

Historical archaeological impact assessment



Proposed Moore Park Bat & Ball Amenities Upgrade

Report to
Greater Sydney Parklands

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Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the Lands, Waters and Sky of Greater Sydney and pay our respect to all Elders past and present.

Document control

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Report for	Greater Sydney Parklands
Recipient	Edward Kong
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Report summary

The Greater Sydney Parklands propose to construct a new amenities building on the western side of Moore Park adjacent to the Bat and Ball oval. Moore Park forms part of Centennial Parklands which is a name for a group of three parklands that in addition to Moore Park (153 ha) also include Centennial Park (258 ha) and Queens Park (10 ha) that were collectively listed in 2000 on the State Heritage Register (SHR ID 01384). Various individual built and landscape heritage items and elements occur within the Parklands that are also specifically recognized for their National, State, and local heritage significance.

This report investigates the potential historical archaeological impact of the proposal by examining whether works will or are likely to result in impacts occurring to relics as defined and protected by the Heritage Act 1977, determining significance of potential relics, and establishing potential impacts on archaeological heritage significance values.

New amenities proposal

The proposal is to construct a new amenities building about 100m to the south of the existing amenities. In this location, and towards the Bat & Ball oval, layers of fill have been added to allow for sloped viewing of the sporting events which has partially covered the eastern side of the study area. The proposal seeks approval for the construction of a new amenity and associated services.

Heritage and archaeological context

The site chosen for the proposed for the new amenities forms part of land that has historical significance for its long history of public recreational use. There is a low potential for archaeological evidence of any type to be present within the proposal new amenities building footprint because there is no historical records for previous building or activity at the location and because it is entirely disturbed ground (landscaped sports field embankment). No relics of State or local significance are expected to be present at the site.

Site inspection

The existing amenities building is located within an extensively disturbed landscape near the western perimeter of the parklands. This block has previous services and subsurface excavation for the oval and toilet block construction has taken place and disturbed the footprint of the proposed new building. The new study area also contains subsurface services, appearing as drains, adjacent to the oval.

Conclusions

The location is not expected to contain archaeological relics and the works proposed are not expected to have an adverse archaeological impact. The evidence considered in this report indicates that there is a low potential that the proposed construction of a new amenities building adjacent to the Bat and Ball sports field in Moore Park will result in impact to relics that are protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended) and we conclude that the proposal will not have an adverse impact on the archaeological significance of the place.

Recommendations

These recommendations are based on the requirements of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (as amended), the evaluation of potential archaeological heritage impacts that may result from the proposal, and evaluations that future works are not likely to impact upon relics.

1. The proposed new amenities building construction at Moore Park is not likely to result in impact occurring to relics that are protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended) and will not have an adverse impact on the archaeological significance of Centennial Parklands, and we recommend that the proposal should proceed as planned.
2. If any suspected archaeological relics are discovered during future works, we recommend that activity should cease in the affected area(s) and the find be evaluated and significance assessed by a suitably qualified archaeologist to advice on the appropriate actions required prior to works continuing in the affected area(s) based on the nature of the discovery.

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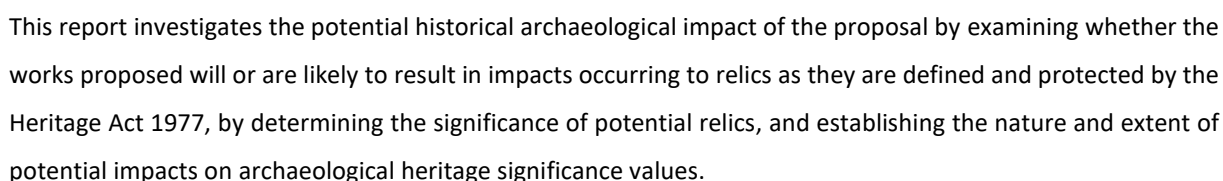
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1.1 Reason for this report

Figure 1.1: Location of the study area within Moore Park. The new amenities is to be located about 100m to the south of the existing building and both sites are located in a disturbed landscape near the western perimeter of the parklands



Pursuant to these findings, this assessment also recommends archaeological impact avoidance and mitigation measures for implementation before and during future construction works.¹

1.2 Heritage context and controls

1.2.1 Moore Park

Moore Park comprises land that was dedicated in 1866 by Sydney City Council as a public recreation ground and named Moore Park in 1867. It became the focus for major sporting events and entertainment facilities from the late nineteenth century. Centennial Park, adjoining Moore Park to the east, is listed on the National Heritage List (Place ID: 106153). The Centennial Parklands, including Moore Park, were listed on the NSW State Heritage Register in 2000. Moore Park (C36) is an item of local heritage significance on Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012.

1.2.2 NSW Heritage Act 1977 (as amended)

The *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (as amended) is the principal legislation that provides statutory protection for non-Indigenous heritage and the requirements for its management in NSW. The primary purpose of the Act is to protect, conserve and manage the environmental heritage of the State that is defined (Section 4 of the Act) as *‘those places, buildings, works, relics, moveable objects, and precincts, of State or Local heritage significance’*. Archaeological remains are also protected by the ‘relics’ provisions of the Act (Division 9, Part 6, Sections 138-146 of the Act). Amendments to the Act made in 2009 have changed the definition of an archaeological ‘relic’ whereby a relic is now referred as an archaeological deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- a) *Relates to the settlement of the area that comprises NSW, not being Aboriginal settlement; and*
- b) *Is of State or Local heritage significance.*

This amended definition is not based primarily on age (previously, a ‘relic’ was any item older than 50 years of age) and this significance-based approach to identifying ‘relics’ is consistent with the way other heritage items such as buildings, works, precincts and landscapes are identified and managed in NSW.

The amended Act retains core objectives that require anyone proposing to disturb land to obtain a permit from the *Heritage Council of NSW* (under Section 140 or Section 60 of the Act) if it is known or suspected that ‘relics’ of significance may be disturbed, moved, or destroyed by future land alterations and/or use. Section 139 of the Act stipulates that:

¹ An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Assessment has been prepared for the proposal (DSCA February 2025) in consultation with La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council (LPLALC) to assess whether the proposal is going to have an impact or is likely to have an impact on Aboriginal heritage and harm Aboriginal objects as they are defined and are protected by the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act).

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

If the site is the subject of an order under Section 130 of the Act, an Interim Heritage Order, or is listed on the State Heritage Register (SHR), approval for an excavation permit is required under Section 60 of the Act. If the site is not the subject of an order under the Act and is not listed on the SHR, an excavation permit may be required, in accordance with Section 140 of the Act, subject to what significance the site is assessed to possess.

Section 146 of the Act requires that the accidental discovery of relics should be reported to the *'Heritage Council of NSW (in any circumstances, and whether or not the person has been issued with an excavation permit), and within a reasonable time'*.

1.3 new amenities

1.3.1 Site details

The proposed area for the new amenity block is rectangularly shaped and approximately 750m² in size, located at the western flats of Moore Park – hills to the south-east and north-east gently roll down onto the study area and adjacent Bat & Ball oval. Between the oval and the contemporary amenities block, fill has been added to create a small perimeter of mounds from which to view the sporting events. These mounds continue south towards the proposed amenities area. The rest of the study area has a mix of residual topsoils supporting trees and shrubs as well as heavily impacted fills due to previous construction works on the amenity block as well as the surrounding services.

Figure 1.2: View of the existing amenities block facing south-west from the top of a human-made (anthropogenic) rise



1.3.2 Proposal

The proposal is to construct a new amenities block to the design illustrated below. The following report sections detail the existing conditions at the site and evaluate the potential for relics to be present and potentially impacted by the proposal.

Figure 1.3: Concept design of the updated plans for the amenities block (Scale Architecture 2024)



Figure 1.4: Model of the proposal, facing east towards the oval (Scale Architecture 2024)



1.4 Methods

This report has been prepared with reference to the heritage assessment and reporting guidelines below.

- Australia ICOMOS. 2002 The Burra Charter. The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance. Australia ICOMOS Inc.
- NSW Heritage Office. 1996 (revised 2002). NSW Heritage Manual. NSW Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. Sydney (Heritage Impact Statements).
- NSW Heritage Office. 2009a. Levels of Heritage Significance. NSW Heritage Office, Dept of Planning.
- NSW Heritage Branch. 2009b. Assessing Significance for Historical Archaeological Sites and 'Relics'. NSW Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning. Sydney.

The following heritage registers and schedules have been reviewed:

- NSW Heritage Council – State Heritage Register (SHR) & State Heritage Inventory (SHI).
- *Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012*

1.5 Author

Dominic Steele has written this report. The historical information for the site that is presented in Section 3.0 has been drawn from a SHR and SHI records for Centennial Parklands and Moore Park.

2.0 Existing Conditions

2.1 Geology, topography, and soils

Geological mapping shows that the underlying subsoil unit consists of a Holocene sand dune on top of Hawkesbury sandstone. While this is a massive unit covering much of the city's metropolitan area, it is likely this unit has been modified/disturbed by a covering horizon of fill and topsoil. This fill unit has an unknown depth.

Figure 2.1: Quaternary geology map showing the location of the study area and the subsurface materials that underly it

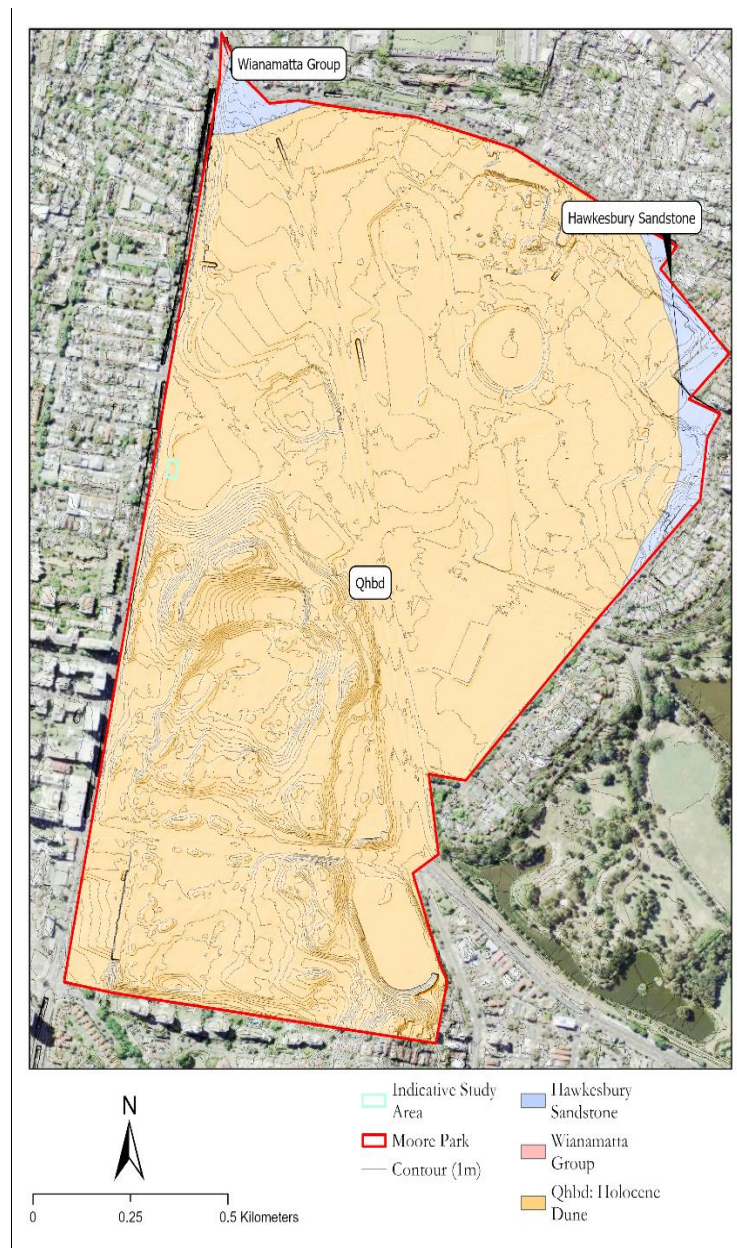
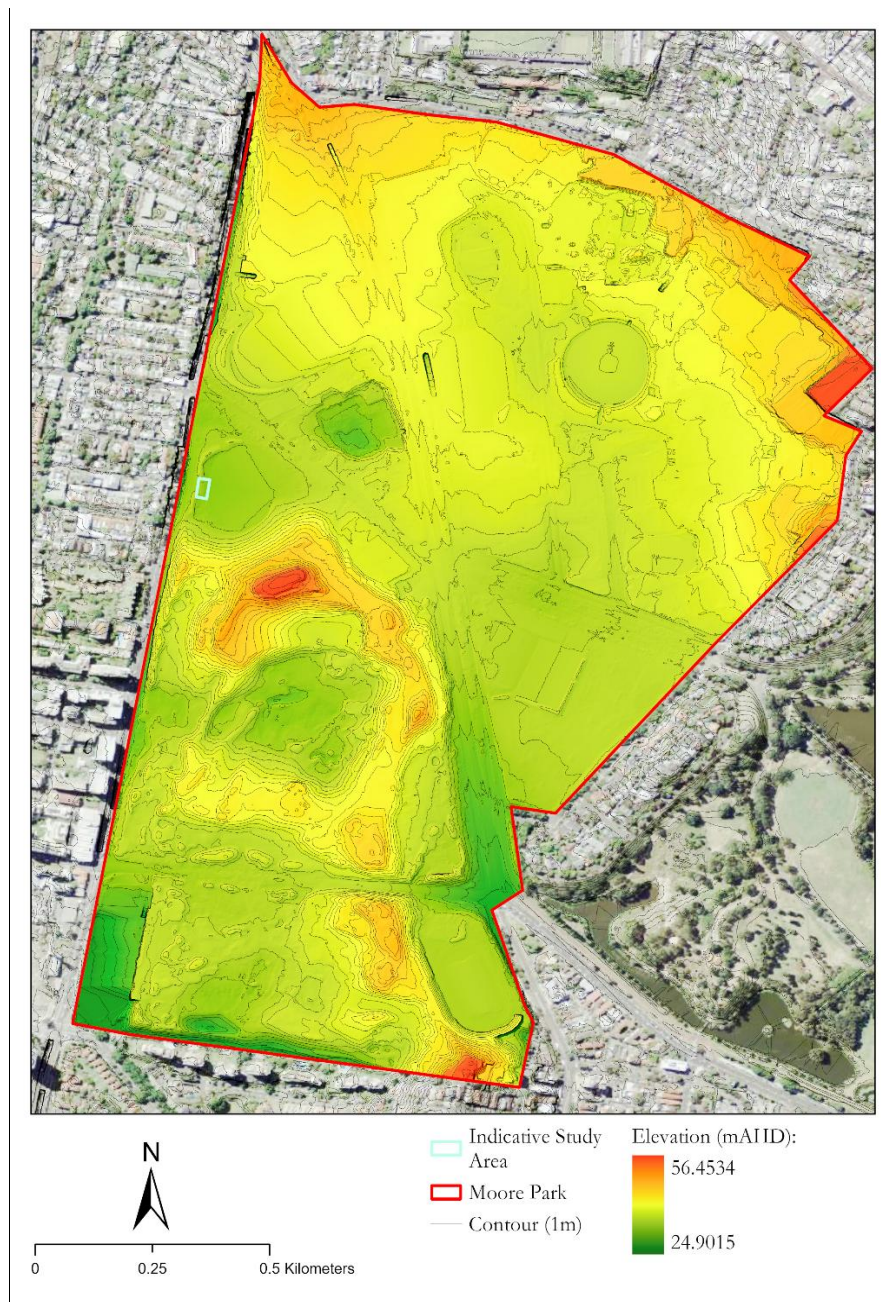


Figure 2.2: Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of Moore Park showing the study area's position regarding the local hill slopes and valleys



The site lies on the Tuggerah soil landscape which consists of ‘gently undulating to rolling dune fields on low lying barrier dune systems’ with a high likelihood for aeolian erosion to have taken place where vegetation has been removed and the underlying sand exposed (NSW Environment and Heritage).

The catena typically consists of sand with elements of topsoil sandy material in the upper horizons (tg1) through to bleached marine sands below this (tg2). These are then followed by dark-stained organic sands (tg3) and orange sands acting as a B horizon subsoil (tg4).

Figure 2.3: Soil landscape map showing the where the study area lies with regard to the surrounding soil catena's

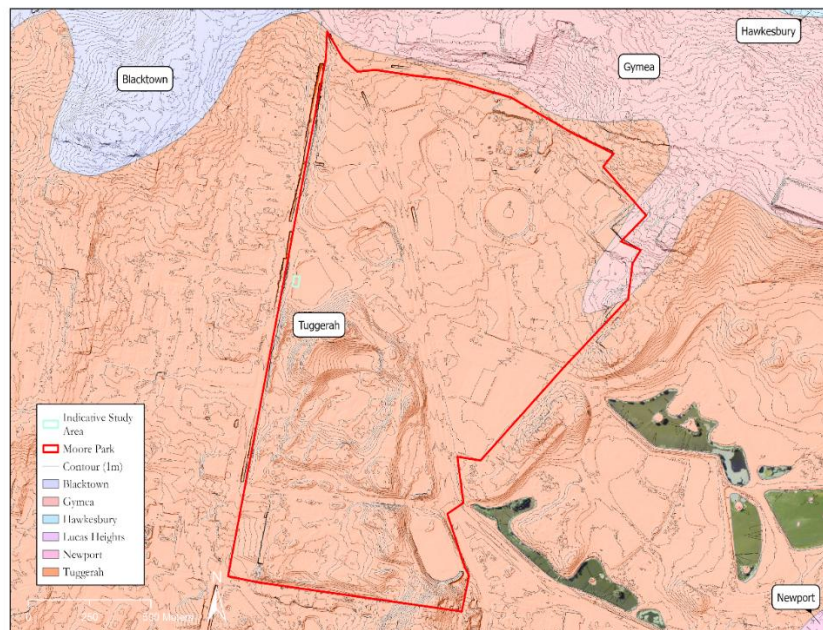
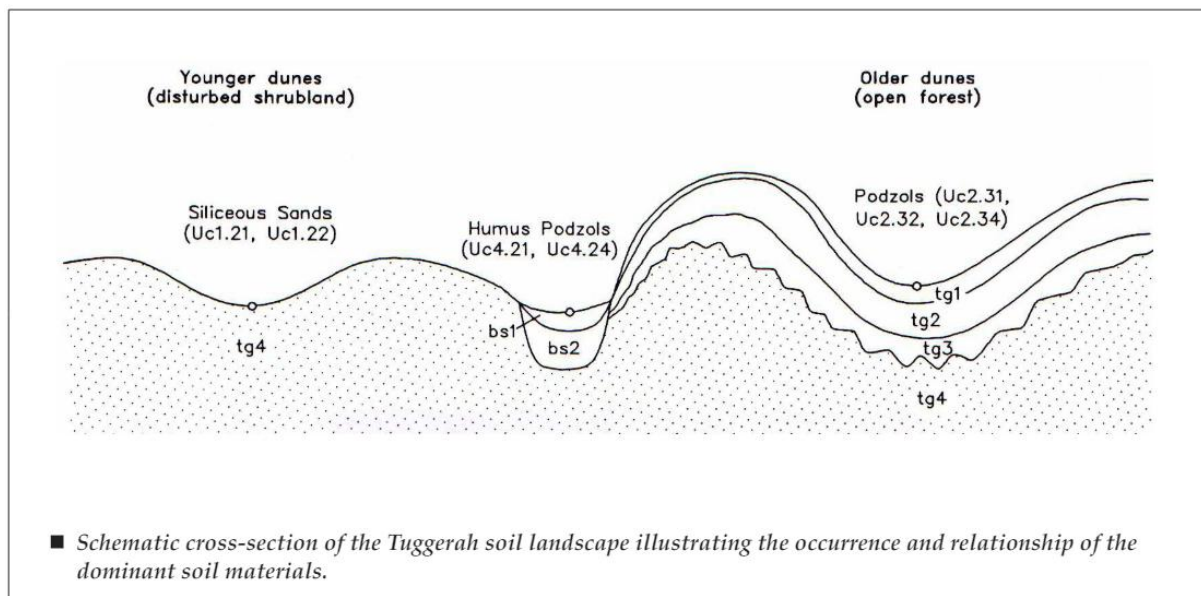


Figure 2.4: A cross-section model of a typical Tuggerah soil landscape (NSW Environment and Heritage)



2.2 Historical land use

Moore Park consisted of a series of gently rolling hills, three water bodies and varied scrub vegetation. Commonly known as the Sand Hills, the land was prone to erosion. By the mid nineteenth century the land was degraded and barren as a result of years of resource exploitation including timber getting. Timber removal led to erosion problems that were alleviated by soil stabilisation measures including plantings of couch grass that succeeded quickly (at the expense of native vegetation).

Four of the sand hills were conspicuous enough to be named and which comprise Mount Steele, Mount Rennie, Constitution Hill and Mount Lang. Each were modified in the process of transforming the common into parkland. Today Mount Steele is the least altered of the four; Mt. Rennie was reconfigured as a platform for Golf Clubhouse in 1926, Mt. Lang, across from the NSW Cricket Ground, was terraced and ramped for unknown reasons and disappeared after the 1940s.

2.3 Changes on the land since 1943

The location of the existing amenities is shown below (red box) and the location of the proposed new building is located about 100m to the south (dashed line).

Figure 2.5: The study area today (left) and in 1943 (Six Maps 2025)



2.4 Site images

The following images show the study area as it was on 8th January 2025 during a site visit. These detail the ground conditions of the proposed amenities block.

Figure 2.6: Facing south-west towards the land for the proposed amenity block. The ground already shows signs of disturbance due to the inclusion of retaining walls with lower elevation between them



Figure 2.7: Facing west towards the study area. The slope is anthropogenic and raised to allow for viewing of the oval during events



Figure 2.8: Facing west along the southern wall. There is a clear elevation difference, suggesting that the centre of the study area has been previously cut



Figure 2.9: A view of the proposed study area showing the proximity to the oval as well as the services and previous structures



3.0 Historical overview

3.1 Preamble

This historical overview draws upon information from the SHR listing records for Centennial Parklands and Moore Park. The purpose of this is to outline the historical heritage context of the proposed new amenities building location land and to establish whether any building or significant activity occurred on the site in the past and whether past building and activity is likely to have created an archaeological record containing relics in this location.

3.2 Moore Park

Governor Macquarie set aside common land on the outskirts of Sydney town in 1811 and proclaimed 490 acres to the south of South Head Road as the Sydney Common for use by the public. The common land contained a vital resource in the form of a constant supply of pure water due to the natural aquifers present in the Botany Sands system. In 1820, Macquarie set aside the water reserve in the east of the Common. Between 1827 and 1838, Lachlan Water Tunnel (Busby's Bore) was built providing a supply of freshwater to a terminal in Hyde Park. It remained Sydney Town's sole source of water supply until 1858, when it was supplanted by a scheme to pump water from the Botany Swamps, located further to the south.

A parcel of 378 acres/153 ha of land forming the north west section of Sydney Common was dedicated by Sydney City Council in 1866 as a recreation ground and named Moore Park in 1867 (after Charles Moore, Mayor of Sydney City Council 1867-1869). At the time, Moore Park was bounded to the south by Lachlan Estate and Randwick Racecourse, the west by Dowling Street, the north by Old South Head Road, and to the east by the Lachlan Water Reserve.

A road lined with stone pines (*Pinus pinea*) marked this eastern boundary and two other roads crossed Moore Park prior to 1866. The first was known as Old Botany Road and was used by hunters and fisherman initially and later by pleasure seekers traveling to Coogee and Botany. The second road provided a western entrance to a cemetery that was located off South Dowling Street. The dedicated land encompassed the Tunnel Reserve (1827-1838), the Military Barracks and the Military Cricket Ground.

The area became the focus for major sporting events and entertainment facilities with the establishment of the Zoological Gardens in 1879, the Royal Agricultural Society Showground (later the venue for Sydney's annual 'Royal Easter Show'), and the first course of the Australian Golf Club in 1882.

The Sydney Zoological Gardens opened the Moore Park Zoo in 1883 on a 7 acre (3ha) site known as Billy Goat Swamp. The site was small and unsanitary and bubonic plague was detected amongst the kangaroos in 1902 and the zoo was closed and building materials were burnt. The animals were transferred to the newly constructed zoo site at Taronga Park (Sydney's third zoo) in 1912.

The establishment of the Sydney Cricket Ground, the new Royal Agricultural Society Showground and the laying out of the first course of the Australian Golf Club all took place in 1882. The Royal Agricultural Society created the Sydney Showground, home of the Royal Easter Show from 1882-1997, when it moved to Olympic Park at Homebush Bay.

In the mid-1880s, about sixty-five percent of Sydney's population lived within a five-mile radius of Lachlan Swamps and this site was chosen as the location for a grand vision of public recreation. A population boom occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century and public participation in the park increased and led to the dedication of the Sydney Sports Ground in 1899. The Moore Park Golf Course (established in 1926 and continuously modified) has taken advantage of and modified the gently rolling topography in establishing fairways. These developments in addition to lands sold during the 1860s have reduced the size of Moore Park from its original 153 ha to about 120 ha today.

3.3 Summary and archaeological implications

There are no historical records for any building or specific activity (that will have been sufficient to have created an archaeological record) to have occurred on the proposed new amenities building construction site before the creation of the existing playing field in this location.

The site for the new building is a cut and filled and contoured landscaped embankment overlooking the playing field. No in situ (intact) subsurface soils are likely present within/below the embankment to the depth of the existing playing field surface. No archaeological deposits and relics are expected to be present in this location.

4.0 Significance

4.1 Historical archaeological significance – State and local

Cultural significance is defined by the *Burra Charter* as ‘*aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.*’ Significance may derive from fabric of an item or place, association with other items, or research potential of an item. Seven criteria are used which reflect significance categories and representativeness where a site, place/item can be evaluated in the context of State or local historical themes. Two levels of significance exist in the NSW heritage management system.:

- ‘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, Section 4 of the Act architectural, natural or aesthetic value of the item. (s.4A);
- ‘local heritage significance,’ in relation to a place, building, work, those places, buildings, 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. (Section 4A)

4.2 Heritage significance criteria

NSW Heritage Council criteria for heritage assessment related to the NSW Heritage Act 1977 as follows:

- Criterion (a) – an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
- Criterion (b) – 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)
- Criterion (c) – an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW (or the local area)
- Criterion (d) – 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
- Criterion (e) – an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
- Criterion (f) – an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW’s cultural or natural history (or the cultural or natural history of the local area)
- Criterion (g) – an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW’s cultural or natural places, or cultural or natural environments

Loss of integrity or poor condition of archaeological sites may diminish a site or an item’s significance.

Relative grades to determine the heritage significance of items (both built and archaeological) include:

- **Exceptional:** Rare or outstanding item of local or State significance. High degree of intactness. Item can be interpreted relatively easily. Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
- **High:** High degree of original fabric. Demonstrates a key element of the item's significance. Alterations do not detract from significance. Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
- **Moderate:** Altered or modified elements. Elements with little heritage value but which contribute to the overall significance of the item. Fulfils criteria for local or State listing.
- **Little:** Alterations detract from significance, difficult to interpret, does not fulfil criteria.
- **Intrusive:** Damaging item's significance. Does not fulfil criteria for local or State listing.

To be assessed and having heritage significance an item must meet at least one of the seven significance criteria and retain integrity of its key attributes. If an item is considered to be of State significance it should meet more than one of the seven criteria, and particularly in the case of relics, its research potential.

Archaeological Significance may be linked to other significance categories especially where sites were created as a result of specific historic event or decision, or when sites have is actual location of particular incidents, events or occurrences. Other relevant factors may be comparative values related to the intactness and rarity of individual items. The rarity of individual site types is an important factor, which should inform management decisions (NSW Heritage Office 2009).

In light of the amendments made to the definition of relics in the Heritage Act needing to be either of local or State significance, new criteria were developed in 2009 to identify whether archaeological resources are of local or State significance with the criteria identified in the

- Archaeological Research Potential (Criterion C)
- Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (Criteria A, B & D)
- Aesthetic or technical significance (Criterion C)²
- Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (Criterion F & G)

If a potential relic does not reach local or State significance thresholds it is not a relic according to the Act.

4.3 Assessing significance related to archaeological relics

The *NSW Heritage Criteria for Assessing Significance related to Archaeological Sites and Relics*³ provide tips and pose a number of questions to help the significance of archaeological site and relics to be understood and evaluated. Key points are tabled below.

² Archaeological technical values is often considered under 'research potential' but aesthetic values are usually not. Archaeological excavations which reveal intact and easily understood and legible archaeological remains in the form of attractive artefacts, aged and worn fabric and remnant structures, allow the community to connect with the past through tangible archaeological physical evidence (Heritage Branch 2009).

³ NSW Heritage Branch 2009:11ff.

table 4.1. evaluating archaeological potential according to significance criteria

<i>Archaeological Research Potential (current NSW Heritage Criterion E)</i>
<p>To which contexts (historical, archaeological and research-based) is it anticipated that the site would yield important information?</p> <p>Is the site likely to contain the mixed remains of several occupations and eras, or is it expected that the site has the remains of a single occupation or a short time-period?</p> <p>Is the site rare or representative in terms of extent, nature, integrity and preservation of deposits (if known)?</p> <p>Are there a large number of similar sites?</p> <p>Is this type of site already well-documented in the historical record?</p> <p>Has this site type already been previously investigated with results available?</p> <p>Is the excavation of this site likely to enhance or duplicate the data set?</p>
<i>Associations with individuals, events or groups of historical importance (NSW Heritage Criteria A, B & D).</i>
<p>Does the archaeological site link to any NSW Historic Themes?</p> <p>Will the site contain 'relics' which may illustrate a significance pattern in State or local history?</p> <p>Is the site widely recognized?</p> <p>Does the site have symbolic value?</p> <p>Is there a community interest (past or present) which identifies with, and values the site?</p> <p>Is the site likely to provide material expression of a particular event or cultural identity?</p> <p>Is the site associated with an important person? (the role of the person in State or local history must be demonstrated/known)</p> <p>What is the strength of association between the person and the site?</p> <p>Did the person live or work at the site? During the phase of their career for which they are most recognized? Is that likely to be evident in the archaeology/physical evidence of the site?</p> <p>Did a significant event or discovery take place at the site? Is that evident/or likely to be in the archaeology/physical evidence?</p>
<i>Aesthetic or technical significance (NSW Heritage Criterion C)</i>
<p>Does the site/is the site likely to have aesthetic value?</p> <p>Does the site/is the site likely to embody distinctive characteristics?</p> <p>Does the site/is the site likely to embody a distinctive architectural/engineering style or pattern/layout?</p> <p>Does the site demonstrate a technology which is the first or last of its kind?</p> <p>Does the site demonstrate a range of, or change in, technology?</p>
<i>Ability to demonstrate the past through archaeological remains (NSW Heritage Criteria A, C, F & G)</i>
<p>Does the site contain well-preserved or rare examples of technologies or occupations which are typical of particular historic periods or eras of particular significance?</p> <p>Was it a long-term or short-term use?</p> <p>Does site demonstrate a short period of occupation and represent limited phase of the operations of a site or technology or site?</p> <p>Or does the site reflect occupation over a long period?</p> <p>Does the site demonstrate continuity or change?</p> <p>Are the remains at the site highly intact, legible and readily able to be interpreted?</p> <p>Archaeological research potential generally informed by three key questions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can the site contribute knowledge that no other resource can? • can the site contribute knowledge which no other site can? • is knowledge relevant to substantive questions about Australian history/other major research questions?

4.4 Assessment of potential historical archaeological significance

Criterion (a) – an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history

The site chosen for the proposed for the new amenities forms part of land that has historical significance for its long history of public recreational use. No archaeological evidence or relics however are expected to be present and unlikely to contribute to our understanding of the course of NSW history.

Criterion (b) – an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons

Potential historical archaeological resource within Moore Park as a whole are not likely to be directly associated with a particular individual or group of persons, and no relics are expected at the proposed new amenities building site.

Criterion (c) – an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic and/or a high degree of creative/ technical achievement

The site of the proposal is a (comparatively) modern landscaped sports field embankment that is unremarkable and no relics are expected.

Criterion (d) – an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group

The social values of the place have not been researched for this report but the location is not likely to satisfy this criterion.

Criterion (e) – an item has potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of NSW's cultural history

The location has very low potential to contain any archaeological remains.

Criterion (f) – an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history

It is not considered likely that the location contains rare or endangered historical archaeological resources that are significant to the cultural history of Sydney or NSW.

Criterion (g) – an item is important in demonstrating principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural places

There are no potential archaeological resources expected at the proposed new amenities building site that contribute to this criterion. The current land use of the location (sporting) is in line with the enduring sports and leisure use of the land since the middle of the nineteenth century.

4.5 Statement of archaeological significance

There is a low potential for archaeological evidence of any type to be present within the proposal new amenities building footprint because there is no historical records for previous building or activity at the location and because it is entirely disturbed ground (landscaped sports field embankment). No relics of State of local significance are expected to be present at the site.

5.0 Archaeological heritage impact assessment

5.1 The proposal

The proposal is for the demolition of the existing structure and the construction of a new amenity block approximately 100m to the south. The new construction will utilise subsurface footings to stabilise the structure, requiring excavation of material relative to the size and shape of the footings. The works will involve excavation of previously disturbed subsurface profiles.

5.2 Potential archaeological impact

The location is not expected to contain archaeological relics and the works proposed are not expected to have an adverse archaeological impact.

5.3 Evaluation

The evidence considered in this report indicates that there is a low potential that the proposed construction of a new amenities building adjacent to the Bat and Ball sports field in Moore Park will result in impact to relics that are protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended) and we conclude that the proposal will not have an adverse impact on the archaeological significance of the place.

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 Basis for recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the requirements of the *NSW Heritage Act 1977* (as amended), the evaluation of potential archaeological heritage impacts that may result from the proposal, and evaluations that future works are not likely to impact upon relics and will have no adverse impact on the archaeological heritage significance of the parklands.

6.2 Recommendations

3. The proposed new amenities building construction at Moore Park is not likely to result in impact occurring to relics that are protected under the *Heritage Act 1977* (as amended) and will not have an adverse impact on the archaeological significance of Centennial Parklands, and we recommend that the proposal should proceed as planned.
4. If any suspected archaeological relics are discovered during future works, we recommend that activity should cease in the affected area(s) and the find be evaluated and significance assessed by a suitably qualified archaeologist to advice on the appropriate actions required prior to works continuing in the affected area(s) based on the nature of the discovery.