beach Rd, Palm Beach NSW 2108	Northern Beaches Council
31	Parramatta Golf Club	Closed	City of Parramatta Council

32	Pennant Hills Golf Club	Burns Rd S, Beecroft NSW 2119	Hornsby Shire Council
33	Pymble Golf Club	Cowan Rd, St. Ives NSW 2075	Ku-Ring-Gai Council
34	Richmond Golf Club	34 Bourke St, Richmond NSW 2753	Hawkesbury Council
35	Roseville Golf Club	4 Links Ave, Roseville NSW 2069	Ku-Ring-Gai Council
36	Rum Corps Barracks Golf Club	61 Hawkesbury Valley Way, Windsor NSW 2756	Hawkesbury Council
37	Ryde Parramatta Golf Club	1156 Victoria Rd, West Ryde NSW 2114	Ryde City Council
38	Stonecutters Ridge Golf Club	86 Stonecutters Dr, Colebee NSW 2761	Blacktown City Council
39	Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club	Kingfisher Drive, 116 Booralie Rd, Terrey Hills NSW 2084.	Northern Beaches Council
40	Wakehurst Golf Club	Upper Clontarf St, Seaforth NSW 2092	Northern Beaches Council
41	Warringah Golf Club	397 Condamine St, North Manly NSW 2100	Northern Beaches Council
42	Windsor Country Golf Club	51 McQuade Ave, South Windsor NSW 2756	Hawkesbury Council



 **Study Area**
20258 Northern Sydney Golf Courses
LGA: Multiple LGAs

Scale: 1:250000
Size: A4
Date: 12-08-2022

0 5 10 15 km


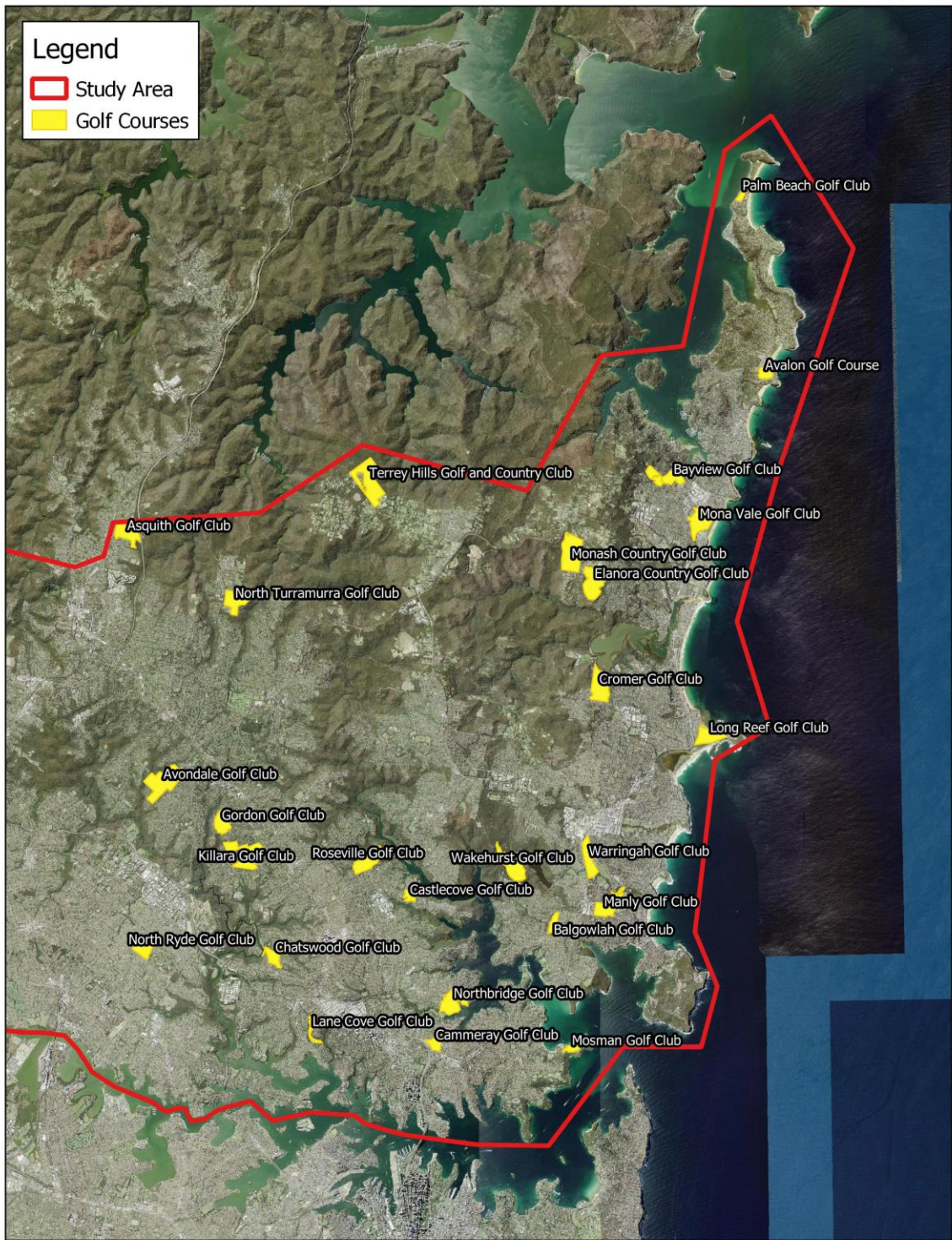



Figure 1: Map of golf courses in study area (Source: Artefact, 2021)




Eastern Study Area
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
 LGA: Multiple LGAs

Scale: 1:150000
 Size: A4
 Date: 12-08-2022

0 2.5 5 7.5 km


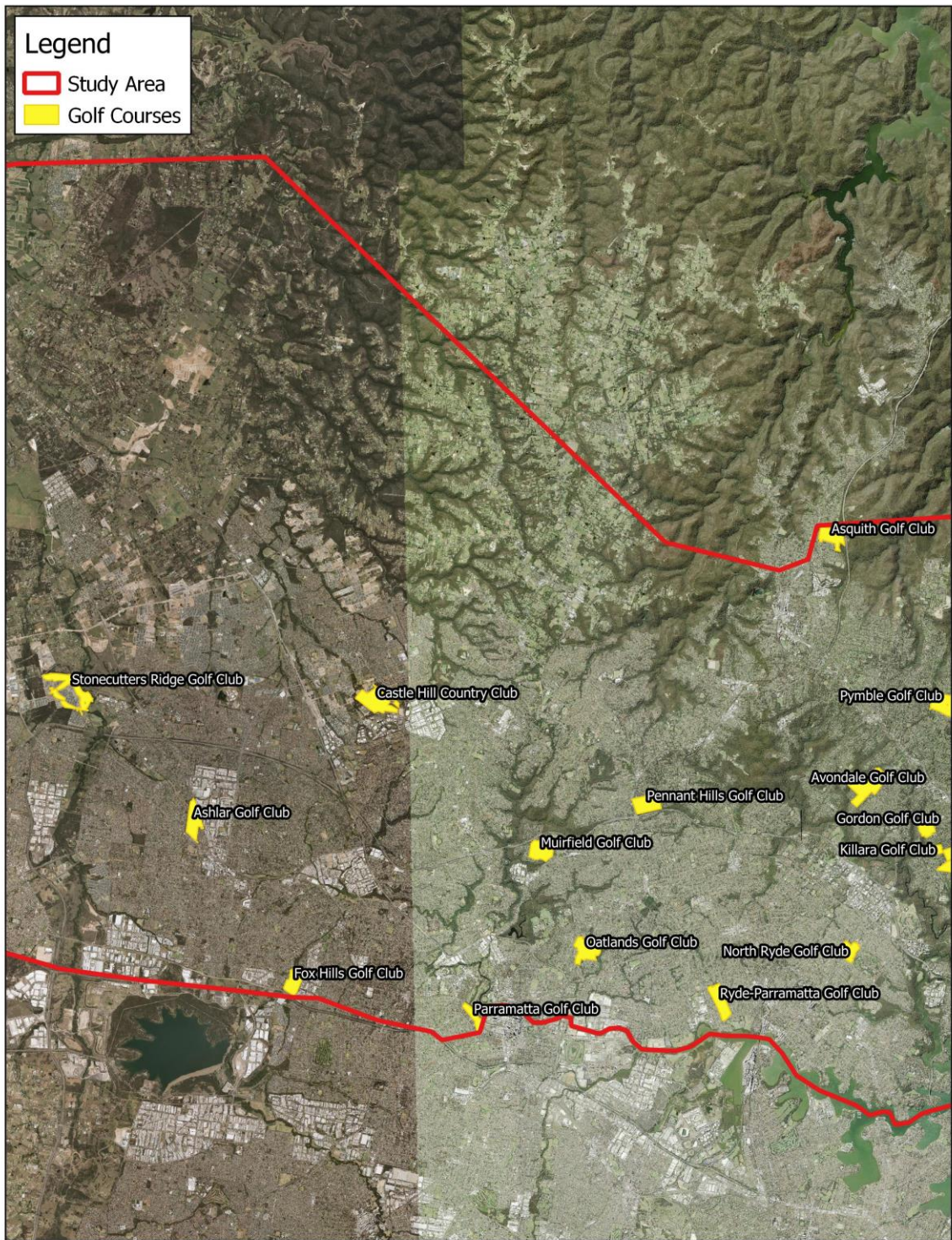


Figure 2: Map of golf courses in the eastern study area (Source: Artefact, 2022)



Central Study Area
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
 LGA: Multiple LGAs

Scale: 1:150000
 Size: A4
 Date: 12-08-2022

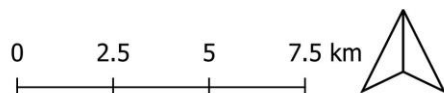
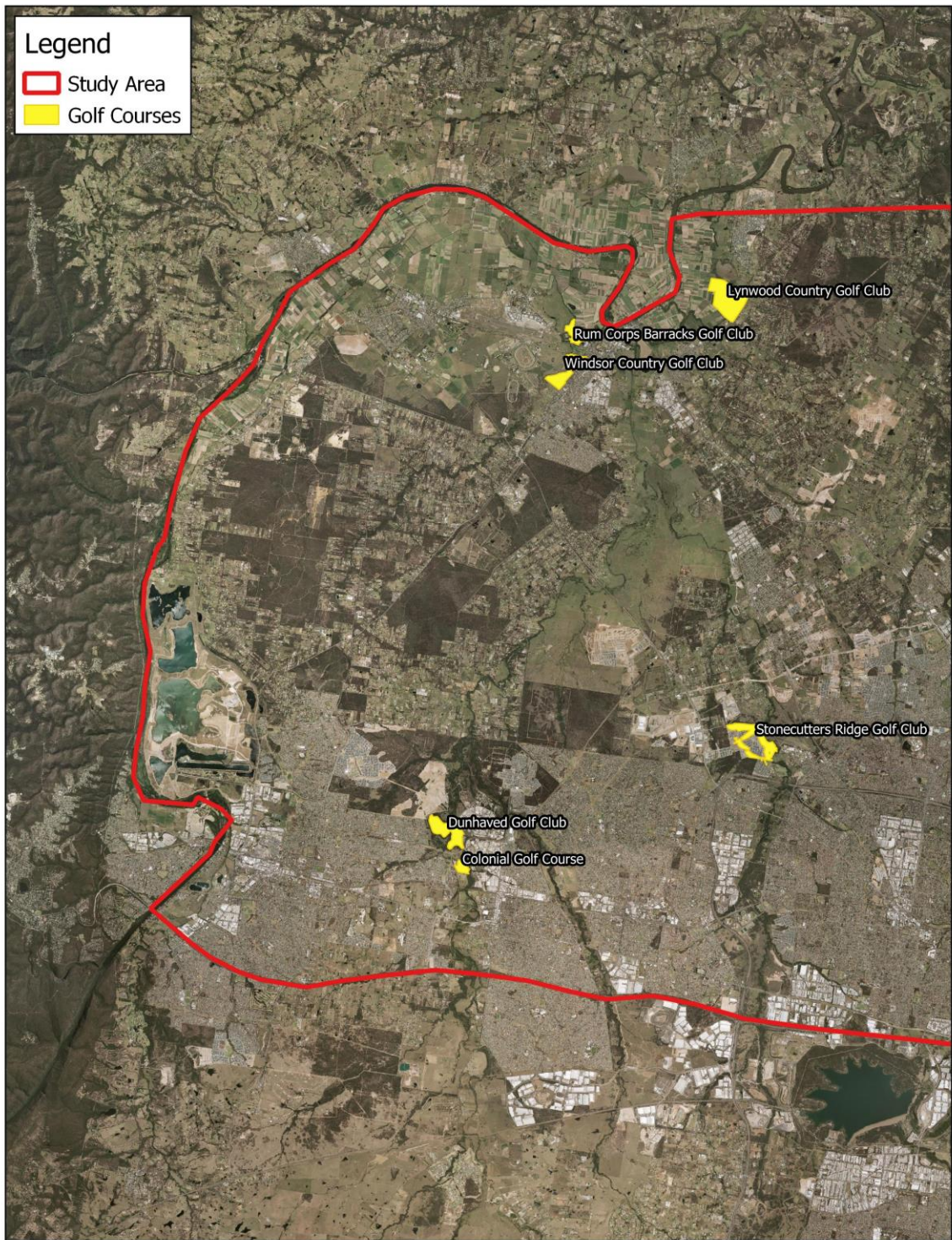


Figure 3: Map of golf courses in the central study area (Source: Artefact, 2022)



Source: C:\Users\EPitt\Box\Projects\2020\02.Active Projects\20258 Northern Sydney Golf Courses Thematic Heritage Study\3. Mapping\3.1 GIS\Maps\Golf_Course EP.aprx



Western Study Area
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Multiple LGAs

Scale: 1:150000
Size: A4
Date: 12-08-2022

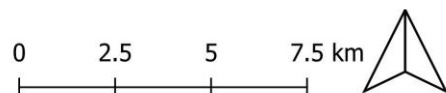


Figure 4: Map of golf courses in the western study area (Source: Artefact, 2021)

1.5 Heritage Guidelines

Artefact has prepared this thematic heritage study of northern Sydney's golf courses in accordance with the following industry guidelines:

- Australia ICOMOS. *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (Australia ICOMOS, 2000).
- NSW Heritage Office, *Assessing Heritage Significance* (NSW Heritage Office 2001).
- NSW Heritage Office, *Historical Research for Heritage* (NSW Heritage Office 2000).
- James Semple Kerr, *Conservation Plan: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significance*, Seventh edition (Australia ICOMOS, 2013).
- NSW Heritage Office, *Assessing Historical Importance: A Guide to State Heritage Register Criterion* (NSW Heritage Office, 2006).

1.6 Statutory context

Part of the aim of this thematic history is to identify the heritage values of all the golf courses in the northern Sydney region, including those that are heritage listed. Whilst some of the golf courses present in this study are not heritage listed items, they have been identified through a search of the relevant local, state and federal statutory and non-statutory heritage registers discussed below, including:

- World Heritage List (WHL)
- Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL)
- National Heritage List (NHL)
- State Heritage Register (SHR)
- Section 170 Heritage and Conservation Registers
- Local Environmental Plans (LEPs)
- Register of the National Estate (RNE)
- Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) (RNTA).
- Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS)

1.6.1 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) provides a legislative framework for the protection and management of matters of national environmental significance, that is, flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places of national and international importance. Heritage items are protected through their inscription on the WHL, CHL or the NHL.

The EPBC Act stipulates that a person who has proposed an action that will have, or is likely to have, a significant impact on a World, National or Commonwealth heritage site must refer the action to the Minister for the Environment (hereafter the Minister). The Minister would then determine if the action requires approval under the EPBC Act. If approval is required, an environmental assessment would need to be prepared. The Minister would approve or decline the action based on this assessment.

1.6.2 NSW Heritage Act 1977

The NSW *Heritage Act 1977* (Heritage Act) is the primary piece of legislation affording protection to heritage items (natural and cultural) in NSW. Under the Heritage Act, 'items of environmental heritage' include places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects and precincts identified as significant. Significance is based on historical, scientific, cultural, social, archaeological, architectural, natural or aesthetic values. State significant items can be listed on the NSW SHR and are given automatic protection under the Heritage Act against any activities that may damage an item or affect its heritage significance. The Heritage Act also protects 'relics', which can include archaeological material, features and deposits.

Under the Heritage Act, all government agencies are required to identify, conserve and manage heritage items in their ownership or control.

1.6.2.1 The State Heritage Register

The SHR was established under Section 22 of the Heritage Act and is a list of places and objects of particular importance to the people of NSW, including archaeological sites. The SHR is administered by Heritage NSW, Department of Premier and Cabinet, and includes a diverse range of over 1,500 items, in both private and public ownership. To be listed, an item must be deemed to be of heritage significance for the whole of NSW.

To carry out activities within the curtilage of an item listed on the SHR, approval must be gained from the Heritage Council by securing a Section 60 permit. In some circumstances, under Section 57(2) of the Heritage Act, a Section 60 permit may not be required if works are undertaken in accordance with the Heritage Council document *Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval*⁵ or in accordance with agency specific exemptions. This includes works that are only minor in nature and will have minimal impact on the heritage significance of the place.

1.6.2.2 Section 170 registers

Under the Heritage Act, all government agencies are required to identify, conserve, and manage heritage items in their ownership or control. Section 170 requires all government agencies to maintain a Heritage and Conservation Register that lists all heritage assets and an assessment of the significance of each asset. They must also ensure that all items inscribed on its list are maintained with due diligence in accordance with State Owned Heritage Management Principles approved by the Government on advice of the Heritage Council. These principles serve to protect and conserve the heritage significance of items and are based on NSW heritage legislation and guidelines.

1.6.3 Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) establishes the framework for cultural heritage values to be formally assessed in the land use planning and development consent process. The EP&A Act requires that environmental impacts are considered prior to land development; this includes impacts on cultural heritage items and places as well as archaeological sites and deposits. Division 5.2 of the EP&A Act relates to State Significant Infrastructure. Section 5.13 of the EP&A Act provides for the declaration of critical State significant infrastructure by means of an environmental planning instrument.

Section 5.23 of the Act provides that an approved SSI does not require a number of permits under certain environmental legislation. Section 5.23 (1) (c) includes permits under Part 4 of the *Heritage Act 1977*. Part 4 of the *Heritage Act 1977* includes permits under s60. The EP&A Act also requires that local governments prepare planning instruments, LEPs and Development Control Plans [DCPs]

⁵ Heritage Council of New South Wales, 2009. *Standard Exemptions for Works Requiring Heritage Council Approval*.

in accordance with the EP&A Act to provide guidance on the level of environmental assessment required.

1.6.3.1 Local Environmental Plans

LEPs guide planning decisions for local government areas. They do this through zoning and development controls, which provide a framework for the way land can be used. LEPs are the main planning tool used to shape the future of communities and to ensure local development is completed appropriately.

The following LEPs are relevant to this study

- *Blacktown Local Environmental Plan 2015*
- *Hawkesbury Local Environmental Plan 2012*
- *Hornsby Local Environmental Plan 2013*
- *Ku-ring-gai Local Environmental Plan 2015*
- *Lane Cove Local Environmental Plan 2009*
- *Manly Local Environmental Plan 2013*
- *Mosman Local Environmental Plan 2012*
- *North Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2013*
- *Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011*
- *Penrith Local Environmental Plan 2010*
- *Pittwater Local Environmental Plan 2014*
- *Ryde Local Environmental Plan 2014*
- *The Hills Local Environmental Plan 2019*
- *Warringah Local Environmental Plan 2011*
- *Willoughby Local Environmental Plan 2012*

Heritage items listed in the LEPs are managed in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.10 Heritage Conservation which state:

1) **Objectives** *The objectives of this clause are as follows—*

(a) to conserve the environmental heritage of [relevant local government area],

(b) to conserve the heritage significance of heritage items and heritage conservation areas, including associated fabric, settings and views,

(c) to conserve archaeological sites,

(d) to conserve Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places of heritage significance.

2) **Requirement for consent** *Development consent is required for any of the following—*

(a) demolishing or moving any of the following or altering the exterior of any of the following (including, in the case of a building, making changes to its detail, fabric, finish or appearance)—

(i) a heritage item,

(ii) an Aboriginal object,

(iii) a building, work, relic or tree within a heritage conservation area,

(c) disturbing or excavating an archaeological site while knowing, or having reasonable cause to suspect, that the disturbance or excavation will or is likely to result in a relic being discovered, exposed, moved, damaged or destroyed,

(e) erecting a building on land—

(i) on which a heritage item is located or that is within a heritage conservation area

Heritage items, heritage conservation areas, and archaeological sites are listed in Schedule 5 of each LEP.

1.6.3.2 Development Planning Controls

Fifteen local councils are located within the study area curtilage. All council planning controls are documented in the legally binding LEP for each Council. A DCP is a document prepared by the local council which provides detailed planning and design guidelines to help a person proposing to undertake a development within their local government area while also helping to uphold the planning controls within the LEP.

Should modification or development be proposed for a golf course in this study, then the relevant DCP for the subject site should be consulted.

1.6.3.3 State Environmental Planning Policies

State and local planning legislation and policies set the rules that control what development can occur on land. State Environmental Planning Policies are instruments that address planning issues on a state-wide level. This is different to a LEP that addresses planning controls for a local government area.

Should modification or development be proposed for a golf course in this study, then the relevant SEPP for the subject site should be consulted.

1.6.4 NSW National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974

The National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NPW Act) provides a statutory protection to all Aboriginal places and objects. An Aboriginal Place is declared by the Minister, under Section 84 of the NPW Act in recognition of its special significance with respect to Aboriginal culture. Under Section 86 of the NPW Act, Aboriginal objects and places are protected. An Aboriginal object is defined as:

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

The protection provided to Aboriginal objects applies irrespective of the level of significance or issues of land tenure. However, areas are only gazetted as Aboriginal places if the Minister is satisfied that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that the location was and/or is of special significance to Aboriginal culture.

1.6.5 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System

The Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System (AHIMS) is a database that contains detailed information on over 100,000 recorded sites and over 14,000 archaeological and cultural heritage assessment reports.

The scope of this report does include an AHIMS search. If modification or development is proposed for a golf course in this study that suggests the presence of potential Aboriginal Heritage, then a relevant AHIMS search would be necessary.

1.7 Non-statutory context

In addition to the heritage registers established by State and Commonwealth legislation, the relevant non -statutory registers include:

- Register of the National Trust of Australia (NSW) (RNTA)
- Register of the National Estate (RNE).

1.8 Heritage context

The table below provides information on the current heritage listings of the subject golf courses where applicable.

1.8.1 Table of heritage listings of all NSW golf courses within study area

Golf Course	Heritage Listings	LGA	LEP
Asquith Golf Club	Yes – item (Asquith Golf Course)	Hornsby Shire Council	Hornsby LEP 2013 (item no. I579)
Avalon Golf Course	Yes – item (Avalon Golf Clubhouse, former kiosk and green keeper's cottage)	Northern Beaches Council	Pittwater LEP 2014 (item no. 2270055)
Avondale Golf Club	Yes – item (Avondale Golf Clubhouse)	Ku-Ring-Gai Council	Ku-Ring-Gai LEP 2015 (item no. I503)
Bayview Golf Club	Yes – item (Concrete statues at Bayview Golf Club)	Northern Beaches Council	Pittwater LEP 2014 (item no. 2270484)
Cammeray Golf Club	Yes – item (Cammeray Park including golf course)	North Sydney Council	North Sydney LEP 2013 (item no. I0024)
Castle Hill Country Club	Yes – item (Avenue of trees leading to 7 Castle Hill Country Club)	The Hills Shire Council	Hills LEP 2019 (item no. I25)
Killara Golf Club	Yes – item (Killara Golf Clubhouse including putting green, fairway and garden within the curtilage of the clubhouse)	Ku-Ring-Gai Council	Ku-Ring-Gai LEP 2015 (item no. I341)
Long Reef Golf Club	Yes – item and conservation area (Fisherman's hut including winches and vegetation, Coastal Cliff Conservation Area)	Northern Beaches Council	Warringah LEP 2011 (item no. I11, item no. C2, item no. C3)
Lynwood Golf Club	Yes – item (Lynwood)	Hawkesbury City Council	Hawkesbury LEP 2014 (item no. I303)

Manly Golf Club	Yes – item (Manly Golf clubhouse)	Northern Beaches Council	Manly LEP 2013 (item no. 146)
Northbridge Golf Club	Yes – item (Northbridge Golf Course and Clubhouse)	Willoughby Council	Willoughby LEP 2012 (item no. 1180)
Oatlands Golf Club	Yes – item (Oatlands House at Oatlands Golf Club)	City of Parramatta	Parramatta LEP 2011 (item no. 1451)
Palm Beach Golf Club	Yes – Conservation area (Barrenjoey Conservation Area)	Northern Beaches Council	Pittwater LEP 2014 (item no. C1)
Pennant Hills Golf Club	Yes (Pennant Hills Golf Club – grounds)	Hornsby Shire Council	Hornsby LEP 2013 (item no. 1138)
Wakehurst Golf Club	Yes – Conservation Area (Manly Dam and surrounds)	Northern Beaches Council	Warringah LEP 2011 (C9)

1.8.1.1 Non-statutory heritage listings

A search on the register for the National Trust revealed the following non-statutory listings which are adjoining or within the curtilage of several of the golf courses in the study area: A description of the items is provided by the National Trust as noted below.

- Manly Conservation Area – Precinct 3, Balgowlah (item no. 8857).

The Balgowlah Precinct contains a mixture of housing types from the 1920s and the 1930s. There is a fine collection of "waterfall front" Moderne houses in Balgowlah Road, residential flat buildings closer to Sydney Road and 1920s Californian Bungalows and 1930s houses in the remainder.

There are many mature street trees within the precinct.⁶

- Manly Conservation Area – Precinct 5, Seaforth

The Seaforth Precinct contains a mixture of housing types from the 1920s, 1930s and early 1940s but the predominant type are 1930s houses. The houses in Ponsonby Parade and Palmerston Place are large (often two-storey) 1930s and 1940s houses with some significant single storey 'waterfall front', white-painted and rendered houses (such as "Leeds", 19 Palmerston Place). Housing to the east

⁶ National Trust, 2006. Register for the National Trust.

of Frenchs Forest Road is predominantly 1920s Californian Bungalows. There are many mature street trees within the precinct.⁷

- Ku-ring-gai Urban Conservation Area – Precinct 2, Roseville (item no. 8693)
-

The Ku-ring-gai Urban Conservation Area (Roseville Precinct) consists of an area of single-storey 1920s bungalows. The uniform appearance of the area stems from its development within a single period as well as the almost universal use of face brick.

Housing in the area consists predominantly of 1920s bungalows on medium-sized lots. There are a few unsympathetic alterations or intrusions into the area.

The Roseville Precinct epitomises the area and era in both the excellent, intact nature of its houses, their gardens and street plantings .⁸

- Ku-ring-gai Urban Conservation Area – Precinct 11, Killara Golf Links (item no. 8685).
-

The Ku-ring-gai Urban Conservation Area (Killara Golf Links Precinct) consists of an area of residences ranging from single-storey 1920s and 1930s bungalows to single and two storey post-World War II houses. The uniform appearance of the area stems from its well-established landscape.

Housing in the area consists predominantly of houses on medium- to large-sized lots. There are few unsympathetic alterations or intrusions into the area.

The Killara Golf Links Precinct epitomises the area and era in both the excellent, intact nature of its houses, their gardens and street planting⁹

- Ku-ring-gai Urban Conservation Area – Precinct 16, Pentecost Avenue, St Ives.
-

The Ku-ring-gai Urban Conservation Area (Pentecost Avenue Precinct) consists of an area of single-storey and double storey 1930s and 1940s houses. The uniform appearance of the area stems from its well-established landscape.

Housing in the area consists predominantly of houses on medium- to large-sized lots. There are a few unsympathetic alterations or intrusions into the area.

The Pentecost Avenue Precinct epitomises the area and era in both the excellent, intact nature of its houses, their gardens and street plantings.¹⁰

⁷ National Trust, 2006. Register for the National Trust.

⁸ National Trust, 2006. Register for the National Trust.

⁹ National Trust, 2006. Register for the National Trust.

¹⁰ National Trust, 2006. Register for the National Trust.

- Oatlands House, Dundas (item no. 9145), which is located inside the ground of Oatlands Golf Course.

*Built by Captain Percy Simpson in the 1830s, with the primary masonry unit being sandstone.*¹¹

The RNE lists historic, Aboriginal and natural heritage places throughout Australia. Originally established under the *Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975*, the RNE entered more than 13,000 places into the register. The RNE was frozen of 19 February 2007 following amendments to the *Australian Heritage Council Act 2003*. It ceased to be a statutory register in February 2012. The RNE is now maintained on a non-statutory basis as an archive and education resource.

No heritage items within the individual golf course study areas were revealed to be on the Register of the National Estate.

1.8.2 Prior Evaluations and Recommendations

The following section provides a short list of prior evaluations pertaining to the maintenance and development of golf courses in general as well as within the study area, which may be relevant to future development. It should be noted that most statutory listed heritage items will have a Conservation Management Plan.

1.8.2.1 Site Specific Conservation Management Plans and Heritage Assessments

Any site-specific Conservation Management Plans found during this research will be stated after the subject golf courses inventory.

1.8.2.2 National and International Guidelines

Improving the Environmental Management of New South Wales Golf Courses (ACGSA and DECC, 2007)

Written by the Australian Golf Course Superintendents Association (ACGSA) and published by the Department of Environment and Climate Change NSW (DECC), this paper identifies key environmental issues, perspectives, important information and awareness about Australian golf clubs through the lens of environmental assets. The paper pivots around the *Environmental Strategy for Australian Golf Courses 1998*. The national guidelines produced in this strategy assist in the management and development of golf courses in Australia. The strategies in this document can be summarised under the following categories:

Air

- *Minimise the use of ozone-depleting substances.*

Education

- *Develop links with community and environmental groups to raise the awareness of golf courses.*
- *Provide environmental training to golf course maintenance staff.*

¹¹ National Trust, 2006. Register for the National Trust.

Energy

- *Carry out energy conservation in buildings, equipment, machinery, vehicles and irrigation systems.*

Heritage

- *Identify and protect heritage items and places.*

Management

- *Prepare a course-specific environmental management plan.*
- *Assess the environmental state of the golf course by introducing and developing monitoring programs.*

Pesticides

- *Develop a management plan for the safe use and storage of pesticides.*

Soil

- *Assess the environmental state of the golf course through soil monitoring programs.*
- *Carry out conservation and amelioration of degraded soils.*
- *Control pollution during construction activities.*
- *Test and dispose of contaminated soils appropriately.*

Vegetation

- *Protect and rehabilitate remnant native vegetation.*
- *Use local native plant species.*

Waste

- *Reduce, reuse and recycle waste.*

Water

- *Use water-saving devices and techniques.*
- *Consider the pollution potential when choosing fertilisers, pesticides, soil ameliorants and irrigation water sources.*

Wildlife

- *Use wildlife-compatible habitat design in roughs and non-play areas to encourage the wildlife corridors concept.*

- *Create new wildlife habitat areas.*¹²
-

Golf Benefits to the Environment (The Australian Golf Industry Council, 2020)

This paper establishes the social and environmental benefits of proper golf course conservation and management. The paper serves to highlight the benefits of well-designed, multi-functional golf courses which in return promote sustainable businesses and sporting. Some of the benefits mentioned include biodiversity, enhancing water resources, environmental rehabilitation, improvement of quality of life in the moderation of heat and purification of air.

Northern Beaches Sportsgrounds and Golf Courses Discussion Paper (Northern Beaches Council, 2017)

The paper established that the Northern Beaches Council contained 13 golf courses covering 453 hectares which catered to over 10,000 members. Seven of these golf courses were located on public land and catered to 4,000 members. It was found that there were double the amount of golf courses on the Northern Beaches per head compared to other areas of Sydney. Member demands were slowly declining, and profits were not at a level that allowed for sustained re-investment in facility infrastructure. Six options were found to address the issues including converting existing golf courses into sport fields and securing additional private land as part of housing development.¹³

1.9 Methodology

This study will assess all operating, full-size- 9 and 18-hole outdoor golf courses within the study area, excluding mini golf and other novelty golf courses. Each golf course will be assessed with an inventory table describing the basic features and facts about the course, followed by a short description of the course's landscape and clubhouse. An overall history will be provided and analysed against four main themes taken from the Australian and NSW Historical Themes (as discussed in Section 1.9.3). Finally, all golf courses – whether listed or unlisted – will undergo a preliminary heritage significance assessment to determine the heritage values of each course as a whole. This assessment will take into consideration individual listed heritage items within the boundary of the golf course (i.e. golf club houses), when assessing the golf course in its entirety. Each golf course is assessed as a whole in order to provide a framework for the comparative analysis.

This comparative analysis will provide an evaluation of heritage values, and provide a succinct framework for comparing and contrasting the golf courses through general and specific themes. This will provide a clear understanding of each golf course and assist in future decisions for suitable developments. Lastly final conclusions will be made with some recommendations.

It should be noted that for the golf courses which are no longer in operation within the study area, a brief statement will be provided containing the years of operation, however these courses will not be evaluated.

1.9.1 Inventory

An extensive inventory template has been formed to allow for easy access to understand the fundamental aspects of each golf course. This inventory will assist in forming part of the comparative

¹² Australian Golf Course Superintendents Association, (2007), "Improving the Environmental Management of New South Wales Golf Courses."

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/business/07588GolfCourses.pdf>

¹³ The Australian Golf Industry Council, (2020), "Golf: Benefits to the Environment"

https://assets.ctfassets.net/3urhge2ecl20/1FKUA6FS7hPslngP5ejXAv/cee3a6cb2cb96192b849656811c49057/Attach_5_Golf_Benefits_to_the_Environment_2020_Final_June20.pdf

analysis. The table below displays explains the format which will be used for the individual golf course inventories:

Table 2: Golf course inventory example

GOLF CLUB INVENTORY	
<i>Former club names</i>	<i>This section will include any former historical names pertaining to the subject golf course.</i>
<i>Location (Street address, Lot # and DP #)</i>	<i>This section will include the street address, as well as the Lot # and DP # of the subject golf course.</i>
<i>LGA</i>	<i>This section will include the relevant LGA which the golf course falls in.</i>
<i>Years of operation</i>	<i>This section will display the years of operation from establishment to present day (or year of close).</i>
<i>Course size (Total length, holes, pars)</i>	<i>This section will provide the course size in total length, total holes and pars.</i>
<i>Course landscape</i>	<p><i>Each golf course will be categorised into one of the following landscapes, based on a set of criteria as explained in Section 2.1.1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• Links</i> <i>• Parkland</i> <i>• Heathland</i> <i>• Moorland</i> <i>• Woodland</i> <i>• Commons</i> <i>• Downland</i>
<i>Course Designer</i>	<i>Where possible the golf course designer will be stated here.</i>
<i>Clubhouse Architect</i>	<i>Where possible the clubhouse architect will be stated here.</i>
<i>Current clubhouse (year established, architectural style)</i>	<i>Where possible the year of establishment and architectural style of the current clubhouse will be stated here.</i>
<i>Public or private course</i>	<i>Admission type will be stated – whether the course is public or private.</i>
<i>Heritage listings</i>	<i>All relevant heritage listings which fall within the curtilage of the subject golf course will be stated here, including item number, relevant LEP and level of significance, whether that be local or state.</i>

1.9.2 Description

A brief description of each golf course, its landscape and clubhouses (if relevant) is provided in Section 2.0, with information on the significant physical features of the golf course, including basic topography, vegetation and views. In order to provide a consistent framework for comparing each golf landscape, the European Institute of Golf Course Architect’s typology for golf landscapes has been adopted.

If available on the State Heritage Inventory a Statement of Significance has been provided for heritage listed courses and landscapes.

1.9.3 History and Historical Themes

This study places the history of Northern Sydney’s golf courses into the overall contexts of four of the Australian and NSW Historical Themes. A brief history of each golf course has been provided, followed by an evaluation alongside these themes, namely:

- Tracing the natural evolution of Australia (Environment – naturally evolved)
- Developing local, regional and national economies (Environment - cultural landscape)
- Developing Australia’s cultural life (Sport)
- Developing Australia’s cultural life (Leisure)

Each golf course has been assessed alongside each of the four themes, to determine what historical values hold true for every individual course.

Table 3 below explains the criterion of each theme.

Table 3: Historical themes evaluation example

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Local Themes	Notes
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ocean, waterways, swamps • Native flora • Native fauna, adaptation of wildlife to altered landscape • Landform and topography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal courses near ocean • Predominance of swamps and water reserves as basis of course • Incorporation of native/local flora in siting and design of courses • Artificial wildlife communities (including feral animals) created by new vegetation and waterways • Natural landform in shaping design, play and exercise
Developing local, regional and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement for hydraulic engineering, dams and irrigation to drain and/or water greens • Landscaping and plantings • Vegetation and landform governing privacy/exclusivity or access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courses are an artificial landscape with a specific suite of introduced features • Open space and viewscape shape local development and desirability • Landscape including topography,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewscape in/out of course • Course character, including overall play and specific holes or shots 	<p>sightlines, water and vegetation all shape course character and challenges unique to site</p>
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and use of formal sporting facilities • Community-led creation and funding of golf clubs and courses • Play within the course landscape • Co-location with other sporting facilities • Creating social groups through sport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many courses created through local syndicates or funding • Club membership often tied to local residency • Golf and social events on courses themselves create social groups • Historic associations of golf with social status and exclusivity • Can also include tennis or cricket playing spaces
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open space in urban areas • Non-golf exercise opportunities where access permits • Clubhouse and other amenities as social and shopping spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mixed land use and permissive access for non-sporting leisure, e.g. dog walking, hospitality • Development of clubhouse as distinct amenity and social site

1.9.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment and Grading

Each golf course in its entirety, both listed and unlisted, has been subject to a preliminary significance assessment that identifies the potential or actual significance of the course. This preliminary significance assessment has been incorporated to provide a framework for evaluating and comparing the cultural significance of each subject site in the study area. This assessment has been guided by the seven NSW criteria for assessing significance. This is discussed further in Section 1.9.4.1 and 1.9.4.2.

It should be noted that each golf course has been assessed as a whole, including those with heritage listed items. This study provides a preliminary heritage assessment of the study sites. Should any of the sites identified within this report be nominated for heritage listing (on any statutory heritage registers) then , further detailed heritage analysis of the nominated site/s will be required.

1.9.4.1 NSW heritage assessment guidelines

Determining the significance of heritage items or a potential archaeological resource is undertaken by utilising a system of assessment centred on the *Burra Charter* of Australia International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). The principles of the charter are relevant to the assessment, conservation and management of sites and relics. The assessment of heritage significance is outlined

through legislation in the Heritage Act and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual* and the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*.¹⁴

If an item meets one of the seven heritage criteria, and retains the integrity of its key attributes, it can be considered to have heritage significance. The significance of an item or potential archaeological site can then be assessed as being of local or state significance. If a potential archaeological resource does not reach the local or state significance threshold, then it is not classified as a relic under the Heritage Act.

'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.¹⁵

The overall aim of assessing heritage significance is to identify whether a place is of cultural value.

1.9.4.2 Assessment of Significance

The NSW criterion for assessing a places cultural significance are outlined in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Assessment of Significance Criteria

Criteria	Description
A – Historical Significance	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 – Associative Significance	An item has strong or special associations 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)
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	An item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)
D – Social Significance	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
E – Research Potential	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)
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)
G – Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's or the local area's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural or natural places; or • cultural or natural environments.

¹⁴ NSW Heritage Office 1996; 25-27

¹⁵ This section is an extract based on the Heritage Office Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009:6.

1.9.4.3 Grading of Significance

The following table provides the NSW guidelines for grading places of significance. These gradings scale from Exceptional to Intrusive. This guide has been used to ascribe a score for each golf course and assists in the comparative analysis stage.

Table 5: Grading of significance table

Grading	Justification	Status
Exceptional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rare or outstanding item of local or State significance High degree of intactness Item can be interpreted relatively easily 	Fulfills criteria for local or State listing
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High degree of original fabric Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance Alterations do not detract from significance 	Fulfills criteria for local or State listing
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Altered or modified elements Elements with little heritage value but which contribute to the overall significance of the item 	Does not fulfill criteria for local or State listing
Little	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alterations detract from significance Difficult to interpret 	Does not fulfill criteria for local or State listing
Intrusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damaging to the item's heritage significance 	Does not fulfill criteria for local or State listing

1.9.5 Evaluation of Heritage Values and Comparative Analysis

Informed by the prior extensive research of each golf course, a comparative analysis has been established in the form of a table. This analysis has been formed around a set of fundamental categories pertaining to all golf courses. These categories are explained further in Section 4.2.

The tabulation of results is followed by an analytical discussion on the data to conclude on the trends and differences between the golf courses.

1.10 Limitations

- This study excludes any evaluation or search of Aboriginal cultural heritage or archaeological potential of golf courses.
- When golf courses are no longer in situ or used for golfing purposes, their operational period is noted, however, an evaluation has not been completed.
- This study contains a preliminary assessment of heritage significance with the primary purpose of providing a consistent evaluation for the heritage values of all operational golf courses. This does not constitute statutory heritage listing for items that are not heritage listed, but can be used as a guide for heritage potential.

- The specific information relating to each golf club (such as number of holes, years of operation etc.) is accurate as of August 2022. Reference should be made to the specific golf club website for the most accurate and up to date information.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The study area is located within the Sydney Basin, a large depositional geological feature that spans from Batemans Bay to the south, Newcastle to the north and Lithgow to the west. The basin covers 64,000km² which comprises 36,000km² onshore and 28,000km² offshore, with underwater depths up to 4,500m. The Basin includes Australia's largest city, Sydney, and significant parts of the Blue Mountains, Wollemi, and Moreton national parks (Figure 5). Some of its major rivers include the Hawkesbury River, Nepean River, as well as the Georges and Shoalhaven rivers.¹⁶ As of 2017, the population of the Sydney Basin is around five million, with a high concentration mainly within the Greater Sydney region, and 14% of the bioregion comprising of urban land.

The soils of the Sydney Basin can be predominantly classed into seven types within the Australian Soil Classification. The Basin consists of 25% Tenosols, 22% Kurosols, 16% Kandosols, 15% Rudosols, 10% Dermosols, 6% Sodosols, 4% Chromosols (Figure 6). The soil of golf courses is typically sand based, which allows for good drainage and growth. Northern Sydney is comprised of primarily Dermosol, Hydrosol and Kurosol (Figure 6). Northern Sydney has high closed tree cover (Figure 7). Lastly the topographical slope of Northern Sydney ranges from 10 to 20 degrees to the north and 1.5 to 5.0 degrees to the south, with a large portion in the middle comprising of 5.0 to 10 degrees (Figure 8). Undulating slopes are often desired by experienced professionals, whereas naturally flatter courses are often considered best for beginners.

¹⁶ Australian Government Bioregional Assessment (2018), *Sydney Basin bioregion*
<https://www.bioregionalassessments.gov.au/assessments/sydney-basin-bioregion>

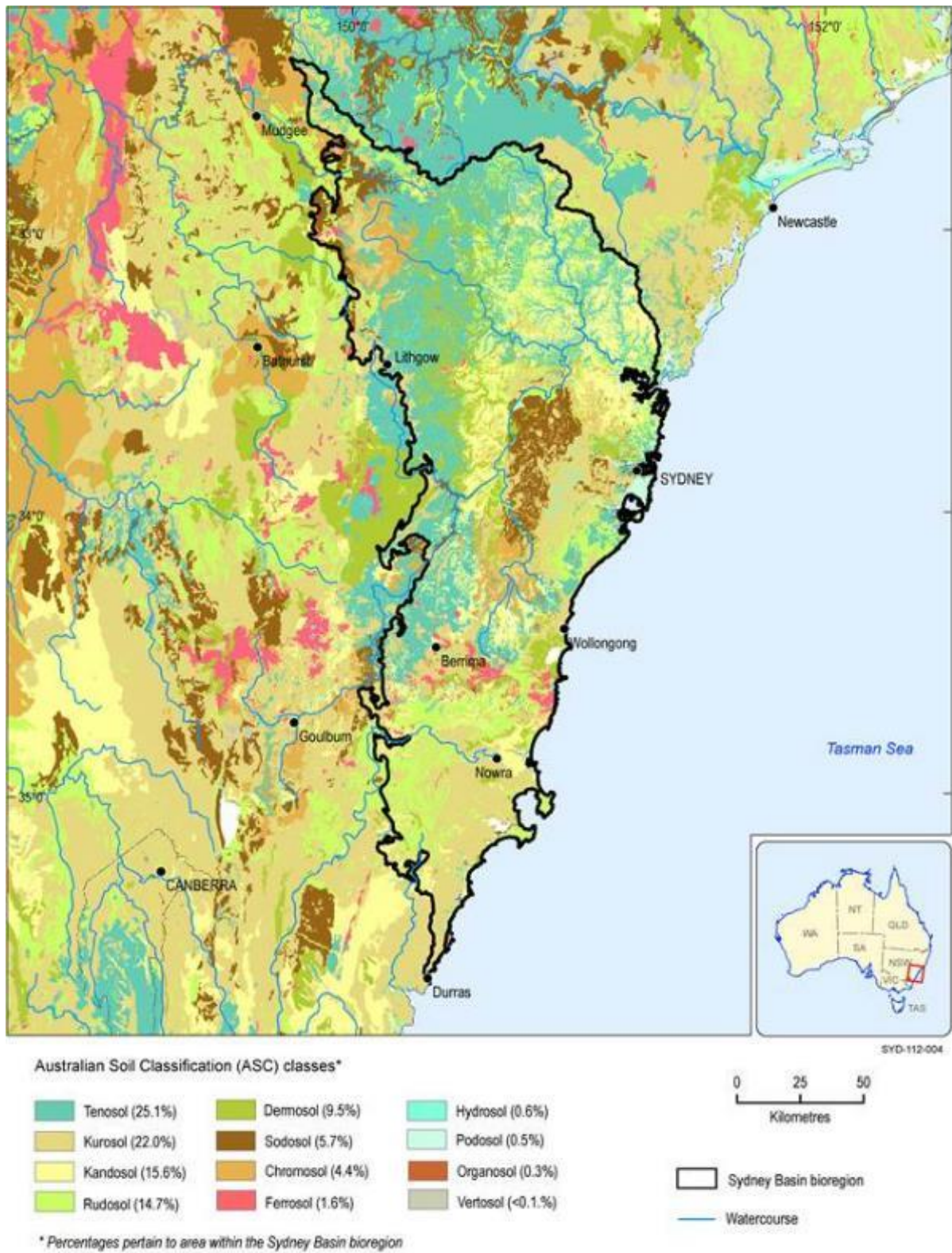


Figure 6: Australian Soil Classification (ASC) classes for the Sydney Basin bioregion (Source: CSIRO, 2011)

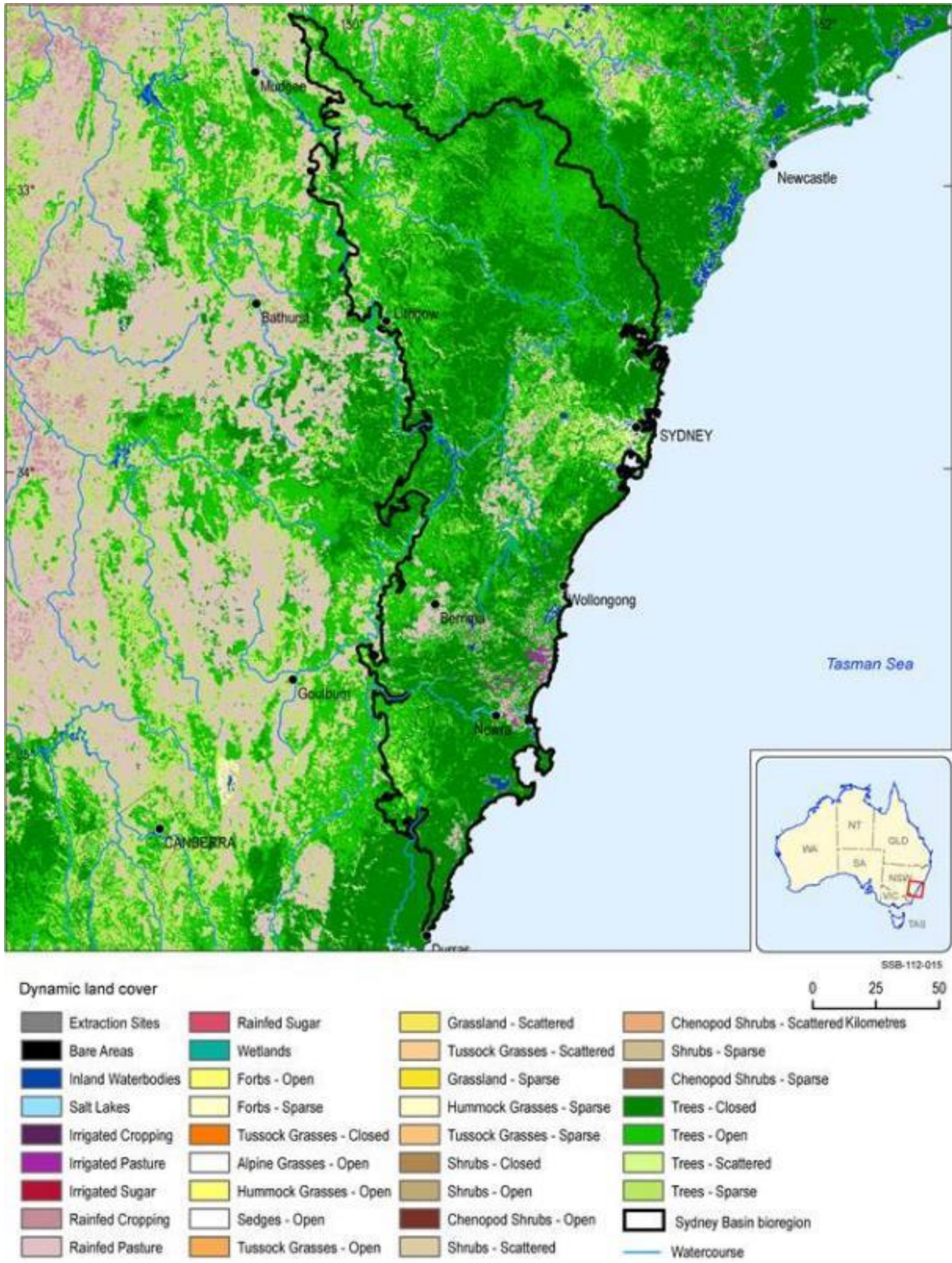


Figure 7: Map of vegetation cover over the Sydney Basin bioregion (Source: Geoscience Australia, 2014)

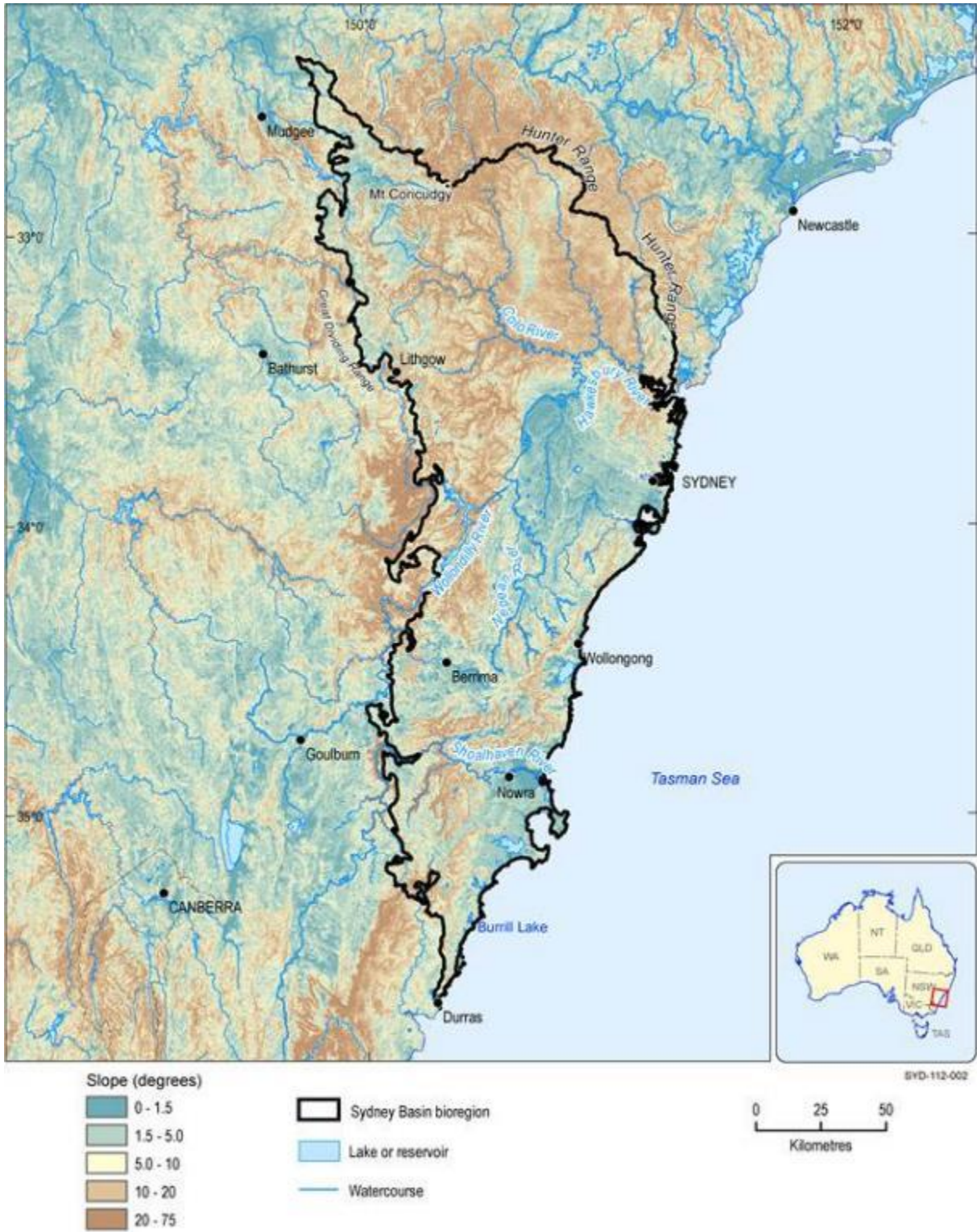


Figure 8: Land surface slopes of the Sydney Basin bioregion (Source: Australian Government Bioregional Assessments, Sydney Basin, 2022)

2.1.1 Golf Course Landscapes

The European Institute of Golf Course Architects (EIGCA) has created a typography to assist in identifying different golf course landscapes. Each landscape is characterised by four main elements: location, soil type, vegetation, and golf course character. Whilst this typography is for European golf courses, based the history and influence of European golf to Australia, this has been used as a guide for this report. The following typography is extracted from EIGCA Research Report “Golf Courses as Designed Landscapes of Historic Interest”:

- Links
- Parkland
- Heathland
- Moorland
- Woodland
- Commons
- Downland

2.1.1.1 Links

Location: *Uncultivated land found in coastal, seashore locations or along river estuaries. Terrain: Varies from gently rolling to strongly undulating, but never entirely flat. Allied to the fine turf that thrives in the unique coastal conditions, it creates ideal golfing conditions of firm and fast-running, rolling ground.*

Soil type: *Links courses are characterised by sandy soils that have excellent drainage properties. The source of the sand is from adjoining beaches, transported by coastal winds.*

Vegetation: *Given the often-exposed aspect to seaside winds, there is an absence of tall vegetation and trees in particular. Generally low scrub vegetation such as gorse and broom, along with a variety of hardy grass species such as marram and sea lime grass, can be found on the dunes, and bents and fescue-grasses in the dune slacks and within the playing areas of the golf course.*

Golf course character: *Links course layouts feature a combination of holes that simply follow a naturalised route either along the shoreline and return, or that play atop, behind or within a sand dune landscape. Exposure to the elements adds to playing challenge.¹⁷*

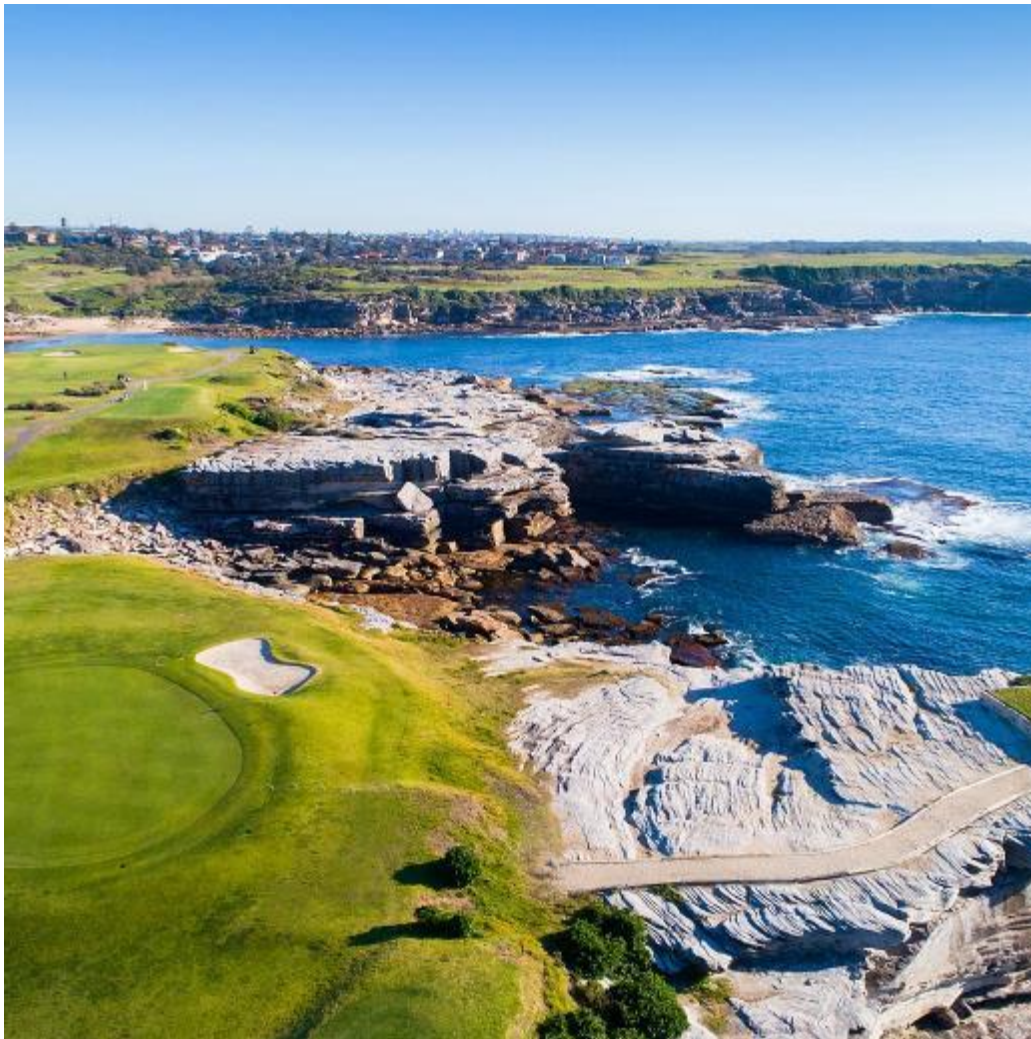


Figure 9: Example of Links golf landscape at the Coast Golf Club, NSW, (Source: Golf NSW, 2022).

¹⁷ EIGCA, *Golf Courses as Designed Landscapes of Historic Interest*. Historic England, 2017, 29

2.1.1.2 Parkland

Location: *Mainly inland. Traditionally planned as the landscape setting for large country residences and as hunting grounds. However, purpose-made parkland landscapes have also been created around golf courses since the two often fit very well.*

Terrain: *Generally, relatively flat, or gently undulating topography, often with streams, ponds and occasionally larger lakes.*

Vegetation: *Inland with scattered individual trees and groupings are situated within large areas of grassland. Specimen trees are often broadleaved deciduous species. Shelter or screen plantings may be a combination of deciduous, coniferous, or mixed woodland.*

Soil type: *Various, but clay soils are most common.*

Golf course character: *Generally open aspect, with holes routed around individual trees or tree groupings, which themselves provide playing backdrop and hazards. Sheltered from severest winds so easier playing conditions.*¹⁸



Figure 10: Example of Parkland golf landscape (Source: Golf Compendium, 2022)

¹⁸ EIGCA, *Golf Courses as Designed Landscapes of Historic Interest*. Historic England, 2017, 29-36

2.1.1.3 Heathland

Location: Generally inland, but some links courses also contain areas of heathland. There are two types of heathland: upland moorland heath generally found on peaty soils, and lowland heath found on sandy soils.

Terrain: Relatively flat or gently undulating topography.

Vegetation: Low ground cover of shrub and scrub trees, such as heather, gorse, pine and birch woodland. Oak woodland tends to invade as fertility levels rise, due to the build-up of leaf litter from the pioneer trees, which causes the landscape to gradually turn to woodland if left unmanaged. Many heathland courses have been affected in this way, leading to a loss of their original historic character, but this can be restored and there are some good examples where this has been achieved.

Soil type: The lowland heath generally has poor, acidic soil, normally rich in sand with good drainage properties. Upland heath tends to be found on acidic peaty soils, which can be wetter.

Golf course character: Generally open aspect, the native vegetation cover provides the majority of the ground cover in out-of-play areas and distinctive visual impact. Further, it also provides additional use as playing hazard and backdrop. Sheltered from severest winds so easier playing conditions.¹⁹



Figure 11: Example of Heathland golf landscape (Source: Halcyon Golf Travel. 2022)

¹⁹ EIGCA, *Golf Courses as Designed Landscapes of Historic Interest*. Historic England, 2017, 29-36

2.1.1.4 Moorland

Location: Inland. Open, uncultivated, non-mountainous land at a high elevation relative to sea level or remote country known variously as upland, moor, bog or fell.

Terrain: Generally relatively undulating.

Vegetation: Low ground cover of moorland grasses, heather, bracken, mosses and scattered, sparse tree cover.

Soil type: Peaty soil with variable drainage properties.

Golf course character: Similar landscape characteristics to those of heathland courses, though with less tall shrub or natural tree cover due to greater wind exposure.²⁰



Figure 12: Example of Moorland golf landscape (Source: Natadola Bay, Golf Magazine, 2022)

2.1.1.5 Woodland

Location: Inland. Either as naturally occurring woodland or as manmade plantation.

Terrain: Varies.

Vegetation: Deciduous, coniferous, or mixed woodlands. Dependent upon species mix and management of woodland, other understorey shrubs and flora may be evident.

Soil type: Varies.

Golf course character: Enclosed. Extensive tree cover affords protection from the worst weather as well as providing visual screening and an aesthetic backdrop. Dependent upon fairway width, trees may constitute playing hazards.²¹

²⁰ EIGCA, *Golf Courses as Designed Landscapes of Historic Interest*. Historic England, 2017, 29-36

²¹ EIGCA, *Golf Courses as Designed Landscapes of Historic Interest*. Historic England, 2017, 29-36



Figure 13: Example of Woodland golf landscape (Source: Kangaroo Valley Golf, 2022)

2.1.1.6 Commons

Location: *Inland.*

Terrain: *Undulating topography with naturally occurring features and manmade features, often as the result of quarrying for stone, sand, gravel or brick clay for early building construction.*

Vegetation: *Grassland and low scrub ground cover. Trees were originally cleared or pollarded for firewood, or to make space for grazing animals.*

Soil type: *Various, but generally low in nutrients, which made it unsuitable for agricultural production.*

Golf course character: *Generally open aspect that makes use of the topography and easily maintainable ground cover. Similar in this respect to the characteristics of the early links courses.²²*

²² EIGCA, *Golf Courses as Designed Landscapes of Historic Interest*. Historic England, 2017, 29-36



Figure 14: Example of Commons golf landscape (Source: Chatswood Golf Club Facebook, 2021)

2.1.1.7 Downland

Location: *Inland. Sites associated with chalk or limestone parent material.*

Terrain: *Undulating topography of gently rolling hills and rounded crests, providing excellent topography for golf.*

Vegetation: *Such calcareous grassland able to sustain an exceptional diversity of flora. Often subject to hawthorn scrub invasion and gradual transition to beech woodland.*

Soil type: *Shallow, lime rich soil though more alkaline. Good natural drainage.*

Golf course character: *Generally open landscapes with good playing characteristics.*²³

²³ EIGCA, *Golf Courses as Designed Landscapes of Historic Interest*. Historic England, 2017, 29-36



Figure 15: Example of Downland golf landscapes (Source: Pinterest Ogbourne Downs Golf Club, 2022)

3.0 HISTORY OF GOLFING IN NSW

The history of golfing in NSW is summarised briefly by Golfing NSW in the following excerpt:

The first reliable report of Golf being played in the Colony of New South Wales occurred at Grose Farm, Sydney in May 1839, on a patch of ground that now forms part of the campus of the University of Sydney and the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.

Australia's oldest active golf club is The Australian Golf Club at Kensington. The Club was established in 1884, but was around informally as early as 1882, with members playing at Moore Park.

Royal Sydney Golf Club was formed in August 1893 and was originally known as the Sydney Golf Club. Its first home was on the southern shore of the Parramatta River at Concord. The Club was granted the prefix "Royal" by her Majesty Queen Victoria to celebrate the opening of the newly built clubhouse at Rose Bay in 1897.

Royal Sydney and The Australian governed the game of Golf in the Colony prior to Federation, well before the game's popularity began to spread.

The Suburban and Country Golf Association of New South Wales was founded in 1902. One of its roles was to arrange and control suburban interclub matches, select combined teams and arrange matches between metropolitan and country clubs.

The NSW Ladies Golf Union (LGU) was formed in June 1903. It was originally made up of five clubs, but grew to 20 clubs by 1910. The LGU was renamed Women's Golf NSW in 1996.

The New South Wales Golf Council was formed in 1906. The council consisted of nine delegates with the aim of representing golfers across New South Wales, managing the State's Championships, the representation of NSW in interstate golf matches, and dealing with all matter of disputes that may be referred to it from affiliated clubs. It consisted of nine delegates representing The Australian Golf Club, Royal Sydney Golf Club and the Suburban and Country Golf Association.

The NSW Golf Association & Country Golf Association of NSW came into being in February 1949 when the need for a better golf administration structure arose. It was made up of representatives from The Australian GC and Royal Sydney GC, The Suburban and Country Golf Association and Sydney clubs divided into three groups. Committees oversaw Rules and Bylaws, Affiliation, Match, Country golf, and Handicaps. The Suburban and Country Golf Association become known as the Country Golf Association until 1960.

Golf NSW was registered as an entity in June 2009, and formally came into being in July 2010 when the NSW Golf Association (NSWGA) and Women's Golf NSW (WGNSW) merged to form Golf NSW, a unified body to govern the sport across the

State as one brand. The organisation's mission is to foster the game for all amateur golfers in NSW.²⁴

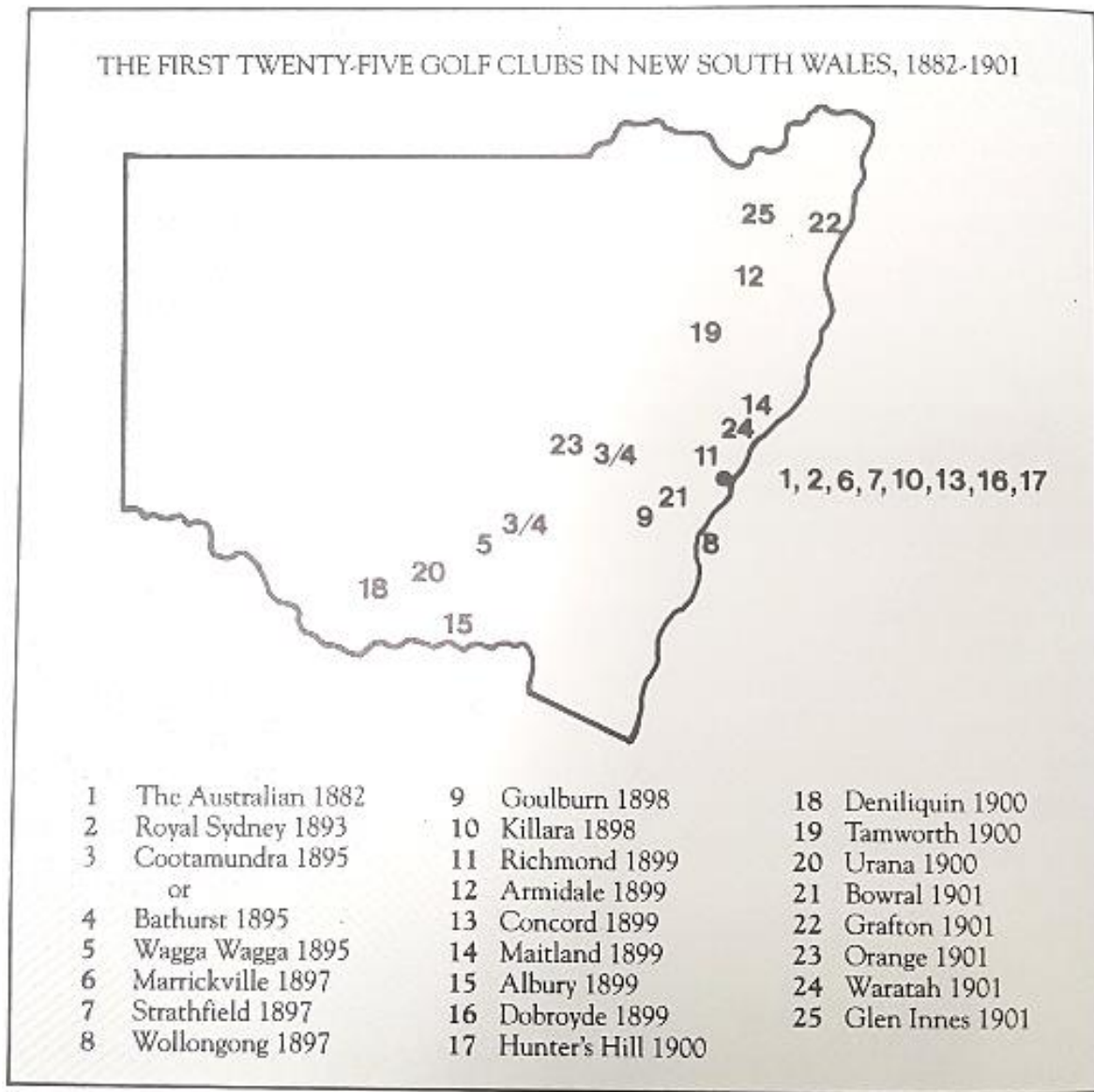


Figure 16: The Golf Courses of NSW in 1882-1901²⁵ (Source: Innes, 1988)

²⁴ Golfing NSW, (2002), Golf in NSW – History, <https://www.golfnsw.org.au/history/#:-:text=Golf%20NSW%20was%20registered%20as,the%20State%20as%20one%20brand.>

²⁵ David. J. Innes. *The Story of Golf in New South Wales, 1851-1987*. Darlinghurst, N.S.W.: New South Wales Golf Association, 1988, pp 85

4.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND THEMES

This section of the report provides historical information about each of the Northern Sydney golf courses, descriptions of their environment and structures, and an evaluation against the relevant Australian and NSW Historical Themes.

4.1.1 Ashlar Golf Club

Ashlar Golf Club, also known as St Andrews Blacktown Golf Club, was in operation from 1947 to 2012. The owners and operators of Ashlar relocated to a new golf course that was being constructed down the road: Stonecutters Ridge Golf Club.²⁶ The land of the former Ashlar Golf Course is now used as residential estate known as Fairwater Estate, in Blacktown.

4.1.2 Asquith Golf Club

ASQUITH GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former club names	Unknown
Location	2-46 Lord Street, Asquith, NSW 2079 (Lot 2 DP 586331, Lot 100 DP 706375, Lot 15 DP 702566, Lot 1097 DP 704598)
Local Government Area	Hornsby Shire Council
Years of operation	1938 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, pars)	5540m, 18-hole, 70 par ²⁷
Course landscape	Parkland / Woodland
Course designer	James Herd Scott
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established, architectural style)	1938 (refurbishment and extension in 2004), modern style
Public or private course	Semi-private ²⁸
Heritage listings	Local - "Asquith Golf Course" (item no. I579) Hornsby LEP 2013

²⁶ David. J. Innes, The Story of Golf in New South Wales

²⁷ Golfpass, Asquith Golf Club, <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19130-bayview-golf-club>

²⁸ Golfpass, Asquith Golf Club, <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19130-bayview-golf-club>



Asquith LEP
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Hornsby Shire

Scale: 1:5000
Size: A4
Date: 12-08-2022

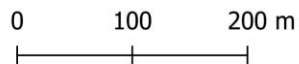


Figure 17: Asquith Golf Course boundary with LEP heritage curtilage in green and overall golf study area in red (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.2.1 Description

Landscape

Asquith Golf Club is an 18-hole par 70, 5,494m parkland course consisting of a sandstone topography. The course is encompassed by a residential landscape to the north, west and south of the course, and views of Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park to the north-east and south-east, as well as adjacent to the M1 Pacific Motorway. The golf landscape of Asquith Golf Course can be described as a mix of parkland/woodland, as it is generally flat with a steep slope to the east, along with manicured tree lined fairways and ponds, however it is enclosed partially by Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park which is majority bushland. The course preserves significant bushland and indigenous plantings such as Scribbly Gum, Smooth Bark, Angophora, Stringybark, Turpentine and Wattles.²⁹

“Asquith Golf Course” is listed as an item of local significance under item #1579 on the Hornsby LEP 2013. The item’s Statement of Significance as indicated on the State Heritage Inventory is:

“[Asquith Golf Course] is a golf course conserving numerous patches of remnant bushland on sandstone topography.”³⁰



Figure 18: Aerial of Asquith Golf Course
(Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 19: Landscape of Asquith Golf Course
(Source: Asquith Golf Club, 2022)

Clubhouse

The Asquith Golf Clubhouse was established in 1938 but has since been renovated conveying a modern design. The clubhouse is uniquely elevated with a glass veranda which offers panoramic views of all the courses.

²⁹ State Heritage Inventory, <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1780645>

³⁰ State Heritage Inventory, <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1780645>



Figure 20: Aerial of Asquith Golf Clubhouse (Source: Artefact, 2022)



Figure 21: Asquith Golf Clubhouse (Source: Asquith Golf Club, 2022)

4.1.2.2 History

Asquith Golf Club was opened in 1938. The land which it now occupies was initially owned by Thomas Salmon and used as an apple orchard,³¹ however, the use and ownership of the land from the late 1910s until the mid-1930s is unknown. In 1941, it was reported that the then three-year-old Asquith Golf course had 9 holes, but was planning to expand to 18-holes, as the “proprietors have acquired an additional 60 acres of undulating thickly-timbered country”.³² This “thick country” would have referred to Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, which borders the course to the east. The designer of the fairway was noted as James Herd Scott,³³ who was the Elanora Golf Club professional from 1929-1958.³⁴

In 1946, famous ‘trick golfer’, Banner Forbutt was photographed at Asquith. Prior to his venture into novelty golfing in 1938, Banner was “one of the most popular figures in the sport [golf]”.³⁵ Hence, these images give insight into not only the physical landscape, but also the social prestige of the club during its early years.

Asquith Golf Club Limited was registered as a public company in 1951, 13 years after the club first opened in 1938.³⁶ It became affiliated with the NSW Golf Association in 1952, allowing members to participate in local competitions.³⁷ A NSW Government Gazette from 1963 lists Asquith District Golf Club Limited has having an ‘special lease’ of 27 acres of crown land, on the terms that it must be used as a recreational golf club and that “within three years” the lessee must “construct a golf link of 18 holes with the necessary tees, greens and other works upon the land leased”.³⁸ This lease was active from January 1963 to December 1975 and was regularly extended up until 1985 when the Asquith District Golf Club Limited secured a 39 year lease on the land, active from January 1985 until December 2024.³⁹

³¹ Joan Rowland, “Mount Colah,” Organisation, The Dictionary of Sydney, 2008, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/mount_colah.

³² The Daily Telegraph, 1941, “Asquith Golf Club Defies Long Drought” Trove: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article247504465>

³³ The Daily Telegraph, 1941, “Asquith Golf Club Defies Long Drought” Trove: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article247504465>

³⁴ David Nichols, 1997, “List of Early Australian Golf Professionals” <http://www.home.aone.net.au/~byzantium/golf/golfpros.html>

³⁵ Referee Sydney, 1938, “Banner Forbutt’s New Acts” Trove: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article127502026>

³⁶ ASIC, 2022, “Asquith Golf Club” https://connectonline.asic.gov.au/RegistrySearch/faces/landing/SearchRegisters.jspx?_adf.ctrl-state=n0hoytgi4_4

³⁷ Truth Sydney, 1952, “Ironmonger Flattened By “One Single Ton”, Trove: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article167976740>

³⁸ Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales, 1963, “Extension of term special leases” Trove: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article220328254>

³⁹ Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales, 1985, “Notification of granting special lease”, Trove: <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article231420968>

The club is still operational today. Two holes were lost in 1988 due to the construction of the F3 Sydney-Newcastle Freeway (now the M1 Pacific motorway), however they have since been reinstated elsewhere on the green.⁴⁰ In 2013, Asquith Golf Course was gazetted as a local heritage item on the Hornsby LEP. The site is listed as significant not only for its use as a golf course, but also for its sandstone topography and the manner which it “conserves well-presented patches of bushland and indigenous trees”.⁴¹

4.1.2.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asquith Golf Course incorporates the native and Indigenous flora and fauna that is naturally occurring in and around the course. This is a key feature to the course and provides it with great local significance. Asquith’s flat and naturally undulating topography is a key feature to the course.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Not satisfied
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A photo with famous golfer Banner Forbutt in 1946 gave Asquith Golf Course status and prestige in the sporting realm.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse provides a mixed-use as a community and function facility.

4.1.2.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asquith Golf Course holds local historical significance in its natural historical topography and setting.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asquith Golf Course holds state and local associative significance pertaining to its associations with following people: famous trick golfer Banner Forbutt, initial owner Thomas Salmon, architect, and professional golfer James Herd Scott. Asquith Golf Course holds associative significance to many golfing groups including Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asquith Golf Course holds local aesthetic significance in its important natural, native landscape.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asquith Golf Course holds social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place.

⁴⁰Heritage Encounters, 2021, “Mount Colah.” <https://www.historicalencounters.org/he/mount-colah/>

⁴¹ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2021, “Asquith Golf Course” <https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1780645>

Criteria	Discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social significance pertaining to the clubhouse and its use for local community events.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asquith Golf Course has potential to yield information on NSW's natural history, significant bushland and indigenous plantings such as Scribbly Gum, Smooth Bark, Angophora, Stringybark, Turpentine and Wattles.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.3 Avalon Golf Course

AVALON GOLF COURSE INVENTORY	
Former names of club	Avalon Golf Links
Location	32 Old Barrenjoey Road, Avalon Beach NSW 2107 (Lot 1, DP511908)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1926 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	1673m, 9 holes, 31 par
Course landscape	Links
Course designer	Dan Souter
Clubhouse architect	Arthur Jabez Small
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1920s, Bungalow
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	Local – The Avalon “Golf clubhouse, former kiosk and green keeper’s cottage” (item no. 2270055) Pittwater LEP 2014.


Avalon Golf Course – Plan of Management (Manidis Roberts Consultants, 2003)

The Plan of Management was provided by Manidis Consultants to Council in 2003. The Plan of Management was required in order to address the future use of the site and to conserve its heritage significant elements. An action plan for the site’s future management, access, and environment was included in the report and found that the current use of the site should not change although a secondary purpose for additional social gatherings was acceptable as long as the golf course and its significance were not impacted by the proposed use. The continued use of the heritage buildings on

the site was also assessed and it was recommended a Conservation Management Plan be commissioned for each building.⁴²

⁴² Manidis Roberts Consultants, 2003, "Avalon Golf Course Plan of Management"



 **Avalon LEP**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Northern Beaches

Scale: 1:3,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 70 140 m




Figure 22: Boundary of Avalon Golf Course with LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.3.1 Description

Landscape

Avalon Golf Course is situated high overlooking the water between Avalon and Bilgola Beach, making it a links course. The course is lined and surrounded with trees to provide a screening from the ocean winds. Avalon measures at 1673m, 9 holes and 31 pars.



Figure 23: Aerial of Avalon Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 24: Avalon Golf Course (Source: Avalon Golf Course, 2022)

Clubhouse

The clubhouse is a two-storey building dating to the 1920s. The building features timber shingle walls on a sandstone base, which has since been painted. The southern elevation features stone symmetrical buttress piers. The clubhouse also features a significant interior characterised by its fireplace, wall cladding, horizontal glazing bars, fenestration, and finishes – particularly in the cafeteria. The building is set on a hillside with excellent views of the course, and it's characterised by a large Cypress tree at the entrance.⁴³

The State Heritage Inventory provides the following Statement of Significance pertaining to Avalon Clubhouse, as well as its former kiosk and Greenkeeper's Cottage:

The Golf Club House, Greenskeeper's Cottage and former kiosk form a group of historically significant items which represent the early development of leisure and tourism facilities in Avalon and is associated with the locally historic phase of Holiday and Recreation development between 1920 and 1950. They each have an association with A.J. Small, a developer and proponent of Avalon and the Northern Beaches

They are also of aesthetic value as part of the golf course setting and each have architectural significance, displaying design features and building materials typical of the late 1920s and early 1930s, such as the Club House's timber shingle walls

⁴³ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, Heritage Item – Golf clubhouse, former kiosk and green keeper's cottage <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2270055>

*on a sandstone base, the Cottage's shingles to sill level and bay windows and the kiosk's shingles and lattice with strutted eaves.*⁴⁴



Figure 25: Aerial of Avalon Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 26: Avalon Golf Clubhouse (Source: Avalon Golf Club, 2022)

4.1.3.2 History

The area of Avalon Beach was part of Rev. John Joseph Therry's estate granted by Governor Bourke in 1833.

The idea of establishing a nine-hole golf link at Avalon was first proposed in 1923. It was suggested that the seaside location would not only provide an attractive playing field, but also increase the popularity of the town. At this time, it was reported some land clearing had already taken place and that "effort was being made to get the links in playing order by next summer".⁴⁵ However, construction took longer than anticipated and Avalon Golf Links was not ready for play until 1926.⁴⁶

Extensive land subdivision occurred around Avalon in the years following the opening of the golf course. Real estate agents used the course as a strong selling point, describing it as an "added attraction" that had begun to "manifest itself in increased land values".⁴⁷ It was also emphasised that the course was designed by Dan Soutar - a Scottish immigrant who "had a profound influence on early Australian golf – as an instructor, club-maker and course designer".⁴⁸ Early reports describe the course as being both pretty and popular, attracting 'city golfers' who would attend the course on the weekends.⁴⁹ This idea of Avalon as a recreational place for weekenders is still prevalent today.

The prestige of the club manifested in the 1930s, with Avalon hosting an array of events. A charity golfing event was held in 1929 to raise funds for the T.B. Sailors and Soldiers Association,⁵⁰ while a N.R.M.A golf day was hosted in 1934 which allowed free admission to the course for "golfing motorists".⁵¹ Both of these events were supported by Mr Small, who at the time was described as being "a member of the association who owns the links".⁵² The pinnacle social event for the Avalon Golf Course occurred in 1938, when the manager of the course, Ted Hock (appointed in 1932)⁵³ versed professional golfer Eric Cremin. Cremin was a golfing champion who had won the Australian and NSW Professional Golf Association (PGA) titles the year previous, a feat that "stunned Australian

⁴⁴ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, Heritage Item – Golf clubhouse, former kiosk and green keeper's cottage <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2270055>

⁴⁵ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article223446089>

⁴⁶ <http://persimmongolftoday.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/Soutar-GA7.pdf>

⁴⁷ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117321771>

⁴⁸ https://www.hickorygolfers.com/pdf/tournaments/2019_Queensland_Hickory_Festival.pdf

⁴⁹ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article222168624>

⁵⁰ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117738208>

⁵¹ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article104572773>

⁵² <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article104572773>

⁵³ <http://www.avalongolfcourse.com.au/heritage>

golf'.⁵⁴ This was unique not only for the high-profile players, but also because it was played under moonlight. Pix Magazine described the match as “Australia’s most original game of golf”, and also praised the accuracy of both players, who only had the moon for illumination.⁵⁵

A complaint was raised in 1947 that Warringah Council was planning to build a road through the golf course. It was argued that this would be a loss, as “the playing fields of Sydney [were] steadily being taken for Governmental and developmental purposes”.⁵⁶ However, the road in question was never constructed. The golf link was made public when it was purchased by Warringah Council in 1965⁵⁷ and as a result, Avalon Golf Links Pty Limited was voluntarily wound up.⁵⁸ From the 1950s, the clubhouse was used as a private residence, but by the mid-1980s it was returned for use by club patrons.⁵⁹ Avalon Golf Course was first gazetted onto the Pittwater LEP in 1993. This was revised in 2014, with the item listed as ‘Golf club house, former kiosk and green keeper’s cottage’.

Northern Beaches Council became the owner of Avalon Golf Course following the amalgamation of Warringah, Manly and Pittwater councils in 2016. In 2019 it was decided to convert the lower ground floor of the clubhouse into an ‘arts space’ for the use of local creatives. This project received great community support and was completed in early 2021.⁶⁰ Avalon Golf Course remains fully operational and will celebrate its centenary in 2026.



Figure 27: Avalon Golf Course in 1948 (Source: Flickr, 2008)



Figure 28: Avalon Golf Clubhouse in the 1920s (Source: State Library of NSW, 2022)

4.1.3.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a popular and attractive coastal course near the ocean and between two main beaches, namely, Avalon and Bilgola.

⁵⁴ <https://pga.org.au/news/australias-greatest-golfer-karrie-webb-v-eric-cremin/>

⁵⁵ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-469385139>

⁵⁶ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article18028473>

⁵⁷ <https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2270055>

⁵⁸ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article220376118>

⁵⁹ <https://apps.environment.nsw.gov.au/dpcheritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2270055>

⁶⁰

https://yoursay.northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au/culturalspace?utm_source=northernbeaches.nsw.gov.au&utm_medium=301&utm_campaign=Website

Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introduction of Avalon Golf Course in 1926 led to extensive land subdivision that attracted many buyers as a desirable place to live. Real estate agents used the course as a strong selling point, describing it as an “added attraction” that had begun to “manifest itself in increased land values”.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asquith is known for its sporting events and competitions played by many historical professionals such as Ted Hock and Eric Cremin.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse café is a distinct feature of leisure for both members and the public.

4.1.3.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local historical significance pertaining to the subdivision and affluence of Avalon Beach.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avalon Golf Course has local associative significance pertaining famous developer and proponent of Avalon A.J Small. Further significance pertaining to Golf designer and professional player Dan Souter. Further significance pertaining to professional competitions, NSW golfing associations such as Golf NSW and famous players such as Eric Cremin.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local aesthetic significance pertaining to Avalon Golf Clubhouse, former kiosk and greenkeeper’s cottage in 1920s bungalow styled architecture. Significant interior architectural features in the clubhouse, including fireplace, wall classing, glazing cars, fenestrations, and finishes. Significant views of the golf course from the clubhouse.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avalon Golf Course holds social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place. Local social significance for the public community who use the club café.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local and state research potential pertaining to remnants of Rev. John Joseph Therry’s early estate.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.4 Avondale Golf Club


AVONDALE GOLF CLUB INVENTORY	
Former names of club	N/A
Location	40 Avon Road, Pymble, NSW 2073 (Lot 4, DP789892)
Local Government Area	Ku-Ring-Gai Council
Years of operation	1926 - present
Course size (Total length, holes pars)	6,122m, 18 holes, 71 par
Course landscape	Woodland
Course designer	Eric Apperly (1926), Prosper Ellis, Craig Perry, Ross Watson (2010)
Clubhouse architect	Eric Apperly
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1927, Gregorian Revival
Public or private course	Private
Heritage listings	Local - "Avondale Golf Club House" (item no. I503) Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015

Avondale Golf Club Conservation Management Plan (Sue Rosen Associates, 2015 – present)

According to their website, Sue Rosen Associates are in the process of completing a Conservation Management Plan for the clubhouse at Avondale Golf Club in preparation for alterations to the historic building.⁶¹

⁶¹ Sue Rosen Associates, 2022, Avondale Golf Club Conservation Management Plan <https://suerosenassociates.com/projects/avondale-golf-club-conservation-management-plan>



 **Avondale LEP**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Ku-Ring-Gai

Scale: 1:10,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 200 400 m




Figure 29: Boundary of Avondale Golf Course with LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.4.1 Description

Landscape

Avondale Golf Course is a secluded, private golf course located in the Upper North Shore of Sydney. Surrounded by lush native Australian bush, with native flora and fauna. The landscape of the course can be considered as woodland. Avondale course measures at 6,122m, with 18 holes and 71 par.



Figure 30: Aerial of Avondale Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 31: Avondale Golf Course (Source: Avondale Golf Club Website, 2022)

Clubhouse

Built by famous architect Eric Apperly in 1927, Avondale Golf clubhouse is an excellent example of Georgian Revival architecture. The clubhouse is in good condition with sympathetic maintenance and renovations completed over the years. Avondale's clubhouse is an item of local significance, listed on the Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015. The Statement of Significance provided by the State Heritage Inventory is as follows:

Reasons for listing; cultural, social, architectural, natural, municipal significance⁶²



Figure 32: Aerial of Avondale Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 33: Avondale Golf Clubhouse (Source: Avondale Golf Club Website, 2022)

⁶² NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, Heritage Item - Avondale Golf Clubhouse <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/View/Item?itemId=1880416>

4.1.4.2 History

The idea of creating golf links around Pymble was brought to fruition in September 1926, when a group of local businessmen formed 'Avondale Golf Club Limited'. These businessmen were all high-profile members of society, who had been integral in establishing surrounding institutions, such as Presbyterian (now Pymble) Ladies College (PLC) and Knox Grammar School.⁶³ Together they purchased "over 200 acres of rugged bushland" adjacent to PLC, with the intention that the course would open in February 1927.⁶⁴ However, opening was delayed as drought conditions hindered the construction of the course.⁶⁵ Construction of a temporary clubhouse, shelter and 9 holes was completed in April, with club members holding an unofficial opening to celebrate their progress.⁶⁶ The permanent clubhouse was designed by Messrs. Wright and Apperly and built by contractor Mr. Mackenzie. It was reported to have cost £7,000 and be "in every respect modern", having "provision for electric light, hot water service throughout, and a complete sewerage system".⁶⁷ The foundations of the clubhouse were laid within the month of the unofficial opening⁶⁸ and it was completed for the official opening in December.⁶⁹

Avondale Golf Club was officially opened as a private course by the State Governor, Sir Dudley de Chair on 17 December 1927. The club president, Mr Francis Stewart Boyce, introduced the governor and "drove the first ball of the tee".⁷⁰ Mr Boyce was the NSW Attorney-General from 1927 until 1930 and was later appointed an Acting Judge at the Supreme Court of NSW.⁷¹ The attendance of such high-profile figures not only attracted a large crowd to the event,⁷² but also contributed to the club's esteem. Flour-miller, Bank of NSW (now Westpac) President and Knox Grammar School founder, Sir Robert Gillespie, is another high-profile figure who was associated with the club.⁷³ Not only was he a founder of Avondale, but he also acted as Club President from 1933 to 1945.⁷⁴

All 18 holes of the Avondale golf course were ready for play in May 1928.⁷⁵ It was the first golf course that Eric Apperly, architect and avid golfer, had designed and he was praised for successfully "carving a golf course from the Australian Bush"⁷⁶. William Mackenzie was the first club professional from 1927–1930, with D. McDonald and Carnegie Clark taking over this position in the 1930s.⁷⁷ The first modification to the course occurred in 1933, when McDonald returned from England and brought back a new technique of "bunkering", which was used to reconstruct the 13th hole.⁷⁸ Extensive modifications were completed in 2008 by renowned golf course architect Ross Watson, in assistance with professional golfer Craig Parry.⁷⁹ Watson refreshed the course, bringing it up to modern

⁶³ Innes, David J. *The Story of Golf In New South Wales*

⁶⁴

<https://www.avondalegolfclub.com.au/cms/club/history/#:~:text=The%20Club%20was%20formed%20in,men%20were%20instrumental%20in%20founding.>

⁶⁵ National Library of Australia, 2022 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article246352378>

⁶⁶

<https://www.avondalegolfclub.com.au/cms/club/history/#:~:text=The%20Club%20was%20formed%20in,men%20were%20instrumental%20in%20founding.>

⁶⁷ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article117691766>

⁶⁸ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article223227720>

⁶⁹

<https://www.avondalegolfclub.com.au/cms/club/history/#:~:text=The%20Club%20was%20formed%20in,men%20were%20instrumental%20in%20founding.>

⁷⁰ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16427755>

⁷¹ <https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/members/Pages/member-details.aspx?pk=1243>

⁷² <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16427755>

⁷³ <https://www.knox.nsw.edu.au/about/history-and-tradition/school-founders/>

⁷⁴

<https://www.avondalegolfclub.com.au/cms/club/history/#:~:text=The%20Club%20was%20formed%20in,men%20were%20instrumental%20in%20founding.>

⁷⁵ Innes, David J. *The Story of Golf In New South Wales*

⁷⁶ Innes, David J. *The Story of Golf In New South Wales*

⁷⁷ <http://www.home.aone.net.au/~byzantium/golf/golfpros.html>

⁷⁸ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article229046028>

⁷⁹ <https://www.avondalegolfclub.com.au/cms/welcome-guests/>

standards, while also retaining the original character intended by Apperly. Since these works, Avondale has experienced a surge in popularity. For the first time in more than a decade, Avondale returned to the Golf Digest’s ‘Top 100 Golf Courses’ list in 2010.⁸⁰ It debuted at rank 75 and has maintained a position on the list since then, being ranked at 72 in 2020.⁸¹

Avondale has been closely tied to its natural setting since the course first opened. Not only does this setting beautify the course, with the links weaving through “heavily timbered slopes, rocky outcrops and stony ridges”⁸², but it also allows the club to maintain its exclusivity. The course is ‘hidden away’ in the bushland, as it is surrounded by a dense corridor of vegetation. It is still very much a private club that prides itself on exclusivity.⁸³ However, since its opening, the club has also promoted environmental protection. In 1926 it was reported that efforts were being taken to “preserve all wild flowers on the area and constitute it as a sanctuary for wild birds”⁸⁴ and in 2001, Avondale became the first golf club in NSW to become Audubon certified. This certification evidences a commitment from the club to “protect the environment and preserve the natural heritage of the game of golf”.⁸⁵ Throughout its long history, the Avondale Golf Club has suffered through and survived bushfire, flooding and drought.⁸⁶ Hence, its commitment to environmental protection aims to sustain the future use of the course and the longevity of the club.

In 1989, ‘Avondale Golf Club and Grounds’ was gazetted onto the Ku-ring-gai LEP as a locally significant heritage item and in 2015, a Conservation Management Plan was completed for the site by Sue Rosen Associates.



Figure 34: Avondale Golf Course 1930s (Source: State Library of NSW, 2021)



Figure 35: Avondale Golf Clubhouse (Source: State Library of NSW, 2021)

⁸⁰ <https://www.ausgolf.com.au/australias-top-100-courses-2010>

⁸¹ <https://www.ausgolf.com.au/australias-top-100-courses-golf-australia>

⁸² <https://www.golfaustralia.com.au/feature/city-lights-sydney-500433/page3>

⁸³ <https://www.avondalegolfclub.com.au/cms/golf/guests/>

⁸⁴ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article114388490>

⁸⁵ <https://www.usga.org/course-care/usga-sustainability/audubon-cooperative-sanctuary-program.html#:~:text=The%20Audubon%20Cooperative%20Sanctuary%20Program,of%20the%20game%20of%20golf.>

⁸⁶ <https://www.avondalegolfclub.com.au/cms/club/history/>

4.1.4.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avondale Golf Course is closely tied to its beautiful natural setting. From its genesis, the golf course has advocated for environmental protection of its surrounding flora and fauna. • The landscape features “heavily timbered slopes, rocky outcrops and stony ridges.” These geographical features assist in providing natural exclusivity for the golf course. The course is hidden by dense bushland, which is inhabited by many native animals. • It is the first golf course in NSW to become Audubon certified.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Not satisfied
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avondale Golf Course has contributed to the development of sporting life, as it exhibits the evolution of golf courses, including modifications of the field and associations with new techniques such as “bunkering.” • The golf course has assisted in developing the cultural life of Pymble area, with many high-profile sporting players associated with the course.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avondale Golf course has assisted in the development of leisurely sporting activities common to the middle- and upper-classes of Australia. The golf course acted as a means of relaxation and leisure for people of this class, particularly during the early to mid-twentieth century. Furthermore, the golf course and its clubhouse contribute connotations golfing has with social status.

4.1.4.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local historical significance pertaining to being part of the early golf links in the area of Pymble in 1926.

Criteria	Discussion
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avondale Golf Course has local associations to many high-profile businessmen who played at the Course, such as Eric Apperly, architect, William MacKenzie, D. McDonald and Carnegie Clark. • Local associative significance to many high-profile businessmen, who had links to large protestant school institutions such as Knox Grammar and PLC. The course holds various associations to many high-profile members, such as Sir Dudley de Chair, Mr Francis Stewart Boyd, Sir Robert Gillespie. • Holds associations to environmental organisations being the first golf course in NSW to obtain an Audubon certificate. • Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local aesthetic significance pertaining to the architectural style of the clubhouse – Georgian Revival. • Local significance pertaining to the clubhouse as an advanced modern construction for its time, with electric lighting, hot water systems and a complete sewage service. • Technical significance with the construction of its 13th hole, which yielded a high influx of patrons and economic benefit at the time. • Aesthetic significance in its retention of native and protected flora and fauna.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avondale Golf Course holds social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place. • Local social significance pertaining to the club house as a place for important community and social events, such as weddings.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the few Neo-Georgian styled clubhouses in good condition, in NSW.
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

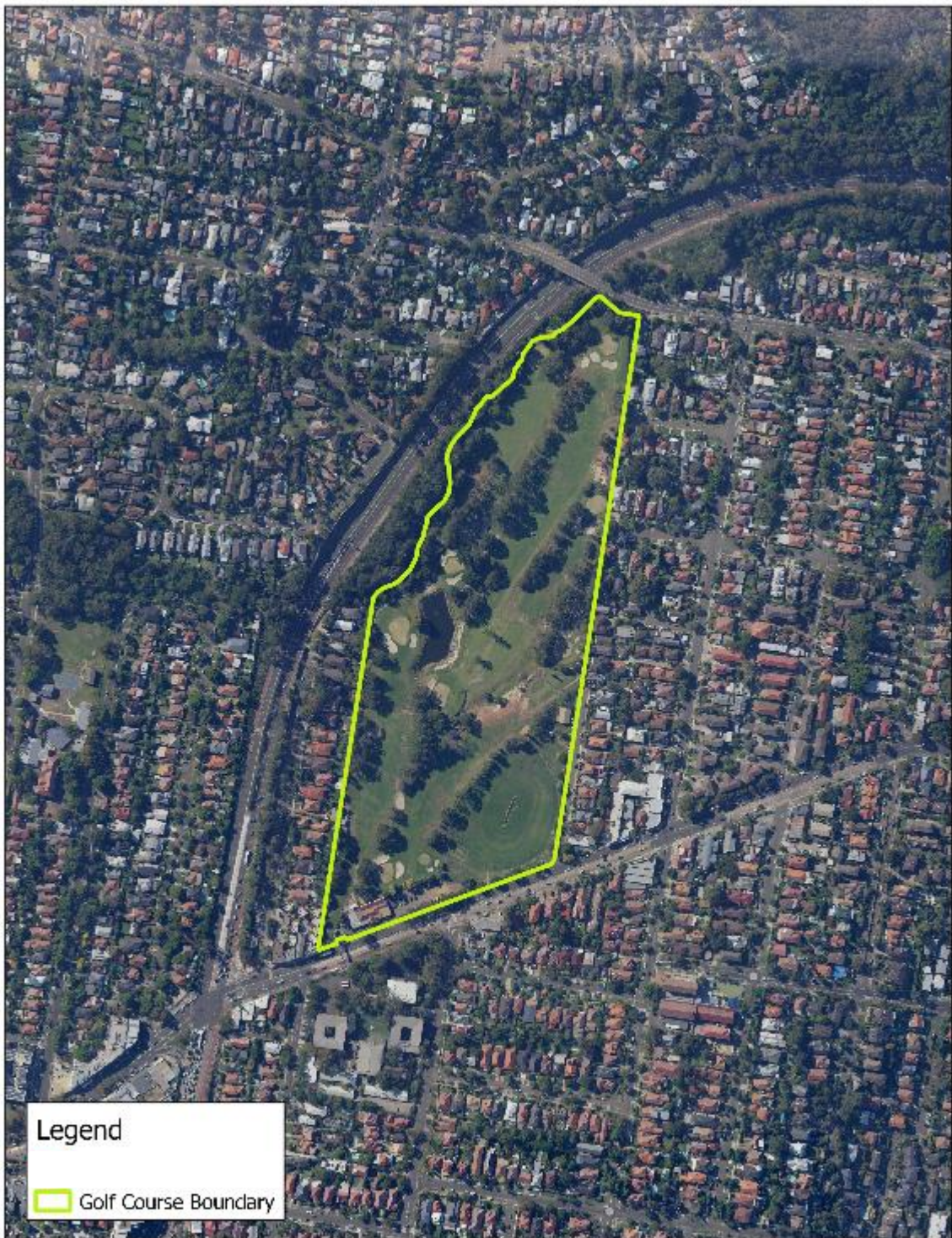
4.1.5 Balgowlah Golf Club


BALGOWLAH GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	506 Sydney Rd, Balgowlah NSW 2093 (Lot 110, DP774196)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1925 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, pars)	2321m, 9 holes, 33 par ⁸⁷
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	Unknown
Clubhouse architect	Frank L'Anson Bloomfield ⁸⁸
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1926, Interwar
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None

⁸⁷ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19126-balgowlah-golf-club>

⁸⁸ Northern Beaches Council Local Studies Library, "Balgowlah Golf Club", History Hub <https://northernbeaches.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/10466?keywords=>



 **Balgowlah** 20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Ku-Ring-Gai

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m




Figure 36: Boundary of Balgowlah Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.5.1 Description

Landscape

Balgowlah is a Parkland golf course located 25 minutes from the Sydney CBD on Sydney Road, Balgowlah. It measures at 2321m in length with 9 holes and 33 pars. The course is lightly undulating, with tree-lined plantings and a single pond. The course is surrounded by a residential urban environment.



Figure 37: Aerial of Balgowlah Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 38: Balgowlah Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2021)

Clubhouse

Balgowlah Golf's clubhouse was built in 1926 by J. A Hunter and designed by Frank L'Anson Bloomfield, during the interwar period in the style of the era. Its main masonry unit is brick, and features a classic gabled roof. It has since had a number of renovations and extensions throughout the 1950s to the 1970s.



Figure 39: Aerial of Balgowlah Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 40: Balgowlah Golf Clubhouse (Source: Artefact, 2021)

4.1.5.2 History

Balgowlah Golf Club was formed in August 1925. The idea of establishing the course was suggested by local golfer, William Whytock, whose efforts aroused the interest of Manly Council and particularly, those of Ellison Wentworth Quirk.⁸⁹ Quirk was an alderman at Manly Council from 1896–1928 and later went on to become a Mayor of Manly and the president of the Warringah Shire Council.⁹⁰ Under the direction of Whytock, it was decided that Balgowlah Park would be an appropriate location for a golf course and that Quirk should push for its construction in council. The proposal was successful, and it was decided that a nine-hole course would be constructed at the recommended location. For all his efforts in establishing the course, William Whytock was appointed the first club president.⁹¹

Prior to the golf course being constructed, the area of Balgowlah Park remained relatively untouched. Some area was cleared to construct two cricket pitches and a tennis court, but it was otherwise described as a “wilderness” whose “ground [was] covered with a thick scrub”.⁹² In a meeting between Manly Council and the Golf Club in August 1925, two options regarding the construction of the club were discussed. The first option would see the club take control of completing the course. The second would see a collaboration between Manly Council and the golf club, where the Council would fund the construction of the green and the club would takeover of the grounds once the clubhouse was completed and the greens were in “playing order”.⁹³ The latter option was chosen, and by November 1925, it was reported that “rapid” progress was being made on the construction of the course, as Manly Council had begun “top dressing of the greens and preparation of the tees”.⁹⁴

At this time, a committee had also been formed to oversee the establishment of the clubhouse.⁹⁵ The first clubhouse was a temporary wooden shed that was gifted to the Scouts, however later burnt down.⁹⁶ By March 1926, architect Frank L’Anson Bloomfield had put an advertisement in *The Sydney Morning Herald*, calling on tenders for the design of the permanent club house.⁹⁷ Bloomfield was notable Australian architect, known mostly for his works for the NSW Cremation Company which include the Rockwood Crematorium. He also operated a private practice, under which the designs for the Balgowlah Club House were completed. J. A Hunter worked alongside him on the constructions.⁹⁸ As agreed at the meeting in 1925, the cost of the club house was paid for by Manly Council.

The golf club was officially opened in November 1926 by the Mayor of Manly, Arthur Thomas Keirle. Quirk was also in attendance and gave a celebratory speech. The club house was praised as an “attractive brick building” and the value the asset would have in increasing local land values was emphasised.⁹⁹ A celebratory game was played between F. Eyre (Long Reef), E. Barnes (Manly), Charlie Gray (Balgowlah) and D.G. Soutar (Moore Park).¹⁰⁰ Gray was to become the professional of Balgowlah Golf Club in 1928. However, at the time of opening, the club professional Duncan Denholm, a position he had held since the club was first established in 1925.¹⁰¹ Upon opening, *The Sun* newspaper described the impact of the course, stating:

The success of the Balgowlah Club is a striking testimony to the growth of the game. Formed less than a year ago, the membership (150 men and 100 women) is

⁸⁹ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article224132125>

⁹⁰ <https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/members/Pages/member-details.aspx?pk=1172>

⁹¹ Innes, David J. *The Story of Golf In New South Wales*

⁹² <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article224132125>

⁹³ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article113926966>

⁹⁴ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116072750>

⁹⁵ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article116072750>

⁹⁶ Innes, David J. *The Story of Golf In New South Wales*

⁹⁷ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1215936>

⁹⁸ <https://www.rookwoodcrem.com.au/about-us/our-history/>

⁹⁹ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16316728>

¹⁰⁰ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article224130004>

¹⁰¹ <http://www.home.aone.net.au/~byzantium/golf/golfpros.html>

full, and there is a fairly long waiting list. With this example the Manly Council and Warringah Shire should have no hesitation in going straight ahead with the proposed new links immediately beyond the present Manly links. Success would be assured before the first "divot" was lifted.¹⁰²

Renovations to the club house occurred in 1934. These works also included the establishment of concrete paths and the enlargement of the putting green.¹⁰³ The condition of the green was also improved, with swamps drained and rocks removed. Then professional, A. Stead, was praised for his efforts in improving the course, as was the club committee.¹⁰⁴

4.1.5.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balgowlah incorporates native trees in the design of its course.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Not satisfied
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community led and Council funding for the creation of the golf course. Development and use of formal golfing facilities provided by the local Council. Historical professional golf games played at Balgowlah. Previous use of the land as a tennis court.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Previous use of the land as a parkland. Previous use of the old clubhouse for Scouts. Current mixed use as a public place to visit or walk.

4.1.5.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local associations with Manly Mayor's Elison Wentworth Quirk and Arthur Thomas Keirle. Local associations with William Whytock, a local golfer renowned for sparking the Council's interest in constructing a local golf course. Associations to famous Australian architect Frank L'Anson Bloomfield. Associations with famous golfing professionals such as F. Eyre, E. Barnes, Charlie Gray and D.G. Soutar. Associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.

¹⁰² <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article224132125>

¹⁰³ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17044789>

¹⁰⁴ <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article17044789>

Criteria	Discussion
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesthetic significance pertaining to the design of the inter-war golf clubhouse and the designs of Bloomfield.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balgowlah Golf Course holds social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.6 Bayview Golf Club


BAYVIEW GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Bayview Links, Bayview Country Club, Bayview Country Golf Links, Bayview Golf Club Limited. ¹⁰⁵
Location	1825 Pittwater Road, Mona Vale NSW 2103 (Lot 191, DP 1039481)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1928 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	5576m, 18 holes, 70 par
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	John Orr (1928), James Wilcher, Craig Perry (2020) ¹⁰⁶
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	2009, Contemporary
Public or private course	Private land, public access
Heritage listings	Local - "Concrete statues at Bayview Golf Course" (item no. 2270484) Pittwater LEP 2014.

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.bayviewgolfclub.com.au/the-club-history/>

¹⁰⁶ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19130-bayview-golf-club>



 **Bayview LEP**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Northern Beaches

Scale: 1:6,538,483024
Size: A4 0 160 320 m
Date: 07-03-2022




Figure 41: Boundary of Bayview Golf Course (map for heritage item not provided by the subject Council) (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.6.1 Description

Landscape

Bayview Golf Course is a links golf course, located in Mona Vale just off Winnererremy Bay, in a residential area. The course features an inlet of water from Winnererremy Bay that turns into Cahill Creek. The course comprises of lightly undulating greens, with lined tree plantings. The course measures at 5576m long with 18 holes and 70 pars.



Figure 42: Aerial of Bayview Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 43: Bayview Golf Course (Source: Bayview Golf Club Website, 2022)

Clubhouse

The current clubhouse was built in 2009 in a contemporary architectural style, with a state-of-the-art layout and fittings. The clubhouse features a glass veranda with panoramic views of the course.



Figure 44: Aerial of Bayview Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 45: Bayview Clubhouse (Source: Bayview Golf Club Website, 2022)

4.1.6.2 History

Bayview Golf Club was established by New Zealander John Orr in 1926. Following his retirement as a sheep station worker, Orr and his wife migrated to Australia in 1924. Here he acquired a plot of land with a single, small cottage located in Bayview. In the year to follow, between November 1924 and September 1925, Orr acquired multiple plots of land surrounding his property. This allowed him to construct a 9-hole golf course, which was intended to be used as an entertainment venue for his friends. As well as establishing the holes, Orr also beautified the course by lining the fairways with trees. Those planted included cabbage tree palms and river she-oaks. Although a flock of sheep were purchased to maintain the length of the lawn, a greenkeeper was also employed to mow and sweep

the greens. While participants paid one shilling to play a round of golf, the Greenkeepers wife served afternoon teas. These were subsidised by Orrs wife and charged at one shilling and threepence.¹⁰⁷

The cottage sat on top of a hill, with a mangrove tidal area known as Winnererremy Swamp located in the gully below. When Orr first acquired the properties, the swamp covered a large portion of the land.¹⁰⁸ However, as it connected to a tidal waterway system, the swamp was prone to flooding. To reduce the impact of the flooding, Orr decided to erect floodgates at the intersection between Pittwater Road and Shaw's Creek. This not only assisted with drainage, but also significantly altered the natural landscape. The swamp was also damaged by the method in which Orr constructed the holes. This included mounding up dirt to plant to fairways, dragging and planting trees to divide the fairways and filling up swamp areas.¹⁰⁹ Combined with the flood gates, these modifications resulted in the area that was once occupied by Winnererremy Swamp being covered by the golf course.¹¹⁰

By 1926, the popularity of the golf course had begun to increase. As such, a Golf Club was officially formed, with John Orr being the Club Patron. In order to improve the condition of the course, a small membership fee was charged. This additional funding allowed the course to be extended from 9 to 16 holes. Although there were only 16 holes constructed, full 18-hole games were enjoyed through playing the first and second holes twice. At this time, the Golf Club had established a rapport with the Newport Hotel. Orr would purchase bottled beers from the hotel and sell them to Club members on an honour system. The price of the beer per bottle was one shilling and two pence.¹¹¹

The club rapidly expanded during the early 1930s. At this time had a total of 80 members: 60 men and 20 ladies and as such, it was decided that new facilities were required to support further expansion.¹¹² Although the first clubhouse was built in 1928, by 1932 it was decided that it would be replaced with a larger structure. This was erected on the site of Orrs original cottage, between the first tee and the putting green. In order to further expand the playing field, an additional plot of land was also purchased to the far side of Cabbage Tree Road.¹¹³ Although the club had been growing in membership, size and stature, the beginning of World War II had a severe impact on its operations. Due to the war and several other factors, the golf club was almost forced to close multiple times during the 1940s. This included Orr's death in 1941 and the subsequent struggle to successfully lease the course. However, in 1948 a lease was secured by S Smith, who not only rented the land from Mrs Orr, but also leased back the golf facilities to the Golf Club. As a result of this agreement, Bayview Golf Club Ltd was officially established on 10 December 1948.¹¹⁴

The course was leased up until 1966, when Mrs Orr proposed that the land should be purchased by the Golf Club in memorial to her late husband. The deal was negotiated with the Club President, Howard Robertson, and it was decided that the 92 acres of land, which included the course and the clubhouse, would be sold for \$140,000. \$98,500 of this amount was financed by the club members in debentures while the rest was accommodated by the bank. After the sale, renovations on the Golf Club began almost immediately. These included extensions of the clubhouse, construction of a dam and the installation of a course watering scheme.¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁷ David. J. Innes, *The Story of Golf in New South Wales*.

¹⁰⁸ David. J. Innes, *The Story of Golf in New South Wales*.

¹⁰⁹ Bayview Golf Club, 1999, Bayview – Links with the Past: A History of Bayview Golf Club”

<https://www.bayviewgolfclub.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Bayview-Links-With-A-Past.pdf>

¹¹⁰ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, “Heritage Item – Concrete statues at Bayview Golf Course”

<https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/View/Item?itemId=2270484>

¹¹¹ David. J. Innes, *The Story of Golf in New South Wales*.

¹¹² David. J. Innes.

¹¹³ Bay view Golf Club, 2022, Club History <https://www.bayviewgolfclub.com.au/the-club-history/>

¹¹⁴ David. J. Innes, *The Story of Golf in New South Wales*.

¹¹⁵ David. J. Innes.

Further upgrades and modifications have been undertaken in recent years. In 2009, a new \$7.2million clubhouse was constructed.¹¹⁶ This was funded by the sale of land which adjoined the clubhouse and in 2017, it was proposed that a \$84 million retirement village would be constructed on the plot. Although it is suggested this would benefit the club through increased membership, construction of the buildings would result in a reconfiguration and size reduction of the playing field. The plan has also been opposed by the local community due to concerns that it would have negative impacts on a wildlife corridor that is home to endangered species.¹¹⁷ As of August 2022, the plan had not been approved.¹¹⁸

Although the course and clubhouse are not heritage listed, an item with the curtilage of the course has heritage protections. These are the two concrete elephant statues. These statues date back to the 1920s and are the only surviving remnants of the early phase of the Bayview Golf Course. The elephants are constructed from concrete and were designed and made by local sculptors Harold and Mabel Squires. The Squires completed the elephant statues, as well as a Kangaroo and Emu sculpture, for the Orr family. While the elephants and kangaroo remain at the golf course, the emu has been removed. The elephants originally overlooked the golf course from a large pond at the front of the Orr's house.¹¹⁹ It is suspected that they were originally built as a fountain and as such, in 2009 they were fully restored as a water feature.¹²⁰ They were also relocated adjacent to the 18th green, where they remain today. The elephants are heritage listed at a local level for their historic and aesthetic properties. Their Statement of Significance is outlined below:

*This two concrete elephant statues are the only remnants of the early phase of the Bayview Golf Course, when the land was owned by the Orr family. They are aesthetically and historically significant as representative of creative endeavour in the early development of Bayview and are associated with the sculptors Harold and Mabel Squires.*¹²¹

¹¹⁶ Bayview Golf Club, 2022, History <https://www.bayviewgolfclub.com.au/the-club-history/>

¹¹⁷ Sydney Morning Herald, <https://www.smh.com.au/national/nsw/sydneys-northern-beaches-divided-over-proposed-retirement-village-on-golf-course-20180115-h0id2d.html>

¹¹⁸ <https://www.theweeklysource.com.au/kevin-ryans-waterbrook-bayview-village-development-set-back-again/>

¹¹⁹ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, "Heritage Item – Concrete statues at Bayview Golf Course"

¹²⁰ The Chronicle, "Bayview Golf" <https://sagca.org.au/the-chronicle-continues-bayview-gc-sydney/>

¹²¹ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, "Heritage Item – Concrete statues at Bayview Golf Course"



Figure 46: Heritage listed elephant statues (Source: Bayview Golf Official Website, 2022)

4.1.6.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The course comprises of an inlet from the neighbouring Winnererremy Bay, which turns into Cahill Creek. This creek runs through the course and is a key feature. • The course features original cabbage tree palms and river she-oaks plantings from Orr. • The course previously comprised of the Winnererremy Swamp, which was later in-filled. • The area is viewed as a wildlife corridor with native endangered species.

Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orr’s alterations on the course to prevent flooding from the neighbouring tidal bay included mounding up dirt to plant to fairways, dragging and planting trees to divide the fairways and filling up swamp areas. This resulted in Winnererremy Swamp being covered by the golf course.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dam was constructed on the property and a new water scheme installed.¹²²
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	Not satisfied
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mixed use of the clubhouse as a local venue for social and community events.

4.1.6.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical associations pertaining to the Orr family, their settlement in Australia and the development of their family business. Associations with the Newport Hotel. Associations with the local sculptors, Harold and Mabel Squires. Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhibiting the aesthetic style and talent of local sculptors Harold and Mabel Squires in the form of original elephant concrete sculptures dating back to the 1920s.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balgowlah Golf Course holds social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place. The clubhouse has social significance as a venue for community and social events, such as weddings.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research potential pertaining to John Orr’s estate and early 20th century forms of farming.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

¹²² David. J. Innes.

4.1.7 Cammeray Golf Club

CAMMERAY GOLF CLUB INVENTORY	
Former names of club	Unknown
Location	Park Ave, Cremorne NSW 2090 (Lot 7302, DP1136001)
Local Government Area	North Sydney Council
Years of operation	1906 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	2417m, 9 holes, 33 par ¹²³
Course landscape	Commons
Course designer	Unknown
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1938, Interwar
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	Local - "Cammeray Park (including golf course)" (item no. I0024) North Sydney LEP 2013

Cammeray Golf Course – Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) (Extent Heritage, 2018)


Cammeray Golf Course is a locally listed heritage item. The HIA by Extent Heritage was commissioned to provide an assessment of heritage impact for the replacement of cabling from the Mosman substation. The document found that the proposed works would not result in any adverse impact upon the significance of the site. Recommendations included updating the heritage database with the additional heritage assessments for the clubhouse, tennis courts and croquet lawns¹²⁴.

¹²³Golf Pass, 2022, Cammeray <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19165-cammeray-golf-club>

¹²⁴ Extent Heritage, 2018 "Cammeray Heritage Impact Statement"



Source: City of Sydney, Digital Document: Golf Courses, 1. 075/Plan/2017/ Cammeray

 **Cammeray LEP**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
North Sydney

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m




Figure 47: Boundary of Cammeray Golf Course with LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.7.1 Description

Landscape

Cammeray Golf Course is a commons golf course located in Cremorne. It spans over 2417m, with 9 holes and 33 pars.¹²⁵ The course features natural gentle slopes and varying undulations, which is believed to be from the site being a former rubbish tip. The course features many man-made plantings, one man-made pond, with only a few original trees.

The course is listed an item of local significance on the North Sydney LEP 2013. The State Heritage Inventory's Statement of Significance is as follows:

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.¹²⁶



Figure 48: Aerial of Cammeray Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 49: Cammeray Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

¹²⁵ Golf Pass, 2022, Cammeray Golf Course <https://www.golpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19165-cammeray-golf-club>

¹²⁶ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, "Heritage Item – Cammeray Park (including golf course) <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/View/Item?itemId=2181146>

Clubhouse

Cammeray Golf Clubhouse was built in 1938, in the interwar style with some Spanish mission influence.



Figure 50: Aerial of Cammeray Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 51: Cammeray Golf Clubhouse (Source: Artefact, 2021)

4.1.7.2 History

Cammeray Golf Club is located on Sydney's prestigious North Shore, to the north of Sydney Harbour. It was established in 1906, following discussions by members of the nearby Neutral Bay Lawn Tennis Club. This tennis club was founded in 1892 and had several high-profile members, including F Grieves and J S Cargill. These men pioneered the idea of creating a golf course and founded the committee that arranged for land to be leased from North Sydney Council.¹²⁷ The land acquired was within Cammeray Park, which had been dedicated in 1886 and featured extensive views over Middle Harbour.¹²⁸ At the time it was founded, Cammeray was the closest golf course to the Sydney CBD. This proximity, combined with the courses idyllic setting, attracted high-profile members, many who became prominent golfers on the Australian circuit.

Following the lease of the land in Cammeray Park, 9 holes were laid out for the golf links. Upon acquisition, the park was a "wilderness of bush and rocks"¹²⁹ and as such, extensive land clearing was required to lay the greens. Army horses and dairy cattle also used the park for grazing, resulting in the early greens being fenced for protection.¹³⁰ The land contained an extant cottage along Park Avenue, which was rented by the club for use as a clubhouse. It was used as such for a few years, until larger facilities were required. As such, the clubhouse was relocated to Cammeray House on the corner of Park Avenue and Sutherland Street. This facility was used up until 1938, when it was decided that the club would construct their own clubhouse. Permission to build the clubhouse was granted and the building, a carpark and a practice putting green were erected on an area of leased land in the park.

In 1907, it was proposed that Cammeray should be amalgamated with the Royal Sydney Golf Club, however, this plan did not eventuate. The club hosted its first Championship in 1908 which was won by W Kelman, the manager of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The first club president was J S Cargill, who was the Solicitor for Railways. F Alderson took over the position in 1907, before C R

¹²⁷ <https://cammeraygolf.com.au/history>

¹²⁸ SHI Cammeray Park (including golf course)

¹²⁹ <https://cammeraygolf.com.au/wp-content/uploads/elementor/thumbs/1902-History-of-NSW-Clubs-Cammeray-oq5zjl1fyzy2layrejomp7nixa4vdknrtfvbvi8yrk.jpg>

¹³⁰ <https://cammeraygolf.com.au/wp-content/uploads/elementor/thumbs/1902-History-of-NSW-Clubs-Cammeray-oq5zjl1fyzy2layrejomp7nixa4vdknrtfvbvi8yrk.jpg>

Crossman was appointed in 1909. Crossman was active in the role up until 1924.¹³¹ The first full-time club professional was Tom Popplewell, who was appointed the position at the end of the first World War. Popplewell was active in the role until 1922 when John Irving took over. Subsequent professionals included W. Mason, A. J Keane, A. Wilson and A. Stead.¹³² Prominent golfers who are associated with the course include S A Keane, who represented the club at an Australian Championship and Jack Macqueen, R W Davies and Miss Joyce Greenwood who won championships at a state level.

Due to the extension of the Warringah Expressway in 1965-1968, the golf course underwent significant modifications. The road was laid directly adjacent to the links and as such, it was required that the course be completely redesigned. As the views towards Middle Head were also obstructed, trees were planted to line the links and beautify the course.

¹³¹ David. J. Innes. *The Story of Golf in New South Wales*

¹³² <https://cammeraygolf.com.au/wp-content/uploads/elementor/thumbs/1902-History-of-NSW-Clubs-Cammeray-oq5zjl1fyyz2layrejomp7nixa4vdknrtfvbvi8yrk.jpg>

4.1.7.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The course was originally a park which has been described as being a “wilderness of bush and rocks”. The history of army horses and dairy cattle using the park for grazing, resulted in the early greens being fenced for protection.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive land clearing had to be completed to create the golf course. The location of Cammeray Golf was attractive to many due to its views over Middle Harbour. Views from the course were later obstructed significantly in 1968, by the extension of the Warringah Expressway. Trees were planted to cover the road.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The club hosted its first Championship in 1908 which was won by W Kelman, the manager of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia at the time. The first club president was J S Cargill, who was the Solicitor for Railways.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mixed use of the course with a walking path allows for the local community to use it for exercise and leisure, i.e dog walking.

4.1.7.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the time of its establishment, it was the closest golf course to the Sydney CBD.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associative significance pertaining to high profile Sydney professionals including by W Kelman, the manager of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and J S Cargill, who was the Solicitor for Railways. Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW. Associations with prominent golfers including S A Keane, who represented the club at an Australian Championship and Jack Macqueen, R W Davies and Miss Joyce Greenwood who won championships at a state level.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cammeray Golf Course holds social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place.

Criteria	Discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A place of recreation and accessibility for local residences, with public walkways and footpaths.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not Satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not Satisfied


4.1.8 Castle Hill Country Club

CASTLE HILL GOLF CLUB INVENTORY	
Former names of club	Unknown
Location	7 Spurway Drive, Norwest NSW 2153 (Lot 18, DP1200327)
Local Government Area	The Hills Shire Council
Years of operation	1951- present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	6213m, 18 holes, 72 par ¹³³
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	Eric Apperly (1951), Gareme Grant (2006) ¹³⁴
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1990, Modern
Public or private course	Semi-private
Heritage listings	Local - "Avenue of trees leading to Castle Hill Country Club" (item no. I25) Hills LEP 2019

¹³³Golf Pass, 2022, Castle Hill Golf Course <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19171-castle-hill-country-club>

¹³⁴ Golf Pass, 2022, Castle Hill Golf Course <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19171-castle-hill-country-club>



 **Castle Hill LEP**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: The Hills Shire

Scale: 1:10,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 200 400 m




Figure 52: Boundary of Castle Hill Country Club Golf Course and LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.8.1 Description

Landscape

Castle Hill Country Club Golf Course is located in the suburb of Norwest. The course is a quintessential parkland course, with tree lined fairways, multiple ponds and scattered gardens. The course measures at 6213m long with 18 holes and 72 pars.¹³⁵

The course features significant tree plantings that are heritage listed on the Hills LEP 2019.



Figure 53: Aerial of Castle Hill Country Club Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)

Figure 54: Castle Hill Country Club Golf Course (Source: Golf NSW, 2022)

Clubhouse

The Castle Hill Country Clubhouse was built in the 1990s. It is a large modern complex.



Figure 55: Aerial of Castle Hill Country Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)

Figure 56: Castle Hill Country Clubhouse (Source: GOLF Select, 2022)

4.1.8.2 History

The “Heywood” property was part of an original grant made to Irishman George Acres in 1821. This became the family estate of the Acres family until the 1940s. George Acres is believed to have been one of the first men in Australia to plant and grow citrus.¹³⁶

¹³⁵ Golf Pass, 2022, Castle Hill <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19171-castle-hill-country-club>

¹³⁶ Innes, The Story of Golf in New South Wales.

In 1951 the property known as “Heywood” was purchased from owner Frank Spurway, along with the adjoining 24 acres, to create a temporary 9 hole course designed by Eric Apperly. One year prior a meeting was held by the Castle Hill Country Club about the creation of a golf club. The club was officially opened on 31st August 1952 by professional Charlie Cowling. During this same year a two-million-gallon dam was constructed on the property. In 1955, an extra 9 holes were constructed. In 1956 the first Spring Cup was held at the club. In 1965 construction of the 18th hole dam was constructed.

From here Castle Hill Country Club went on to win a number of championships, with the first one being the NSW PGA Championship for three consecutive years by player W.E Dunk (Billy). In 1977 the club won the Eric Apperly Shield. In 1983, the club’s dam system was connected to the water treatment plant on Wright’s Road. In 1985, Castle Hill hosted the PGA tournament, and it was won by Greg Norman. The following year, the PGA was hosted at Castle Hill again and was won by Michael Harwood. In 1987, Castle won the Eric Apperly Shield for a second time. In 1990 the new clubhouse was officially constructed. Prior to this, the old mansion from the original “Heywood” property owned by the Acres family was used as the clubhouse. A “Master Plan” was developed by Newton, Grant and Spencer for an upgraded course. After this Castle Hill went on to continue to grow exponentially in its professional players, and in hosting championships. One of the biggest achievements was when the club hosted the NSW Open in 2013. The following year the club was named “Club of the Year” by the Australian Gold Digest. Castle Hill is also renowned for having a high number of women players, and women’s championships won.¹³⁷

4.1.8.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	Not satisfied
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presence of a large dams on site provide landscape for the course and game.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The club has hosted a number of PGA championships, women’s games and the NSW Open The club was named “Club of the Year” in 2014 High presence of women, with many championships won such as the Australian Faldo Series.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mixed use of the clubhouse as a social and community venue for the local community.

¹³⁷ Castle Hill Country Club, 2022, History <https://www.castlehillcountryclub.com.au/cms/the-club/about-us/>

4.1.8.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical significance pertaining to the early settler George Acres and his family estate which existed until the 1940s. • First presence of citrus plantings in Australia.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW. • Holds associations to several golf championships including the PGA and the NSW Open.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castle Hill Country Club holds social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place. • The clubhouse holds social significance as a local venue for social and community events, including weddings.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research potential pertaining to Acres estate and early citrus plantings.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.9 Castlecove Golf Club


CASTLECOVE GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Castlecove Country Club
Location	68 Deepwater Road, Castle Cove NSW, 2069 (Lot 250, DP 1093055, Lot 1 DP 610360)
Local Government Area	Willoughby Council
Years of operation	1932 - present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	1962m, 9 holes, 32 par ¹³⁸
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	Walter Burley Griffin (1932) ¹³⁹
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1968, Post-War
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None

¹³⁸ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19172-castlecove-country-club>

¹³⁹ Golf Pass, 2022, Castlecove <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19172-castlecove-country-club>



 **Castle Cove**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Willoughby

Scale: 1:3,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 70 140 m




Figure 57: Boundary of Castlecove Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.9.1 Description

Landscape

Castlecove Golf Course is located in close proximity to Middle Harbour and the adjacent bays of Castle Cove, Bantry and Sugarloaf. Despite the course's closeness to the water, the landscape is very much that of a parkland course. The course spans over 1962m in length with 9 holes and 32 pars. The course is particularly significant for its associations with renowned architect Walter Burley Griffin, who designed the course.



Figure 58: Aerial of Castlecove Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 59: Castlecove Golf Course (Source: Golf NSW, 2022)

Clubhouse

Built in 1968, the clubhouse is a two-storey post-war building in the International Style. It features a glass veranda with curtain windows floor to ceiling windows, overlooking the golf course. The original clubhouse was built by Walter Burley Griffin in 1932, however the building was destroyed in a fire in 1957.



Figure 60: Aerial of Castlecove Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 61: Castlecove Golf Clubhouse (Source: Golf Course Solutions, 2022)

4.1.9.2 History

The following history is provided by the Willoughby District Historical Society and Museum:

The development of a golf course as a centrepiece of the Castlecove Estate was promoted by Walter Burley Griffin from 1924. While the development of the

Castlecrag Estate remained the priority, Griffin began drawing up plans for the golf course in 1928 and work commenced in 1930. By this time the Depression had severely impacted on the finances and prospects of the Greater Sydney Development Association (GSDA), but development of the nine-hole course from virgin bushland continued with meagre resources. When it opened on 12 April 1932, it was the first golf course in the municipality. Griffin designed the small but delightful clubhouse, which featured a shallow reinforced concrete domed roof, rustic stone walls and distinctive French doors. The clubhouse was subsequently enlarged, but the building was destroyed by fire in 1957. A much larger clubhouse was opened in 1968.

The Hooker Corporation developed the residential estate between 1956 and the early 1970s though two of its subsidiaries (Headland Development P/L and Hooker-Rex Estates). As originally envisaged by Walter Burley Griffin, the waterside estate incorporated large areas of bushland recreational reserves and it attracted wealthy residents. While many of its houses are large and ostentatious, there are also outstanding homes designed by leading Australian architects.¹⁴⁰



Figure 62: 1938 Golfers' shelter at Castlecove Country Club circa 1940s, Sydney, New South Wales (Source: Trove)

¹⁴⁰ Willoughby District Historical Society, "Castle Cove – Castle Cove Country Club History" Castle Cove | (wordpress.com)

4.1.9.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site of the golf course was originally virgin bushland. The construction of the golf course caused the majority of this bushland to be cut down. However, areas of the remaining bushland remain on the edges and surrounds of the course.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The later landscaping of the adjacent property overlooking the course, as a residential area, was part of the original design by Burley Griffin.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The club also offers tennis and features a tennis court. The club is social and competitive place for golf.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed use as a public place for recreation and leisure, featuring public walkways, casual golf, and a tennis court.

4.1.9.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associative significance pertaining to famous architect Walter Burley Griffin. Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscape design of the golf course holds aesthetic significance pertaining to the architectural style of Walter Burley Griffin.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The golf course represents a class of famous modern architects who progressed and influenced Australia with post-war International Style, including Walter Burley Griffin.


4.1.10 Chatswood Golf Club

CHATSWOOD GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	128 Beaconsfield Road, Chatswood NSW 2067 (Lot 15 DP 234841, Lot 2 DP 1125099, Lot 1 DP 1124646)
Local Government Area	Willoughby Council
Years of operation	1935 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	4372m, 18 holes, 65 par ¹⁴¹
Course landscape	Commons
Course designer	Prosper Ellis
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1968, Post War
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None

¹⁴¹ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19173-chatswood-golf-club>



 **Chatswood**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Willoughby

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m




Figure 63: Boundary of Chatswood Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.10.1 Description

Landscape

Located on the former Council rubbish tip, Chatswood Golf Course can be considered a commons golf course with natural and man-made slopes. The undulating topography is a key feature of the course, as well as the main water feature in the middle of the course. The course spans over 4372m, with 18 holes and 65 pars.¹⁴²



Figure 64: Aerial of Chatswood Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 65: Chatswood Golf Course (Source: Golf NSW, 2022)

Clubhouse

It is presumed that the current Chatswood Golf Club was built in 1968 during the relocation of the clubhouse to the centre of the course. The architect is unknown. The clubhouse is a two-storey brick building with a gabled roof, a glass veranda and prominent columns. Plans for a new clubhouse and adjacent retirement village were approved by the Sydney North Planning Panel in 2021.

¹⁴²Golf Pass, 2022, Chatswood <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19173-chatswood-golf-club>



Figure 66: Aerial of Chatswood Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022) Figure 67: Chatswood Golf Clubhouse (Source: Golfer.com, 2022)

4.1.10.2 History

The conception of Chatswood Golf Club was conceived by non-golfer John Hellmich in 1934. His idea was to create a golf course on the site of the Council rubbish tip. His concept caught the eye of a few members in the community, namely, D Payne, C Rush, W C Foskett, T Taylor and A Lennox. The Chatswood Golf Club Company Limited was formed when D Payne was elected the chairman and honorary secretary.¹⁴³

Chatswood Golf Club was officially opened on 30th November 1935 by the Mayor of Willoughby, H. P Piper. The development of the club was sponsored by the Chatswood Golf Company Limited. Upon establishing the clubs there was no clubhouse constructed, as such the opening celebrations were held in a marquee.¹⁴⁴

In 1935, a 9 hole course was constructed in just three months. At the time F McDowell was the President and T Herrick was the Associate President. After World War II the course was extended to an 18 hole course. Relocation of the clubhouse to a central position on the course was completed in 1968.

The club has had a number of long serving presidents including F S McDowell, A W B Newling, B A Davis, A D Wilson, R H McAlpine. Famous professionals associated with the course include Alan Murray, Iain Alexander and Allen Topham. Chatswood Golf Course also historically has two instances of 'hole-in-one' wins, including Miss Sue Pell, who featured in the *Guinness Book of Records* for her hole-in-one in 1977 and C Coggins in 1940.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴³ Innes, The Story of Golf in NSW

¹⁴⁴ Innes, The Story of Golf in NSW

¹⁴⁵ Innes, The Story of Golf in NSW



Figure 68: Chatswood Golf Course in 1992 (Source: Willoughby Library, 2022)

4.1.10.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	Not satisfied
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The previous use of the land as the Council tip has contributed to steep slopes and undulating topography of the course.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chatswood Golf Course historically has two instances of ‘hole-in-one’ wins, including Miss Sue Pell, who featured in the Guinness Book of Records for her hole-in-one in 1977 and C Coggins in 1940. Its presence of high-profile and professional players has influenced the community and affluence of the club.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse has mixed use as a venue for local community and social events.

4.1.10.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment


Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associations to professionals associated with the course such as Alan Murray, Iain Alexander and Allen Topham. • Associations to the Guinness Book of Records, and World Records for hole-in-one wins. • Associations to state golfing organisations such as NSW Golf.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research potential on the property is confirmed due to the fact the course was built on the location of the Council tip.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.11 Colonial Golf Course (Golf and Footgolf Course)

COLONIAL GOLF COURSE INVENTORY	
Former names of club	Golf and Footgolf Course
Location	1 Werrington Road, Werrington NSW 2747 (Lot 103, DP 826498)
Local Government Area	Penrith City Council
Years of operation	2014 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	1494m, 9 holes, 29 par ¹⁴⁶
Course landscape	Heathland
Course designer	Unknown
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	2014, Demountable
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None

¹⁴⁶ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19174-colonial-golf-course>



 **Colonial**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Penrith

Scale: 1:3,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 70 140 m




Figure 69: Boundary of Colonial Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.11.1 Description

Landscape

Colonial Golf Course is a heathland course in the suburb of Werrington. It is relatively flat and spans over 1494m with 9 holes and 29 pars. The course backs onto the South Creek Wianamatta, which is boarded by trees thus giving the course a natural backdrop and wind screen.



Figure 70: Aerial of Colonial Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 71: Colonial Golf Course (Source: Colonial Golf Course Facebook, 2020)

Clubhouse

The Colonial Golf Course Clubhouse is presumed to have been constructed during the club's establishment in 2014. It is a demountable building made primarily from Colourbond corrugated.



Figure 72: Aerial of Colonial Golf Clubhouse cladding (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 73: Colonial Golf Clubhouse (Source: Google Maps, 2022)

4.1.11.2 History

Colonial Golf Course, also known as Colonial Footgolf Course, was established in 2014. It was considered the newest sporting craze to hit Penrith. The club is unique for offering an unconventional variation of golf known as “Foot golf.” It is described as a combination of football and golf. The rules correspond to golf with the aim to get the soccer ball in the holes in the least number of kicks.¹⁴⁷ The Club is renowned for its laid-back environment, catering to the community as a social club for casual golfing events.

4.1.11.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat for wild animals and native vegetation.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Not satisfied
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonial Golf course is tied to the local community and sporting groups. Colonial Golf Course offers a mixture of sporting activities including “foot golf”
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonial is renowned for offering leisurely and non-competitive games of golf for the community and for events such as birthday parties.

¹⁴⁷ Daily Telegraph, 2014, <https://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/west/sport/new-sport-is-part-football-part-golf-as-new-course-opens-in-werrington/news-story/a81a9ebb45849847c6fe5be9c7c3aa7b>

4.1.11.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place, as well as providing entertainment and social activity. • The social activities played at this club go beyond basic competitive golf.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied


4.1.12 Cromer Golf Club

CROMER GOLF CLUB INVENTORY	
Former names of club	Dee Why Golf Links
Location	Cromer Road, Cromer NSW 2099 (Lot 4 DP 774288)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1929 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	5990m, 18 holes, 70 par ¹⁴⁸
Course landscape	Links
Course designer	James Wilcher (2006), Gareme Grant ¹⁴⁹
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1932, Modern
Public or private course	Private
Heritage listings	None

¹⁴⁸ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19177-cromer-golf-club>

¹⁴⁹ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19177-cromer-golf-club>



 **Cromer**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Northern Beaches

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m




Figure 74: Boundary of Cromer Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.12.1 Description

Landscape

Cromer Golf Course is a links course spanning over 5990m, with 18 holes and 70 pars. It is encompassed to the east and south by residential buildings. To the north, it opens onto Narrabeen Lagoon and to the west it is bordered by Dee Why West Regional Reserve. For this reason, there is abundant native birdlife in and around the golf course.



Figure 75: Aerial of Cromer Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)

Figure 76: Landscape of Cromer Golf Course (Source: Golf NSW, 2022)

Clubhouse

The original clubhouse was built in 1932, with additions made following WWII. After a series of renovations, the clubhouse now boasts a modern architectural style.



Figure 77: Aerial of Cromer Golf Course Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 78: Cromer Golf Course Clubhouse (Source: Golf Pass, 2022)

4.1.12.2 History

Cromer Golf Club Limited was officially opened as Dee Why Golf Links Limited on 8th June 1929, although the Club's origins stretch back a further three years to 4th August 1926 when the Cromer Syndicate was formed by Dr George Moncrieff Barron, E G Loudon, MacPherson, S W Hain, E H Richards, H T Ivey, E F Gilford and F W A Eagar. Eagar was appointed their manager and tasked with purchasing 105 acres of land in Cromer, which lay between South Creek and Narrabeen Lake. The land was bought by Cromer Limited from A Johnson for £11,750; £3,600 of which was financed via mortgages. The captain and professional of Long Reef Golf Club, William Whytock and Frank Eyre, worked alongside the surveyor Wright to design an 18-hole course. Whytock was an English golfer who was familiar with the Northern area of Sydney, having designed the Long Reef Golf Club previously. He went on to design the Balgowlah Golf Course in later years¹⁵⁰.

In 1927, one year after the formation of the Syndicate, Cromer Limited was in financial distress. Consequently, the land and the surveyor's markings for all 18 holes were sold to well-regarded builder, Max Cooper, for £19,000. The company was immediately floated, and fifteen thousand £1 shares and six hundred £25 debentures were offered to the public. Only £1,604 was raised. Because of this, Cooper financed the construction of the first 9 holes privately, leading to the Club's official opening in June 1929. The Deputy Premier drove the first ball at the course, a silver king. To commemorate the occasion, it was mounted on crossed clubs sitting on a wooden base. This was given to Cromer Country Club by Dee Why Golf Links but has since been lost¹⁵¹. The Old Herring Cottage was used as a makeshift Clubhouse between 1929 and the completion of the remaining links and clubhouse¹⁵².

The remaining 9 holes were opened alongside the first clubhouse in 1932, also financed privately by Cooper. While these additions were made to the original 9 holes, players expressed interest in forming the Dee Why Golf Club. The Club's first general meeting was held on 7th August 1929 and Warrington S Garnett was elected President. Membership grew, with 265 members by 1939. By 1940, the Club offered to purchase the Links from Cooper for £25,000 who was feeling the financial strain of his venture. In all, he lost £16,000 on the Golf Course. At this time, the Club was officially renamed Cromer Country Club.

¹⁵⁰ Forsyth and Innes, *The History of Cromer Golf Club (1926-1991)*, page 18.

¹⁵¹ Forsyth and Innes, page 18.

¹⁵² Forsyth and Innes, page 19

Following the war years, which saw little income and low numbers of members, preparations were made for an influx of new members. By 1951, there were 854 members and revenue was close to ten times what it was in the war years, sitting at an impressive £23,709. Additions to the clubhouse were planned and Eric Apperly was engaged to expand the golf course. He required more land to achieve his objectives, purchasing the 143-acre MacPherson estate to the West of the course for £2,200. The surge in revenue following World War II was used to finance the upgrades planned in the post-war years which were estimated to cost £16,960.

There have been many notable players who were members and associates at Cromer. The club's "outstanding golfer"¹⁵³ Eric Couper won the Australian Amateur Championship and the New South Wales Amateur Championship before turning professional in 1986. David Martin has won the club's championship six times and Jill Darley (nee Higinbotham) has won the Associate's championship five times.

Since the post-war years, the layout of the course has continued to change in size and layout, with the additional land purchased by Apperly sold to the NSW Land Commission in the 1960's. Most recently, upgrades have been made to the course between 2003 and 2005. James Wilcher, golf course architect of Pacific Dunes and The Cut, was employed to upgrade the golf course. All tees were rebuilt, 14 new greens were constructed with additional fairway bunkers and a watercourse was introduced on some of the holes¹⁵⁴.



Figure 79: The Club Professional, Mr. W. (Bill) Thompson is at the entrance of his shop. Club members, Fred Breakspear, South Aggett and stylist John McGraw on the First Tee. (Source: *The History of Cromer Golf Club*, 1991, p32)



Figure 80: Cromer Golf Club in the 1970s (Source: Northern Beaches Library, 2022)

¹⁵³ David. J. Innes, *The Story of Golf in New South Wales*.

¹⁵⁴ 'David. J. Innes, *The Story of Golf in New South Wales*..

4.1.12.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Birdlife on and around the course reflect the two-way relationship between the built and natural landscape as some species are native to the area, while others thrive because of the activities at the golf club. The course's location on the southern shore of Narrabeen lagoon places it in proximity to the habitats of waterfowls, as well as black swans, seagulls, pelicans, shags and cormorants. Parrots and cockatoos live nearby and occasionally diamond finches can be seen. Crows, kookaburras, butcher birds, blue wrens and currawongs feed off of scraps from the clubhouse, and birds such as plovers nest in the trees around the course.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The suburb Cromer takes its name from the golf club. Previously, this area was known as "Dee Why West" up until the 1960's. Here, we can see the cultural significance of Cromer Golf Club influencing the broader cultural landscape of the Northern Beaches.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The foundation of Cromer Golf Club was a community-led endeavour, with a syndicate being formed in 1926 prior to the first 9 holes opening in 1929. The course is also significant for its association with Cooper, who privately funded the course's construction when finance couldn't be raised in other ways.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed land use and permissive access for non-sporting leisure, e.g. dog walking and hospitality. Development of the clubhouse as a distinct amenity and social site.

4.1.12.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical significance on the effects World War II had on the golfing industry.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW. Holds associations to the Deputy Premier of Australia in 1929 who drove the first call at the course. Holds associations to professional NSW golfers Eric Couper, David Martin and Jill Darley.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place.

Criteria	Discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The clubhouse is a venue for social and community events.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.13 Dunheved Golf Club


DUNHEVED GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location (Address, Lot # and DP #)	176 Links Road, St Marys, (Lot 20, DP 773781)
Local Government Area	Penrith City Council
Years of operation	1948 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	6260m, 18 holes, 72 par ¹⁵⁵
Course landscape	Heathland
Course designer	James Wilcher ¹⁵⁶
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	Unknown, Post War
Public or private course	Semi-private
Heritage listings	None

¹⁵⁵Golf Pass, 2022, Dunheved Golf Course <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19190-dunheved-golf-club>

¹⁵⁶ Golf Pass, 2022, Dunheved Golf Course <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19190-dunheved-golf-club>



 **Dunheved**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Penrith

Scale: 1:7,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 170 340 m




Figure 81: Boundary of Dunheved Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.13.1 Description

Landscape

Dunheved Golf Course is a heathland course, surrounded by bushland. Dunheved was formed on the former Dunheved Estate in 1948, when the estate was very overgrown. The course spans over 6260m with 18 holes and 72 pars.¹⁵⁷



Figure 82: Aerial of Dunheved Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 83: Dunheved Golf Course (Source: Golfer.com, 2022)

Clubhouse

It is unknown when the Dunheved clubhouse was established but it can be assumed that it was during the club's genesis in 1948. The clubhouse is a single storey building in a post war architectural style. There is evidence of renovations having occurred.



Figure 84: Aerial of Dunheved Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 85 Dunheved Golf Clubhouse (Source: Golf Pass, 2022)

4.1.13.2 History

The following short history about Dunheved Golf Course has been extracted from the Penrith City Local History Site:

The impetus for the formation of the golf course at Dunheved came from the realisation in 1948, that there were no recreational facilities in the St. Marys area for the hundreds of men working in the local industries. The businessmen obtained a lease on 60 hectares of the former Dunheved Estate which had become very

¹⁵⁷ Golf Pass, 2022, Dunheved Golf Course <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19190-dunheved-golf-club>

overgrown from disuse. Voluntary labour again created a 9 hole course, which was later extended to 18 holes. The women formed an Associates group in 1952.¹⁵⁸

4.1.13.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	Not satisfied
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Not satisfied
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first recreational sporting facility to be erected in the area of St Marys. Locally acquired and created by businessmen in the area under voluntary labour.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	Not satisfied

4.1.13.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally significant as officially the first recreational facility to be developed in the area of St Marys.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place. The clubhouse is a venue for social and community events.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

¹⁵⁸ Penrith City Local History, 2022, “Golf” Sporting Heritage | Penrith City Local History (penrithhistory.com)

4.1.14 Elanora Country Golf Club

ELANORA GOLF CLUB INVENTORY	
Former names of club	Elanora Golf Links
Location	154 Elanora Road, Elanora Heights NSW 2101 (Lot 2, DP538508)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1928 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	6264m, 18 holes, 72 par ¹⁵⁹
Course landscape	Links
Course designer	James Wilcher (2004)
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1938, Georgian Revival
Public or private course	Private
Heritage listings	None

¹⁵⁹ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19192-elanora-country-club>



Elanora
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Northern Beaches

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m



Figure 86: Boundary of Elanora Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.14.1 Description

Landscape

Elanora Country Golf Club is located in close proximity to Narrabeen Beach and Lagoon. The course spans 6264m with 18 holes and 72 par.



Figure 87: Aerial of Elanora Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 88: Elanora Golf Course (Source: Australian Golf Digest, 2018)

Clubhouse

The Clubhouse at Elanora Country Golf Club is a double story building of Georgian Revival style.



Figure 89: Photograph of Elanora Golf Course Clubhouse (Source: Aussie Golf Quest, 2015)



Figure 90: Aerial photograph of Elanora Golf Course Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)

4.1.14.2 History

The following history of Elanora Country Golf Club is extracted from the Elanora Country Club official website:

In the beginning

Elanora is an Aboriginal word meaning “home by the sea”. It is true that the original inhabitants of this country seldom made a fixed abode, but the name captures the essence of a Country Club that has acted as a home from home to its members for ninety two years. Elanora Country Club holds something that is precious – a bond

of union and friendship that one associates with a warm and happy family. Our members are conscious of a family pride in its origin and early development.

The Elanora Country Club was formed on 19th October 1928 when the first meeting of the Committee took place. The first 9 holes were opened on 29th May 1929 and the second nine in 1930. Elanora was developed as a Country Club with social and recreational facilities, but golf was to provide the main sporting interest. As part of a real estate development, it was anticipated that many members would choose to live nearby so as to enjoy the facilities of the Club especially in their retirement.

A special place

The founder, Brigadier T. A. (John) Playfair built his home in this area and the Club remains as a memorial to his enterprise and personality. An old wooden house was leased to serve as a temporary Clubhouse until the new and present Clubhouse was built and opened on 7th May 1938. The site chosen for Elanora has panoramic views of the coastline north of Sydney, but the original land was rocky and hilly and covered with stunted vegetation.

The Members came mainly from the Eastern Suburbs and the long journey did not deter them, especially on the weekends. The social functions and Sunday luncheons were overflowing. The concept of having a Country Club associated with residential homes for its members attracted great interest, but the developers and the Club were soon faced with a great economic depression and only two homes were built. During the later years of the war, Elanora became a popular resort for the officers of American forces and for those of the British Navy stationed in Sydney.

Sustainability and water conservation

On the Course, water has always been essential. Perhaps never so much as at present. Originally water was pumped from Powder Works Creek on the Club's property to storage tanks and reticulated there. From dams like the extension of Powder Works Dam (1946), 2nd green dam (1958), 7th fairway dam (1971) all provided water along with the Clubhouse being connected to the Water Board in 1958.

The new 86 megalitre dam built in 2000 was designed to meet Elanora's requirements even under the most severe drought conditions and has served the Club well under the current unpredictable weather patterns. As part of the new course reconstruction a number of wetlands, 5th and 14th, were constructed to meet environmental requirements associated with excess run off and chemical breakdown. Further fairway drainage has been installed to assist with both overall drainage and better catchment.

In 2019 the short term phase of the water strategy document was implemented, where the club water harvesting infrastructure was upgraded and the capacity increased, including pumps, pipes, water meters and power sources. This also involved the harvesting of water from the 5th wetland, a source of water previously lost. Previously the club had the ability to harvest 2.4ML per 24 hours, with all of the recent upgrades this harvest rate increases to 9.4ML per 24 hours. This will

enable the harvest of water to be much faster in heavy rain events, and will also eliminate some risk of pipe failure in the old pipes.

Reconstruction

At the Annual General meeting in July 2000 the members of Elanora voted for and approved the Master Plan which addressed the major safety issues of the course with the inclusion of a completely new 17th hole and a different order of play for the second 9 holes. The significant changes on the first nine were that the 6th hole became a par five while the 7th became a par three with the intent of creating more balance between the front and back nines. All fairways were grassed with couch and all greens rebuilt and grassed with a hybrid A1 bent grass. A substantial practice facility was also included which saw the first and ninth holes being reversed. Environmental wetlands were also part of the plan.

Work began on the back nine in March 2002 and opened for play in May 2003. Work on the front nine began in December 2003 and opened in April 2004 and became the focus of the Club's seventy fifth anniversary celebrations in May 2004. The members celebrated with great enthusiasm and the new course has allowed them to enjoy even further the natural beauty of Elanora's special setting or a Home By The Sea.¹⁶⁰

¹⁶⁰ Elanora Country Club, 2022, "Heritage" <https://www.elanoracc.com.au/cms/the-club/heritage/>

4.1.14.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A distinct coastal golf course along Narrabeen Head and Narrabeen Lagoon. • The natural vegetation and landforms are used to shaping the design of the course. • The effects of World War II on golf courses and their use during the period.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominance of man-made water dams around the course contribute to the landscape, as well as providing irrigation and water conservation to the course.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-led creation and funding for upgrading of the course. • Social groups formed through the club.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The country club provides a mix of leisure and sporting facilities including a bowling green and tennis court. • Some of the prestigious reciprocal national clubs include Royal Canberra Golf, The Commonwealth Club, and Royal Queensland Golf Club. • Some prestigious reciprocal international clubs include Denham Golf Club UK, Weschester Country Club USA, Chateau des Vigiers Golf and Country Club France.

4.1.14.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local historical significance in the course contributing to the residential boom in the area. Historically the course was a popular resort in the later years of World War II for American forces and British Navy.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local associative significance pertaining to founder Brigadier T. A. (John) Playfair. Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local aesthetic significance pertaining to the architectural design and intactness of the clubhouse, displaying excellent Georgian Revival architecture.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place. The clubhouse is a venue for social and community events, such as weddings.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the few original Georgian Revival clubhouses in NSW with great intactness.
G – Representativeness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative of the Georgian Revival style of architecture which swept through Australia in the Inter-War period.

4.1.15 Fox Hills Golf Club


FOX HILLS GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Prospect Golf Club, Prospect Golf Links
Location	55 Fox Hills Crescent, Prospect NSW 2148 (Lot 100 DP 834672)
Local Government Area	Blacktown City Council and Cumberland Council
Years of operation	1937 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	5608m, 18 holes, 70 par ¹⁶¹
Course landscape	Parkland
Course Designer	Unknown
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1964, Modern
Public or private course	Semi- private ¹⁶²
Heritage listings	None

¹⁶¹ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19194-fox-hills-golf-club>

¹⁶² <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19194-fox-hills-golf-club>



 **Fox Hills**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Blacktown

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m




Figure 91: Boundary of Fox Hills Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.15.1 Description

Landscape

Fox Hills Golf Course is a parkland course located in Western Sydney, spanning over 5608m in length with 18 holes and 70 pars.¹⁶³ It is bordered to the north by Creek Reserve, which is traversed by Girraween creek. This creek runs through the course, along its north-south axis. To the east lie residential buildings, to the west, industrial buildings and to the south, the course is bordered by the Great Western Highway.



Figure 92: Aerial of Fox Hills Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 93: Landscape of Fox Hills Golf Course (Source: Fox Hills Golf Club, 2022)

Clubhouse

The Clubhouse was built in 1964 to replace the original clubhouse built in 1832, the repurposed Fox Under the Hill Inn, which was demolished to construct a carpark in 1963.



Figure 94: Aerial of Fox Hills Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 95: Fox Hills Golf Clubhouse (Source: Fox Hills Golf Club, 2022)

¹⁶³ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19194-fox-hills-golf-club>

4.1.15.2 History

The first mention of Fox Hill Golf Club dates to April 1937, where the abandoned Fox Under the Hill Inn was “made...into a golf clubhouse.”¹⁶⁴ Anecdotal evidence told to the Prospect Heritage Trust by the Booth sisters posits that the club was started by Mr Booth¹⁶⁵ in the old weatherboard building that was once a busy roadhouse for coaches heading in and out of Sydney. At this time, the inn was over 100 years old, having previously been “one of the most notable of the old coaching inns”¹⁶⁶ thought to be named after a famous landmark in Surrey, England. This structure was built in the 1820’s by Francis Peisley and burnt down shortly after in 1830. It was superseded by a building of similar design, constructed in 1832.

The course was established in 1937, however the precise details of the Club’s establishment are unknown. Land Registry Services do not record any sale or transfer around this time and there is no available evidence for leasing of the property around this time either. Oral account provided by a club member, Allen Watson, states the club was bought by members in the 1950’s, though again this purchase has not been registered. He also stated that the original course was 9 holes, whereas the current course is 18 holes, the land to the north of the golf course was acquired allowing for the course to expand.¹⁶⁷

The golf course closed for a period, possibly due to members enlisting in the army during World War II. The old inn opened again in 1948, as a golf course and club.¹⁶⁸ The golf club states that the club reopened in 1952. In 1964, the old clubhouse was demolished to make way for the Golf Club’s car park and a newer, larger clubhouse replaced the old inn. In 2000, the golf course and club were purchased by Seven Hills RSL Club who continues to operate the club today.

¹⁶⁴ The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate (Parramatta, NSW : 1888 - 1950), ONCE HAUNT OF BUSHRANGERS (1939, February 1). p. 2. Retrieved March 11, 2021, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article106212449>

¹⁶⁵ Jill Finch, Prospect Heritage Trust, May 2019

¹⁶⁶ The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate (Parramatta, NSW : 1888 - 1950), ONCE HAUNT OF BUSHRANGERS (1939, February 1). p. 2. Retrieved March 11, 2021, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article106212449>

¹⁶⁷ Allen Watson. Fox Hills Golf Club: Seven Hills Group Journal, August-November 2014

¹⁶⁸ The Cumberland Argus and Fruitgrowers Advocate (Parramatta, NSW : 1888 - 1950), ONCE HAUNT OF BUSHRANGERS (1939, February 1). p. 2. Retrieved March 11, 2021, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article106212449>



Original Fox under the Hill Inn



Fox under the Hill Inn c1950s RTA photo

Figure 96: The original Fox Under the Hill Inn built in 1820, and the Fox on the Hill Inn built in 1832 which replaced the original that was burnt down in 1830 (Source: Prospect Heritage Trust)

4.1.15.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	Not satisfied
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Not satisfied
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	Not satisfied
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Clubhouse has mixed use as an RSL bistro with gaming, Keno. • The clubhouse is used for social and community events.

4.1.15.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High historical significance pertaining to the presence and use of the former Fox Under the Hill Inn dating to the 1820s. • Local historical significance showing the effects World War II had on the golfing industry.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High research and archaeological potential relating to the demolished Fox Under the Hill Inn, which was a common Inn used by people travelling to and from Sydney during the 1800s.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied


4.1.16 Gordon Golf Course

GORDON GOLF COURSE INVENTORY

Former names of course	Originally known as Lynn Ridge Golf Links
Location	2 Lynn Ridge Ave, Gordon NSW 2072 (Lot 1 DP 132853)
Local Government Area	Ku-Ring-Gai Council
Years of operation	1936 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	4600m, 18 holes, 65 par ¹⁶⁹
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	Unknown
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1936, Inter-War
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None

¹⁶⁹ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19214-gordon-golf-club>



 **Gordon**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Ku-Ring-Gai

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m




Figure 97: Boundary of Gordon Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.16.1 Description

Landscape

Gordon Golf Course is a parkland course spanning over 4600m in length with 18 holes and 65 par. It is adjacent to bushland, encircled by houses on the north, east and west sides. To the south, the course opens onto bushland where Falls Creek, Links Creek and Honeysuckle Creek flow.



Figure 98: Aerial of Gordon Golf Course
(Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 99: Landscape of Gordon Golf Course
(Source: Ku-ring-gai Council, 2022)

Clubhouse

It is unknown when the Gordon Golf Clubhouse was established, it is presumed around the time of establishment of the golf course in 1936. It is presumed to be in the Inter-War style of architecture.



Figure 100: Aerial of Gordon Golf Clubhouse
(Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 101: Gordon Golf Clubhouse (Source: Fox Hills Golf Club, 2022)

4.1.16.2 History

Gordon Golf Club was formed on 18 March 1936 and plays on a course owned by Ku-ring-gai Council.¹⁷⁰ The land where the course stands, in and around St Johns Avenue, was used as a dairy up until the early twentieth century, when it began to be redeveloped for residential purposes. When this slowed down due to the Great Depression, trustees of the William Moore Trust decided to develop the land as a golf course as a temporary measure to provide income until they could subdivide the land into residential lots. Construction of the course began in April 1933 and was complete four months later in August of the same year, when the Lynn Ridge Golf Links were officially opened to the public.¹⁷¹ In 1936, Gordon Golf Club had joined the Sydney Sub-District Golf Association alongside eight other clubs around Sydney.

In 1946, Ku-ring-gai Council took over the Golf Links purchasing the land from the William Moore Trust. A total of 48.5 acres of land (14 holes) were resumed for Park purposes while the four holes on the western side of St Johns Avenue were not resumed. There was significant pushback to this compulsory resumption, and a Crown Appeal was made to contest the decision “Crown Appeal On Gordon Golf Course Rejected”.¹⁷² As a consequence of this, the Council has had certain responsibilities relating to public accessibility of the land.

Since then, the Council has been involved in the Course’s running, particularly since 1993 when the Local Government Act was introduced. This Act saw all land set aside as parkland (which included the Gordon Golf Club) as community land, which must be leased and licensed by a plan of management. This plan of management was adopted in 2001 and encompasses both Gordon Golf Course (including the Clubhouse) and North Turramurra Golf Course. The plan outlined ways in which public access could be managed, and addressed several logistical issues such as water, waste and noise management. the Golf Club’s lease on the course will expire in 2023. Following this, Council plans to develop the land into parklands that will be more accessible to the wider community.; Currently the two public courses in Turramurra are costing the council over \$1 million per annum, with membership decreasing from 1100 in 2010 to 894 in 2015.¹⁷³

¹⁷⁰ Innes, David J. The Story of Golf In New South Wales

¹⁷¹ Ku-ring-gai Council ‘Plan of Management: Gordon Golf Course’ February 2009

¹⁷² The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 - 1954), “Crown Appeal On Gordon Golf Course Rejected” (1954, July 24). p. 3. Retrieved March 11, 2021, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article18432227>

¹⁷³ Ku-ring-gai Council ‘Plan of Management: Gordon Golf Course’ February 2009



Figure 102: Views across the fairways of Gordon Golf Course in the 1940's. (Source: <https://library.kmc.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/PAGE/OPAC/ARCENQ/2339097/2>)

4.1.16.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The course opens onto bushland where Falls Creek, Links Creek and Honeysuckle Creek flow.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The social aspect of golfing in the mid twentieth century extended beyond the events held within individual clubs and this is demonstrated by organisations such as the Sydney Sub-District Golf Association which Gordon was a member of.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	Not satisfied
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The golf course has been publicly owned since 1948 when it was compulsorily resumed by Ku-ring-gai Council, which mandated public use of the course. Recently, there has been significant pressure to re-develop the course as public parklands as use beyond golfing is limited despite it being an accessible course to non-golfers.

4.1.16.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place. The Golf Course is part of the local community as it is considered public land.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.17 Killara Golf Club

KILLARA GOLF CLUB INVENTORY	
Former names of club	Originally known as the Lindfield Golf and Recreation Club, the name was changed to Killara Golf Club in 1904
Location	556 Pacific Highway, Killara NSW 2071 (Lot 2 DP 535219)
Local Government Area	Ku-Ring-Gai Council
Years of operation	1899 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	6080m, 18 holes, 72 par ¹⁷⁴
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	Prosper Ellis
Clubhouse architect	Robertson and Marks Architects
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1933, Interwar
Public or private course	Private
Heritage listings	Local - “Killara Golf Course Clubhouse including the putting green and fairway” (item no. I341) Ku-Ring-Gai LEP 2015


Killara Golf Course Clubhouse Building Conservation Management Plan (GBA Heritage, 2016)

This conservation management plan for the Georgian Revival styled clubhouse at Killara Golf Course, provides heritage advice on the management and maintenance of the clubhouse. ¹⁷⁵

¹⁷⁴ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19222-killara-golf-club>

¹⁷⁵ GBA Heritage, 2016, “Killara Conservation Management Plan”



 **Killara LEP**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Ku-Ring-Gai

Scale: 1:7,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 170 340 m




Figure 103: Boundary of Killara Golf Course and LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.17.1 Description

Landscape

Killara Golf Course is a parkland course spanning 6080m in length with 18 holes and 72 pars. It is situated within a residential area and accessed via the Pacific Highway, which is a block away from the course's north-eastern boundary. Within the club, there are also facilities for playing bowls, tennis and squash.



Figure 104: Aerial of Killara Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 105: Landscape of Killara Golf Course, looking from the Clubhouse (Source: Golfer.com.au, 2022)

Clubhouse

The original clubhouse was built in 1901 but was quickly replaced in 1908. The structure burnt down in 1932, and the current clubhouse was built on the site of its predecessor a year later in 1933. The clubhouse is an elaborate inter-war two-storey building. Vegetation in and around the clubhouse includes both native and exotic species. The clubhouse and adjacent putting green are heritage listed. The State Heritage Inventory notes in the description of the clubhouse have been “altered or extended unsympathetically.”¹⁷⁶ The provided Statement of Significance is as follows:

*Reasons for listing; cultural, social, architectural, landmark value, municipal significance Note: entrance, gates, garden, regenerating forest areas*¹⁷⁷



Figure 106: Aerial of Killara Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 107: Killara Golf Clubhouse (Source: Golfer.com.au, 2022)

4.1.17.2 History

Killara Golf Club was the first to be formed on Sydney’s north shore, officially opened in 1899. At this time, it was known as the Lindfield Golf and Recreation Club and was formed by tennis and golf enthusiasts, though the tennis facilities were never created.¹⁷⁸ The club proved to be popular in its earliest days, with 117 members and 34 associates in 1902.¹⁷⁹

The first clubhouse was completed in 1901, and later in 1908 and 1933 (with numerous extensions). This clubhouse was destroyed by fire in 1932, and with it went most of the club’s records, leaving many of the early details unknown.

The new clubhouse was built on the site of the former, and a competition was held between the eight architect members of the club to design a new structure. Mr. R. C. Brewster of Spring-street won the competition. His designs included a lounge, dining room, smoking room, ladies lounge,

¹⁷⁶ State Heritage Inventory, 2022, Heritage item: Killara Golf Clubhouse <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1880602>

¹⁷⁷ State Heritage Inventory, 2022, Heritage item: Killara Golf Clubhouse <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1880602>

¹⁷⁸ Innes, David J. The Story of Golf In New South Wales

¹⁷⁹ Innes, David J. The Story of Golf In New South Wales

secretary's and committee rooms and residential quarters for staff members.¹⁸⁰ A new clubhouse was built by Mr Fisher under the supervision of Robertson and Marks architects.¹⁸¹

Killara is thought to be the first golf club in Australia to own its own course; when the then-Lindfield Golf Club was notified to quit due to subdivision for residential development on the land where the course is situated, J. G. Edwards, the club's president from 1902-1910, secured a deal with the Bank of New South Wales. He purchased 36 acres on the western side of the railway off a bank client in financial trouble for £1,500. This was financed by the sale of £1 debenture. A total of 12 acres of additional land was purchased in 1907 (though some newspaper articles from 1905 discuss the course's expansion), with 18 acres purchased in 1909, 1912 and 1923.¹⁸²

The golf course was expanded in the Club's early years, with a further 12 acres of land purchased in the first seven years following its establishment, making Killara an 18-hole course. Extensive landscaping took place as the land was cleared, stumped, ploughed, harrowed, and rolled before the grass was planted.¹⁸³

Numerous social events were held at the Killara Golf Club such as the Killara Golf Club Dance and Ball. These events were attended by notable personalities, such as Kingsford Smith and Mr E. Penfold among others.¹⁸⁴

Social events at the club were not limited to balls and dances; Killara Golf Club also undertook fundraising activities such as their annual knockout competition where funds were raised for the Royal North Shore Hospital. The Club also participated in the sixteen suburbs fete of 1921, to raise funds for the War Chest.¹⁸⁵

¹⁸⁰ The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 – 1954), KILLARA GOLF CLUB. (1932, November 15). p. 6. Retrieved March 11, 2021, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16930871>

¹⁸¹ The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 – 1954), KILLARA GOLF CLUB. (1932, November 15). p. 6. Retrieved March 11, 2021, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16930871>

¹⁸² Innes, David J. The Story of Golf In New South Wales

¹⁸³ The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser (NSW : 1871 – 1912), GOLF. (1906, November 21). p. 1350. Retrieved March 2, 2021, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article163681631> Trove

¹⁸⁴ The Sydney Morning Herald (NSW : 1842 – 1954), KILLARA GOLF CLUB BALL. (1928, July 16). p. 4. Retrieved March 11, 2021, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article16479482>

¹⁸⁵ Dwyer D.H. 1966, A History Killara Golf Club.

Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heritage listed gardens and regenerated forest areas, with exotic species.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Not satisfied
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for the club came from members. Associations with notable and elite sporting personalities.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the club, there are also facilities for playing bowls, tennis and squash, providing mixed use leisure.

4.1.17.3 Preliminary Significance Assessment

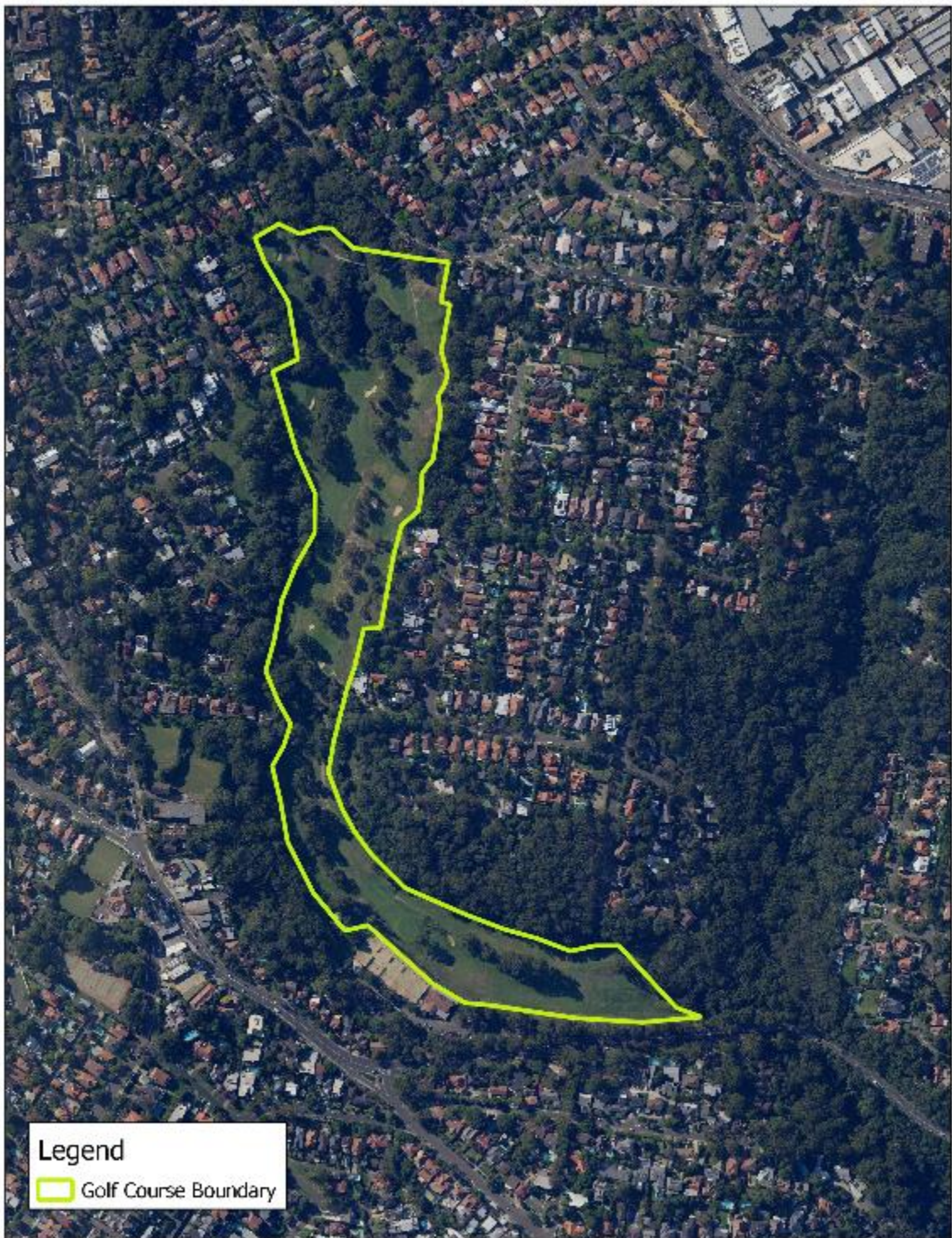
Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW. Associations with high profile golfers.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertaining to the clubhouse style and architectural design from the Inter War period.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertaining to the native and exotic species of plants.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.18 Lane Cove Golf Club

LANE COVE GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	180 River Road, Lane Cove NSW 2066 (Lot 93 DP4373, Lot 126 DP 57468, Lot 322 DP 1132434)
Local Government Area	Lane Cove Municipal Council
Years of operation	1962 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	3917m, 9 holes, 64 par ¹⁸⁶
Course landscape	Commons
Course designer	Unknown
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1964, Post War.
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None

¹⁸⁶ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19224-lane-cove-country-club>



Lane Cove
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Lane Cove

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m



Figure 108: Boundary of Lane Cove Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.18.1 Description

Landscape

Lane Cove Golf Club is considered a commons course, as the landscape and undulating topography is naturally occurring features and manmade features, as the result of quarrying, early building construction and the presence of a rubbish tip. The course spans over 3917m in length with 9 holes and 64 pars. The land and course is currently owned by Lane Cove Municipal Council.



Figure 109: Aerial of Lane Cove Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 110: Lane Cove Golf Course (Source: Lane Cove Council, 2022)

Clubhouse

The Lane Cove Golf Club clubhouse was established in 1964, in the post-war architectural style. The clubhouse is a brick building with curtain windows and features a back patio.



Figure 111: Aerial of Lane Cove Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 112: Lane Cove Clubhouse (Source: Facebook, 2019)

4.1.18.2 History

The following history of Lane Cove Golf Club has been extracted from the publisher *In Cove*:

In the beginning much of the area was impenetrable being overgrown with blackberries, lantana and noxious weeds. Whilst some have described the area as virgin bushland, it had been logged twice by timber mills since 1900, severely in the 1920s.

The cliff face alongside the 7th fairway was created in the 1930s by the operation of a quarry. As a result most of the cliff was there before the Golf Course. Part of the 1st fairway was a rubbish dump. The existing workshop area adjacent to the Greenkeepers Cottage was an illegal panel beaters' workshop, and remains of many car bodies are buried under the 7th fairway.

Adjacent to the 7th green were 2 tin huts in which large families lived – squatters' huts from the depression with no connection to sewer, electricity or gas. Some internal walls were made of paper while external walls were just a single sheet of galvanised iron.

Much of the land north of Richardson Street was the original Osborne Park Dairy which was operated by the Turnbull family until the end of WW II, when it was closed down by the State Government because it was too close to the City of Sydney.

In the 1930s a farmer from Reserve Road Artarmon used to drive his cattle up Whiting Street across the Pacific Highway and down Osborne Road to graze in the area. Richardson St, McMahons Rd and Stevenson St had already been gazetted for housing. Much of the land had been subdivided and the sewer laid ready for residential development.

The application to Council by the Golf Course Committee enabled Council to have the land rezoned, thereby preserving the area for future generations¹⁸⁷.

A short and condensed summary has also been extracted from the same source:

Mid 1955 – FIRST DISCUSSION – The possibility of building a golf course in the Osborne Park valley was discussed with Jim White during morning tea at the home of Alderman and Mrs Henningham.

12 December 1960 – THE INAUGURAL MEETING OF 'LANE COVE COUNTRY CLUB' was held at the Masonic Hall. Provisional members were signed up on payment of 5 shillings. Jim White was elected as President, and two Councillors, Arch McKinnon and Tim Cowell were elected as Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

April 1961 – COUNCIL APPROVED SUBMISSION IN PRINCIPLE FOR CONSTRUCTION of the Golf Course. The Shell Oil Company agreed to provide 1500 cubic yards of filling to be deposited on the site from its Gore Bay works.

May 1961 – 'LANE COVE COUNTRY CLUB LTD' was registered as a Company.

¹⁸⁷ In the Cove, 2014, "History of the Lane Cove Country Club" [https://inthecove.com.au/2016/01/14/history-of-the-lane-cove-country-club/#:~:text=It%20is%20a%20tight%2C%20challenging,3%20and%20par%204%20holes\).&text=The%20cliff%20face%20alongside%20the,fairway%20was%20a%20rubbish%20dump](https://inthecove.com.au/2016/01/14/history-of-the-lane-cove-country-club/#:~:text=It%20is%20a%20tight%2C%20challenging,3%20and%20par%204%20holes).&text=The%20cliff%20face%20alongside%20the,fairway%20was%20a%20rubbish%20dump).

April 1962 – FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held. Social activities commenced with plans for golf, tennis, ten pin bowling, squash and cards.

The early plan was for an 18 HOLE GOLF COURSE, with the second 9 holes planned to be built north of River Road towards the Pacific Highway in Lane Cove Bushland Park. A later plan was for the second holes to be built south of River Road towards the harbour in Gore Creek Reserve. Plans were drawn up for both.

25 July 1964 – THE CLUB HOUSE was opened by Mayor Ald Mrs M G Propsting.

August 1964 – THE FIRST PART OF THE GOLF COURSE was opened to members. A par 27 short course of the 'pitch and put' variety, built on an area south of Richardson Street, was opened by the President of the NSW Golf Association, Mr Les Graham.

1 Jan 1965 – The GOLF COURSE WAS OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

1965-66 COURSE BEAUTIFICATION included the planting of 400 trees and shrubs.

The FIRST CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP was held.

13 May 1967 – THE NEW GOLF COURSE LAYOUT WAS OPENED by the President of NSW Golf Association, Mr Les Graham: a full ..., par 32 golf course ..., now extended as far as First Avenue.

1968 – WOMEN MEMBERS WERE ADMITTED AS FULL MEMBERS OF THE CLUB following change of the Constitution.

1972 – EXTENSION TO THE CLUBHOUSE – Women's Golf purchased trophy cabinet.

May 1972 – Council decided against the application to extend the course to 18 holes into Gore Creek Valley.

May 1983 – LANE COVE COUNCIL TOOK OVER MANAGEMENT OF THE GOLF COURSE.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁸ In the Cove, 2014, "History of the Lane Cove Country Club" [https://inthecove.com.au/2016/01/14/history-of-the-lane-cove-country-club/#:~:text=It%20is%20a%20tight%2C%20challenging,3%20and%20par%204%20holes\).&text=The%20cliff%20face%20alongside%20the,fairway%20was%20a%20rubbish%20dump](https://inthecove.com.au/2016/01/14/history-of-the-lane-cove-country-club/#:~:text=It%20is%20a%20tight%2C%20challenging,3%20and%20par%204%20holes).&text=The%20cliff%20face%20alongside%20the,fairway%20was%20a%20rubbish%20dump).

4.1.18.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to any development much of the area was impenetrable being overgrown with blackberries, lantana and noxious weeds. Whilst some have described the area as virgin bushland, it had been logged twice by timber mills since 1900, severely in the 1920s.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The evolution of the land on which Lane Cove Golf Course resides includes its use as a former rubbish tip, sewers, panel beaters, timber mills, dairy, and squatters' huts. All of these have contributed to the landscape and topography of the course today.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in constitution for women to become members in the late 1960s. Community led creation of the club.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed use as a country club providing tennis and bowls. The land is public land which is used for the community for leisure activities such as walking.

4.1.18.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local historical significance pertaining to the many uses of the land, which could lead to high archaeological potential.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place. The course is on public land and is a place of leisure in the community.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research potential linked to the previous uses of the land.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.19 Long Reef Golf Club

LONG REEF GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	Anzac Avenue, Collaroy NSW 2097 (Lot 1 DP 1144187)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1921 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	5955m, 18 holes, 71 par ¹⁸⁹
Course landscape	Links
Course designer	Peter Thompson (1994)
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1923 (with significant rebuilding in the 50s and 60s), Post War
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	<p>Local: “Coastal Cliff Conservation Area” (item no. C3) Warringah LEP 2013</p> <p>Local: “Fisherman’s hut” (item no. I11) Warringah LEP 2013 –item is in very close proximity to golf course but not in boundary.</p>

¹⁸⁹ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19228-long-reef-golf-club>



Figure 113: Boundary of Long Reef Golf Course and LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.19.1 Description

Landscape

Located in Collaroy, Long Reef Golf Course is a quintessential links course, situated on the Long Reef Point in between Fishermans Beach and Long Reef Beach. The course spans over 5955m in length with 18 holes and 71 pars. The curtilage of the course overlaps with that of the Coastal Cliff Conservation Area, which is listed on the Warringah LEP. The Statement of Significance provided by the State Heritage Inventory for the Coastal Cliff Conservation Area is as follows:

The Long Reef Cliffs and headland and its extensive rock platform have existence value as a major coastline promontory, protecting adjacent beaches and the Dee Why estuarine lagoon and providing dramatic landforms and viewing points. It also provides important geological information about the sedimentary formations and its extensive rock platforms and the talus deposits at the cliff feet provide a habitat for a wide variety of marine creatures. The Long Reef Cliffs and Headland have high aesthetic significance for providing the most dramatic coastal landform along the northern beaches and a well-elevated viewing platform. It also has social value, being heavily used for recreation. Although it is fairly typical of many headlands in the region, it has additional characteristics which make it relatively rare. The Long Reef Aquatic Reserve, around the base of the cliffs and surrounding rock platform, also has high significance, and is being listed separately in the Warringah LEP – see separate inventory sheet. It has also been put forward as an indicative place on the Register of the National Estate.¹⁹⁰



Figure 114: Aerial of Long Reef Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 115: Long Reef Golf Course (Source: Northern Beaches Council, 2022)

¹⁹⁰ State Heritage Inventory (2022), "Heritage Item: Coastal Cliff Conservation Area" <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2610278>

Clubhouse

The Long Reef Clubhouse was built in 1923 and has experienced significant extensions and rebuilding through the years, particularly during the 50s, 60s and 70s. As such the clubhouse exhibits a post-war style, with some remnants of its 1920s build. The clubhouse is home to the local White Rock Café.



Figure 116: Aerial of Long Reef Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 117: Long Reef Golf Clubhouse and Café (Source: Daily Telegraph, 2021)

4.1.19.2 History

The following history of Long Reef Golf Club has been extracted from the history page on the Long Reef Golf Club website:

The Club's history dates from the period immediately after World War One. At that time, those wishing to play golf in the northern beaches area could do so only at Manly – there was no other course. In the 19th Century, the Long Reef headland was used for light farming. It was owned by the Salvation Army until 1912 when it became Crown Land administered by Warringah Shire Council. For some years it was a popular camping ground.

The golf club was started in 1921 as a 9 hole layout. Because the lower part of the headland was swamp the golf holes were confined to the upper ground. By today's standards the course was a bit primitive. Grazing cattle constituted an early problem and wire fences were erected around the greens. The swamp was drained and filled in the late '20's and the course was extended to a full 18 holes in 1931.

The course took a backward step during WW11. Damage was caused to the course when the Army used a greater part of it as an artillery range. Golf continued on non-firing days over an adapted 9 holes. The greatest damage was the repercussions that followed the flattening of the large beach side sand dunes in 1943. Sand invaded much of the southern part of the course, blocking water sources and fairways.

The course was repaired and redesigned following plans made by Eric Apperly in 1946, with further changes to course design made to ease the sand problem in 1965 when an extra piece of land was acquired to create what is now the first and second holes, designed by Al Howard. In the 90's the establishment of boundary contours and planted vegetation helped stabilise the dunes.

During the first 70 years, there were many very wet periods during which the lower holes (where the swamp had been) became flooded. In 1990 action was taken to correct this. Several large ponds were constructed and course drainage was

directed via these, with any overflow passing out to sea on the southern side of the course. The pond water has been used as a primary source of irrigation water. The ponds have also become a habitat for aquatic wildlife and as many as 8 pelicans have been seen there recently.

The first Clubhouse in 1923 was originally little more than a shed. There have of course been many subsequent improvements to the building and these have continued every few years to the present day. With the north-easterly ocean aspect, members and public have always enjoyed one of the most scenic clubhouse locations in the state.

A vital part of any club is its members. Long Reef is no exception and there have been many outstanding players over the years. In the early years Wally Smith was probably the best and just before and after World War II, Gordon Thomson was very hard to beat. His crown was worn in the 50s and 60s by Des Lofthouse who won more Club Championships than any other player (12). Since the early 70s things have been more evenly shared and no single player has been dominant.

There have also been some outstanding lady members with Ruby Watts, perhaps at the top of the list. Dulice Fouracre holds the record of 8 individual Championship wins.

Long Reef today remains a constant golf challenge for all players. The winds has always been the main obstacle to a good score and few can claim to have mastered it. The course itself has improved a lot over the years and it is now a testing layout with fairways and greens of which all members are proud.¹⁹¹



Figure 118: Long Reef Golf Club B Grade Premiers in 1929 (Source: Northern Beaches Library)



Figure 119: Long Reef Golf Club clubhouse c1940 (Source: Northern Beaches Library)

¹⁹¹ Long Reef Golf Club, 2022, Further Club History <https://longreefgolfclub.com.au/about-us/club-history/#:~:text=In%20the%2019th%20Century%2C%20the,as%20a%209%20hole%20layout.>

4.1.19.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land was use for grazing cattle and later became a swamp.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several large ponds were constructed and course drainage was directed via these, with any overflow passing out to sea on the southern side of the course. The pond water has been used as a primary source of irrigation water. The ponds have also become a habitat for aquatic wildlife and as many as 8 pelicans have been seen there recently. The land was used as a popular camping ground prior to becoming a golf course.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High percentage of local members. High percentage of prestige and championships won, with affluent members.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed-use of the clubhouse as a social and community venue for events such as weddings, as well as the presence of a popular local café. The course is a public space which people use for leisure.

4.1.19.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History and use of the course pertaining to World War I and World War II
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place. White Rock Café is a place of social significance to the local community.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertaining to army use of the course during the wars. Pertaining to the coastal conservation area.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.20 Lynwood Country Golf Club

LYNWOOD GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	1963	Hawkesbury Valley Country Club
	1968	Bungool Valley Country Club
	1969	Affiliated with Nepean & District Golf Association
	1976	Paradise Gardens Golf Club
	1977	Bungool Valley Country Club
	1978	Mungerie Park Golf Club
	1982	API Country Kellyville Club
1984	Kellyville Country Club	
2008	Lynwood Country Club	
Location	4 Pitt Town Bottoms Road, Pitt Town NSW 2756 (Lot 3 DP 546915)	
Local Government Area	Hawkesbury City Council	
Years of operation	2009 – present	
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	6302m, 18 hoes, 72 par ¹⁹²	
Course landscape	Commons	
Course designer	Graham Papworth (2009)	
Clubhouse architect	Unknown	
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1814, Colonial	
Public or private course	Semi – private	
Heritage listings	Local – “Lynwood” (item no. I303) Hawkesbury LEP 2012	

¹⁹² <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/35443-lynwood-country-club>



Source: C:\Users\gindres\Documents\Golf Courses\7.1.075\Map\Golf_Courses.apr

Figure 120: Boundary of Lynwood Golf Course and LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.20.1 Description

Landscape

Lynwood Country Club is situated in the historic town of Pitt Town, located 50km northwest of Sydney city, surrounded by trees and a magnificent view of the Blue Mountains. Lynwood Country Club is a commons course, with low tree cover and light undulating topography which can be attributed to the lands historic use for farming. The course overlooks Pitt Town Lagoon. The Golf Club is part of the overarching Lynwood Country Club. The course measures 6400 meters, with a 72 par layout to compliment the surrounding natural landscape, including the properties natural undulations, wetlands and natural rough.¹⁹³



Figure 121: Aerial of Lynwood Country Club (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 122: Lynwood Country Club (Source: Lynwood Country Club, 2022)

Clubhouse

The golf club features a colonial-style club house dating back to 1814. The clubhouse is listed as “Lynwood” on the Hawkesbury LEP as an item of local significance. Its Statement of Significance is as follows:

Lynwood has historical significance as one of the earliest surviving houses in the Pitt Town area. It has a long association with John McDonald who operated a horse mill, possibly on this property and after who the McDonald River was named.

Lynwood has aesthetic significance as a surviving late Colonial homestead. Its setting on the higher parts of the Pitt Town Bottoms floodplain is unique for a substantial home in the area and makes it a local landmark.

There is archaeological potential on this site, and more research is needed particularly regarding McDonald’s horse mill.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹³ <https://www.lynwoodgolf.com.au/about/>

¹⁹⁴ State Heritage Inventory (2022), “Heritage Item: Lynwood”
<https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1741871>



Figure 123: Aerial of Lynwood Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 124: Lynwood Clubhouse (Source: Matt Sinclair Photography, 2020)

4.1.20.2 History

The following short history about the estate Lynwood Country Club resides has been extracted from the State Heritage Inventory:

This land had been acquired by John McDonald by 1825. John McDonald was a notable local landholder. From 1830 until at least as late as 1841, he conducted a horse mill to thresh grain at Pitt Town, possibly somewhere on this property. He lived on this land and cultivated it for many years. The McDonald River was named after him. At his death in 1874, it was still in his hands and the property passed to his devisees who held it for many years. It is likely that the house was built for him during his ownership.¹⁹⁵

The following short history about recent history of Lynwood Country Club has been extracted from the Club's website:

Lynwood Country Club is a club with a history that can be traced back as far as the early 1960's. Since this time it has gone through a number of name changes, relocations and restaffing. With all the changes that have taken place over the years one thing has remained constant; the desire and drive to create a club that works towards the future to better itself for its members and guests.

Most tees and greens are visible from the present colonial style clubhouse veranda with sweeping panoramic views to the Blue Mountains as a backdrop. The course boasts a truly magnificent Driving Range, a Practice Green and Short Game Range incorporating Greens and Bunker facilities.

As far as it can be ascertained the Golf Club commenced in about 1963. There were numerous problems in keeping the Club up and running with a shortage of money and lack of members.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁵ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, Lynwood
<https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=1740025>

¹⁹⁶ Lynwood Country Club, 2022, About and History <https://www.lynwoodcc.com.au/about/>

4.1.20.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evolution of the land from a farming land during the colonial period of Australia.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Not satisfied
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong sporting community formed within the club.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mixed-use as a country club and now part of the Castle Hill RSL, the club provides leisure in the form of dining, a driving range and bunker facilities.

4.1.20.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment


Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local historical significance pertaining to the home of notable landholder John McDonald. Local historical significance pertaining to early farming and agricultural.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW. Holds associations to the McDonald family.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High local aesthetic significance pertaining to the intact 1814 Colonial clubhouse.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High local research potential pertaining to McDonald’s early estate.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.21 Manly Golf Club

MANLY GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	The Manly Golfers
Location	38-40 Balgowlah Road, Balgowlah NSW 2093 (Lot 1 DP 1063317)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1903 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, pars)	5888m, 18 holes, 71 par
Course landscape	Links
Course designer	Dr Roland Pope and Norman Pope
Clubhouse architect	Eric Apperly and Arthur Wright
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1924, Georgian Revival.
Public or private course	Private
Heritage listings	Local – “Manly Golf Clubhouse” (item no. I46) Manly LEP 2013



 **Manly LEP**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Northern Beaches

Scale: 1:7,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 170 340 m




Figure 125: Boundary of Manly Golf Course with LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.21.1 Description

Landscape

Manly Golf course is a par 71, 18-hole golf course with a residential landscape encompassing the east, west and south. To the north lies public parklands. The course is situated approximately 650 metres west of Manly Beach. The natural waterways and large number of native plants on this course are notable features.



Figure 126: Aerial of Manly Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 127: Landscape of Manly Golf Course (Source: golfnsw.org, 2021)

Clubhouse

The current Manly Golf Clubhouse was built in 1924 and has undergone a number of renovations since. It is heritage listed on a local level and is considered an excellent example of Georgian Mediterranean architecture in Sydney.

Listed as an imposing Inter-War Georgian Revival style golf club building, representative of the style, and historically significant.¹⁹⁷



Figure 128: Aerial of Manly Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 129: Manly Golf Clubhouse (Source: Manly Golf Club, 2022)

¹⁹⁷ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, Manly Golf Course

4.1.21.2 History

Manly Golf Club's origins reach back to 1901 when brothers Harris and Cam Woods began playing golf around Fairlight House. They eventually scratched out three holes and were joined by two friends, George Wilkinson and Arthur Hilliard, in their games. In 1902 or 1903, they secured a field known as Farrells, one mile north of the makeshift holes. There, they expanded the course into a 6-hole layout. The number of members grew, and, according to the one penny notebook where early meetings were recorded, on 6th May, 1903 "the men present formed themselves into a Club of 12 to play golf in Manly", forming the tenth golf club in metropolitan Sydney.¹⁹⁸ In August 1906, it was decided that women could join the club too.¹⁹⁹ Two years later, in 1908, Dr Roland Pope and his brother Norman Pope acquired the land west of Farrell's paddock and financed the course's expansion. By 1909, an 18-hole course of 5,615 yards was opened. In 1908, the course was bought from the Pope's and ownership transferred to the club. These early years of growth and expansion continued until 1924, when the new clubhouse designed by two architect Club members, Eric Apperly and Arthur Wright, opened for the first time. This clubhouse still stands today though many alterations and renovations have been made to the original Georgian Mediterranean structure. Significant restoration works were undertaken in 2003 to bring the Clubhouse closer to its original form.

Between World Wars I and II, Manly Golf Club participated in many inter-club competitions with several esteemed players such as Jim Ferrier, Eric Apperly, Harry Hattersley, Winifred Tregolan and Enid Clements teeing off at Manly. The Club organised many social events during this time and hosted numerous championships, notably the NSW Golf Open in 1971 where Jack Nicklaus created the course record of 62 strokes. Recently, the fairways were fully redeveloped, opening in July 2012. The new links were designed by internationally regarded golf course architect Thomson Perrett. It is now rated as a Group One golf course in Australia's top 100.²⁰⁰



Figure 130: The first Manly Golf Club (date unknown) (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, 2022)



Figure 131: Golfer at Manly Golf Club with the 1924 Clubhouse in the background, circa 1950s (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, 2022)

¹⁹⁸ Innes, David J. The Story of Golf In New South Wales

¹⁹⁹ <https://www.manlygolf.com.au/cms/membership/club-history/>

²⁰⁰ <https://www.manlygolf.com.au/cms/membership/club-history/>

4.1.21.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	Not satisfied
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since its transformation from a “swamp, covered with dead trees and infested with snakes”, the artificial landscape of Manly Golf Course has contributed to the cultural landscape of the local area as members have been playing golf there for over a century.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manly golf club began as three men playing golf informally in Fairlight. The community-led endeavour led to the course’s expansion to include 6 holes, and by 1909, 18 holes. The clubhouse was designed by two members, Eric Apperly and Arthur Wright, who were architects. The club has hosted and participated in many competitions and social events since its inception.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Golf has provided a physical leisure activity across New South Wales, particularly for middle and upper-middle class Australians. Manly Golf Club is notable in this instance for allowing women to partake in this activity from as early as 1916.

4.1.21.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional golfer, Jack Nicklaus, holds the Club’s record of 62 strokes. Internationally renowned golf course architect Thomson Perret. Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW. Historical professional players such as Jim Ferrier, Eric Apperly, Harry Hattersley, Winifred Tregolan and Enid Clements.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High local significance pertaining to the clubhouse. Its excellent intactness and design, retaining the original Georgian Revival.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place. The Clubhouse is used as a venue for social and community events such as weddings.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied


Criteria	Discussion
F – Rarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the few original Georgian Revival clubhouses in NSW with great intactness.
G – Representativeness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative of the Georgian Revival style of architecture which swept through Australia in the Inter-War period.

4.1.22 Mona Vale Golf Club

MONA VALE GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	3 Golf Avenue, Mona Vale NSW 2103 (Lot 2 DP 1275526)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1927 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	6068m, 18 holes, 72m
Course landscape	Links
Course designer	Frank O'Brien and Al Howard
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1963, Modern
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None



 **Mona Vale**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Northern Beaches

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m




Figure 132: Boundary of Mona Vale Golf Club course with LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.22.1 Description

Landscape

Mona Vale Golf Club is a links course spanning over 6068m with 18-holes, 72 par. The course is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the east and is surrounded by residential buildings on all other sides. The course offers views over Mona Vale Beach, and backs onto Kitchener Park.



Figure 133: Aerial of Mona Vale Golf Club
(Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 134: Landscape of Mona Vale Golf Club
(Source: Mona Vale Golf Club, 2022)

Clubhouse

The current clubhouse was built in 1963, replacing the structure that was burnt down in a fire in September 1961. The clubhouse can be considered in a modern style attributed to the 1960s. It features a glass veranda with views of the course and the ocean.



Figure 135: Aerial of Mona Vale Golf Clubhouse
(Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 136: Mona Vale Golf Clubhouse (Source: Mona Vale Golf Club, 2022)

4.1.22.2 History

The history of Mona Vale Golf Club precedes the club's establishment. In 1897, a venture made by the sportsman Mr Brock to construct a resort in Mona Vale which comprised a mansion, racetrack, polo ground, golf links, ornamental lakes and cottages for rental failed, resulting in the property's subdivision. A 9-hole golf course was built to encourage buyers to purchase property on the estate. This golf course was designed by Killara Golf Club professional, Frank O'Brien in 1910 but disappeared when the First World War began. Around 1925, locals began to re-instate three holes on the site of O'Brien's original course. Gradually, the course expanded south with 9 holes being built with volunteer labour. In October 1927, Mona Vale Golf Club officially formed as a constitution of rules was written and a tent was used as a makeshift clubhouse.

A few years later, in the early 1930's, Warringah Shire Council drained an area known as "The Black Swamp" of approximately 20 acres that lay to the south of the Mona Vale golf links. The club contributed to the cost of this activity, and in exchange was able to lease the drained swamp and re-allocate the 9 links to the former Black Swamp which lies on the south side of present-day Golf Avenue. Like many golf courses, Mona Vale Golf Club was taken over by the Defence Department from 1942 until 1945. Members not enlisted in the war continued to play at nearby courses and established an unofficial "nineteenth hole" in a nearby home where they served refreshments and socialised after games of golf. The course was re-opened in 1947 and the Club set about re-building the course using money received as compensation from the government and money raised in the nineteenth hole. The leased land to the south of the course so that it could become an 18-hole course designed by professional golfer and highly regarded golf course architect Al Howard. The new course was officially opened on 14 August 1960. The old clubhouse still stood at this time, but was burnt down in 1961 and replaced by the current clubhouse which was officially opened on 9 November 1963.



Figure 137: Mona Vale Golf Club with Mona Vale hospital in the background circa 1982 (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library Local Studies, n.d.)

4.1.22.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mona Vale Golf Club sits on the coastline, with views of the Pacific and over Mona Vale Beach. • The course is situated directly above Bongin Bongin Beach, with commanding views eastwards.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draining the “Black Swamp”, 20 acres of sub-tropical bush and pest-infested swamp with a peat and clay base, demonstrates the extensive measures taken to construct a golf course. • Used by the Defence Department between 1942-45
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large community-based members and links to other local clubs, with involvement in championships.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mixed use of the course and clubhouse on public land brings locals in to use the area for walking and dining.

4.1.22.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment


Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local history of the golf courses during the war being used by the Defence force.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The original course was designed by Killara Golf Club professional, Frank O’Brien. • Associations to professional golfer and highly regarded golf course architect Al Howard. • Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clubhouse and course hold social significance to the local community and its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertaining to military use during the war.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.23 Monash Country Golf Club

MONASH GOLF CLUB INVENTORY	
Former club names	Monash Golf Club
Location	256 Powderworks Road, Ingleside NSW 2101 (Lot 1 DP 792962)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1931 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, pars)	6061m, 18 holes, 72 par ²⁰¹
Course landscape	Woodland
Course designer	James Wilcher (2017), Bob Harrison
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established, architectural style)	1959, modern
Public or private course	Private
Heritage listings	None

²⁰¹ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19240-monash-country-club>



 **Monash**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Northern Beaches

Scale: 1:7,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 170 340 m




Figure 138: Boundary of Monash Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.23.1 Description

Landscape

Monash Golf Course can be considered a woodland course, as it formed part of bushland which is the Garigal National Park today. The course spans over 6061m with 18 holes and 72 pars. It is situated within a rural landscape, surrounded by Garigal National Park, with views of its bushland on the south and west. To the north and east, there are residential buildings.



Figure 139: Aerial of Monash Country Club Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 140: Landscape of Monash Country Club (Source: shootoutgolf.com.au, 2017)

Clubhouse

The current clubhouse was built in 1959, following the destruction of the original two years prior. Major extensions were added in 1992. The architectural style is modern.



Figure 141: Aerial of Monash Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 142: Monash Clubhouse (Source: Aussie Golf Quest, 2019)

4.1.23.2 History

Monash Country Club finds its origins in the Monash Golf Club, first established in 1931. The club started as a Jewish Social Golf Club who played their games on several golf courses throughout Sydney including St Andrews (now Ashlar, Blacktown), old Bonnie Doon (now Kogarah), Moore Park, Eastlakes and New Brighton. In 1938, St Michael's course opened, offering the Monash Golf Club a time slot every Sunday morning as well as a Clubhouse. Membership grew to 120. After the outbreak

of World War II, the Army claimed St Michael’s golf course. This, combined with the fact that many of the Monash members were enlisting to fight, led the club to close for the duration of the war. After the close of the war, many Monash Golfers tried to join various Sydney Golf Clubs but were denied membership because of their religion.

Consequently, they formed a company called Monash Holding Limited, with the task of finding a property on which they could establish their own golf course. The Club was not to be a Jewish Club, but rather one open to anyone regardless of their faith. Money was raised from the Jewish community of Sydney, with many shareholders investing not for financial return, but as a means of combatting religious discrimination of Jewish people and other religious minorities. Land was purchased by the company in Narrabeen Heights above Elanora Country Club and was leased to the Monash Country Club on a peppercorn lease (a lease where payments are lower than, and do not reflect the true value of, the land being leased). Construction of the course took place from late 1947 to 1952, with the first 9 holes being opened in 1950.²⁰²

In 1957, the original clubhouse was burnt down by a bushfire during a period of intense drought. A larger and more luxurious clubhouse was opened in 1959 which raised the Club to group one status by the New South Wales Golf Association. Since then, numerous improvements and renovations have been made, most notably the major extensions made in 1992. Superintended Paul Gumbleton altered the links of the course, clearing away moss and dirt to reveal rocky outcrops and waterways and placing receptacles on the trees on the links, removing the concrete barrels that previously housed them. The Monash Country Club is operational today as a private golf club.²⁰³

4.1.23.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent alterations to the fairways have resulted in the clearing away of moss and dirt to reveal rocky outcrops and natural waterways which now comprise part of the course.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Not satisfied
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This club was created by Jewish golfers who were denied membership in other Sydney Clubs because of their religion. It was not a Jewish club, but rather one open to players of any religion. It attracted significant funding as it was seen as a means of combatting religious discrimination in Australia.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Golf has provided a physical leisure activity across New South Wales, particularly for middle and upper-middle class Australians. Monash Country Club began as a community endeavour for Jewish golfers in Sydney to play without religious discrimination.

²⁰² <https://www.monashcc.com.au/cms/about-us/history/>

²⁰³ <http://www.golfgrinder.com/reviews/courses/monash-where-lightning-finishes-second/>

4.1.23.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State historical significance of the first golf clubs open to all religions.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jewish Golfers in Sydney. Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jewish golfers and their community. The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given that there are rocky outcrops and natural waterways running through the course, there is potential for disturbed or undisturbed Aboriginal archaeology.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.24 Mosman Golf Club

Mosman Golf Club was in operation from 1922 to 1940²⁰⁴In March 1940, following the outbreak of World War II, the Defence Department began storing military equipment on the greens. By 5th July that year, the Department announced that they would resume the Mosman Golf Club, giving four days' notice. Many nearby clubs offered honorary membership to Mosman's members and associates and on 30th December 1940, Mosman Golf Club was officially closed. Today, the former clubhouse is now the Burnt Orange Café.

²⁰⁴ <https://mosmanhistoricalsociety.org.au/blogs/mhs-blog/mosmans-war-trophies-what-became-of-them>

4.1.25 Muirfield Golf Club

MUIRFIELD GOLF CLUB INVENTORY	
Former club names	Barclay Golf and Country Club, North Rocks Golf Club.
Location	58 Barclay Rd, North Rocks NSW 2151 (Lot 1 DP 555082)
Local Government Area	City of Parramatta Council
Years of operation	1953 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, pars)	616m, 18 holes, 69 par ²⁰⁵
Landscape	Parkland
Course designer	James Wilcher ²⁰⁶
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established, architectural style)	Unknown, Contemporary
Public or private course	Private
Heritage listings	None

²⁰⁵ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19242-muirfield-golf-club>

²⁰⁶ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19242-muirfield-golf-club>



Muirfield
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Parramatta

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m



Figure 143: Boundary of Muirfield Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.25.1 Description

Landscape

Muirfield is a parkland golf course situated in North Rocks. It is lined with trees and features a few ponds. The course spans over 616m in length with 18 holes and 69 par.



Figure 144: Aerial of Muirfield Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 145: Muirfield Golf Course (Source: Golfer.com, 2022)

Clubhouse

It is unknown when the current clubhouse was established however it presents itself in a contemporary architectural style.



Figure 146: Aerial of Muirfield Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 147: Muirfield Golf Clubhouse (Source: Muirfield Golf Club, 2022)

4.1.25.2 History

The following history of Muirfield Golf Course has been extracted from the club website:

Golf was first played at Muirfield in 1891 on 16 holes laid out by Old Tom Morris which was extended to 18 holes for the Open the following year. Restricted by stone walls that completely surrounded the course, the original layout occupied 117 acres. The turf was good in places but there were areas of sandy wasteland and some of the lower points were waterlogged. Over a period of thirty years, the land was drained and the sandy areas were seeded and cultivated.

Muirfield hosted the first Open Championship to be played over 72 holes in 1892 and then again in 1896. After each event, the course received some criticism and improvements were made. It was evident that the surrounding walls had limited the design and the first significant alteration was made with the purchase in 1907 of an additional 13 acres.

The Honourable Company was fortunate to have many leading amateur players amongst its membership, which provided the Club with a useful source of knowledge when course improvements were discussed. One such Member, Robert Maxwell who was an outstanding player, made a valuable contribution in the years leading up to the First World War.

In 1923, a further 50 acres were secured to the north of the course. Renowned course designer Harry Colt was consulted and his recommendations effectively produced the layout as it is today. He introduced 14 new holes and his design included two loops of 9 holes, one played within the other in the opposite direction. After this the Muirfield course stood shoulder to shoulder with the best in the world.

In 1935, golf course architect Tom Simpson was invited to visit Muirfield and provide hole by hole advice on further improvements. His hard hitting report is on display in the Clubhouse and is well worth reading, but his contributions were limited in number. He remodelled the 13th to make it the wonderful hole it is today and also gave his name to the partially concealed fairway bunker which lies short of the 9th green.

Three years in advance of the 2013 Open, Martin Hawtree was commissioned by the R&A to recommend alterations to the course to challenge the world's elite golfers, while ensuring that the enjoyment of Members was not compromised.

After a thorough consultation exercise with the Club, this resulted in a number of new championship tees, some tighter bunkering, fairway shaping and the enlargement of certain greens to the size of the original Colt designs. Significantly, the Champion Golfer of the Year in 2013, Phil Mickelson, was the only competitor to break par in his Open victory. Medal Tees, Tee Boxes and Blue Tees, complemented by many pin placement choices, seasonal rough growth – not to mention the elements – provide a wide range of challenges for Members, their Guests and Visitors throughout the year.²⁰⁷

The following history of Muirfield Golf Course has been extracted from the Muirfield Golf website:

Muirfield Golf Club was incorporated on 31 December 1953 and a lease signed on 1 January 1954 with the property owner, prominent Sydney dentist Dr Walter Wearn.

Dr Wearn had a vision that portion of his land holdings among the rolling hills, orchards and market gardens that were pre-war North Rocks would make an ideal site for a golf course for his wife Polly who was an excellent golfer.

²⁰⁷ Muirfield Golf Club, 2022, Course History <https://www.muirfield.org.uk/history/course-history/>

The course took shape in the post war years and became known as the Barclay Golf and Country Club and later as North Rocks Golf Club.

In 1953, the members agreed to form a club and seek a new name that was not associated with either Barclay or North Rocks. A committee was formed and an approach made to the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers at their Muirfield Golf Club, Scotland to use the name Muirfield at the fledging club in North Rocks. Agreement was reached that the club would be known as the Australian Muirfield Golf Club.

Much hard work was carried out by those early members to transform what was at best a goat track to the present 18-hole Golf Course we have today.

Over many years, the club negotiated with the Wearn family to purchase the golf course outright. Finally in 1988 contracts were signed and the members achieved their aim, paying \$2 million.

Thanks to the vision, hard work and perseverance of our pioneers, today's generation of golfers are reaping the rewards on a first class golf course and enjoying the proud tradition of fellowship that is Muirfield.

The Club now prospers as it embraces the surrounding community and is proud to have strong community partnerships which benefit other local sporting and recreational clubs. Muirfield is the family hub of the North Rocks region and a place that the locals always feel welcome to visit.²⁰⁸



Figure 148: Historic images of the Muirfield Golf Club (Source: Muirfield Golf Club, 2022²⁰⁹)

²⁰⁸ <https://www.muirfieldgolf.com.au/cms/about-us/history/>

²⁰⁹ <https://www.muirfieldgolf.com.au/cms/about-us/history/>

4.1.25.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muirfield Golf Course is closely tied to its natural setting. From its inception, Dr Wearn was attracted to the area's rolling hills as a feature for the course. The turf was good, with sandy wasteland, with lower points waterlogged – it was naturally a golf course.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muirfield Golf Club is embedded in the cultural landscape of its local area, having formed community partnerships with other local sporting and recreational clubs
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Golfing and the events associated with club membership is a popular pastime among affluent Australians, particularly in the early and mid twentieth century when many of the Clubs in Northern Sydney were founded. The sport connotes status and wealth. This is furthered by the Club's association with The Honourable Golfers of Edinburgh, from which the club derives its name. The Edinburgh club is extremely exclusive and traces its roots back to 1744.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Not satisfied

4.1.25.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local historical significance - Muirfield hosted the first Open Championship to be played over 72 holes in 1892 and then again in 1896.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associated with owner and prominent Sydney dentist, Dr Walter Wearn and family. Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW. Association with The Honourable Golfers of Edinburgh.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied


4.1.26 North Ryde Golf Club

NORTH RYDE GOLF COURSE INVENTORY

Former names of club	North Riding Golf Club
Location	137-207 Twin Road, North Ryde NSW 2113 (Lot A, DP 378534, Lot 1 DP 656173, Lot 1, 2, 3 DP 970906, Lot 1 1097645, Lot 1 508039, Lot 1 19328, Lot 13, DP 531298)
Local Government Area	City of Ryde
Years of operation	1949 - present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	5307m, 18 holes, 69 par ²¹⁰
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	James Wilcher, Prosper Ellis, Graham Papworth
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1937, Inter War
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None

²¹⁰ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19247-north-ryde-golf-club>



 **North Ryde** 20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Ryde

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 07-03-2022

0 100 200 m




Figure 149: Boundary of North Ryde Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.26.1 Description

Landscape

North Ryde Golf Course is a parkland course spanning over 5307m with 18 holes and 69 pars. The course is lined with trees and is characterised by its water features in its ponds – like the one pictured below.



Figure 150: Aerial of North Ryde Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 151: North Ryde Golf Course (Source: Golf Magazine Australia, 2021)

Clubhouse

The clubhouse is presumed to have been built during the clubs genesis in 1937. It is in an Inter-War style, but has since had a number of renovations to improve the facilities and modernise the building.

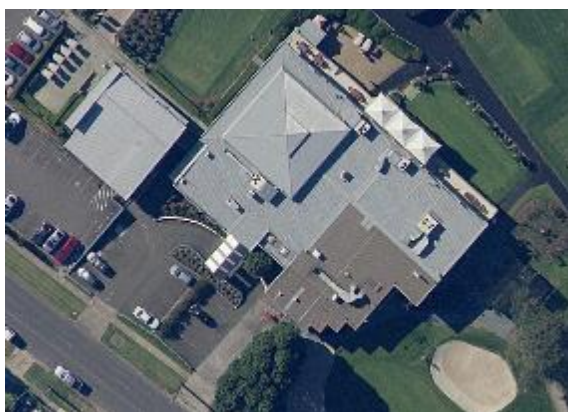


Figure 152: Aerial of North Ryde Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 153: North Ryde Clubhouse (Source: Golfer.com, 2022)

4.1.26.2 History

North Ryde Golf Club formed in 1937 at a meeting of golfers in the office of the tea merchants, Griffiths Bros. Golf was played on an 18-hole course that replaced two 9-hole courses, the Rydalmere Golf Course (also known as Spurway Ridge) and the Eastwood course, in the Ryde area.²¹¹ At the time of the Club's formation the course was controlled by a private Company, North Ryde Golf Club

²¹¹ North Ryde Golf Club, 2022, History (<https://www.northrydegolfclub.com.au/cms/club-information/club-history/>).

Pty Ltd, to whom 95% of the green fees were paid. By 1938, membership reached 100 and in 1939, Stan Sheather joined the Club. Sheather was instrumental in the Club's history following World War II, becoming its president in 1946 and initiating the purchase of the Club from North Ryde Golf Club Pty Ltd. Initial negotiations with the company's major shareholder, Les Murnin, were unsuccessful. However, Stan Sheather and his wife presented themselves to Murnin at Mascot airport when he was departing for America. These last-minute negotiations were successful, and the club was purchased for £18,368 with a further payment of £5,000 for five fruit machines to be paid over ten years. Money was raised with £10,000 of member's debentures combined with £8,900 in bank overdrafts from Sheather. The club was registered as 'North Riding Golf Club' since the name 'North Ryde Golf Club' had previously been used by Murnin. To commemorate the foundation of the new Golf Club, the Club's honorary solicitor, Laurence Berry, donated a trophy known as the Commemoration Cup, which since 1949, has been played for annually.²¹²

4.1.26.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	Not satisfied
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Not satisfied
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purchase of the North Ryde Golf Course of North Ryde Golf Club Pty Ltd was financed by members, with particularly large financial support coming from the Club's president, Sheather. Since 1949, when the first general meeting held under the new ownership, the club's acquisition and opening has been commemorated with a competition played every August.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mixed use of the course and clubhouse on public land brings locals in to use the area for walking and dining.

4.1.26.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW. Associations with Rydalmere Golf Course.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied

²¹² Ibid

Criteria	Discussion
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.27 North Turramurra Golf Club (Elite Golf NSW)

**NORTH TURRAMURRA GOLF CLUB
INVENTORY**

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	361A Bobbin Head Rd, North Turramurra NSW 2074 (Lot A, DP 357662, Lot 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 DP434369, Lot 2 DP 1027585, Lot 319, 321 DP 752031)
Local Government Area	Ku-Ring-Gai Council
Years of operation	2016- present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	4480m, 18 holes, 65 par ²¹³
Course landscape	Woodland/Moorland
Course designer	James Wilcher
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	2016, Contemporary
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None

²¹³ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19248-north-turramurra-golf-course>



North Turramurra
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Ku-ring-Gai

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m



Figure 154: Boundary of North Turramurra Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.27.1 Description

Landscape

The North Turramurra Golf Course exhibits significant views of the Ku-Ring-Gai Chase National Park. It can be considered a Woodland/Moorland course, as it is set high in a woodland setting. The course spans over 4480m with 18 holes and 65 pars.



Figure 155: Aerial of North Turramurra Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 156: North Turramurra Golf Course (Source: Golfer, 2022)

Clubhouse

It is presumed that the clubhouse was built in 2016 along with the new course. It is home to the Royal North Café, and the club's pro-shop. Based on the year of its construction it is presumed to be a contemporary style.



Figure 157: Aerial of North Turramurra Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)

4.1.27.2 History

This short history has been extracted from an article by the Daily Telegraph in 2014:

It may look like endless mounds of dirt and patchwork turf at the moment, but the North Turramurra Golf Club and former landfill site is transforming into a haven for sports players.

Players of every major sporting code can look forward to new grounds as part of the new North Turramurra recreation area with a reconfigured 18-hole golf course, three new synthetic turf fields suitable for Rugby union, futsal, soccer, cricket, baseball and netball training courts.

Construction on the Ku-ring-gai Council project started in 2010, with the first step relocating several holes from the golf course to the adjacent former landfill site, which closed in 1985.

Using the 136,000sq m landfill site has provided space for the new playing fields.

All work within the sports precinct is due to be completed by mid 2016, with holes of the golf course due to open by mid next year.²¹⁴

A brief timeline has been provided:

TIMELINE

1947 - Landfill site opened

1973 Some vegetation left on site for use in a future golf course

1985 Tip closed

1988 Planning underway for a future use of the tip

2010 Work commences on a new recreation precinct

2015 All 18 golf course holes to open in February

2016 All works complete²¹⁵.

²¹⁴ Daily Telegraph, 2014, "Golf course is being as part of the North Turramurra recreation area, <https://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/north-shore/golf-course-is-being-reconfigured-as-part-of-the-north-turramurra-recreation-area/news-story/44ebdb7bbfe952b214f7c9af7a72d443>

²¹⁵ Daily Telegraph, 2014, "Golf course is being as part of the North Turramurra recreation area, <https://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/north-shore/golf-course-is-being-reconfigured-as-part-of-the-north-turramurra-recreation-area/news-story/44ebdb7bbfe952b214f7c9af7a72d443>

4.1.27.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views of Ku- Ring-Gai Chase National Park.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development from a rubbish tip into a golf course.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the North Turramurra Recreation Centre, funded by the Council.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The golf club forms part of the North Turramurra Recreation Area, which offers tennis, football and other sports all within the same vicinity.

4.1.27.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aesthetic significance in its views over Ku-Ring-Gai Chase National Park.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place. The Course is part of the North Turramurra Recreation Area which has social significance to sporting groups associated with it.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.28 Northbridge Golf Club

NORTHBRIDGE GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Middle Harbour Park
Location	Sailors Bay Road, Northbridge NSW 2063 (lot 688 DP 752067)
Local Government Area	Willoughby Council
Years of operation	1935 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	4322m, 18 holes, 64 par ²¹⁶
Course landscape	Links
Course designer	James Wilcher
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1938, Georgian Revival with Spanish Mission
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	Local “Northbridge Golf Club and Clubhouse” (item no. 1180) Willoughby LEP 2012

²¹⁶ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19249-northbridge-golf-club>



Figure 158: Boundary of Northbridge Golf Club and LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.28.1 Description

Landscape

Northbridge Golf Club is a links course that overlooks Salt Pan Cove in Long Bay. It spans over 4322m long with 18 holes and 64 pars. The entire course is heritage listed on a local level under the Willoughby LEP. The State Heritage Inventory (SHI) provides a description of the item:

The Northbridge Golf Club constitutes the greater part of Northbridge Park and extends from the ridgetop of Sailors Bay Road down a steeply inclined slope to the vegetated foreshore of Long Bay and Wreck Bay with magnificent views across the course to the bays. The natural topography was modified with a series of massive hand cut blockwork sandstone walls to enable its conversion to golf course. This network of stonewalls and steps is a distinctive feature of the golf course (and park). There is a large and important stand of very mature Lilly pillies is to the west of the clubhouse and tree ferns in shady pockets throughout the golf course. The golf course contains areas of relatively rare ridgetop vegetation. A bubbler made of rusticated bush-rock was donated by the veteran women golfers of the club in 1974. The car park area to the east of the clubhouse is in a relatively degraded state. There are some degraded areas which are suffering weed invasion from species such as privet and some of the stone walls and steps are in need of repair.²¹⁷



Figure 159: Aerial of Northbridge Golf Club (Source: Six Maps, 2022)

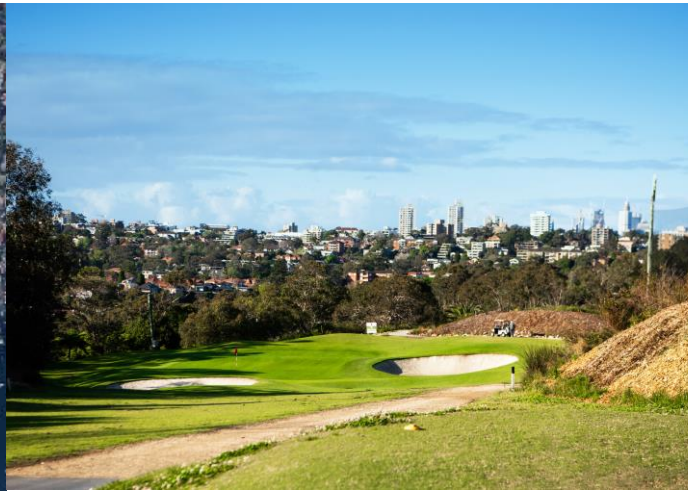


Figure 160: Northbridge Golf Club (Source: Northbridge Golf Club, 2022)

Clubhouse

The SHI describes the clubhouse as such:

*Clubhouse: No. of Storeys: 2 (single storey at the front, two storey at the rear)
Exterior Materials Roof: Marseilles tiled roof*

²¹⁷ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, Heritage Item – Northbridge Golf Course <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2660030>

Walls: Face brick, blond

Special Features: Brick chimneys in slightly Spanish style, brick pillars to the portico, brick corbels and tiled corbels. Double hung sash windows, multi-paned glazed doors with rippled glass.

Form: Brick bungalow Style: Georgian Revival with Spanish Mission influences

Date: Golf course 1933, Golf club 1938. The Golf course opened 1935

Current Use: Golf clubhouse

Condition: Good

Curtilage & site landscaping: Rock edged garden beds in front of the clubhouse with shrubbery including azaleas. ²¹⁸



Figure 161: Aerial of Northbridge Golf Clubhouse
(Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 162: Northbridge Golf Clubhouse
(Source: Trip Advisor, 2022)

4.1.28.2 History

The following history has been extracted from the SHI for this item:

On 7 September 1910, 95 acres which had been known as Long Bay Reserve were set aside as Middle Harbour Park by the Willoughby Council for public recreation (which became the golf course) and a further 22 acres for public buildings (2 acres of which were reserved for a school and became the Northbridge Public School). Middle Harbour Park was re-named Northbridge Park in 1934 and is a Crown Reserve. Approval for an 18-hole golf course was granted in 1933, and in November construction of a 9-hole course began, under an emergency relief work scheme. Large-scale hewn sandstone walls were formed in the construction of the course, a process photographed by the Government Printing Office (ML GPO 1-01759). The natural bushland on the relatively barren site was retained and additional native trees and shrubs, not necessarily locally endemic species, were planted throughout the course. The first 9 holes were designed by Mr Hugh Douglas Robb, the council's engineer, and were opened by the Premier of NSW, B S B Stevens on 13 April 1935. In 1947 the golf course was further developed as an 18-hole course. A public competition was held by the council to design a clubhouse and this was won by A M Woodforde. The clubhouse was built in 1938 by builder A E Edwards in 1937 and leased to the Northbridge Golf Club (formed in 1934). Camellias and azaleas formed the basis for the garden to the front of the clubhouse. The clubhouse was extended in 1956 and again in 1965. The

²¹⁸ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, Heritage Item – Northbridge Golf Course <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/View/Item?itemId=2660030>

Northbridge Golf Club continues to lease the clubhouse and is one of the small number of courses throughout the Sydney region which are public courses. To the left of the first fairway are Aboriginal rock carvings which were first noted by government surveyor, Dalrymple-Hay in 1895. At the 14th tee is a bird bath erected by the council in 1938 for Australia's 150th anniversary celebrations. The War Memorial (including memorial gardens, RSL Memorial Hall and two tennis courts) to the north-east of the course was proclaimed on 12 January 1951.²¹⁹

4.1.28.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northbridge Golf Club is closely tied to its natural setting
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of sandstone retaining wall.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northbridge Golf Club has contributed to the development of sporting life in the local area.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northbridge Golf Club has assisted in the development of leisurely sporting activities common to the middle- and upper-classes of Australia. Public recreation area.

4.1.28.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Some of this assessment has been extracted from the significance assessment on the SHI.

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Northbridge Golf Club is of historical importance as a demonstration of the local community's endeavours to establish a public golf course and contains important examples of Depression-era sandstone retaining walls. The style, scale and growth of the clubhouse reflect the suburban development of Northbridge.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Northbridge Golf Club is of importance for its large-scale stone walls built utilising unemployed workers during the Great Depression. Although the use of Depression labour for community projects throughout the state was common, the workmanship, scale and extent of these blockwork walls is unusual.

²¹⁹ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, Heritage Item - Northbridge Golf Club <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2660030>

Criteria	Discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature plantings of native trees, particularly the Lilly pillies, are important for their ability to demonstrate the gradual emergence of a designed landscape aesthetic for the use of primarily native vegetation. • The location of Northbridge Golf Club in a harbour side bushland setting with views to the water is of considerable visual appeal. • The original part of the clubhouse is significant as an Interwar Georgian Revival style building showing Spanish Mission influences.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The golf course contains some relatively rare ridge top vegetation with some endangered species e.g. Stephenson’s platysace (<i>Platysace stephensonii</i>) and aboriginal archaeological sites.
F – Rarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The golf course contains endangered endemic species of plants and a collection of large-scale Depression-era sandstone retaining walls.
G – Representativeness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The golf club and course are representative of inter-war golf clubs in suburban Sydney.

4.1.29 Oatlands Golf Club

OATLANDS GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	94 Bettington Road, Oatlands NSW 2117 (100 DP 1243044, Lot 1, 2 DP 580441)
Local Government Area	City of Parramatta Council
Years of operation	1931- present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	5748m, 18 holes, 70 par ²²⁰
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	James Wilcher (2009)
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1930, Inter-War
Public or private course	Private
Heritage listings	Local "Oatlands House" (item no. I451) <i>Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011</i>

²²⁰ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19250-oatlands-golf-club>



Source: C:\Users\gindres\Documents\Golf Courses\7.1.65\Map\Golf_Courses.apr

 **Oatlands LEP**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Parramatta

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m



Figure 163: Boundary of Oatlands Golf Course and LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.29.1 Description

Landscape

Oatlands Golf Course is a parkland golf course spanning over 5748 with 18 holes and 70 pars. It is surrounded by a residential area to the north, west and south. To the north and northeast, it opens onto Vineyard Creek Reserve.



Figure 164: Aerial of Oatlands Golf Course
(Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 165: Landscape of Oatlands Golf Course
(Source: Golfer.com.au, 2022)

Clubhouse

The original clubhouse was constructed on the highest part of the property when it opened in 1930. When the golf course was commandeered by the Army during World War II, the Corp's officers took up residence in the nearby Oatlands house, while the Clubhouse became the mess (designated area for the army personnel to socialise and eat).



Figure 166: Aerial of Oatlands Golf Clubhouse
(Source: Artefact, 2022)



Figure 167: Asquith Golf Clubhouse (Source: Asquith Golf Club, 2022)

4.1.29.2 History

The Oatlands Golf Club was named after the historically significant Oatlands House, on whose former grounds the club now resides. Oatlands House was constructed in 1883 by Lieutenant Percy Simpson. Simpson was granted the estate after accepting the post of Superintendent of Roads in Parramatta and purposed the land surrounding the house towards agriculture.²²¹ In 1840, Simpson sold Oatlands House and the surrounding land to James Brindley Bettington, who became a prominent individual in Parramatta's commerce and a member of the Legislative Council. At this time, orchards and vineyards were becoming a dominant feature in the surrounding district of Dundas²²². Accordingly, Bettington established vineyards on the Oatlands Estate, with the wines produced there going on to win awards in Europe, thus identifying Oatlands Estate as an early example of a successful Australian vineyard. Bettington was also one of the leading figures in the establishment of the merino sheep industry within Australia, and utilised land on the Estate for this purpose. The Oatlands Estate continued to be owned by the Bettington family until 1926, when it was sold.

The land and Oatlands House were purchased from the Bettington family by Americans A.C. Berk and his son-in-law Victor Audette, who were the Australian distributors of Packard motor vehicles. The two men were avid golfers and wanted to transform the Oatlands Estate into a golf course that would resemble the courses found in their home country. Berk and Audette recognised the potential of the land and set about developing it, which included the acquisition of land from the neighbouring Benson Estate to enlarge the course.²²³ By 1930, the first six holes were open, and in 1931 the Dundas Golf Club was officially opened by the then Governor of NSW, Sir Philip Game. At this time the club featured 9 holes available for play and a completed clubhouse on the highest part of the property.

By 1932, all 18 holes were completed and available for members to play on. During the following years, the course grew to be highly regarded within the golfing community and several prominent domestic and international golfers of the period played there. This included the club's first Professional, Bill Bolger, who would go on to win the Australian Open in 1934, Walter Hagen, Joe Kirkwood, and Babe Dirbrickson.²²⁴ However, in the period between 1942 and 1947, the course was commandeered by the Australian Army, meaning members were not able to play there. The Army stationed 1000 members of the Corps of Signals 2 at the golf course, with Oatlands House being used as the officers' residence, the clubhouse being used as the mess hall, and the fairway of the 8th hole being set aside as parking for the Corps' vehicles²²⁵. The Army returned control of the course to the Dundas Golf Club in 1947, although their use of the site had caused significant damage to many of the holes. This resulted in extensive rehabilitation works to the course, including remaking all greens, altering the design of the 2nd and 7th holes, and lengthening the 5th and 12th holes. Membership fees were also increased upon reopening as a means to recuperate losses from the necessary expenditures.

In 1958, Berk and Audette sold the Dundas Golf Club to a group called the Oatlands Golf Club. Although the motivations behind this sale are unclear, it is likely that the financial hardships instigated by the Army's occupation of the course played a role. In the same year, although on a separate title, Oatlands House was itself sold to the Donoghue family, who performed restoration and renovation

²²¹ Michelle Goodman, 'Oatlands - A Brief History | Parramatta History and Heritage', accessed 22 September 2021, <https://historyandheritage.cityofparramatta.nsw.gov.au/blog/2020/03/03/oatlands-a-brief-history>.

²²² 'Heritage Item - Oatlands House', State Heritage Inventory, accessed 22 September 2021, <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/ViewItem?itemId=2242781>.

²²³ 'Club History - Oatlands Golf Club', accessed 22 September 2021, <https://www.oatlandsgolf.com.au/cms/membership/club-history/>.

²²⁴ 'Club History - Oatlands Golf Club'.

²²⁵ 'Club History - Oatlands Golf Club'.

works to the property in order to utilise it as a wedding and function venue.²²⁶ The ensuing years were a period of development for the Oatlands Golf Club and the surrounding suburb of Dundas. In 1962, the Golf Club demolished their previous Professional's Shop and converted the former stables of Oatlands House to fit this purpose. The next year, Oatlands hosted the Australian PGA Championship, which featured internationally renowned golfers Peter Thompson and Kel Nagle, and demonstrated the standing of the club. Furthermore, the surrounding area had experienced a significant increase in housing and urbanisation in the years following the war, and this marked the beginning of the shift from a rural area to an urban one. In response to this growth, a Post Office was constructed in 1967 to service the area, which received the status of suburb and was given the name Dundas West. However, in 1993, the suburb's name was changed to Oatlands in honour of the Oatlands Estate and the role it had played in shaping the current suburb.

As the area around it continued to grow, so did the Oatlands Golf Club. Membership increased and numerous notable golfers were connected with the club, acting as Professionals for the club or playing there due to its status as a premier golf club. A crucial aspect of Oatlands' reputation was the condition of its course, which was maintained by the installation of a water storage dam in the 1960s and its subsequent upgrades.²²⁷ This status led to the club hosting the inaugural NSW Women's Open, and continuing to host the event from 2008-2015.



Figure 168: Photograph of the Clubhouse in 1931
(Source: Oatlands Golf Club)



Figure 169: 1943 aerial photograph of Oatlands. Military structures can be seen between the clubhouse and Oatlands House
(Source: Sixmaps)

²²⁶ Goodman, 'Oatlands - A Brief History | Parramatta History and Heritage'.

²²⁷ 'Club History - Oatlands Golf Club'.

4.1.29.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the tip of the Barrenjoey Peninsula. Ocean views are a prominent feature. • Oatlands Estate is an example of one of the earliest successful vineyards in Australia. Furthermore, it is also associated with the establishment of the Merino sheep industry in Australia. The present Golf Club occupies the area of the Oatlands Estate that would have been used for these agricultural pursuits.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Environment – cultural landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development as an army barracks during WWII
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Oatlands Golf Club represents one of the first golf clubs in the Parramatta region and certainly one of the oldest, having been in existence for almost a century. The Golf Club has held several significant golfing tournaments over these years and has played host to many prominent Australian and international golfers.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oatlands Golf Club and the associated clubhouse has served as a leisure location for club members and their guests since the 1930s.

4.1.29.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local history of the golf courses during the war being used by the Defence force.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic significance pertaining to the clubhouse.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertaining to military use during the war.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.30 Palm Beach Golf Club

PALM BEACH GOLF CLUB INVENTORY	
Former names of club	Unknown
Location	2 Beach Road, Palm Beach NSW 2108 (Lot 7006 DP 117454)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1924 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	4240m, 9 holes, 64 par ²²⁸
Course landscape	Links
Course designer	Craig Parry
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1965, Modern
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	Local - “Barrenjoey Conservation Area” (item no. C1) Pittwater LEP 2014

²²⁸ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19251-palm-beach-golf-club>



 **Palm Beach LEP**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Northern Beaches

Scale: 1:10,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 200 400 m



Figure 170: Boundary of Palm Beach Golf Club course and LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

Description

Landscape

Palm Beach Golf Club is a links course located on the Barrenjoey Peninsula, situated in between Barrenjoey Beach and Palm Beach. The course spans over 4240m with 9 holes and 64 pars. The course lies within the locally listed Barrenjoey Conservation Area. The Statement of Significance for the Barrenjoey Conservation Area is as follows:

The area is associated with early inhabitants of Pittwater including Aboriginal and European people, both convicts and free men. The light station is also associated with James Barnet, New South Wales colonial architect in the period 1862-90 and one of the most prominent of all Australian architects in the second half of the nineteenth century. As the site of the first Customs House in the Colony of NSW the area has strong links to the early settlement of Sydney, transportation and the river trade.

The headland also has an evocative aesthetic value for its scenic panoramas to and from Broken Bay and the Pittwater inlet. The area offers high research potential for its flora and fauna, historic and Indigenous archaeology that can provide evidence of the historic development of the northern Sydney area.

*It is a prominent landmark with integrated natural and cultural values, with the lighthouse being a fine example in sandstone of a James Barnet design.*²²⁹



Figure 171: Aerial of Palm Beach Golf Club (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 172: Palm Beach Golf Club (Source: Palm Beach Golf Club, 2022)

Clubhouse

The current Palm Beach Clubhouse was opened in 1965. It is a place of local significance for social activities. The clubhouse is in a modern design, with a gabled veranda roof overlooking the course.

²²⁹ NSW Government State Heritage Inventory, 2022, Heritage Item – Barrenjoey Conservation Area <https://www.hms.heritage.nsw.gov.au/App/Item/View/Item?itemId=2270047>

Prior to the construction of the current clubhouse a nearby cottage, named the ‘Dormy’, was used as the clubhouse and was rented out by the club for thirty shillings a week.

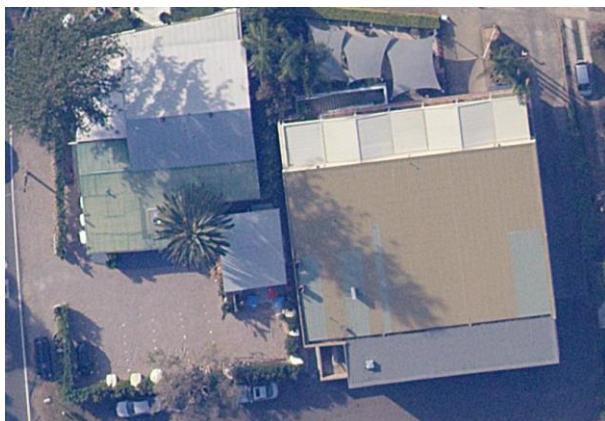


Figure 173: Aerial of Palm Beach Golf Club (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 174: Palm Beach Golf Club (Source: iVvy Venue Marketplace, 2022)

4.1.30.1 History

The summary of the club’s history, which is listed on its website, is as follows:

Since its founding in 1924, Palm Beach Golf Club has been a staple of Palm Beach for locals and visitors alike.

Situated near the tip of the Barrenjoey Peninsula about 40 kilometres north of the city of Sydney, our club resides within the heart of Palm Beach.

Today the club currently consists of 500 members.

To the uninitiated this relatively flat course appears to be a bit of a ‘doddle’ at first, however, as shown with past Pro-Ams very rarely under competition set up is the course par of 64 achieved. This 4176-metre course has given many good golfers a basic lesson in course management, a fact that is further attested to with its revised layout record of 59. Like most courses, Palm Beach has its ‘Signature Hole’. At its south-east corner the Number 2, Par 3 can tell some terrible tales.²³⁰

Prior to the club’s founding, it is believed that affluent Sydneysiders had been playing informal games of golf on the site for some years.²³¹ The area around the Golf Club was incredibly popular with campers during the years surrounding the club’s establishment. As a condition of their land lease, the Warringah Shire Council stated that the Palm Beach Golf Club should collect the camping fees from campers on the lands surrounding the site.²³² The club’s role as fee collectors for the Council continued into the 1970s when the campsite closed. This lengthy arrangement established strong relationships between the club members and visiting campers, with the latter being included in the club’s annual Christmas/New Year Golf Carnival.²³³

²³⁰ Palm Beach Golf Club, ‘About Us’, Palm Beach Golf Club, 2020, <https://www.palmbeachgolf.com.au/about>.

²³¹ S. Brown and Brian Kennedy, *The History of Palm Beach Golf Club* (Palm Beach, N.S.W.: Palm Beach Golf Club Ltd., 1999).

²³² David. J. Innes, *The Story of Golf in New South Wales, 1851-1987* (Darlinghurst, N.S.W.: New South Wales Golf Association, 1988).

²³³ David. J. Innes.

The club has proven appealing to so many avid golfers due to the technical challenges which, despite its relatively flat appearance, require accuracy and precision due to its layout. However, its setting has also proven to be a significant attractor to many golfers. Located on the Barrenjoey Peninsula, it is bordered by Palm Beach and Barrenjoey Beach to the east and west respectively, and has significant views towards Barrenjoey Head, which is to its north. The course is also lined with palms, pines, paperbarks and other tree species that further accentuate its spectacular setting.²³⁴



Figure 175: 'View north across sandpit to Barrenjoey. Golf club in foreground, c 1920' (Source: Palm Beach-299, Northern Beaches Council Library Services)



Figure 176: 'Aerial views of Sydney golf courses', Hall & Co., c. 1930s (Source: NLA: 110318792)

²³⁴ Brown and Kennedy, *The History of Palm Beach Golf Club*.

4.1.30.2 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on the tip of the Barrenjoey Peninsula. Ocean views are a prominent feature.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previously developed from a famous camping reserve.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is commonly held that golfers were playing in the site of the Palm Beach Golf Club for some years prior to its establishment. As such, the club possess strong links with the game that pre-date its opening. Since then, it has served as a renowned course within the Australian golfing community, both due to the technical difficulty of its course and its setting.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Palm Beach Golf Club has served as a leisure spot for its members since its opening through the recreational golf activities that occur there and the socialising opportunities provided by the club and its amenities. Furthermore, it has strong links to the camping for leisure activities that were occurring in this area up until the 1970s.

4.1.30.3 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pertaining to the early colonial use of the Barrenjoey Conservation Area, in which the golf course lies.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associations with local campers. • Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic value for its scenic panoramas to and from Broken Bay and the Pittwater inlet.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place. • Social significance pertaining to the clubhouse and course as a local venue for community social activities – i.e. the annual Christmas/New Year Golf Carnival and music events.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area offers high research potential for its flora and fauna, historic and Indigenous archaeology that can provide evidence of the historic development of the northern Sydney area.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied


4.1.31 Pennant Hills Golf Club

PENNANT HILLS GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Beecroft Golf Club, Pennant Hills District Golf Club
Location	Burns Road, Beecroft NSW 2120 (Lot 200 DP 1222487)
Local Government Area	Hornsby City Council
Years of operation	1923 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	5921m, 18 holes, 71 par ²³⁵
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	Tom E Howard, James Wilcher
Clubhouse architect	G.J Goodacre (1925)
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1925 – Bungalow
Public or private course	Private
Heritage listings	Local – “Pennant Hills Golf Club – grounds” (item no. 138) Hornsby LEP 2013

²³⁵ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19254-pennant-hills-golf-club>



 **Pennant Hills LEP**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Shire of Hornsby

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m




Figure 177: Boundary of Pennant Hills Golf Course and LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.31.1 Description

Landscape

Pennant Hills Golf Course is a parkland course, spanning over 5921m with 18 holes and 71 pars. The course has Devlin's Creek intercept through it. The entire golf course and its grounds are listed locally on the Hornsby LEP.

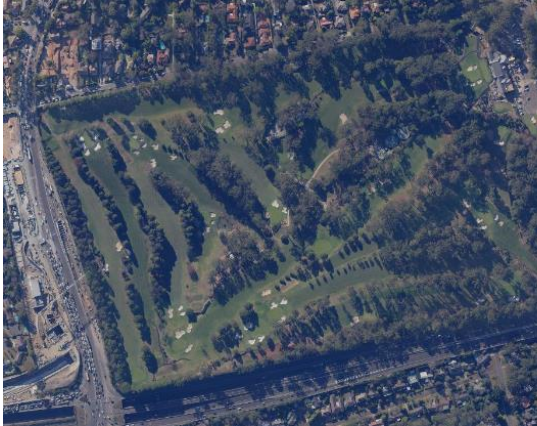


Figure 178: Aerial of Pennant Hills Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 179: Pennant Hills Golf Course (Source: Golf Australia, 2022)

Clubhouse

The clubhouse was built in 1925 by G.J Goodacre in the Inter-War Bungalow. However, due to the expansion of the club in its size and members the clubhouse has experienced a number of renovations and extensions from its genesis until 2019.



Figure 180: Aerial of Pennant Hills Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 181: Pennant Hills Golf Clubhouse (Source: Golf Australia Magazine, 2022)

4.1.31.2 History

The following history has been extracted from the Pennant Hills Golf Club website:²³⁶

Just twenty years after the arrival of the railway marked the beginning of Beecroft as a village, a group of residents, led by newly arrived 28 year old Dr. Mark Cowley Lidwill, decided to build a golf links close to the village.

The Beecroft Golf Club was officially formed in May 1906 (the first anniversary was held on 11th May 1907) with Mark Lidwill being elected as President. The first recorded competition held on the Copeland Road site was in October 1906 on a nine hole course in the north-east corner of 'Smith's Bush'.

The western 30-40 acres of the land fronting Pennant Hills Road had only ever been used for farming and cattle grazing, while the eastern portion was only used to graze cattle and had been cleared very little. As with the current Pennant Hills golf course, several holes crossed the Devlin's Creek gully and most holes were bordered by tall trees. No other details of the layout have yet been found.

The Club made great progress in its first four years with a new clubhouse and a growing membership, until seemingly unexpected disaster struck in 1910 when the owners of the land withdrew the Club's permissive occupancy. After attempting to re-establish on another site the Club withdrew from the Golf Association in May 1912 and totally disbanded before 1914.

The idea to build a golf course at Beecroft was again the brainchild of a local doctor. This time it was Dr. Arthur Christian Holt who had moved to Beecroft in 1913 while Dr. Mark Lidwill was still practising there part-time as partner of Dr. Rygate, to whom he had sold his practice when he established his specialist practice in Macquarie Street in 1910. As was the case with Dr. Lidwill and the Beecroft Club, Dr. Holt was elected to the first Presidency of the new Club. Arthur Holt would have been well aware of the history of the Beecroft Golf Club. ...He influenced a number of prominent residents to attend a meeting in the Beecroft school of arts on the 10th September 1922 to float the idea to the Community of forming a Golf Club in the neighbourhood.

The meeting was chaired by Robert Vicars and at the end of the 1923. It had been agreed that nothing more could be done towards forming a club until land was secured for the purpose.

The Committee spent three months, almost entirely on weekends, searching for a suitable site which was close to the village and railway. Any land that was available at the time was far too small for the dreams of a full eighteen-hole golf course. No doubt thoughts were given to acquiring several adjoining properties to accumulate land adequate for their purpose.

By chance, the western portion of the original Hassall Grant land that had been cut off by Pennant Hills Road was put to auction on Saturday 4th November 1922. Either at the auction or shortly afterwards, Robert Vicars made contact with the owner of the land, James William Meader, and made an offer to buy the eastern portion of the land. The outcome of these negotiations was that Meader agreed to

²³⁶ Pennant Hills Golf Club, "History," Pennant Hills Golf Club, n.d., <https://www.pennanthillsgolfclub.com.au/cms/club/history/>.

accept an offer of £4750 for the 97 acres and granted Robert Vicars an option to purchase at that bargain price.

Robert Vicars' foresight and business acumen showed clearly how the embryo Golf Club could procure and secure control of the roughly 100 acre bushland covered block of land which had been the site of the Beecroft Golf Club founded in 1906. Suddenly it seems the Committee could see that Vicars' plan made the site 'quite suitable' for their purpose.

As was the case with Dr. Lidwill and the Beecroft club, the instigator Dr. Holt was elected as the first President and Pennant Hills District Golf Club Limited was incorporated on 26th February 1923.

Initially a nine-hole course was constructed, mostly by members working at weekends. This was always understood to be a temporary layout to be played on until the full 18 holes were constructed to a design provided by Tom E Howard, 1923 Australian Open Champion. The 18 hole course was opened for play on March 22nd 1924.

Pennant Hills is perhaps unique in that no course architect can claim to have been the designer. In the years between 1923 and 1934 the course developed slowly and when the current sixth hole was added in 1934 the concept was complete. Apart from lengthening and adding bunkers, no dramatic changes have been made in the last seventy years. In 1934 the course was 6261 yards long while today it is 6475 yards (5921 metres), an increase of just 214 yards.

The word 'District' was dropped from the name in November 1937 when the shares and debentures of all previous shareholders were redeemed and Pennant Hills Golf Club Limited was formed, with the land being owned by the Golf Club as opposed to a landholding Company.

Situated on the high lands overlooking Beecroft and on the main Pennant Hills Road, the links present a most charming and delightful natural picture. With an area of 97 acres, ample room is provided for a most excellent course of 18 holes.



Figure 182: The first Pennant Hills Clubhouse, 1923 (Source: David J Innes²³⁷)



Figure 183: Current clubhouse in 1925 (Source: YouTube, Bruce Jones²³⁸)

²³⁷ David. J. Innes, *The Story of Golf in New South Wales*.

²³⁸ David. J. Innes, *The Story of Golf in New South Wales*.

4.1.31.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pennant Hills Golf Course is closely tied to its natural setting. • Prior bushland landscape. • Devlin's Creek intercepts the course.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pennant Hills Golf Course is associated to high profile golfers and community members. • Early use of the land for cattle and grazing.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pennant Hills Golf Course has contributed to the development of sporting life in the local area.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pennant Hills Golf Course has assisted in the development of leisurely sporting activities common to the middle- and upper-classes of Australia.

4.1.31.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local significance relating to the development of early golf courses in the Pennant Hills area.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local associations with members Robert Vicars, Dr. Lidwill and Dr. Holt. • Associations with professional architect and golfer, Tom E Howard. • Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aesthetic significance pertaining to the clubhouse, displaying changes and extensions from the original Bungalow façade.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.32 Parramatta Golf Club

Parramatta Golf Club retained its 9 hole layout and driving range from 1954 until its closure in 2015. It had served as a popular course for those looking to learn, experienced golfers, and more casual players too. The club was forced into voluntary administration prior to its closure due to declining membership numbers and increasing operational costs.


4.1.33 Pymble Golf Club

PYMBLE GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Previously amalgamated with Hunters Hill Golf Club
Location	Cowan Road, St Ives NSW 2075 (Lot 1 DP 511821)
Local Government Area	Ku-ring-gai Council
Years of operation	1924 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	6034m, 18 holes, 72 par ²³⁹
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	Dan Soutar and Carnegie Clark
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1925, Interwar
Public or private course	Private
Heritage listings	None

²³⁹ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19257-pymble-golf-club>



 **Pymble**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Ku-Ring-Gai

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m




Figure 184: Boundary of Pymble Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.33.1 Description

Landscape

Pymble Golf Course is a parkland course spanning over 6034m with 18 holes, and 72 pars. The course features large ponds, gently undulating green and native tree plantings. The course is backed by Cowan Creek to the west.



Figure 185: Aerial of Pymble Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 186: Pymble Golf Course (Source: Golf Pass, 2022)

Clubhouse

The Pymble Clubhouse is presumed to have been built in 1925, in the Inter-war style of architecture.

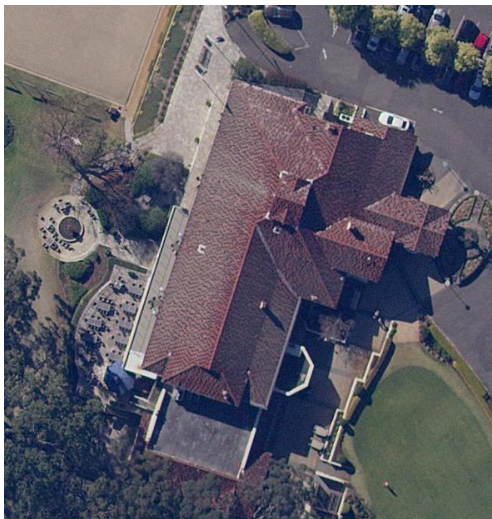


Figure 187: Aerial of Pymble Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 188: Aerial of Pymble Clubhouse (Source: Golf Select, 2022)

4.1.33.2 History

The following history has been extracted from the Pymble Golf Club website:²⁴⁰

²⁴⁰ Pymble Golf Club, "History," Pymble Golf Club, n.d., <https://www.pymblegolf.com.au/cms/about-us/history/>.

Between 1920 and 1924 golf was played on an area then used for grazing dairy cattle known as “Brown’s Orchard”, which included portions of the present first six holes. In 1924 a company registered as Pymble Golf Club Ltd was formed with the object of taking over from the Golf Links Estate an area of 90 acres to form a Golf Club to be known as Pymble Golf Club and to erect a Club House, build an 18 hole golf course, bowling green etc. A prospectus issued in 1924 showed the layout of an 18 hole course designed by Dan Soutar and Carnegie Clark. Preparation of the course continued during 1925 with the laying of water to greens and the provision of a temporary Club House. The Golf Club was officially opened on 20 February 1926 at a ceremony attended by “700 prominent citizens”. After the official opening an exhibition match was played between leading Professionals Will Corry and Tom Howard.

The first committee of ten under the chairmanship of Dr PC Charlton was elected at the first general meeting on 16 March 1926. Many cows and a large bull roamed the fairways and the greens were fenced so that players could make a hurried retreat if necessary. In fact, one of the first resolutions of the newly formed Committee was that the bull was not allowed on the course in future.

The full 18 holes were officially opened on 31 March 1928, when the membership totalled 625 and the late Tom Popplewell was appointed Professional. In October 1932 the Club was amalgamated with the Hunters Hill Golf Club, which changed its name to the “Pymble Golf Club” so as to effect the transfer of its liquor licence. Prior to this Pymble members kept their necessary liquor supplies in “Liquor Lockers”

In 1940 the Members’ Lounge Bar was constructed and it was one of the first bars set up by a metropolitan club where members could relax in golfing gear and spikes. In the same year the first dam was built to provide a supplementary water supply for the course.

The Club purchased 20 acres of land known as “Britton’s Orchard” for the sum of 7000 pounds. This comprised all of the land north of the Pin Oaks to the left of the 13th fairway and now includes the 9th, 10th and 14th and part of the 11th, 13th, 15th and 16th holes. It was then possible to redesign the course to eliminate the three holes in the 10 acre “Paddock” on the southern side of Pentecost Avenue. In 1949 Eric Apperly’s plan for the new layout was adopted and the work was completed in 1953.

The surplus “Paddock” land was sold to Ku-ring-gai Council for 10000 pounds and most of the land fronting Merrivale Lane was auctioned in 1953, realising about 23000 pounds. The area of the remaining land was a little over 100 acres. Since that time constant course and clubhouse improvement has seen Pymble develop into one of Sydney’s most beautiful and challenging courses. The establishment of kikuyu fairways and hybrid bent in greens was accompanied by the planting of over 2000 trees and shrubs.

An automatic sprinkler system for tees and greens was completed in 1977 and subsequently has been upgraded to a fully computerised system covering most of the course. Additional dams were constructed, mounds were built and large trees were planted.

In January 1991 a storm wrecked in thirteen minutes what had taken generations to achieve. The damage to the course was hard to imagine with trees devastated and tees and greens severely damaged. Although the Club House was not devastated, many windows were broken and carpets and ceilings suffered water damage. A major tree planting program was commenced to replace the large number of substantial trees destroyed in the storm. The program has focused on adding many native and colorful trees to further improve the beauty of the course.

The course is known for its many ducks and geese that frequent the 16th hole dam area. In addition rainbow lorikeets, eastern and crimson rosellas, king parrots, kookaburras, magpies, plovers and many other varieties are common. Unfortunately sulphur crested cockatoos and corellas are regular visitors and these protected birds cause much damage to the greens and other parts of the course.

Pymble has a strong competitive background and in recent years has won the Major, Master and Junior Pennants as well as the Eric Apperly Shield. Successful professionals Rodger Davis, Lucas Parsons, Peter O'Malley and Craig Warren began their careers as amateurs at Pymble. Outstanding Pymble Members who have represented Australia include Bob Stevens, Kevin Donohoe and Tony Dight. Kel Nagle was appointed to the position of Club Professional in 1951 and remained in this position for five years before resigning to become a full-time tournament professional. He won the British Centenary Open in 1960 capping off his career as a fine player and a wonderful ambassador for Australia.



Figure 189: c1930 Aerial images of Pymble Golf Course (Source: State Library NSW²⁴¹)

²⁴¹ Hall & Co, *54 Aerial Views of Sydney Golf Courses*, 47–48.

4.1.33.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pymble Golf Course is closely tied to its natural setting. Cowan Creek intercepts the course. Presence of natural wildlife, flora and fauna: rainbow lorikeets, eastern and crimson rosellas, king parrots, kookaburras, magpies, plovers and many other varieties are common. The dam is a habitat for ducks and geese.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pymble Golf Course is associated to high profile golfers and community members. Previous use for grazing and cattle. The land previous use as Lane Cove’s first sawmill in 1823, holds significance to the landscape.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pymble Golf Course has contributed to the development of sporting life in the local area. Professional games and members. Associated with community members and community funding.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pymble Golf Course has assisted in the development of leisurely sporting activities common to the middle- and upper-classes of Australia.

4.1.33.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the land of Lane Cove’s first sawmill in 1823.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW Associations with architect and golfer Dan Soutar.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertaining to the lands early use as Lane Cove’s first sawmill.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied


4.1.34 Richmond Golf Club

RICHMOND GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	34 Bourke Street, Richmond NSW 2753 (Lot 7007 DP 1030962, Lot 134 DP 752032)
Local Government Area	Hawkesbury
Years of operation	1891 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	5739m, 18 holes, 70 par ²⁴²
Course landscape	Heathland
Course designer	Unknown
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1959, Modern
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None

²⁴² <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19259-richmond-golf-club>



 **Richmond**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Hawkesbury

Scale: 1:7,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 170 340 m




Figure 190: Boundary of Richmond Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.34.1 Description

Landscape

Richmond Golf Course is located in the suburb of Richmond. The course is in a rural area and features tree plantings and water systems such as ponds. It is a heathland course spanning over 5739m, with 18 holes and 70 pars. The Richmond train station and train line runs parallel to the course.



Figure 191: Aerial of Richmond Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 192: Richmond Golf Course (Source: Golf Australia, 2022)

Clubhouse

The clubhouse was built in 1959, on top of an old war barracks that was used in 1916 during the first World War.

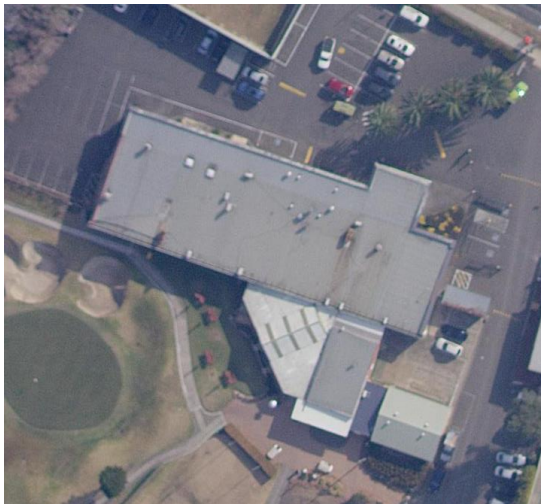


Figure 193: Aerial of Richmond Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 194: Richmond Golf Clubhouse (Source: IVvy Venue Marketplace, 2022)

4.1.34.2 History

The following history has been extracted from the Redbank Communities website:²⁴³

²⁴³ Redbank Communities, "Richmond Golf Club Is the Oldest Golf Club in NSW," Redbank Communities, January 2, 2018, <https://redbankrichmond.com.au/news/richmond-golf-club-is-the-oldest-golf-club-in-nsw/>.

Richmond Golf Club is the oldest golf club in NSW still playing on the same grounds.

It was formed on 15 March 1899 at a public meeting in Richmond School of Arts, with 17 male and seven female foundation members including C T Musson of Hawkesbury Agricultural College, and Phillip Charley of 'Belmont' North Richmond. The nine-hole course was part of Ham Common, and shared with grazing stock. The first clubhouse was an ex-army hut which was replaced and refurbished several times over the years. In 1959 a new 18-hole course was opened.

4.1.34.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richmond Golf Course is closely tied to its natural setting.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjacent to the Richmond sewerage treatment plant. Associations with military use.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richmond Golf Course has contributed to the development of sporting life in the local area.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Richmond Golf Course has assisted in the development of leisurely sporting activities common to the middle- and upper-classes of Australia. Mixed use of the clubhouse for leisure and social activities.

4.1.34.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oldest golf club in NSW playing on the same grounds.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSW military and use of the grounds during World War I and World War II. Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertaining to the early colonial golf course in 1899, previous clubhouses that burnt down, and the use of the land for the military during World War I and World War II, presents potential archaeological significance

Criteria	Discussion
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F – Rarity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The oldest NSW golf course.
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G – Representativeness	Not satisfied
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4.1.35 Roseville Golf Club

ROSEVILLE GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	4 Links Avenue, Roseville NSW 2069 (Lot 20 DP 232772)
Local Government Area	Ku-ring-gai Council
Years of operation	1923- present
Course size	4840m, 18 holes, 66 par ²⁴⁴
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	Jim Wilcher (2009)
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse	1923, Interwar
Public or private course	Private
Heritage listings	None

²⁴⁴ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19268-roseville-golf-club>



 **Roseville**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Ku-Ring-Gai

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m




Figure 195: Boundary of Roseville Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.35.1 Description

Landscape

Roseville Golf Course is a parkland course spanning over 4840m with 18 holes and 66 pars. It features some ponds, tree plantings and overlooks Garigal National Park. The course is not far from Port Jackson, Middle Harbour and Moore's Creek intercepts the course.



Figure 196: Aerial of Roseville Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 197: Roseville Golf Course (Source: Roseville Golf Course, 2022)

Clubhouse

The clubhouse was built in 1923, and in 2003 was renovated internally. It presents itself in a modern style whilst holding elements of its interwar façade. It is set in scenic surrounds, overlooking the golf course and Garigal National Park.



Figure 198: Aerial of Roseville Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 199: Roseville Golf Clubhouse (Source: Modern Wedding, 2022)

4.1.35.2 History

The following history has been extracted from the Roseville Golf Club website:²⁴⁵

Roseville Golf Club was officially founded on 18th January 1923, following initial planning and purchase of land in 1922 for a nine hole golf course. This was

²⁴⁵ Roseville Golf Club, "A History of Roseville Golf Club," Roseville Golf Club, n.d., <https://www.rosevillegolf.com.au/cms/welcome-roseville-golf-club/history/>.

proposed by a group of sports enthusiasts who, tired of wet weather disrupting their tennis and cricket, wanted to play an all-weather game.

Play began on 1st October, 1923 with a 9 hole competition and following the acquisition of further land, the 18 hole course was officially opened on 23rd May 1925.

From this time on, through good years and bad, members and staff have committed their time and effort to the continued advancement of Roseville Golf Club.

Each year the Club hosts one of Australia's longest-running Pro Am events, the Gold Mashie Cup, in which famous Australian golfers have played over the years. In 1952, Roseville hosted the Australian PGA Championship.

Course

Over the years, the course has undergone significant change and continual improvement. The most recent, major changes, began in 2009 and involved the remodelling and rebuilding of five new holes by the highly-acclaimed Australian course architect Jim Wilcher. Since its inception, Roseville has offered golfers a challenging test from the first 9 holes, played mostly around a bushland valley, to the more open and undulating back 9 holes. The Club continues to invest heavily in improvements to the course and today it is recognised as one of the best-prepared and presented courses on Sydney's North Shore.

Every hole is uniquely picturesque and offers a special challenge to players of all levels of skill and experience. Our fast, premium quality greens, well maintained tees and immaculately manicured fairways, are the envy of many Australian clubs and our rough is generously guarded by graceful, mature trees, which have been the undoing of countless top-flight players, who have taken the course for granted.

Roseville's long par threes, place a premium on accurate iron play and the overall par of 66, provides a significant challenge for both professional and amateur golfers.

Club House

The Club House is modern and stunningly designed, with state-of-the-art facilities and amenities, set in scenic surrounds, overlooking the golf course and Garigal National Park.

The interior of the Club House was totally rebuilt in 2003 and now offers members and visitors contemporary facilities.



Figure 200: c1930 Aerial images of Roseville Golf Course (Source: State Library NSW²⁴⁶)

4.1.35.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roseville Golf Course is closely tied to its natural setting.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roseville Golf Course is associated to high profile golfers and community members.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roseville Golf Course has contributed to the development of sporting life in the local area. The club was locally started by sporting enthusiasts.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roseville Golf Course has assisted in the development of leisurely sporting activities common to the middle- and upper-classes of Australia. Mixed use of the clubhouse as a venue for social and community events such as weddings.

4.1.35.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW. Jim Wilcher, course architect. Professional players and members associated with the course.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views of Garigal National Park.

²⁴⁶ Hall & Co, *54 Aerial Views of Sydney Golf Courses*, 51–52.

Criteria	Discussion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-kept course with mature trees, which brings attraction to the course and has contributed to the rise in members.
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.36 Rum Corps Barracks Golf Club (Hawkesbury River Golf Club)

RUM CORPS GOLF CLUB INVENTORY	
Former names of club	Unknown
Location	61 Hawkesbury Valley Way, Windsor NSW 2756 (Lot 12 DP 790346)
Local Government Area	Hawkesbury City Council
Years of operation	1970s – present
Course size	2258m, 9 holes, 33 par ²⁴⁷
Course landscape	Heathland
Course designer	Unknown
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse	1970s, unknown
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None

²⁴⁷ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19282-rum-corps-barracks-golf-course>



Rum Corps
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Hawkesbury

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m



Figure 201: Boundary of Rum Corps Barracks Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.36.1 Description

Landscape

Bounded by Rickabys Creek, Rum Corps Barracks Golf Course is considered a heathland course. It is situated just above Windsor Country Golf Club. The course is 2258m in length with 9 holes and 33 pars.



Figure 202: Aerial of Rum Corps Barracks Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 203: Rum Corps Barracks Golf Course (Source: Rum Corps Golf Club, 2022)

Clubhouse

It is unknown when the clubhouse was built or who built it, however, it is assumed that it was part of the first phase of construction on the course in the 1970s.



Figure 204: Aerial of Rum Corps Barracks Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 205: Rum Corps Barracks Golf Clubhouse (Source: Rum Corps Golf Club, 2022)

4.1.36.2 History

The following history has been extracted from a news article from the Australian Jewish Times in 1990:

The Rum Corps Barracks Conference Centre and Guest House in historic Windsor, recalls the early days of the colony. Built along the traditional lines of a military barracks, it blends comfort and elegance for business and pleasure.

Conferences, receptions and weddings are a speciality, and the Rum Corps Barracks is also a holiday venue with a nine hole golf course, tennis and volley ball courts, an indoor heated pool, spa, sauna and full size billiards room. All

conference facilities including comprehensive audio-visual equipment. Function rooms accommodate up to 180 delegates.²⁴⁸

4.1.36.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	Not satisfied
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built on the traditional lines of the former army barracks.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implied relation to the Jewish sporting community.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditionally part of a Conference centre and guest house, providing mixed use for the golf course in recreation and sport. The Course features a tennis court.

4.1.36.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertaining to the former use as an old army barracks.
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Jewish sporting groups and communities. Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place.
E – Research Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertaining to the former use as an old army barracks, potential archaeology.
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

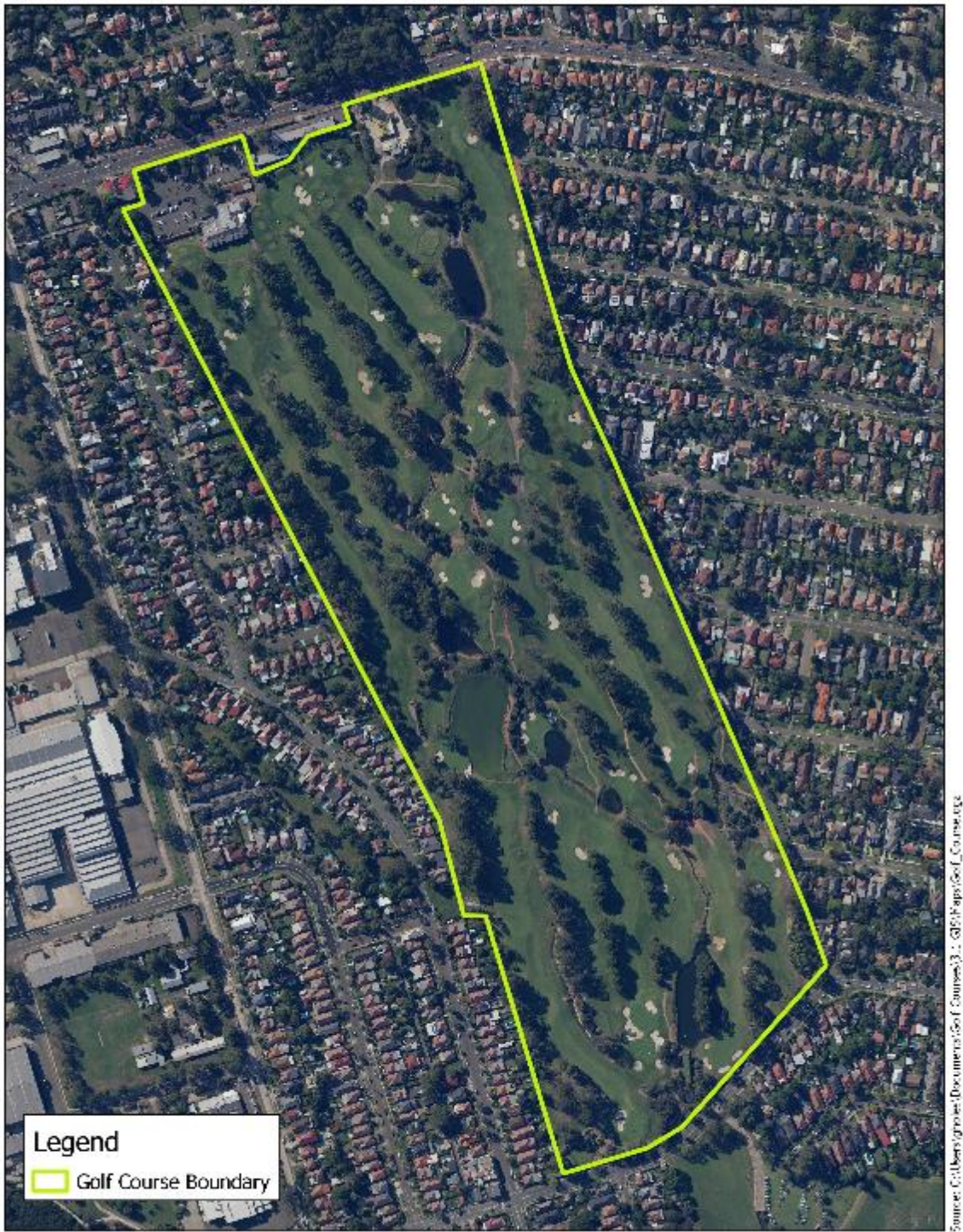
²⁴⁸ The Australian Jewish Times, 1990, “Country NSW – a new experience” <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/263218999?searchTerm=rums%20corps%20barracks%20golf>

4.1.37 Ryde Parramatta Golf Club

RYDE PARRAMATTA GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	1156 Victoria Road, West Ryde NSW 2114 (lot 3 DP 550839)
Local Government Area	City of Ryde
Years of operation	1926- present
Course size	6040m, 18 holes, 71 par ²⁴⁹
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	Ross Watson (1997)
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse	Unknown, Modern
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None

²⁴⁹ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19283-ryde-parramatta-golf-club>



Ryde-Parramatta
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Ryde

Scale: 1:5,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 100 200 m



Figure 206: Boundary of Ryde-Parramatta Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.37.1 Description

Landscape

Ryde Parramatta Golf course is a parkland course, spanning over 6040m in length, with 18 holes and 71 pars.²⁵⁰

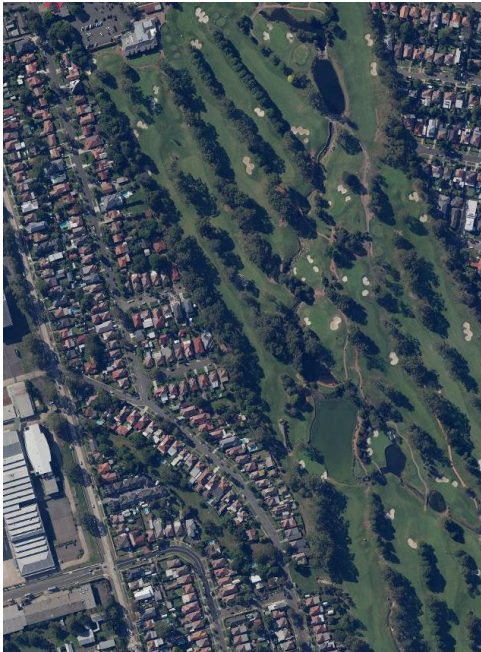


Figure 207: Aerial of Ryde Parramatta Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 208: Ryde Parramatta Golf Course (Source: Golf Pass, 2022)

Clubhouse

It is unknown when the clubhouse was built, however, it boasts a modern style with a glass veranda offering views over the course.



Figure 209: Aerial of Ryde Parramatta Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)

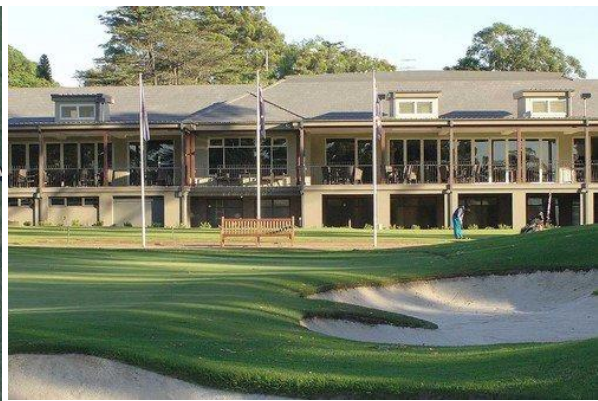


Figure 210: Ryde Parramatta Golf Clubhouse (Source: Golfer Tour, 2022)

²⁵⁰ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19283-ryde-parramatta-golf-club>

4.1.37.2 History

The following history has been extracted from the Ryde-Parramatta Golf Club website:²⁵¹

A nine hole course was constructed on the present site in 1926 by the then owners City Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited. A tournament for professionals was staged on 27th July 1927 to commemorate the opening.

On 19th August 1930, the Ryde Golf Club was incorporated and in 1932 the course was extended to 18 holes.

In 1934 following the close of the Parramatta Golf Club, members of that Club became members of the Club and at an extraordinary general meeting held in January 1935, the name of the company was changed to Ryde-Parramatta Golf Club Limited.

In November 1945, agreement was reached with City Mutual to purchase the freehold and improvements for 19,500 pounds (\$39,000). Therefore unlike many clubs which are located on land leased from local councils or semi-government organisations, security of tenure is assured.

Ryde-Parramatta has had its share of celebrity members, neighbours and visitors through the years:

- *Olympic great Betty Cuthbert used the course for training in her early years.*
- *In 1974, we held the Australian Junior Interstate Matches, a 5 day series, where a young Queenslander, Greg Norman, took on the country's best. A photo of the final scoreboard remains on the wall in the men's locker room.*
- *Ted Ball was a member here from the age of 15, until he became a pro golfer. He went on to win many Australian major championships.*
- *Betty Dalgleish, Australia's first female Professional, won the Australian Women's Amateur Championship in 1968 and again in 1971.*
- *Golfing great Kel Nagle was the Club's patron until his passing last year and we were lucky to have him join us for many Awards evenings and celebrations.*
- *Kel's good friend, and two times Australian Open Champion – Frank Phillips – has since stepped into the role of Club Patron. Frank was also resident Golf Professional for a time.*

In 1997, renowned course Architect Ross Watson was commissioned to re-design the course; the works were completed in 2000. Watson's design provides a challenging and picturesque course, able to be enjoyed by golfers of all levels.

Ryde-Parramatta Golf Club hosted the 1992 NSW Open Championship won by Craig Parry, twice the Australian Junior Interstate Series (1974 & 1992) and we continue to host qualifying for the Australian Open each year it is played in Sydney.

²⁵¹ Ryde-Parramatta Golf Club, "Club History," Ryde-Parramatta Golf Club, n.d., <https://www.rydeparramatta.com.au/the-club/history>.

4.1.37.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ryde-Parramatta Golf Course is closely tied to its natural setting.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Not satisfied
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ryde-Parramatta Golf Course has contributed to the development of sporting life in the local area. Associations with championships and professional members.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ryde-Parramatta Golf Course has assisted in the development of leisurely sporting activities common to the middle- and upper-classes of Australia.

4.1.37.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW. Associations to professional members and championships won.
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place. The clubhouse is used for community and social events such as weddings.
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.38 Stonecutters Ridge Golf Club

STONECUTTERS GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Ashlar Golf Club Limited
Location	86 Stonecutters Drive, Colebee NSW 2761 (Lot 1028 DP 1191446, Lot 3 DP 232574)
Local Government Area	Blacktown City Council
Years of operation	2012 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	6328m, 18 holes, 72 par ²⁵²
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	Greg Norman (2012), Matthew Dusenberry, Bob Harrison (2012)
Clubhouse architect	Fugen constructions
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	2012, Contemporary International Style
Public or private course	Semi-private
Heritage listings	None

²⁵² <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/35436-stonecutters-ridge-golf-club>



Figure 211: Boundary of Stonecutters Ridge Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.38.1 Description

Landscape

Stonecutters Ridge Golf Course is a parkland course developed around residential housing. The development was part of the Stonecutters Ridge Club House Precinct. It provides a local park with views for the residents. The course spans over 6328m with 18 holes and 72 pars. It has few trees and ponds.



Figure 212: Aerial of Stonecutters Ridge Golf Club (Source: Six Maps)



Figure 213: Stonecutters Ridge (Source: Golf Magazine, 2022)

Clubhouse

The clubhouse is a very contemporary building, indicative of the International Style. It is presumed the building was constructed sometime within the last century, around 2012.



Figure 214: Aerial of Stonecutters Ridge Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps)



Figure 215: Stonecutters Ridge Clubhouse (Source: Fugen Constructions, 2014)

4.1.38.2 History

The following history has been extracted from the Stonecutters Ridge Golf Club website:²⁵³

When Parramatta Golf Club closed in 1927, two new courses were formed, St Andrews in Blacktown and Ryde-Parramatta at Ermington.

The St Andrews course was owned by Mr R Park and in 1927 work commenced and Mr Park supervised the course construction. After starting as a public course, it became the headquarters of the Parramatta club and it was officially opened in March 1929.

The first Professional was Bill Bolger who later won almost every title open to professionals in those days.

In early 1930 the club transferred to Ermington and the Ryde-Parramatta Club came into being. St Andrews reverted to a public course until it was taken over by the RAAF during World War II.

In 1947 the course was purchased for about \$22,000 by a group of Freemasons and Ashlar Golf Club Limited was born with play commencing on 9 holes that were resurrected after the Air Force occupancy.

The clubhouse was originally situated on Richmond Road, Blacktown. Although it was an old building, it did an admirable job until another building was erected on another site near the Richmond Railway line in 1958.

Work continued on the course until the Official Opening of the 18 holes on 14th June, 1948.

Ashlar's first professional was Bill Bolger, he was followed by Alex Mercer, Bill Kaye Smith, Bill SeeHoe, Les O'Keefe, Allan Fletcher and Colin Bishop who retained the position until closure of Ashlar.

In August 2012, Ashlar Golf Club closed and relocated to the new Greg Norman designed golf course further along Richmond Rd at Colebee and became known as Stonecutters Ridge Golf Club. It wasn't long before Stonecutters Ridge Golf Club was named in the Top 100 golf courses of Australia and became home of the prestigious PGA NSW Open in 2014, 2015 & 2016.

STONECUTTERS RIDGE

Medallist (the developer of the housing estate) named Stonecutters Ridge after the Aboriginal stone tool manufacture predominately of silcrete deposits in this suburb (once called Plumpton Ridge and Iron Bark Ridge for its Iron Bark Forest). Archaeological evidence suggests Stonecutters Ridge was also used as a camp site dating back many hundreds of years.

The name of Stonecutters Ridge (the Aboriginal stonecutters) honours Blacktown's Aboriginal heritage.

²⁵³ Stonecutters Ridge Golf Club, "History," Stonecutters Ridge Golf Club, n.d., <https://www.stonecuttersgc.com.au/cms/history/>.

4.1.38.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stonecutters Ridge Golf Course is closely tied to its natural setting.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stonecutters Ridge Golf Course is associated to high profile golfers and community members. Part of the housing estate development in Colebee.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stonecutters Ridge Golf Course has contributed to the development of sporting life in the local area.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stonecutters Ridge Golf Course has assisted in the development of leisurely sporting activities common to the middle- and upper-classes of Australia. Mixed use of the clubhouse provides leisure to the public with two bars, a bistro, commercial kitchen, sports lounge, TAB & gaming room, function rooms, pro shop, large outdoor terrace, bathrooms and change facilities.

4.1.38.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associations with St Andrews Blacktown and Ashlar Golf courses Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place Mixed use of the clubhouse provides social significance to the community who use its facilities
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied


4.1.39 Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club

**TERREY HILLS GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB
INVENTORY**

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	Kingfisher Drive, 116 Booralie Rd, Terrey Hills NSW 2084 (Lot 1 DP 836316)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1994 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	6499m, 18 holes, 72 par ²⁵⁴
Course landscape	Woodland
Course designer	Graham Marsh (1994), Ross Watson (1994)
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1994, Contemporary federation
Public or private course	Private
Heritage listings	None

²⁵⁴ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19290-terrey-hills-golf-and-country-club>



 **Terrey Hills**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Northern Beaches

Scale: 1:10,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 200 400 m




Figure 216: Boundary of Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.39.1 Description

Landscape

Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club is boarded by Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, making it a woodland course. In the centre of the course is residential area. The course is backed by a number of large bodies of water. There is little tree cover on the course, with some tree lined plantings.

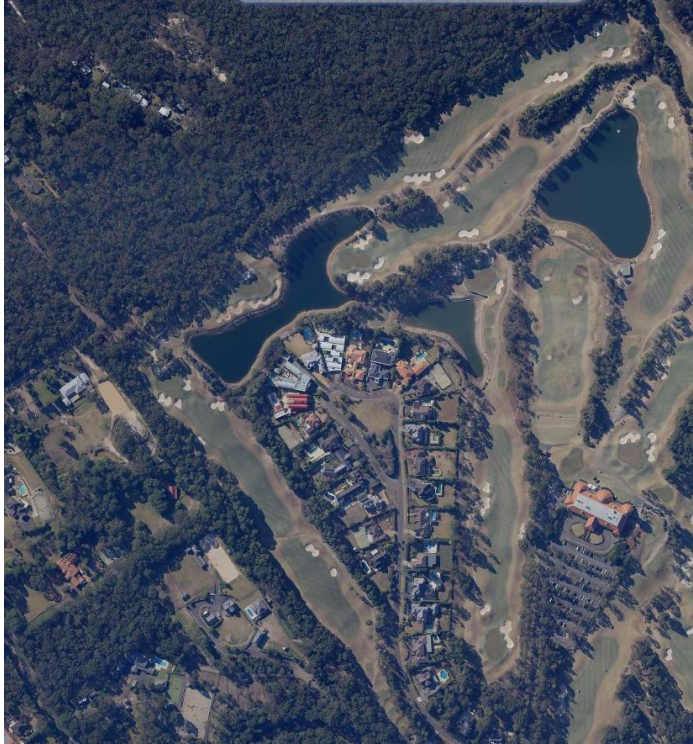


Figure 217: Aerial of Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 218: Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club (Source: Golf NSW, 2022)

Clubhouse

The clubhouse was built in 1994 in a contemporary federation style. The clubhouse features pristine garden beds and courtyard.



Figure 219: Aerial of Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 220: Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club Clubhouse (Source: Golf NSW, 2022)

4.1.39.2 History

The following history has been extracted from the Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club website:

In 1989 the Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club was an artist's impression, a model and a dream. The vision of the developers has seen the construction of an imposing clubhouse and championship golf course.

Officially opening in 1994 Terrey Hills was the first new course to be constructed in Sydney for over twenty years, at the time introducing a new system of membership ensuring the highest standards of prestige and exclusivity.

The Course was designed by Graham Marsh Golf Design Pty Ltd (GMGD) and constructed by the ABI Group. The Club is intent on retaining the integrity of the Course as envisaged by the original Course designer.

The utilisation of Graham's 40 years' experience as a touring golf professional and his more than 30 years as a Golf Course Architect, has allowed GMGD to establish itself as one of the world's leading golf course architecture companies.

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s Graham Marsh was a regular winner on the European, Japanese and the PGA Tour of Australasia. He won several events in Asia outside Japan and one on the U.S.-based PGA Tour, the 1977 Heritage Classic. Marsh had an outstanding win rate on the European Tour. He had 56 wins in all in his regular career.

As a senior, Marsh played extensively in the United States on the Champions Tour winning six events including two senior majors: the 1997 U.S. Senior Open and the 1999 Tradition. Terrey Hills Golf & Country Club was planned and developed by Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club Holdings Ltd., a joint venture between Lansura Pty Ltd and Tokyo Dome Corp (both being experienced in golf course development), and Sanki Shoji Co Ltd.

After more than 21 years of growth and consolidation, the club and course changed hands in 2016, and is continually improving with renewed passion and investment. Terrey Hills was an early adopter of automated golf cart technology. Carts were self-driving and were not allowed on the fairways, only able to follow the cart paths. This was designed to protect the fairways from too much traffic.

Well before rangefinders and GPS, players were expected to take several clubs to their ball. The carts were a good idea but didn't last long. Over the years THGCC has developed into a dynamic club, building its own rich tradition and hosting premier events like the Canon Challenge, played at Terrey Hills on five occasions, and the Australian Women's Open in 2003.

*Terrey Hills is a testing Championship venue, and now hosts many Golf NSW and Australian Amateur events earning the respect of golfing bodies around Australia.*²⁵⁵

4.1.39.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club is closely tied to its natural setting, as it is surrounded by Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	Not satisfied
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club has contributed to the development of sporting life in the local area. Associations with professional player and architect Graham Marsh. Associations with Japanese golfing companies.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrey Hills Golf and Country Club has assisted in the development of leisurely sporting activities common to the middle- and upper-classes of Australia.

4.1.39.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First new golf course to be constructed in Sydney for over 20 years
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associations with professional player and architect Graham Marsh Associations with Japanese golfing companies Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terrey Hills was an early adopter of automated golf cart technology. Carts were self-driving and were not allowed on the fairways, only able to follow the cart paths Clubhouse holds high aesthetic significance as a contemporary clubhouse that exhibits traditional style
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place The clubhouse has mixed use as a venue for community and social events including weddings

²⁵⁵ Terrey Hills Golf Club, 2022, History <https://www.terreyhillsgolf.com.au/cms/history/history/#:~:text=Officially%20opening%20in%201994%20Terrey,standards%20of%20prestige%20and%20exclusivity.>

Criteria	Discussion
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.40 Wakehurst Golf Club

WAKEHURST GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	Upper Clontarf Street, Seaforth NSW 2092 (Lot 1 DP 1249992, Lot 2730 DP 752038)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1962 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	6116m, 18 holes, 72 par ²⁵⁶
Course landscape	Woodland
Course designer	Prosper Ellis
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1962, Post War
Public or private course	Semi-private
Heritage listings	Local - "Manly Dam and Surrounds Conservation Area"(item no. C6) Warringah LEP 2011

²⁵⁶ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19296-wakehurst-golf-club>



Figure 221: Boundary of Wakehurst Golf Course and LEP heritage curtilage (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.40.1 Description

Landscape

Designed by Prosper Ellis in 1962, the Wakehurst Golf Course is a woodland course that is located within the Manly Dam Reserve bushland, and bounded by the Manly Reservoir. It spans over 6116m, with 18 holes and 72 pars. The Manly Dam Reserve in which the course resides is locally listed as Heritage Conservation Area under the Warringah LEP.



Figure 222: Aerial of Wakehurst Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 223: Wakehurst Golf Course (Source: Golf NSW, 2022)

Clubhouse

It is presumed the clubhouse was built around the time of the club's establishment in 1962. It displays a post-war modern style.



Figure 224: Aerial of Wakehurst Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 225: Wakehurst Golf Clubhouse (Source: Golf NSW, 2022)

4.1.40.2 History

The following history has been extracted from the Wakehurst Golf Club website:²⁵⁷

The story of Wakehurst is one of struggle and survival. Overcoming a succession of obstacles in its early life, from developmental delays, opposition from environmental and community groups, and continued financial pressure to emerge as a true gem on the Northern Beaches and a must for every golfer.

The initial idea for Wakehurst began in 1960 when the future of Balgowlah Golf Club seemed uncertain; however, it was another nine years before a lease was signed for land in War Memorial Park upon which to construct Wakehurst. Twelve years went by before the Club was opened by Sir Robert and Lady Askin, early in 1972. The long-awaited celebrations were short-lived. Spiralling inflation, poor course condition, boundary disputes and environmental group pressure resulted in the Club struggling for Members and under significant financial stress. Generous support from remaining Members and volunteer groups managed to keep the Club afloat until a more permanent solution was found.

The turning point came in 1984 when the club was registered as a waste disposal depot and signed a contract with G&H Todd, permitting them to dump waste on the course in exchange for financial remuneration and assistance redeveloping the course. This proved to be the Clubs salvation. Membership numbers increased steadily, the course improved markedly, and financial stability followed.

Improvements continue to this day, making Wakehurst arguably one of the best golf courses in Sydney.

4.1.40.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wakehurst Golf Course is closely tied to its natural setting. Native flora and fauna is prominent. Set in a heritage conservation area: Manly Dam Reserve.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Club used as a waste disposal depot.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wakehurst Golf Course has contributed to the development of sporting life in the local area. Club originally funded by members.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wakehurst Golf Course has assisted in the development of leisurely sporting activities common to the middle- and upper-classes of Australia.

²⁵⁷ Wakehurst Golf Club, “Wakehurst History,” Wakehurst Golf Club, n.d., <https://www.wakehurstgolf.com.au/cms/membership/wakehurst-history/>.

4.1.40.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associations with Sir Robert and Lady Askin • Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied


4.1.41 Warringah Golf Club

WARRINGAH GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	397 Condamine Street, North Manly 2100 (Lot 2742 and 2743, DP 752038)
Local Government Area	Northern Beaches Council
Years of operation	1935 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	5627, 18 holes, 70 par ²⁵⁸
Course landscape	Parkland
Course designer	Unknown
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1968, Federation revival.
Public or private course	Public
Heritage listings	None

²⁵⁸ <https://www.golfpass.com/travel-advisor/courses/19300-warringah-golf-club>



 **Warringah**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Northern Beaches

Scale: 1:7,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 170 340 m




Figure 226: Boundary of Warringah Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.41.1 Description

Landscape

Warringah Golf Club is located within the grounds of Manly District Park; a 62-hectare parcel of green space located between Condamine Street and Pittwater Road in Manly. It is parkland course, spanning 5627m, with 18 holes and 70 par. The course is lined with trees along the fairways.



Figure 227: Aerial of Warringah Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 228: Warringah Golf Course (Source: Golf NSW, 2022)

Clubhouse

The clubhouse was established 1968, and has remained intact since its construction. Although the 1968 clubhouse remains, it has undergone several modifications and extensions, with the last of these undertaken in 2000. The course is in a postwar federation revival.



Figure 229: Aerial of Warringah Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 230: Warringah Golf Clubhouse (Source: Warringah Golf Club, 2022)

4.1.41.2 History

Warringah Golf Club is located within the grounds of Manly District Park; a 62-hectare parcel of green space located between Condamine Street and Pittwater Road in Manly. As well as the golf club, the park also contains various amenities including four sportsgrounds, a childcare centre, a skate park and a recreation centre with tennis, squash and futsal courts.²⁵⁹ The park was founded in 1934,

²⁵⁹ JBAS, "Northern Beaches Regional Golf Study," April 2014, 5, https://hdp-au-prod-app-nthbch-yoursay-files.s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/3915/6214/6964/2014_102756.pdf.

following the land being resumed in 1928 by the Department of Lands.²⁶⁰ It was initially known as Manly-Warringah District Park, as it was for the use of residents from both council areas. In 1931, it was reported that Manly District Park, which was then defined as a “blackberry vine and mosquito swamp”²⁶¹ would be converted into a nine-hole public golf course with an adjoining clubhouse. However, photographic (Figure 231) and local history studies suggest that the area was used as Chinese market gardens by those who had settled in Manly.²⁶² By 1933, land was beginning to be cleared and it was determined that the park would contain facilities for cricket, tennis and golf.²⁶³ The 9-hole golf course was opened in December 1935. Jim Ferrier, who was a member of Manly Golf Club and went on to become one of Australia’s best all-rounder amateur golf professionals,²⁶⁴ provided a demonstration at its opening. As a public course, it was stated that the links were intended for those who “could not join the ordinary (private) golf club”.²⁶⁵ This highlights that since its inception, the Warringah Golf Course has been intended to be used by all members of the local community.

The Warringah Golf Club was officially formed in September 1936. It initially had 36 applications for membership; 19 being full playing members and 17 being associates. The profits from the membership funded the expansion of the course, with an additional 9 holes being established to the south of Kentwell Road in 1939. In 1937, the club also purchased the land for the clubhouse, with the structure being completed by 1939.²⁶⁶ Four years after its completion, the club, which then had 112 members and 69 associates, had outgrown the clubhouse.²⁶⁷ The plans to extend the structure onto the adjacent plot of land that had been purchased were achieved in 1949. However, the need for further expansion resulted in the structure being demolished in the 1960s, with the current clubhouse being erected on the same plot of land in 1968. Although the 1968 clubhouse remains extant, it has undergone several modifications and extensions, with the last of these undertaken in 2000.²⁶⁸ The land occupied by the Warringah Golf Course is unique in that the three parcels of land for each of the 9 holes and the clubhouse are separate by roads.²⁶⁹ This has resulted in the clubhouse being underutilised by social golfers, who do not realise that the facility is available.²⁷⁰

Due to the flat terrain of the course, it is desirable to a wide range of golfers including the elderly and beginners. It is one of the most popular courses for social golfers in Sydney, with more than 45,000 rounds of golf played each year.²⁷¹ Being established on swampland, the terrain of the course has always been flat. However, some modulation was created by pipes which were laid on the course to drain the swamp. In the early days, these pipes also provided unintended traps for asway golf balls.²⁷² Extensive work was undertaken in the late 1950s, with the level of the fairways raised and new trees and greens established.²⁷³ Brookvale and Manly Creeks run through the course and

²⁶⁰ Manly Library Local Studies, “Manly District Park (Many-Warringah War Memorial Park),” Northern Beaches Council Library Services, n.d., <https://northernbeaches.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/13119>.

²⁶¹ “Public Golf Course for North Manly,” *The Daily Telegraph*, July 20, 1931.

²⁶² Cecilia Leong-Salobir, *Urban Food Culture: Sydney, Shanghai and Singapore in the Twentieth Century* (Palgrave-Macmillan, 2019), 170, https://books.google.com.au/books?id=OwGQDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA170&lpg=PA170&dq=chinese+gardens+condamine+street+1930&source=bl&ots=-RWgQPI46v&sig=ACfU3U0p8nGAZr3DNy8Bk4Ra8bS2oc83SA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjzi_nnw_j0AhVYSGwGHcwDBRAQ6AF6BQIGARAD#v=onepage&q=kentwell&f=false.

²⁶³ “Cricket, Tennis, Golf: New Park for Manly and Warringah,” *The Daily Telegraph*, August 2, 1933.

²⁶⁴ “Jim Ferrier,” Sports Australia Hall of Fame, n.d., <https://sahof.org.au/hall-of-fame-member/jim-ferrier/>.

²⁶⁵ “New Course,” *The Sydney Morning Herald*, December 16, 1935, Trove.

²⁶⁶ Warringah Golf Club, “History,” Warringah Golf Club, n.d., <http://www.warringahgolfclub.com.au/home/club-history.html>.

²⁶⁷ Hector Morrison, “Swamp Now Golf Course,” *The Daily Telegraph*, May 12, 1941, 14, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article248135615>.

²⁶⁸ Warringah Golf Club, “History.”

²⁶⁹ Warringah Golf Club.

²⁷⁰ Michael Court, “Warringah Celebrates 75 Not Out,” Golf Grinder, September 23, 2011, <http://www.golfgrinder.com/news/golfclubs/warringah-celebrates-75-not-out/>.

²⁷¹ “Warringah Golf Club,” Golf NSW, n.d., <https://www.golfnsw.org.au/golf-clubs/warringah-golf-club/>.

²⁷² Hector Morrison, “Swamp Now Golf Course.”

²⁷³ Warringah Golf Club, “History.”

funnel into the Manly Lagoon. In 2003, the club was ordered to pay \$600,000 after a pesticide spill on the course poisoned the fauna of the lagoon, killing over 10,000 fish and other species.²⁷⁴ Since then, care has been taken to support the local environment, with the second green being redesigned to consider the adjacent wetlands, creeks and stormwater passages.²⁷⁵ The course is also suitable for beginners, as it is surrounded by hills which block strong winds.

While the first President of the club was Mr G.D. MacNab, the first professional was Cecil Byrne, who was an investor in the course and assisted with its design.²⁷⁶ The Warringah golf pro shop, which is located within the grounds of the northern portion of the course, was established in 1967 and remains operational.²⁷⁷ Since its opening, Warringah Golf Club has been involved in several fundraising events for the golfing community and local charities.²⁷⁸ Although membership numbers have fluctuated throughout the years, there has currently been an influx of members due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with people recognising golf as a “safe, socially-distant sport”.²⁷⁹

On 16 April 2019, the Northern Beaches Council authorised a 20-year lease of all 18-holes of the Warringah Golf Course to the Warringah Golf Club. In the years prior to this decision, there had been proposals to convert the golf course into sports playing fields. This was due to the size of the course, whose 28 hectares of public land²⁸⁰ could accommodate approximately 16 playing fields.²⁸¹ While the lease renewal was considered a victory for the local community and a means of securing its future, the course, clubhouse and grounds do not have any heritage protections. In July 2021, the clubhouse, which is located on the opposite side of the road to the course, was sold by CBRE.²⁸² It is intended that the funds from the sale will finance the construction of a new two-storey clubhouse, to be built on the same side of the road as the course.²⁸³

²⁷⁴ “Sydney Golf Club to Pay Record Fine,” *The Sydney Morning Herald*, September 30, 2003, <https://www.smh.com.au/national/sydney-golf-club-to-pay-record-fine-20030930-gdhhxw.html>.

²⁷⁵ Enviro-Links Design, “Warringah Golf Course 2nd Green,” Enviro-Links Design, February 28, 2018, <https://envirolinks.com.au/index.php/portfolio/warringah-golf-course-2nd-green/>.

²⁷⁶ David Nicholls, “A List of Early Australian Golf Professionals,” 1997, <http://www.home.aone.net.au/~byzantium/golf/golfpros.html>.

²⁷⁷ PGA Australia, “Life Lessons: Rob Richards, Warringah Golf Club, Sydney,” *Golf Digest*, July 27, 2021, <https://www.australiangolfdigest.com.au/life-lessons-rob-richards-warringah-golf-club-sydney/>.

²⁷⁸ Warringah Golf Club, “The Future of Warringah Golf Course,” October 2016, <http://www.warringahgolfclub.com.au/images/WGCPresentation.pdf>.

²⁷⁹ “Warringah Golf Club Selling North Manly Clubhouse and Carpark,” *Golf Industry Central*, July 25, 2021, <https://www.golfindustrycentral.com.au/golf-industry-news/warringah-golf-club-selling-north-manly-clubhouse-and-carpark/>.

²⁸⁰ Northern Beaches Council, “Northern Beaches Sportsgrounds and Golf Courses Discussion Paper,” April 2017, 14, https://hdp-au-prod-app-nthbch-yoursay-files.s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/5815/6214/7223/Sportsgrounds_Discussion_Paper_A4_FA.pdf.

²⁸¹ David Tease, “Community Victory from Warringah Course Battle,” *Golf Australia*, April 17, 2019, <https://www.golfaustralia.com.au/news/community-victory-for-warringah-in-golf-course-battle-524021>.

²⁸² CBRE, “397 Condamine Street,” Real Commercial, May 10, 2021, <https://www.realcommercial.com.au/sold/property-397-condamine-street-north-manly-nsw-2100-503865258>.

²⁸³ News Center, “Warringah Golf Club Sells North Manly Clubhouse and Parking Lot,” News Now, July 22, 2021, <https://quebecnewstribune.com/news/international/warringah-golf-club-sells-north-manly-clubhouse-and-parking-lot-32202/>.



Figure 231. c1930 panorama looking east from Condamine Street towards the Warringah Golf Course, prior to its construction. Note the Chinese market gardens. (Source: Northern Beaches Council Library²⁸⁴)

4.1.41.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warringah Golf Course is closely tied to its natural setting. Native flora and fauna present.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warringah Golf Course is associated to high profile golfers and community members. Pipes laid to drain the swamp for accessibility. Course accommodates a wide variety of golfing abilities.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warringah Golf Course has contributed to the development of sporting life in the local area. Local community funding and fund raisers for the club.
Developing Australia’s cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warringah Golf Course has assisted in the development of leisurely sporting activities common to the middle- and upper-classes of Australia. As well as the golf club, the park also contains various amenities including four sportsgrounds, a childcare centre, a skate park and a recreation centre with tennis, squash and futsal courts.

²⁸⁴ Warringah Library Service, *Condamine Street, Allambie*, c1930, Photograph, c1930, 40337, 40328, 40338, Northern Beaches Council Library, <https://northernbeaches.recollect.net.au/nodes/view/14497?keywords=40338&type=all&highlights=Wyl0MDMzOCJd>.

Preliminary Significance Assessment


Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW • Holds associations to professional members and championships
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent and intact federation revival clubhouse
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place • Located within a public park. As well as the golf club, the park also contains various amenities including four sportsgrounds, a childcare centre, a skate park and a recreation centre with tennis, squash and futsal courts
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.1.42 Windsor Country Golf Club

WINDSOR COUNTRY GOLF CLUB INVENTORY

Former names of club	Unknown
Location	51 McQuade Avenue, South Windsor NSW (Lot 2 and 4, DP 214147)
Local Government Area	Hawkesbury City Council
Years of operation	1962 – present
Course size (Total length, holes, par)	5880m, 18 holes, 71 par
Course landscape	Heathland
Course designer	Prosper Ellis (1962)
Clubhouse architect	Unknown
Current clubhouse (year established and architectural style)	1962, Post War
Public or private course	Semi-private
Heritage listings	None



 **Windsor**
20258 Northern Sydney
Golf Courses
LGA: Hawkesbury

Scale: 1:7,000
Size: A4
Date: 03-03-2022

0 170 340 m




Figure 232: Boundary of Windsor Golf Course (Source: Artefact, 2022)

4.1.42.1 Description

Landscape

The Windsor Country Golf Club greens are intercepted by a train line, Rickabys Creek and Chain of Ponds Creek Bridge rail over pass.



Figure 233: Aerial of Windsor Country Golf Course (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 234: Landscape of Windsor Country Golf Club (Source: Golfer.com, 2022)

Clubhouse

It is presumed the clubhouse was built in 1962, during the club's first phase of construction. The clubhouse is an old post-war building.



Figure 235: Aerial of Windsor Country Golf Clubhouse (Source: Six Maps, 2022)



Figure 236: Windsor Country Golf Clubhouse (Source: Google Maps, 2022)

4.1.42.2 History of Windsor Country Golf Club

The following history has been extracted from the Windsor Country Golf Club website:²⁸⁵

²⁸⁵ Windsor Golf Club, "History," Windsor Golf Club, n.d., <https://www.windsorgolfclub.com.au/cms/sydney-golf-public/history-windsor-country-golf-club/>.

In 1955 a small group developed which, from time to time, played on a social basis on Sunday at Braeside Golf Course, Rouse Hill, subsequently known as Rouse Hill Public Golf Course. This course has since been sold for residential sub-division. Within about a year what began as a party of twelve or so players developed into a conflux of forty or more golfers from both the Hawkesbury district and the Sydney suburbs, and which now had adopted an official name "The Sunday Golf Club".

LET'S BUILD OUR OWN COURSE !

In the winter of 1961 heavy rain had been falling for some time, and one Sunday on the upper veranda of Castle Hill Golf Club over a few glasses of beer someone said: "Why don't we build our own course." Within a week or two a Committee was formed to evaluate two potential sites. The first was on a 150-acre property at Ebenezer, and the second the 130-acre dairy property known as Fairfield at Windsor owned by Mrs. Kath Cambridge and share farmed by Barry Martin. The Ebenezer site was available to be purchased. However, Mrs. Cambridge's property was not on the market.

At this stage it was decided to consult experienced experts who enjoyed specialised knowledge in regard to the mysteries of this new venture. Under the guiding hand of Bill Kaye-Smith, the golf professional from Parramatta the committee soon met John O'Neill, licensing expert, Bob Green, Golf Club architect and Prosper Ellis, Golf Course architect. The problem of the correct site was soon resolved when Kaye-Smith rejected Ebenezer due to its geographical position and it then remained a study of how to acquire "Fairfield" the site of which Kaye-Smith did approve.

Mrs. Cambridge's property was seriously affected by a flood in November 1961 and the problems of recovery were considerable. She agreed to a lease to the Club with an option to purchase. The main conditions of the agreement were as follows:

- Mrs. Cambridge retained her existing home on about two-and-a-half acres of land. Of the balance she was to sell forthwith to the Club five acres on which to build a clubhouse for £500 and the residue of about 125 acres to be leased to the Club for 10 years at a rental of £1,300 per year. At the end of this time the Club then had the option to purchase the leasehold area for £40,000 pounds to be paid on terms over a period of a further ten years with at the then ruling bank overdraft rate.*

Windsor Golf Club was officially formed 7th February 1962. Prosper Ellis' course design duly arrived as did the clubhouse plans from Bob Green. Local contractors were alerted and on the morning of 24th June 1962 approximately 12 months from the discussion at Castle Hill, the first sod was turned.

For this vital stage of the undertaking the Committee had retained Vince Church, head greenkeeper of Pennant Hills Golf Club, to supervise. Greens staff had been employed including Barry Callan from Pennant Hills Golf Club, Dudley Becroft from South Windsor, Fred Knobbs and Eric Hawley both from Windsor. Professional golfers were interviewed and eventually Ray Lee was appointed to the position of Club pro. Many local contractors accepted debentures in lieu of pay whilst others worked on the basis of no liquor licence no pay. Things were different then.

BUILDING THE COURSE

Trees by the hundreds were planted and the members themselves undertook this task after advice from the Forestry Commission and Mr. Anderson, curator of the Sydney Botanical Gardens. Work progressed on the course, and in the courts, for the rest of the year.

On Christmas Eve 1962 Barry Callan was killed in a car accident on his way home from working on the course. This tragic event deeply affected all those at the time involved. A new greenkeeper was soon employed. Mr. Wal Cane, who held the position until 1993. He was succeeded by Steve Seckold, who remained until 2003. Our course superintendent until 2017, Peter Carey, came from the ranks, having joined the greens staff when he left school.

The first Annual General Meeting was conducted at the Catholic Hall, Tebbut Street, on 1st February 1963 by which time the Club had accepted 234 members. At this meeting Bruce Walker was elected Club Captain and the Reverend Father Leo Murphy Vice Captain. At the Directors' Meeting on the 8th of February Allen Bushell was elevated to President. Ron Davies was welcomed as a new Director who had been voted into this position after Bruce Walker had been elected Captain. The first Greens Committee comprised of Reg Hall, Max Woods, Okkie Voller.

Match Committee was Bruce Walker, Jack Sparkes, Ian McEwan and Father Murphy. Handicap Committee was Paul Choquenot, Merv Cross and Keith Porges. Ron Davies was elected Treasurer, and Mr. M. Almeida Auditor. On 27th February 1963 the inaugural meeting of the Windsor Associates was held and chaired by Mrs. Nancy Paine. The Committee elected was: President: Mrs. Ella Ross, Vice-President: Mrs. Roma Hall, Secretary: Mrs. Lyle Snell, Treasurer: Mrs. Jacqui O'Brien, Captain: Mrs. Jess Parker, Handicap Manager: Mrs. Enid Bushell, Committee Member: Mrs. Grace Hayes, Auditor Mrs. Dulcie Arnold

LET PLAY BEGIN!

By the first Annual General Meeting in February 1964 membership had risen to over 500 and at the same time that the Club had shown a loss of just £19 for the year. Twelve months later John Curtin recorded the first hole-in-one on the eleventh, and on April 24 the Club conducted the first professional event with prize money of £150. This was a sensational victory for Frank Phillips who spreadeagled the field with a 65, winning by six strokes from Bob Stanton on 71 and followed into third position by Chris Porter and Allan Murray with 72's. At the Annual General Meeting 1966 Allen Bushell was created the first Life Member of the Club.

1972 saw the expiration of the lease with Mrs. Cambridge and the Club exercised its option to purchase the property. We now owned our own course. Ray Lee had been replaced in 1964 as Club Professional by Les Brooks and in 1972 he in turn resigned and was replaced by Michael Moulds who served over 30 years as Club Professional. In 2003 Michael retired and was replaced by Wayne Kesby, a former Windsor Junior. Wayne Kesby left the club in 2017 and was replaced by Adam and Corinne Kelleher.

The seventies were marred by some severe floods and in 1976 four new permanent greens were constructed out of flood reach giving a short nine hole course playable at all times. Changes in rainfall patterns in the district have reduced the incidence and severity of floods and these greens are no longer used.

1980 saw the completion of the contract to purchase and we now own an established course and clubhouse which enjoys a reputation for excellence far and wide. In this year the name was changed to the Windsor Country Golf Club.

These years have not always been easy for the Committees and Executives, but for the countless thousands of rounds played and glasses raised by members there can be nothing but satisfaction felt by all those involved during this time. These notes are taken from "The First 21 Years" written by Bruce Walker

RECENT YEARS.

The last 20 years have seen significant changes to the club and the course. Some original greens have been systematically replaced, fairway watering introduced, ornamental garden beds planted and massive tree planting programmes implemented. Over forty years later many foundation members still play regularly in competitions and give service on committees.

The disastrous floods are a distant memory, membership is nearly at maximum with Saturday fields regularly exceeding 240 players. The course is a challenge to players of all levels and represents a magnificent legacy to the Hawkesbury district. Members and visitors are always welcome for a round and a beer afterwards.

4.1.42.3 Thematic Contextual Analysis

Australian Historical Themes	NSW Historical Themes	Discussion
Tracing the natural evolution of Australia	Environment – naturally evolved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windsor Golf Course is closely tied to its natural setting. Floods have had an impact on the landscape.
Developing local, regional, and national economies	Environment – cultural landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windsor Golf Course is associated to high profile golfers and community members.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windsor Golf Course has contributed to the development of sporting life in the local area. Local funding and creation of the club. Associations with members of the sporting club.
Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Windsor Golf Course has assisted in the development of leisurely sporting activities common to the middle- and upper-classes of Australia.

4.1.42.4 Preliminary Significance Assessment

Criteria	Discussion
A – Historical Significance	Not satisfied
B – Associative Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holds associations to golfing organisations such as Golf NSW Associations with the local community, professional members and championships

Criteria	Discussion
C – Aesthetic or Technical Significance	Not satisfied
D – Social Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clubhouse and course hold social significance to its members in providing a sense of place
E – Research Potential	Not satisfied
F – Rarity	Not satisfied
G – Representativeness	Not satisfied

4.2 Evaluation of heritage values and comparative analysis

Informed by the prior extensive research of each golf course, a comparative analysis is provided below in the form of a table and discussion to conclude the trends and differences between the golf courses. The following fundamental categories form the basis of this comparative analysis:

- Local Government Area (LGA) in which the subject golf course resides
- The year the subject golf course was established
- Whether the subject golf course is public or private
- The subject golf course designer
- The subject golf course landscape
- The subject course size in holes
- The subject clubhouse architect
- The subject clubhouse year of establishment and architectural style
- Relevant heritage listings pertaining to the subject golf course (item name, item no., LEP)
- The historical themes satisfied by the subject golf course
- The preliminary heritage significance criterion satisfied by the subject golf course. **Note:** this is a preliminary assessment only, if there is consideration of formal heritage listing then a full investigation and assessment will be required. An ascribed heritage grading and level of significance for the subject golf course (i.e local, little).

	LGA	Est year	Public/Private	Course designer	Course landscape	# of Holes	Club house designer	Club house	Heritage Listings	Historical themes	Heritage NSW Criteria*	Level and Grading
Ashlar Golf Club	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asquith Golf Club	Northern Beaches	1938	Semi-private	James Herd Scott	Parkland/Woodland	18	Unknown	1938, Modern	(Item no. I579) Hornsby LEP 2013	Environ-natural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, C, D, E	Local, Moderate
Avalon Golf Course	Northern Beaches	1926	Public	Dan Soutar	Links	9	Arthur Jabez Small	1920s, Bungalow	(Item no. 2270055) Pittwater LEP 2014.	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, C, D, E	Local, High
Avondale Golf Club	Ku-ring-gai	1926	Private	Eric Apperly	Woodland	18	Eric Apperly	1927, Gregorian Revival	(Item no. I503) Ku-ring-gai LEP 2015	Environ-natural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, C, D, F	Local, High
Balgowlah Golf Club	Northern Beaches	1925	Public	Unknown	Parkland	9	Frank L'Anson Bloomfield	1926, Interwar	None	Environ-natural, Sport, Leisure	B, C, D	Local, Moderate
Bayview Golf Club	Northern Beaches	1928	Public	John Orr	Parkland	18	Unknown	2009, Contemporary	(Item no. 2270484) Pittwater LEP 2014	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Leisure	B, C, D, E	Local, Moderate

	LGA	Est year	Public/Private	Course designer	Course landscape	# of Holes	Club house designer	Club house	Heritage Listings	Historical themes	Heritage NSW Criteria*	Level and Grading
Cammeray Golf Club	North Sydney	1906	Public	Unknown	Common	9	Unknown	1938, Interwar	(Item no. I0024) North Sydney LEP 2013	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, D	Local, Moderate
Castle Hill Golf Club	Hills	1951	Semi-private	Eric Apperly	Parkland	18	Unknown	1990, Modern	(Item no. I25) Hills LEP 2019	Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, D, E	Local, Moderate
Castlecove Golf Club	Willoughby	1932	Public	Walter Burley Griffin	Parkland	9	Unknown	1968, Post-War	None	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	B, C, D, G	Local, High
Chatswood Golf Club	Willoughby	1935	Public	Prosper Ellis	Common	18	Unknown	1968, Post War	None	Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	B, D, E	Local, Moderate
Colonial Golf Club	Penrith	2014	Public	Unknown	Heathland	9	Unknown	2014, Demountable	None	Environ-natural, Sport, Leisure	B, D	Local, Little
Cromer Golf Club	Northern Beaches	1929	Private	James Wilcher	Links	18	Unknown	1932, Modern	None	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, D	Local, Moderate
Dunheved Golf Club	Penrith	1948	Semi-private	James Wilcher	Heathland	18	Unknown	Unknown, Post War	None	Sport	A, B, D	Local, Little

	LGA	Est year	Public/Private	Course designer	Course landscape	# of Holes	Club house designer	Club house	Heritage Listings	Historical themes	Heritage NSW Criteria*	Level and Grading
Elanora Golf Club	Northern Beaches	1928	Private	James Wilcher	Links	18	Unknown	1938, Georgian Revival	None	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, C, D, F, G	Local, High
Fox Hills Golf Club	Blacktown/Cumberland	1937	Semi-private	Unknown	Parkland	18	Unknown	1964, Modern	None	Leisure	A, B, D, E	Local, High
Gordon Golf Club	Ku-ring-gai	1936	Public	Unknown	Parkland	18	Unknown	1936, Inter War	None	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Leisure	B, D	Local, Little
Killara Golf Club	Ku-ring-gai	1899	Private	Prosper Ellis	Parkland	18	Robertson and Marks Architects	1933, Interwar	(Item no. I341) Ku-Ring-Gai LEP 2015	Environ-natural, Sport, Leisure	B, C, D, E	Local, Moderate
Lane Cove Golf Club	Lane Cove	1962	Public	Unknown	Common	9	Unknown	1964, Post War	None	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, D, E	Local, Moderate
Long Reef Golf Club	Northern Beaches	1921	Public	Peter Thompson	Links	18	Unknown	1923, Post War	(Item no. C3) Warringah LEP 2013	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, D, E	Local, Moderate
Lynwood Country Club	Hawkesbury	2009	Semi-private	Graham Papworth	Common	18	Unknown	1814, Colonial	(Item no. I303) Hawkesbury LEP 2012	Environ-natural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, C, D, E	Local, High

	LGA	Est year	Public/Private	Course designer	Course landscape	# of Holes	Club house designer	Club house	Heritage Listings	Historical themes	Heritage NSW Criteria*	Level and Grading
Manly Golf Club	Northern Beaches	1903	Private	Dr Roland Pope and Norman Pope	Links	18	Eric Apperly and Arthur Wright	1924, Georgian Revival	(Item no. I46) Manly LEP 2013	Environ- cultural, Sport, Leisure	B, C, D, F, G	Local, High
Mona Vale Golf Club	Hawkesbury	1927	Public	Frank O'Brien and Al Howard	Links	18	Unknown	1963, Modern	None	Environ-natural, Environ- cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, D, E	Local, Moderate
Monash Golf Club	Northern Beaches	1931	Private	James Wilcher	Woodland	18	Unknown	1959, Modern	None	Environ-natural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, D, E	Local, Moderate
Mosman Golf Club	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muirfield Golf Club	Parramatta	1953	Private	James Wilcher	Parkland	18	Unknown	Unknown, Contemporary	None	Environ-natural, Environ- cultural, Sport	A, B, C, D	Local, Little
North Ryde Golf Club	Ryde	1949	Public	James Wilcher, Prosper Ellis, Graham Papworth	Parkland	18	Unknown	1937, Inter War	None	Sport, Leisure	B, D	Local, Little
North Turramurra Golf Club	Ku-ring-gai	2016	Public	James Wilcher	Woodland/Moorland	18	Unknown	2016, Contemporary	None	Environ-natural, Environ- cultural, Sport, Leisure	B, C, D	Local, Moderate

	LGA	Est year	Public/Private	Course designer	Course landscape	# of Holes	Club house designer	Club house	Heritage Listings	Historical themes	Heritage NSW Criteria*	Level and Grading
North-bridge Golf Club	Willoughby	1935	Public	James Wilcher	Links	18	Unknown	1938, Georgian Revival/ Spanish Mission	(Item no. I180) Willoughby LEP 2012	Environ-natural, Environ- cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, C, D, E, F, G	Local, Excellent
Oatlands Golf Club	Parramatta	1931	Private	James Wilcher	Parkland	18	Unknown	1930, Inter-War	(Item no. I451) Parramatta Local Environmental Plan 2011	Environ-natural, Environ- cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, C, D, E	Local, High
Palm Beach Golf Club	Northern Beaches	1924	Public	Craig Perry	Links	9	Unknown	1965, Modern	(Item no. C1) Pittwater LEP 2014	Environ-natural, Environ- cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, C, D, E	Local, High
Parramatta Golf Club	Closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennant Hills Golf Club	Hornsby	1923	Private	Tom E Howard, James Wilcher	Parkland	18	G.J Goodacre	1925, Bungalow	(Item no. 138) Hornsby LEP 2013	Environ-natural, Environ- cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, C, D	Local, Moderate
Pymble Golf Club	Ku-ring-gai	1924	Private	Dan Soutar and Carnegie Clark	Parkland	18	Unknown	1925, Interwar	None	Environ-natural, Environ- cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, D, E	Local, Moderate
Richmond Golf Club	Hawkes-bury	1891	Public	Unknown	Heathland	18	Unknown	1959, Modern	None	Environ-natural, Environ- cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, D, E, F	Local, High

	LGA	Est year	Public/Private	Course designer	Course landscape	# of Holes	Club house designer	Club house	Heritage Listings	Historical themes	Heritage NSW Criteria*	Level and Grading
Roseville Golf Club	Ku-ring-gai	1923	Private	Jim Wilcher	Parkland	18	Unknown	1923, Interwar	None	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	B, C, D,	Local, Little
Rum Corps Barracks Golf Club	Hawkesbury	1970s	Public	Unknown	Heathland	9	Unknown	1970s, unknown	None	Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, D, E	Local, Moderate
Ryde Parramatta Golf Club	Ryde	1926	Public	Ross Watson	Parkland	18	Unknown	Unknown, modern	None	Environ-natural, Sport, Leisure	B, D	Local, Little
Stonecutters Ridge Golf Club	Blacktown	2012	Semi-private	Greg Norman, Matthew Dusenberry, Bob Harrison	Parkland	9	Fugen constructions	2012, Contemporary International Style	None	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	B, D	Local, Little
Terrey Hills Golf Club	Northern Beaches	1994	Private	Graham Marsh, Ross Watson	Woodland	18	Unknown	1994, Federation Revival	None	Environ-natural, Sport, Leisure	A, B, C, D	Local, Moderate
Wakehurst Golf Club	Northern Beaches	1962	Semi-private	Prosper Ellis	Woodland	18	Unknown	1962, Post War	(Item no. C6) Warringah LEP 2011	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	B, D	Local, Little
Warringah Golf Club	Northern Beaches	1935	Public	Unknown	Parkland	18	Unknown	1968, Federation Revival	None	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	B, D	Local, Little

	LGA	Est year	Public/Private	Course designer	Course landscape	# of Holes	Club house designer	Club house	Heritage Listings	Historical themes	Heritage NSW Criteria*	Level and Grading
Windsor Country Golf Club	Hawkesbury	1962	Semi-private	Prosper Ellis	Heathland	18	Unknown	1962, Post War	None	Environ-natural, Environ-cultural, Sport, Leisure	B, D	Local, Little

4.2.1 Summary of the evaluation of heritage values and comparative analysis

- The majority of the courses are Parkland landscapes
- Some prominent course designers are Eric Apperly, Dan Soutar, Jim Wilcher and Prosper Ellis
- The majority of the courses manifest the four Australian and NSW heritage themes
- The majority of the courses are built between 1900-1960s, and many of these were commandeered for the military during the war. They therefore share archaeological and research potential
- The main heritage criteria met across all courses were associative (criterion b) and social (criterion d).

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

- There are a total of 39 operating golf courses (9 and 18 hole) in the study area of Northern Sydney.
- There are a total of 15 golf courses with heritage listings, all of which are of a local level.
- The following golf courses hold at least one heritage listing, most commonly a club house or associated buildings, at a local level within their boundary: Asquith Golf Course, Avalon Golf Course, Avondale Golf Course, Bayview Golf Course, Cammeray Golf Course, Castle Hill Golf Course, Killara Golf Course, Lynwood Country Club, Manly Golf Course, Northbridge Golf Club, Oatlands Golf Course, and Pennant Hills Golf Course.
- The following golf courses fall within locally listed heritage conservation areas: Long Reef Golf Course, Palm Beach Golf Club and Wakehurst Golf Course.
- Northern Beaches Council contains the largest number of golf courses (13) of those reviewed in this study.

5.2 Recommendations

The *Environmental Strategy of Australian Golf Course (AGU, 1998)* is recommended as a guide for the maintenance and development of all golf courses. Artefact recommends that should modification or development be proposed for a golf course in this study, then the relevant heritage and planning legislation will need to be consulted. Moreover, the Conservation Management Plans of any heritage item proposed for development needs to be consulted prior to planning for the modification or development.

5.2.1 Heritage

Whilst there are no proposed works for the subject sites, any proposed development on heritage listed sites will have to abide with the relevant heritage legislation. In general, for locally listed items they will need to adhere with the requirements outlined in Section 5.10 of the relevant LEP, as well as any relevant SEPP and DCP.

All minor works and maintenance as outlined in Section 5.10 (3) of the LEP, must obtain written consent from the relevant Council before proceeding under a minor works exemption.

All major works and development, as outlined in Section 5.10 (2) of the LEP, must have DA approval prior to the commencement of works.

It is expected that the consent authority may ask for a heritage management document to accompany any development proposal, to assess the extent of the works and its impact on the heritage significance of the place.

For State Significant Development's under the provisions of the *NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, the works will need to adhere to site-specific Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements.

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Refer to footnotes for further references.

6.1.1 Research notes for golf courses thematic heritage study

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Golf NSW - <https://www.golfnsw.org.au/>

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The Golf Australia Library is part of the Golf Australia Museum Collection- It is not generally accessible to the public, but most items can be made available for research purposes.

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