1.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

1.1 Early development of Artarmon

The first land grants within the Artarmon area were provided to soldiers and emancipists between 1794 and 1796, however due to the rough terrain and difficult access to Sydney Cove, the grants were not held long.[2] In 1810, William Gore was granted 150-ares, encompassing the study area. Gore had travelled to Australia from Ireland in 1806 with Governor Bligh, who appointed him Provost Marshal. Gore arrested John MacArthur during the Rum Rebellion; and in turn, the Rum Corps sentenced him to two years in the coal mines out at Newcastle. Gore was pardoned and reinstated by Governor Macquarie in 1810, who provided him with his land grant at Artarmon.[3]

Gore settled on his grant, naming it Artarmon after his family estates in Ireland. From here, the town of Artarmon began its development. Gore's grant included the study area, extending from the present Artarmon Station, along Mowbray Road, to Willoughby Road, with Gore extending his grant from point of acquirement.[4] By 1815, Gore had acquired 12 surrounding farms, in addition to James Williamson's Polmont Farm on the western side of the present-day Pacific Highway, making him the largest land-owner in the district. However, in 1818, Gore defaulted on his mortgage resulting in a large auctioning off of his land, bar a small portion, located near the present-day Royal North Shore Hospital, upon which he had built Artarmon House; where he lived until his death in 1845.[5]

Artarmon House was acquired by Richard Hayes Harnett, Mayor of Willoughby, who resided in the residence for a number of years until constructing his own residence with large gardens adjacent to the property in 1869. George Whiting later took ownership of the property, naming it 'Valetta'; residing there until his death in 1922. The North Sydney Brick and Tile Company took possession, finally demolishing the dilapidated structure in 1939.[6]

Large areas of Crown land were auctioned off within Artarmon during the c1850s facilitating the settlement of new residents to the area.[7] These newcomers established orchards, market gardens and farms. A number of rough tracks and paths appeared, leading to the development of present-day Mowbray Road, Willoughby Road, the Pacific Highway, Reserve Road and Elizabeth Street.[8] In 1865, the Municipality of North Willoughby incorporating Artarmon, Lane Cove and Willoughby, was proclaimed.

The newly formed municipality facilitated the development of the Gore Hill Cemetery and Cleland Park by the late c1860s; whilst a large tract of land encompassing the study area, previously used for timber-getting and animal grazing, was broken into sites for the development of the Royal North Shore Hospital, Gore Hill Park, Naremburn Park and Artarmon Recreation Reserve. The North Shore railway was developed from 1890, however Artarmon was not provided with a station until 1898. Rather, the suburb relied on the North Sydney tramline to Gore Hill and along the Pacific Highway (formerly Gordon Road). In addition, residents were able to utilise the ferry at Milsons Point to access the CBD.[9]

[2] Frances Pollon, 1991. *The Book of Sydney Suburbs.* Angus and Robertson Publishers, North Ryde: 6.
[3] Willoughby City Council, 1994. *St Leonards – Artarmon.* Willoughby City Library.
[4] Pollon, 1991. *The Book of Sydney Suburbs.*
[5] Rachel Fallowfield. 2008. 'Artarmon'. *Dictionary of Sydney.* Accessed 29 August 2019, https://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/artarmon
[6] Fallowfield. 2008. 'Artarmon'. *Dictionary of Sydney.*
[7] *Ibid.*
[8] *Ibid*
[9] *Ibid*

1.2 Artarmon in the 20th Century

Artarmon Station was constructed 624 metres north of its current position in 1898, however due to train access issues, the station was reconstructed at its current location in 1900. The structure was originally timber but replaced with a standard brick station building (extant) in 1916. The station is located at the approximate centre of William Gore's original land grant.[10] The ease of transportation saw the suburb thrive with the introduction and upgrade of electricity from 1896; water services from 1888; sewerage from 1899; and rubbish collection from 1920. The early twentieth century led to an increase in the development and upgrading of roads, such as Gordon Road being upgraded and incorporated into the Pacific Highway.[11] Other arterial roads in the suburb include Artarmon Road and Mowbray Road.[12] The railway line was brought to Artarmon in 1898 and in 1908 the station buildings were improved and electrical signals were installed.[13] The railway was electrified in 1927 and buses (both private and publicly owned) were frequent in the area.[14] In addition, the retail centre developed including the introduction of a post office in 1924; and schools and churches were introduced from the early 1900s. The Artarmon Post Office was opened in 1924 following a petition by Artarmon citizens and the Progress Association starting in 1906.[15]

Several local stores were introduced into Artarmon throughout the early 1900s, including convenience and grocery stores, public services such as banks, clothing stores and boutiques, restaurants, health stores and services, automotive stores and hotels.[16] In the early-1900s there was also a trend amongst the council of developing public recreational spaces, following the dedication of Gore Hill Park in the 1860s. Cleland Park was opened in 1908, Artarmon Reserve in 1912, and Thompson Park was dedicated in the 1920s,[17] The Artarmon Village Green and Wilkes Plaza were both established in the 1960s as central public places within Artarmon.[18] Throughout the early 1900s a popular sporting community also developed in Artarmon, with tennis courts, cycling facilities, football fields and cricket pitches established and holding local competitions throughout the year.[19] In a survey of Artarmon residents in 1972, the local churches were ranked as the most frequently used community, with sporting facilities ranked second.[20]

1.3 The development of Bowling Clubs in NSW

Bowls as a sport had its development in Australia in Tasmania as early as 1844, with the foundation of a green at Sandy Bay.[21] The sport was brought to Australia by migrant Englishmen who had brought their bowls with them, and the first game in Australia was played at Sandy Bay in Hobart.[22] The traditional English club layout was adopted in Australia, with greens being laid next to hotels.[23]

The sport first came to New South Wales with the establishment of the Aberdeen Sports and Recreation Club (located in New England) in 1848.[24] The sport appeared to become popular in

[10] Fallowfield. 2008. 'Artarmon'. *Dictionary of Sydney.*
[11] Warner, G., 1988. *Artarmon Past Present and Future*, p. 36.
[12] *Ibid*
[13] *Ibid*
[14] *Ibid*
[15] *Ibid*, p.53
[16] *Ibid*, p.56
[17] *Ibid*, p. 103-5.
[18] *Ibid*, p. 61-4.
[19] *Ibid*, p. 111.
[20] *Ibid*, p. 77.
[21] Bowls Australia, n.d. 'History of Bowls in Australia.' *Bowls Australia.* Accessed online 23/10/2019 at: https://www.bowls.com.au/about-ba/history-of-bowls-in-australia/
[22] Bowls Australia, n.d. 'History.' *Bowls Australia.* Accessed online 23/10/2019 at: https://www.bowls.com.au/about-ba/history/
[23] Bowls Australia, n.d. 'History.' *Bowls Australia.*
[24] Bowls Australia, n.d. 'History of Bowls in Australia.' *Bowls Australia.*

Victoria, with the establishment of several clubs over the next 30 years, however a second bowling club did not appear in New South Wales until 1880 when the Bathurst City Community Club was formed.[25] In the same year, the NSW Association was formed, becoming the first bowling association in the world,[26] and the City & Parramatta Bowling Club and the Rosehill Bowls Clubs were established. Throughout the 1880s new bowling clubs were developed in in the inner west of Sydney, at Strathfield (1882), Balmain (1887), and Ashfield (1889), suggesting that the sport became particularly popular throughout this decade and that the facilities at the City & Parramatta, and Rosehill Bowls Clubs were not adequate equipped for the demand.[27] The popularity of the sport had also spread within regional New South Wales by 1890, with the establishment of two clubs in Newcastle (Newcastle City Bowling Club and Lowlands Bowling Club), and the North Tamworth Bowling Club.[28]

The first bowling club on the North Shore of Sydney was Manly Bowling Club, established in 1893. Waverton Bowling Club opened in the following year, and additional North Shore clubs were constructed in the 1890s and 1900s, including Neutral Bay, Manly Vale-Calabria, Chatswood, Warringah and Mosman bowling clubs. The popularity of the sport encouraged the foundation of Bowls Australia in 1911 in order to standardise the rules and regulate the game. The sport was seemingly popular in Sydney in the early 1900s, as games were frequently covered in mainstream newspapers including *The Sydney Morning Herald*, and teams travelled to Sydney from regional areas often. The sport, particularly during competition, was somewhat formal, with strict dress codes, uniforms, game and green rules, and extensive competitions, awards and honours.[29]

In the nineteenth century, bowls had largely been a sport for elite males,[30] however following World War II, there was a democratisation of leisure activities.[31] The post-war period saw women and younger demographics become involved in the sport, and it was described as having no social distinction.[32] Bowling greens were often publicly funded facilities that formed part of council initiatives concerned with community health and socialisation. Many bowling clubs also played into the post-war popularity of hotels and bars, which private hospitality businesses at the time were rapidly developing.[33] Bowling clubs often served as an important hub within communities, providing an area for social community functions, and largely continued in their popularity to the end of the 20th century.[34] Into the late 1990s there were over 100,000 regular bowlers registered in NSW.[35]

In the 21st century, bowling clubs have experienced somewhat of a decrease in popularity and patronage, largely related to ageing members and lower interest or membership levels from younger demographics.[36] Bowling clubs in recent years have developed new strategies to appeal to new visitors, such as barefoot bowls, functions, social bowling, and the relaxation of traditional rules and

[25] Bowls Australia, n.d. 'History of Bowls in Australia.' *Bowls Australia.*
[26] *Ibid*
[27] *Ibid*
[28] *Ibid*
[29] Turnbull, A., 2014. 'Bowled over-the changing world of lawn bowls.' *Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences.* Accessed online 23/10/2019 at: https://maas.museum/inside-the-collection/2014/01/01/bowled-over-the-changing-world-of-lawn-bowls/
[30] Turnbull, A., 2014. 'Bowled over-the changing world of lawn bowls.' *Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences.*
[31] Hogben, P., and O'Callaghan, J., 2013. "Leisure Capital: Sydney and the Post-war Leisure Boom" in *Proceedings of the Society of Architectural Historians Australia and New Zealand: 30* vol. 1, p. 128-9.
[32] Turnbull, A., 2014. 'Bowled over–the changing world of lawn bowls.' *Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences.*
[33] *Ibid*, p. 129.
[34] Turnbull, A., 2014. 'Bowled over-the changing world of lawn bowls.' *Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences.*
[35] Daniel, S., 2018. 'Balmain Bowling Club faces an uncertain future as it heads towards 150th milestone.' *ABC News: Curious Sydney.* Accessed online 23/10/2019 at: https://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-07-05/lawn-bowling-clubs-curious-sydney/9942596
[36] Taylor, A., 3 February 2019. 'The death of the bowlo: another Sydney club closes as others struggle.' *The Sydney Morning Herald*. Accessed online 23/10/2019 at: https://www.smh.com.au/national/nsw/the-death-of-the-bowlo-another-sydney-club-closes-as-others-struggle-20190201-p50v4r.html

dress codes.[37] New restaurants, yoga classes, family films, and gam(bl)ing have also been introduced to appeal to new audiences.[38] Despite this, as well as the rise of social bowls, more than 120 clubs in NSW have closed since the late 1990s.[39] Many clubs have not been financially viable, largely due to expensive land taxes and council rates due to zoning and clubs location in prime real estate.[40] Despite some decline in regular bowls membership, casual and social bowling has increased and has proved popular at some Sydney clubs, notably at Bondi, North Sydney, and Coogee.[41] Several community petitions and schemes throughout various Sydney councils have fought in recent years to save bowling clubs from demolition or sale, such as at Balmain Bowling Club and Waverly Bowling Club, attesting to the enduring community attachment to bowling clubs by their patrons and local communities.[42]

1.4 Artarmon Bowling Club

The Artarmon Bowling Club is located within the original land grant made to William Gore in 1810 (Figure 1). Land auctions within the suburb during the mid-nineteenth century saw large tracts of land within the Artarmon Estate, encompassing the study area, divided for the introduction of a number of community sites including the Artarmon Recreation Reserve, directly south of the study area. The study area appears to have remained undeveloped up until the eventual construction of the Artarmon Bowling Club, potentially as an extension of the Artarmon Reserve recreational ground.

By the turn of the century, Artarmon had developed a strong community spirit entrenched in recreational activities including sport.[43] The Artarmon Bowling Club was founded in 1946 by Walter S. Reeves, sponsored by the Artarmon Progress Association, however the club was unable to obtain greens and a clubhouse, having to travel to surrounding clubs to bowl until construction began on the greens and clubhouse at the current site from 1952 (Figure 2Figure 2).[44] Members of the club and Progress Association frequently fundraised within the community for the construction of the club, largely led by female members such as Mrs Reeves.[45] The original proposed location at Artarmon Park fell through, as it was decided that an expressway would be extended through Artarmon Park.[46]

The first club house was constructed in 1954 at the current site, and was “an old tin shed built with materials gathered from near and far,” surrounded by bushland and two bowling greens.[47] The first green opened in 1955, named the Fred Packer Green, and was shortly followed by the current clubhouse in c. 1957. The construction of the club and greens were heavily funded by the community and had a great level of input from women within the Artarmon area. This input is seen within the design of the clubhouse, which features a purpose-built kitchen, ladies powder room; and an auxiliary lounge with servery attached to the main bar, allowing women to drink alcohol without

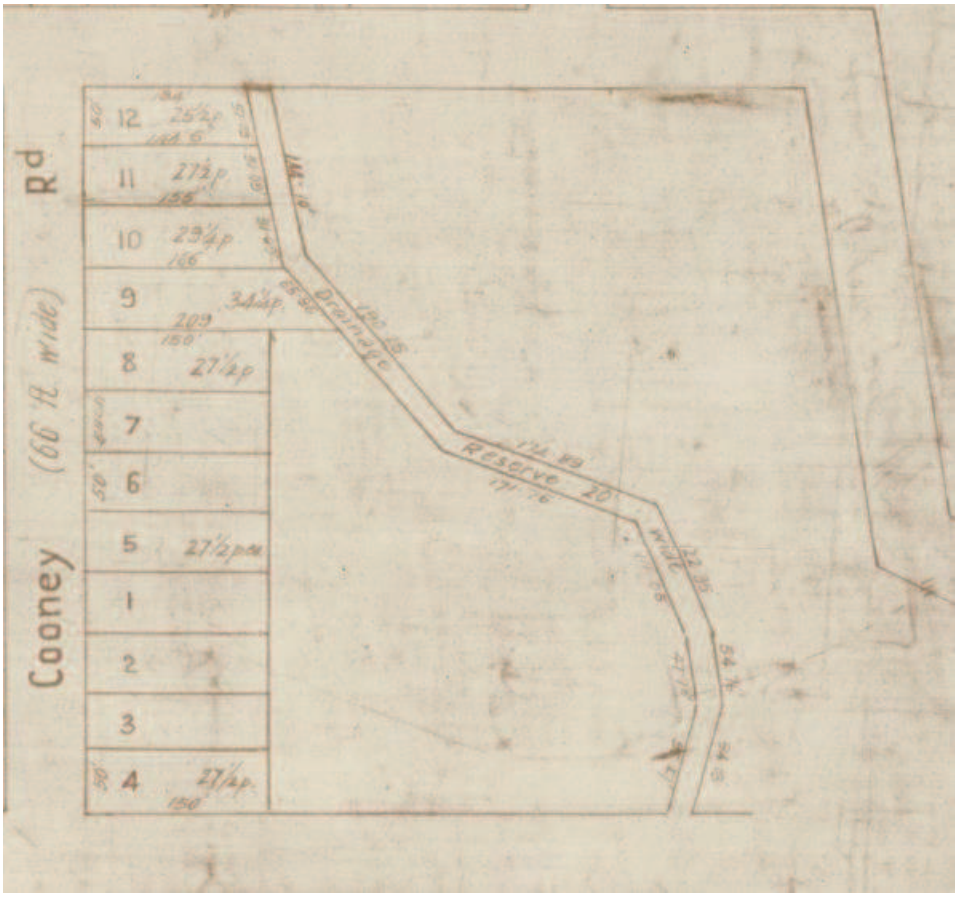
[37] Turnbull, A., 2014. ‘Bowled over-the changing world of lawn bowls.’ *Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences.*
[38] Power, J., 2014. ‘Bowling clubs are not what they were, but is it the end of the bowlo?’ *The Sydney Morning Herald.* Accessed online 23/10/2019 at: https://www.smh.com.au/national/nsw/bowling-clubs-are-not-what-they-were-but-is-it-the-end-of-the-bowlo-20141107-11in6k.html
[39] *Ibid*
[40] Daniel, S., 2018. ‘Balmain Bowling Club faces an uncertain future as it heads towards 150th milestone.’ *ABC News: Curious Sydney*.
[41] Morphett, J., 2017. ‘Bowling clubs revamped with poker machines, pricey vodkas keep business stay afloat.’ *The Daily Telegraph*. Accessed online 23/10/2019 at: https://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/news/nsw/bowling-clubs-revamped-with-poker-machines-pricey-vodkas-keep-business-stay-afloat/news-story/5c1bd5018a59cc6e536d0b42c7c99d7a
[42] Power, J., 2014. ‘Bowling clubs are not what they were, but is it the end of the bowlo?’ *The Sydney Morning Herald.*
[43] Fallowfield. 2008. ‘Artarmon’. *Dictionary of Sydney.*
[44] *Ibid*
[45] Warner, G., 1988. *Artarmon Past Present Future*, p. 112.
[46] *Ibid*
[47] *Ibid*

breaking laws of the time which banned women from drinking in public bars.[48] The first game played on the lower green was held on 1 October 1955, whilst the first game played on the top green commenced in January 1961. In addition, the club was one of the first in NSW to allow women to play lawn bowls. One of the club's most notable female members was Mollie Dive, who captained the Australian women's cricket team during their 1948-49 Ashes win over England. Dive was a lifetime member of the club and has her name on the honour board inside the clubhouse.[49]

The history of the Artarmon Bowling Club and the community push for its establishment can be neatly placed into the history of early and mid-1900s community driven action for public facilities in the suburb, which included a post office, school and a variety of sports facilities. The development of the club also reflects the increased popularity of leisure, sporting and community facilities in the post-war era, which are in turn representative of the growing Artarmon community and the need for local sporting clubs.

The clubhouse and wider site underwent a number of extensions and modifications throughout its continued use. The Artarmon Bowling Club continued operation as a bowling club up until 2016, when it was acquired by Willoughby Council for redevelopment. The clubhouse was then utilised as a community space for Yoga, dance, fitness, martial arts classes; and an after-school care facility until December 2018, at which point Council began redevelopment works of the wider site including bowling greens began and the clubhouse became disused.[50]

Figure 1. Artarmon Estate, c.1880s-90s, showing the study area undeveloped[51]



[48] Artarmon Community Member, 2019. 'Artarmon Bowling Club Heritage Significance Letter'. *Re: Artarmon Bowling Club*. Message to Michael Cashin, 20 September 2019, Email.
[49] Artarmon Community Member, 2019. 'Artarmon Bowling Club Heritage Significance Letter'.
[50] *Ibid*
[51] Author Unknown, c1882-1927. 'Artarmon Estate Subdivision Plans.' Accessed online 28 August 2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/35395165?q=artarmon+estate&c=map&versionId=440200009

Figure 2. Artarmon Bowling Club, c.1956, showing male and female bowlers.[52]



Figure 3. Artarmon Bowling Club, c.1957 showing extension.[53]



[52] Author unknown, c.1956. 'Artarmon Bowling Club.' Accessed online 29 August 2019 at: https://willoughbytest.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/FULL/WPAC/ARCENQ/822743/6817344,2?FMT=IMG
[53] *Ibid*

Figure 4. Artarmon Bowling Club, 1981[54]



1.5 Women and Bowling in NSW

In 1881 the first women's bowls match was played in Victoria, and the first women's bowls club was established in 1898 in Glenferrie, Victoria.[55] The first women's bowls club in New South Wales was established in Ashfield in 1902, largely undertaken by the female relatives of the men's club members.[56] A small number of subsequent women's bowling clubs were established in New South Wales, but largely in regional areas.[57] In 1929, Womens Bowls New South Wales was founded with five clubs participating, including Balmain, Leichhardt, Rose Bay, Torpey Place and the Western Suburbs. The original headquarters were located within the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney.

The Artarmon bowling club had been designed to include a segregated area for women, including a women's only bar and lounge.[58] In 1955, a Ladies Auxiliary was formed at Artarmon and became known as the Women's Bowling Club. By 1957, when the second Artarmon clubhouse was opened, there were approximately 50 female members of the club.[59]

[54] Author unknown, c.1981. 'Artarmon Bowling Club.' Accessed online 23 September 2019 at: https://willoughbytest.spydus.com/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/FULL/WPAC/ARCENQ/840063/6810236,9
[55] Pollard, J., 1968. *AMPOL book of Australian Sporting Records*, p. 167.
[56] *Ibid*
[57] Bowls Australia, n.d. 'History of Bowls in Australia.' *Bowls Australia*.
[58] Warner, G., 1988. *Artarmon Past Present Future*, p. 112-3.
[59] *Ibid*

Figure 5. Female Bowlers in 1904.[60]



[60] Women's Bowls NSW. '1904 Bowlers.' Women's Bowls NSW History. Accessed online 28/10/2019 at: http://www.womensbowlsnsw.org/about-us/

2.0 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

Comparative analysis is a tool utilised to assess the significance of an item within its broader regional context, architectural style, and function. Throughout the history of bowls in Australia, several hundred bowling clubs have been established within New South Wales. A comparative analysis enables the significance of an item to be considered in terms of whether it is rare, or more or less significant than other similar items.

A search of former and functioning Bowling Club buildings within the LGA's of Willoughby, Mosman and North Sydney was undertaken to provide case studies for this comparative analysis. This search focused on buildings constructed prior to 1980.

2.2 Willoughby Park Bowling Club

2.2.1 Historical background

The location of the Willoughby Bowling Club originally formed part of a land grant dedicated to Edward Herring, totally approximately 25 acres.[61] Herring's land was then acquired by James Forsyth, the Mayor of Willoughby. In 1907, 12 acres of Forsyth's land was purchased by the Crown for a public reserve that became known as Willoughby Park Reserve. In 1950, the Middle Harbour Progress Association endorsed a proposal to build tennis courts and a bowling green within Willoughby Park Reserve.[62] The proposal was agreed to by the Willoughby Council and in May 1950 the Willoughby Park Bowling Club was formed.

Following the first Annual General Meeting in July of 1951, tenders for the construction of the greens were put forward. A building application for the clubhouse and greenkeepers residence was also submitted at the time.[63] The clubhouse was designed by Eric Nicholls, who had worked under Walter Burley Griffin. Nicholls became a prominent architect within the Willoughby area, as he designed 58 buildings in the area, 26 of which were private residences.[64] Originally, Nicholl's plans for the club were refused by Council as there was a tile shortage, and so the plans were altered to only use tiling on the roof of the greenkeeper's residence.[65]

The club was officially opened in June 1953, and it was extended in 1961, again by Nicholls. Female bowlers were admitted into the club in 1971.[66]

2.2.2 Description

Willoughby Park Bowling Club is an early 1950s club building comprising of a clubhouse and a greenkeeper's cottage. The clubhouse is a split-level brick building with a corrugated asbestos roof with a front gable. The greenkeepers cottage is a double storey building attached to the main clubhouse, which is constructed of cavity brick with an interlocking concrete tiled roof. The interior of the clubhouse includes steel trusses, timber panelling and a bar. Externally, a sandstone wall encompasses the complex. Besides a small number of 1960s additions, including an extension, the

[61] NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, n.d. 'Bowling Club House (including original interiors).' *NSW Office of Environment and Heritage*. Accessed online 28/10/2019 at: https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2660043
[62] *Ibid*
[63] *Ibid*
[64] *Ibid*
[65] *Ibid*
[66] *Ibid*

club is largely intact. The 1960s extension was designed by the original designer of the clubhouse, Eric Nicholls. The clubhouse had a large verandah facing the green, which was described as being in poor condition with timber beams and the roof degrading in condition. There are three bowling greens within the club.

The Willoughby Park Bowling Club is listed on the Willoughby LEP as item no. I224. The listing name is 'Bowling Club House (including original interiors)', and the curtilage of the item includes the clubhouse and greenkeeper's cottage only, excluding the bowling greens. The listing, description and history of the item as described in the SHI largely appeals to the association of the club with Eric Nicholls, rather than the use of the club itself or its role in the historical development of Willoughby or social connection to the community.

Table 1. Relevant Heritage Listings, Willoughby Park Bowling Club

Listing	Register	Address
Bowling Club House (including original interiors)	Willoughby LEP 2012 Item No I224 (SHI No. 2660043)	Robert Street, Willoughby Park

The statement of significance for Willoughby Park Bowling Club House is as follows:

> *Willoughby Park Bowling Club has historical and aesthetic significance as an intact example of the work of noted local architect, Eric M Nicholls. It retains its fine 1950s interior. It is also likely to have social significance for older members of the local community.*[67]

Table 2. Significance Assessment for Willoughby Park[68]

Criteria	Description
A – Historical Significance	Willoughby Park Bowling Club has historical significance in helping to demonstrate the development of Willoughby in the post-war period
B – Associative Significance	Willoughby Park Bowling Club has historical associations with the architect E M Nicholls, who was a significant local Willoughby architect and partner of Walter Burley Griffin
C – Aesthetic Significance	Willoughby Park Bowling Club has aesthetic significance as a good example of the work of architect, E M Nicholls who was a partner with Walter Burley Griffin in Griffin and Nicholls Architects who lived in Castlecrag and designed many local houses and community facilities. Nicholls work is almost entirely confined to the Willoughby area.
D – Social Significance	Willoughby Park Bowling Club is likely to have social significance for the members of the bowling club and others who use its facilities.

[67] NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, n.d. 'Bowling Club House (including original interiors).' *NSW Office of Environment and Heritage*.
[68] *Ibid*

Criteria	Description
E – Research Potential	Willoughby Park Bowling Club has little technical/research potential. It is unlikely to have any [sic].
F – Rarity	Willoughby Park Bowling Club is rare as an intact 1950s club interior and example of the work of E M Nicholls whose work is almost entirely confined to the Willoughby area.
G - Representativeness	

2.3 Chatswood Bowling Club

2.3.1 Historical background

The Chatswood Bowling Club was founded in 1900 by William Wilkie and a group of local bowls enthusiasts.[69] The movement to establish the local club began in 1898. In February 1900, the land on which the club is located was purchased.[70] A pavilion was constructed and a bowling green laid. Over the following years, an additional two bowling greens were laid and the clubhouse was constructed, which was extended to the pavilion. A greenkeeper's cottage and storage rooms were also built. The official club opening was held on the Queen's Birthday in 1900.[71] From the early 1900s the Chatswood Bowling Club also held billiard tournaments,[72] and in the following year tennis courts were opened.[73] The club held monthly ladies days throughout the early 20th century, however it is uncertain from newspaper articles whether the women attending participated in bowls or if it was a social gathering.[74] By 1912, the Chatswood Ladies Bowling Club had formed.[75]

The bowling club quickly expanded in the early 1900s and continued to maintain popularity throughout the twentieth century. The club continues to have a popular social members group, which includes barefoot bowls. The club features several community areas including grass banks, a restaurant and bar, and barbecue areas.[76] The club has developed several initiatives to appeal to

[69] Chatswood Bowls, n.d. 'History.' *Chatswood Bowls.* Accessed online 24/10/2019 at: https://www.chatswoodbowls.com.au/history/
[70] Chatswood Bowls, n.d. 'History.' *Chatswood Bowls.*
[71] *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 23 May 1900. 'Chatswood Bowling Club.' Accessed online 29/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/14313219?searchTerm=chatswood%20bowling%20club&searchLimits=
[72] *The Daily Telegraph*, 26 August 1905. 'Chatswood Bowling Club.' Accessed online 29/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/237682835?searchTerm=chatswood%20bowling%20club&searchLimits=
[73] *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 2 December 1901. 'Chatswood Bowling and Recreation Club.' Accessed online 29/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/14426057?searchTerm=chatswood%20bowling%20club&searchLimits=
[74] *The Sunday Sun*, 1 Jan 1905. 'Chatswood Club.' Accessed online 29/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/231875274?searchTerm=chatswood%20bowling%20club&searchLimits=; *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 31 October 1904. 'Chatswood Bowling Club.' Accessed online 29/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/14631005?searchTerm=chatswood%20bowling%20club&searchLimits=
[75] *The Sun*, 26 Jan 1912. 'Lady Bowlers.' Accessed online 29/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/221997898?searchTerm=chatswood%20bowling%20club&searchLimits=
[76] Chatswood Bowls, n.d. 'History.' *Chatswood Bowls.*

the modern Chatswood demographic, including programs and social bowling for demographics of various ages and cultures.[77]

2.3.2 Description

The Chatswood Bowling Club includes three bowling greens, a single storey clubhouse, and a greenkeeper's cottage and storeroom. The clubhouse is constructed in the Federation Arts and Crafts style. The rear of the building, facing the bowling green, is largely symmetrical in design, featuring a central rear room with a shingled-gable roof flanked on either side by a verandah. The central room has three identical arched 16-pane windows with the letters C.B.C. 1900 above the windows on the external wall. The clubhouse is constructed from red-brick, and the verandah is supported by green timber support beams with ornate white timber brackets. The main building roof is tiled with mixed red and dark brown tiles, while the verandah is roofed with modern burgundy colourbond steel. The central gabled room appears to be the original building, which has been extended on either side, indicated by the verandah and pavilion structure.

The front of the original building included a verandah at the western side with a hipped decorative roof, possibly with an attic, and the eastern side of the building featured a gabled room, with the original shape of the building forming a square.

The Chatswood Bowling Club is not heritage listed at any level.

2.4 Mosman Bowling Club

2.4.1 Historical background

Mosman Bowling Club was originally part of the Mosman Recreational Club until the two sep-arated in 1901.[78] Following the creation of the club, greens were laid in their current location in 1902. In its early years the club held tournaments with local teams in various sports, including quoits and tennis in addition to bowls.[79] By 1904 the club had 110 members.[80] Following competitions at Mosman, it appears that in the early 1900s the visiting teams were entertained with dinner,[81] suggesting that there was inter-club socialising and community activities at the club. The extant clubhouse was constructed in 1927.

Women were excluded from holding membership at the club until the 1970s, when the Mosman Park Women's Bowling Club was incorporated.[82].

[77] Chatswood Bowls, n.d. 'History.' *Chatswood Bowls.*
[78] Mosman Bowling Club, 2019. 'About Us.' *Mosman Bowling Club.* Accessed online 28/10/2019 at: https://www.mosmanbowlingclub.org.au/about-us/
[79] *The Sunday Sun*, 22 Nov. 1903. 'Quoits.' Accessed online 28/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/230033635?searchTerm=%22mosman%20bowling%20club%22&searchLimits=sortby=dateAsc
[80] *The Australian Star*, 2 Feb 1904. 'Warringah Club.' Accessed online 28/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/229282929?searchTerm=%22mosman%20bowling%20club%22&searchLimits=sortby=dateAsc
[81] *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 21 Jul 1905. 'Bowls.' Accessed online 29/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/14703268?searchTerm=mosman%20bowling%20club&searchLimits=
[82] Mosman Bowling Club, 2019. 'About Us.' *Mosman Bowling Club.* Accessed online 28/10/2019 at: https://www.mosmanbowlingclub.org.au/about-us/

2.4.2 Description

The Mosman Bowling Club clubhouse is constructed in an Inter-War Arts and Crafts architectural style, featuring a symmetrical gabled entryway in alignment with the entrance pathway into the complex. When approached from Belmont Road, the bowling greens are raised above street level, parapeted by a brick retaining wall in stretcher bond. The entrance gates to the club feature sandstone posts and a metal gate with art deco detailing. The two bowling greens are placed either side of the central entrance pathway, aligned with external verandahs at the front of the building. The clubhouse is constructed of brick, however it has been rendered at various times throughout its history. The clubhouse is constructed on sandstone foundations with a decorative banding of brick adorning the exterior of the building. There is an external second-level of windows situated above the ground-level verandah roofing, which is indicative of an attic level within the main building. The far eastern extension of the building is double-storeyed, and it is possible that the original roof was raised during the extension and addition of the attic space.

The gabled entry and external verandahs are supported with green timber decorative columns, and the verandah roof is terracotta coloured corrugated iron. The verandah extends around the western side of the building. The main roof structure is red tile. The visual relationship between the building, pathway, greens and additional vegetation is a significant aspect of the design of the bowling club.

The Mosman Bowling Club is heritage listed on the Mosman LEP 2011, however it does not have a listing number.

Table 3. Relevant heritage listings for Mosman Bowling Club

Listing	Register	Address
Mosman Bowling Club	Mosman LEP (SHI No. 206045)	15 Belmont Road

The statement of significance for Mosman Bowling Club is as follows:

> *The Mosman club is one of Sydney's older bowling clubs and both the organisation and this building demonstrate the growth of community facilities in these years of the suburb's expansion. The clubhouse is an important townscape feature of Belmont Road and a handsome example of its type.*[83]

The significance assessment for Mosman Bowling Club is included in Table 4.

[83] NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, n.d.. 'Mosman Bowling Club.' *NSW Office of Environment & Heritage*. Accessed online 24/10/2019 at: https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2060045

Table 4. Significance Assessment for Mosman Bowling Club[84]

Criteria	Description
A – Historical Significance	**Mosman Bowling Club does not reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
B – Associative Significance	**Mosman Bowling Club does not reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
C – Aesthetic Significance	**Mosman Bowling Club does not reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
D – Social Significance	**Mosman Bowling Club does not reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
E – Research Potential	**Mosman Bowling Club does not reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
F – Rarity	**Mosman Bowling Club does not reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
G - Representativeness	This item is aesthetically representative locally. This item is historically representative locally. This item is socially representative locally. **Mosman Bowling Club does reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**

2.5 Wollstonecraft Club

2.5.1 Historical Background

The Wollstonecraft Bowling Club was formed in 1928[85] after the decision of the Wollstonecraft Recreational Club to establish several bowling greens in 1927.[86] It was proposed that the new club would include seven or eight greens, three or four tennis courts, and a modern clubhouse.[87] By April of 1928 the greens had been laid,[88] and the clubhouse had its official opening on 22 August 1928.[89] It was reported that the club "anticipates a very successful existence, and will fill a long felt

[84] NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, n.d.. 'Mosman Bowling Club.' *NSW Office of Environment & Heritage*.
[85] Bowls Australia, n.d. 'History of Bowls in Australia.' *Bowls Australia.*
[86] *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 11 April 1927. 'New Green at Wollstonecraft.' Accessed online 24/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/16375768?searchTerm=%22wollstonecraft%20club%22&searchLimits=sortby=dateAsc
[87] *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 11 April 1927. 'New Green at Wollstonecraft.'
[88] *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 4 April 1928. 'Wollstonecraft Club.' Accessed online 24/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/16454518?searchTerm=%22wollstonecraft%20club%22&searchLimits=
[89] *The Daily Telegraph*, 22 August 1928. 'New Bowling Club on North Shore.' Accessed online 24/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/246806779?searchTerm=%22wollstonecraft%20club%22&searchLimits=sortby=dateAsc

requirement of the northern suburb."[90] 1928 newspaper reports state that the Wollstonecraft teams were comprised almost entirely of beginners, suggesting that the club members were comprised of locals who had not played frequently before, rather than experienced players who had been members of clubs in other areas.[91]

The bowling club enjoyed popularity to the extent that lighting was installed in the greens in the 1930s[92] for night bowls, which were anticipated to be a popular activity, and the lighting was upgraded in 1945.[93]

2.5.2 Description

The Wollstonecraft club is a double storey inter-war red brick building, which is entered through the lower storey and accessed via a flight of stairs or a ramp. The bowling greens are situated on top of a sandstone retaining wall and are accessed through the second storey of the clubhouse building. The rear upper storey of the building appears to be a post-war fibro extension, with a large window comprising much of the back wall facing on to the bowling green. The main building has red tiles and the extension has a corrugated or colourbond roof. A picnic and barbecue area is located underneath a shade sail adjacent to the bowling green.

The interior of the building features plastered walls and drop ceilings with modern lighting. Some interior details appear to be original, such as the timber floorboards and exterior doors. There is also a timber panelled bar within a function room.

The Wollstonecraft Bowling Club is not heritage listed at any level.

2.6 West Pymble Bicentennial Club

2.6.1 Historical Background

The West Pymble Bowling & Sports Club was founded in 1960, following the growth of the area in the post-war period. The West Pymble community formed a Progress Association and objected to several industries in the location of Bicentennial Park, instead advocating for the establishment of community services including a school and community hall, which gradually became an indoor bowling club.[94] The indoor bowling club was used for several years, however it was soon felt that an outdoor bowling green was needed. The West Pymble Community Centre Bowling Club was formed after a semi-formal meeting in June 1960, and the Council agreed to supply bowling equipment to the club.[95] The club continued to operate out of the community centre for two years, until tenders were requested for the construction of the clubhouseub. The clubhouse, two bowling greens, and a

[90] *The Daily Telegraph*, 22 August 1928. 'New Bowling Club on North Shore.' Accessed online 24/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/246806779?searchTerm="wollstonecraft%20club"&searchLimits=sortby=dateAsc
[91] *The Sun*, 21 October 1928. 'Had a Spin.' Accessed online 24/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/224685530?searchTerm=%22wollstonecraft%20club%22&searchLimits=sortby=dateAsc
[92] *The Daily Telegraph*, 30 Jan 1936. 'Night Bowls Draw.' Accessed online 29/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/246491859?searchTerm=%22wollstonecraft%20bowling%20club%22&searchLimits=sortby=dateDesc
[93] *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 27 October 1945. 'Night Bowls at Wollstonecraft.' Accessed online 29/10/2019 at: https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/27924994?searchTerm=wollstonecraft%20bowling%20club&searchLimits=
[94] West Pymble Bicentennial Club, 2019. 'A Brief History of W.P.B.C.' *West Pymble Bicentennial Club.* Accessed online 28/10/2019 at: http://www.wpbc.com.au/a-brief-history-of-w-p-b-c/
[95] West Pymble Bicentennial Club, 2019. 'A Brief History of W.P.B.C.' *West Pymble Bicentennial Club.*

retaining wall were constructed by 1963.[96] The green and the club was officially opened in June 1964, and a second green was opened only eleven months later.[97]

Additional extensions to the club occurred in the late 1960s and 1970s, with the addition of a verandah, ladies toilets, and a barbecue area which quickly became an important community area.[98] In 2007 a new roofed verandah was constructed at the western side of the main building with a glass enclosed area, allowing views of the greens from inside.

West Pymble Bowling Club celebrated their 50th anniversary in October 2010. In 2013 the name of the club was changed to West Pymble Bicentennial Club.[99]

2.6.2 Description

The West Pymble Bicentennial Club is comprised of a single-storey rendered brick building with a flat roof. The complex features a small carpark at the entrance to the complex, and the building is accessed through double doors and a ramp. No windows are located at the front (east) façade of the building and there is a row of short windows immediately beneath the roof on the northern external wall. At the western side of the building there is a large verandah which encompasses the entire western side of the building. The verandah is constructed from corrugated iron with a slight curve down towards the west of the building. The verandah is used for a dining area and is dated to 2007. The verandah adjoins the western side of the original 1960s building, and faces out on to the two bowling greens. The two greens are adjacent to each other, and shade and seating facilities are placed along the northern and southern sides of the greens, with a walkway running N-S between the two bowling greens.

The West Pymble Bicentennial Club is not heritage listed at any level.

2.7 Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course

2.7.1 Historical Background

In 1910 Willoughby Council reserved 95 acres from the NSW Government, in an area which had been known as Long Bay Reserve, as an area for public recreation.[100] The reserve was renamed Middle Harbour Park, and in 1934 was renamed Northbridge Park, following the approval of an 18 hole golf course to be constructed in the park.[101] In November 1933 construction of the golf course began, with large scale sandstone walls constructed for the course, and the natural bushland in the area was retained, with new plantings introduced.[102] Nine holes were installed in the course, designed by the council engineer Hugh Robb.[103] The first portion of the golf club was opened by Premier Stevens of NSW on 13 April 1935.

Willoughby Council held a public competition to design a clubhouse for the golf course, which was won by A M Woodforde. Woodforde designed a split-level clubhouse, incorporating Spanish Mission and Georgian Revival influences. The club was constructed by the builder A E Edwards between

[96] West Pymble Bicentennial Club, 2019. 'A Brief History of W.P.B.C.' *West Pymble Bicentennial Club.*
[97] *Ibid*
[98] *Ibid*
[99] *Ibid.*
[100] Willoughby City Council, n.d. 'Your Neighbourhood – Northbridge Park.' *Willoughby City Council.* Accessed online 28/10/2019 at: http://www.willoughby.nsw.gov.au/your-neighbourhood/parks-and-playgrounds/northbridge-park/
[101] NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2013. 'Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course.' *NSW Government Office of Environment & Heritage*. Accessed online 28/10/2019 at: https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?id=2660030
[102] *Ibid*
[103] *Ibid*

1937 and 1938, and was leased to the Northbridge Golf Club, which had been formed in 1934 following the approval of the golf course. In 1947, the golf course was extended into an 18-hole course. The golf club has undergone two extensions, one in 1956 and the second in 1965. The Northbridge Golf Club remains as one of a small number of public golf courses within Sydney and continues to be leased by the Northbridge Golf Club from council.

2.7.2 Description

The Northbridge Golf Club comprises a large portion of Northbridge Park and includes a 1930s golf club and 18-hole golf course. The landscape of the club and golf course incorporates large areas of lawns and dams, with a significant network of sandstone retaining walls. Landscaping and garden design combines natural bushland with introduced plantings including lillypillies, camellias, azaleas and ferns. The views to Sydney Harbour from the golf course and clubhouse are also a significant part of the cultural landscape of the Northbridge golf club.

The clubhouse is split-level, with a single storey at the front and two storeys at the rear. The clubhouse was designed by A. M. Woodforde as a brick bungalow in Georgian Revival architecture with Spanish Mission influences, including Spanish style brick chimneys and tiled corbels. The exterior of the building includes a Marseilles tiled roof, brick pillars around the portico, and double hung sash windows and multi paned glazed doors.

The Northbridge Golf Club is listed on the Willoughby Local Environmental Plan as Item I180, 'Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course.'

Table 5. Relevant Heritage Listings for Northbridge Golf Club

Listing	Register	Address
Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course	Willoughby LEP Item I180 (SHI No. 2660030)	Sailors Bay Road, Northbridge

The statement of significance for Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course is as follows:

> *Northbridge Golf Course is of historical significance as it demonstrates the local community's endeavours to create a public golf course. The evolution of the clubhouse reflects the suburban development of Northbridge. Its large-scale stone retaining walls built by Emergency Relief Workers are a physical reminder of the Great Depression. The place has aesthetic significance for its mature plantings of native trees, which demonstrate the gradual emergence of a designed landscape aesthetic for the use of primarily native vegetation. The location of Northbridge Golf Course in a harbourside bushland setting with views to the water is of considerable visual appeal. The original part of the clubhouse is significant as an Inter-war Georgian Revival style building showing Spanish Mission influences. The golf course has research significance for its rare ridge top vegetation with some endangered species eg. Platysace stephensonii and Aboriginal archaeological sites.*[104]

The significance assessment for Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course is included in Table 6.

[104] NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2013. 'Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course.' *NSW Government Office of Environment & Heritage*.

Table 6. Significance Assessment for Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course[105]

Criteria	Description
A – Historical Significance	The Northbridge Golf Course 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. **Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course reaches the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
B – Associative Significance	**Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course does not reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
C – Aesthetic Significance	Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course 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. Mature plantings of native trees, particularly the Lillypillies 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 Course 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. **Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course reaches the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
D – Social Significance	The Northbridge Golf Club has social significance as an important club for the local community. **Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course reaches the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
E – Research Potential	The golf course contains some relatively rare ridge top vegetation with some endangered species eg. Platysace stephensonii and aboriginal archaeological sites. **Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course reaches the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
F – Rarity	The golf course contains endangered endemic species of plants and a collection of large-scale Depression-era sandstone retaining walls. **Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course reaches the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**

[105] NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2013. 'Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course.' *NSW Government Office of Environment & Heritage*.

Criteria	Description
G - Representativeness	The golf club and course and representative of inter-war golf clubs in suburban Sydney. **Northbridge Golf Club and Golf Course reaches the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**

2.8 Northbridge Sailing Club – Clive Park

2.8.1 Historical Background

In 1837 the first land grant in Northbridge was dedicated to solicitor John Lewis Spencer.[106] Spencer's land was sold the following year and incorporated into the Albert Town estate, which was a subdivision at the Middle Harbour waterfront.[107] In December 1884 part of the estate was reserved for recreation, a wharf and access to the waterfront. The reservation was renamed Clive Park in 1913, after the Mayor of Willoughby, Clive Backhouse. In August 1933 the area was proclaimed a council park. In the 1940s three boatsheds were constructed by the Northbridge Volunteer Defence Force, in addition to a tidal pool.

The Northbridge Sailing Club was formed in 1946 and operated from the small beach at Clive Park. In 1964 a clubhouse and stone wharf were constructed, and the clubhouse was opened in 1965 with funding from club members. The club continues to be owned by the Northbridge Sailing Club on leased Council land, and is operated by volunteers.

Throughout its history, the Northbridge Sailing Club has undertaken several initiatives to include various community demographics, including the Northbridge Junior and Northbridge Senior boats. The sailing club is of considerable size, with mooring areas for 80 boats, and the design of the clubhouse includes a clubroom, kitchen facilities and deck areas. Members of the club have represented Australia in the Olympic Games and at World Championships.

2.8.2 Description

The Northbridge Sailing Club comprises a double-storey clubhouse constructed of fibre cement with cladding. The clubhouse is designed in the Abstract Modern architectural style. The roof is constructed of corrugated iron and the clubhouse deck is constructed of metal. Significant features of the clubhouse include timber framed glazing and open tread stairs. The clubhouse is largely intact and unaltered, with the exception of a lookout tower which features different cladding and is likely a later addition.

The Northbridge Sailing Club is listed on the Willoughby LEP as Item I182 'Northbridge Sailing Club – Clive Park.'

[106] NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2013. 'Northbridge Sailing Club – Clive Park.' *NSW Office of Environment & Heritage*. Accessed online 28/10/2019 at: https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2660032
[107] Willoughby District Historical Society & Museum Inc., n.d. 'Northbridge.' *Historical Willoughby.* Accessed online 28/10/2019 at: https://abc17603.wordpress.com/history/suburbs/northbridge/

Table 7. Relevant Listings for Northbridge Sailing Club

Listing	Register	Address
Northbridge Sailing Club – Clive Park	Willoughby LEP Item I182 (SHI No. 2660032)	Sailors Bay Road, Northbridge

The statement of significance for Northbridge Sailing Club – Clive Park is as follows:

> *Northbridge Sailing Club has historical significance in demonstrating the development of amateur and competition sailing in Australia, the development of new sailing craft and the development of community sporting facilities in Northbridge. It has social significance for the members of the sailing club and the wider sailing community in Australia.*[108]

The significance assessment for Northbridge Sailing Club is included in Table 8.

Table 8. Significance Assessment for Northbridge Sailing Club[109]

Criteria	Description
A – Historical Significance	Northbridge Sailing Club has historical significance in demonstrating the development of amateur and competition sailing in Australia, the development of new sailing craft and the development of community sporting facilities in Northbridge. **Northbridge Sailing Club reaches the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
B – Associative Significance	Northbridge Sailing Club has historical associations with the world and Olympic sailing champions the club has produced and with sailing craft designers of world renown. **Northbridge Sailing Club reaches the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
C – Aesthetic Significance	Northbridge Sailing Club has only slight aesthetic significance. **Northbridge Sailing Club reaches the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
D – Social Significance	Northbridge Sailing Club has social significance for the members of the sailing club and the wider sailing community in Australia. **Northbridge Sailing Club reaches the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**

[108] NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2013. 'Northbridge Sailing Club – Clive Park.' *NSW Office of Environment & Heritage*.
[109] NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, 2013. 'Northbridge Sailing Club – Clive Park.' *NSW Office of Environment & Heritage*.

Criteria	Description
E – Research Potential	**Northbridge Sailing Club does not reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
F – Rarity	**Northbridge Sailing Club does not reach the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**
G - Representativeness	Northbridge Sailing Club is representative of sailing clubs in and around Sydney Harbour. **Northbridge Sailing Club reaches the threshold of local significance under this criterion.**

2.9 Summary of Comparative Analysis

Within this comparative analysis, seven bowling and sporting clubhouses in the LGA's of Willoughby, Mosman and North Sydney have been discussed. A summary of the heritage significance of these clubs is listed in Table 9.

Table 9. Summary of Comparative Analysis

Club	Listed	Criteria Satisfied	Date
Willoughby Park Bowling Club	LEP	A, B, C, D, F	1952
Chatswood Bowling Club	No	N/A	1900
Mosman Bowling Club	LEP	G	1927
Wollstonecraft Bowling Club	No	N/A	1928
West Pymble Bicentennial Club	No	N/A	1960
Northbridge Golf Club	LEP	A, C, D, E, F, G	1937
Northbridge Sailing Club	LEP	A, B, C, D, G	1965

Artarmon Bowling Clubhouse was constructed in 1957, following the construction of Willoughby Park, Chatswood, Mosman, Wollstonecraft, and Northbridge Golf Club. Much like Willoughby Park, Northbridge Golf Club and Northbridge Sailing Club, Artarmon Bowling Club is largely intact and have a high level of integrity and authenticity.

Unlike the other bowling clubs discussed in this comparative analysis, Artarmon Bowling Club was designed to replicate its surrounds, largely built in post-war style while incorporating several elements of the Inter-War Californian Bungalow, such as low-pitch roofing, wide eaves, a street

facing gable. Artarmon Bowling Club is the only club within this assessment to represent the Post-war architectural style and/or Californian Bungalow elements. The interior of the building however is largely representative of post-war and mid-century architectural styles and floor plans for recreational facilities. In comparison to the Willoughby Park Bowling Club, the former Artarmon clubhouse building was not designed by a prominent architect. Overall, in terms of significant heritage fabric, this comparative analysis indicates that the former Artarmon Bowling Club Clubhouse is not unique in the LGA and demonstrates many common features of bowling clubs of this period.

Much like the bowling clubs discussed in the comparative analysis, the history of Artarmon Bowling Club is intrinsically linked to community driven initiatives for public facilities within Artarmon and the bowling club continued to be an important community gathering space until its closure. Some of the social significance of the former Artarmon Bowling Club is vested in its historical connection with local women. The site was established through the assistance of women volunteers, and the club admitted women bowlers and provided a venue allowing women to partake in drinking and other leisure activities. This comparative analysis indicates that this is not unique to the Artarmon club and was a feature of many post-war bowling clubs in the LGA, wider Sydney region and NSW. The Chatswood Bowling Club, for example, hosted the Chatswood Ladies Bowling Club from 1912. Unlike other examples discussed in this addendum, Artarmon has not been used for its original purposes for several years due to falling membership, unlike several clubs in the region that continue to be used as bowling clubs.

The comparative analysis supports the assessment of significance included in the HIS for the project. The former Artarmon Bowling Club Clubhouse is typical of bowling clubs in the region and does not contain particularly significant heritage fabric or represent technological achievement. Its design is representative of post-war leisure clubs within the Willoughby LGA and surrounds. However, the club does have significance through its association with the historical development of Artarmon in the mid-20th century, and the ongoing esteem with which the site is held by the local community.

This comparative analysis supports the Heritage Impact Statement prepared by Artefact Heritage, which stated that the Artarmon Bowling Club is an element of high contributory significance within the Artarmon Conservation Area.

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Introduction

Determining the significance of heritage items 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. The assessment of heritage significance is outlined through legislation in the *Heritage Act* 1977 and implemented through the *NSW Heritage Manual*.[110]

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 can then be assessed as being of local or State significance.

'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.[111]

The assessment of significance will result in a succinct statement of heritage significance that summarises the values of the place, site, resource, deposit or feature. The heritage significance assessment criteria are as follows:

Table 10: NSW heritage assessment criteria

Criteria	Description
A – Historical Significance	An item is important in the course or pattern of NSW's or the local area's cultural or natural history.
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 or the local area's cultural or natural history.
C – Aesthetic 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 or the local area's cultural or natural history.

[110] NSW Heritage Office 1996; 25-27
[111] This section is an extract based on the Heritage Office Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and Relics 2009:6.

Criteria	Description
F – Rarity	An item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's or the local area's cultural or natural history.
G - Representativeness	An item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's or the local area's cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments.

3.2 Assessment of significance

3.2.1 Criterion (a): Historic 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

The former Artarmon Bowling Club clubhouse, as an Inter-War style recreational building with post-war elements, is demonstrative of the continued growth and development of the suburb of Artarmon and residents' interest in recreational activities during the time of its construction during the mid-twentieth century.

The item does not meet the local significance threshold under this criterion.

3.2.2 Criterion (b): Associative Significance

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

The former Artarmon Bowling Club clubhouse does not appear to have any direct connections with prominent members of the local community or any ongoing historic associations with persons of importance to NSW's cultural history.

The item does not meet the local significance threshold under this criterion.

3.2.3 Criterion (c): Aesthetic Significance

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

The former clubhouse takes design elements from both the Inter-War and Post-War architectural styles, and exhibits features that are typical of its type. The building retains its corrugated iron roof and red brick and weatherboard façade; whilst internally, the structure appears relatively intact with c1950s fixtures and fittings remaining within the kitchen and bathrooms, and fixed furniture pieces, and painted timber joinery remaining within the kitchen and changing rooms. The structure does not contribute to the aesthetic quality of the wider conservation area.

The item does not meet the local significance threshold under this criterion.

3.2.4 Criterion (d): Social Significance

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

The former clubhouse is likely to have social significance for the members of the bowling club and others who have used its facilities, particularly within the immediate vicinity of the site in Artarmon. The community has been involved in the Artarmon Bowling Club since its origins, with the petitions and fundraising efforts of the Artarmon Progress Association and several community volunteers resulting in the development and operations of the club throughout its history. The interior layout of the clubhouse, notably the inclusion of a women's only auxiliary lounge connected to the main bar reflects social attitudes and laws within the post-war period and represents the bowling club as an importance social area attached to women's sport.

The item meets the local significance threshold under this criterion.

3.2.5 Criterion (e): Technical/Research Significance

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)

Although the former clubhouse possibly has some research potential to reveal information about former members of the club, it is unlikely this would provide insight that is not already available in historic records and documentation of the area.

The item does not meet the local significance threshold under this criterion.

3.2.6 Criterion (f): Rarity

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

There are numerous structures within the immediate vicinity and wider Sydney which exhibit design elements of the Inter-War and post-war periods. These buildings, particularly within the Artarmon Conservation Area, are intact and fine examples of their type and provide a strong contribution to the surrounding area. There are several post-war style structures within Artarmon, which are heritage listed under the Artarmon Conservation Area, that are considered fine examples of their type. The clubhouse also incorporates elements of the Californian Bungalow architectural style, which represents a somewhat rare stylistic choice within the Willoughby Local Council Area and the Artarmon Conservation Area.

The interior building layout, notably the separate women's lounge, is typical of recreational clubhouses of this period.

The item does not meet the local significance threshold under this criterion.

3.2.7 Criterion (g): Representativeness

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

The former clubhouse is considered a representative example of bowling club buildings of its period and as a recreational facility central to post-war leisure, sport and social activities. The clubhouse is not, however, important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of recreational clubhouses, and more significant and intact examples exist.

The item does not meet the local significance threshold under this criterion.

3.3 Statement of Heritage Significance

The original statement of significance prepared by Artefact Heritage for the Heritage Impact Statement read:

> *The former Artarmon Bowling Club clubhouse is socially significant as an Inter-War style structure with Post-War elements that is demonstrative of the recreational role of Artarmon during the mid-twentieth century and the evolving architectural theory and design in Sydney at the time of construction. The significance of the former clubhouse lies in its social values rather than the building fabric or architectural values of the building; however, the building is a representative example of such club buildings of its period.*

Following the comparative analysis, a revised statement of significance has been prepared, and is as follows:

> *The former Artarmon Bowling Club clubhouse is socially significant as a Post-War building which combines mid-century and inter-war architectural styles and is demonstrative of the importance of recreational sporting facilities and public areas in Artarmon during the mid-twentieth century. The significance of the former clubhouse lies primarily in its social values and significance amongst the Artarmon community, as the establishment and operation of the club was driven by the local community. The fabric and architectural values of the clubhouse building are not strong contributors to the significance of the former bowling club. The building is largely intact and preserves the original ladies lounge associated with the historic separation of male and female bowling clubs and reflects social laws at the time surrounding women's ability to access and use public spaces.*