

ELECTRONIC ATTACHMENT

for

BUSINESS PAPER

6.30PM, TUESDAY, 10 NOVEMBER, 2020

C1120(1) Item 3 Adoption Leichhardt Park Plan of Management

Attachment 1: Leichhardt Park Plan of Management	3
Attachment 2: Appendices Leichhardt Park Plan of Management	90

C1120(1) Item 4 Post Exhibition - Heritage Listing - 389 Illawarra Road, Marrickville

Attachment 1: Heritage assessment by Hector Abrahams Architects	156
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FURTHER INFORMATION

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Front cover image: Leichhardt Park, photo by Welsh + Major

Contents

	Document Control	4
	Introduction + Executive Summary	5
1.0	Context Overview	8
	Regional Context	
	Review of Corporate Objectives + Existing Policy	10
2.0	Categorisation + Ownership	22
	Land to which this Plan Applies	24
	Council Land Categorisation	26
	Crown Land Categorisation	28
3.0	Leases + Licences	30
4.0	Statutory Conditions + Legislation	34
5.0	Master Plan Strategies	38
6.0	Master Plan	52
7.0	Objectives + Performance Targets	62
	Appendix	
A	Site Analysis	
B	Community Engagement	
C	Precedent Studies	
D	A3 Master Plan	

Document Control

DATE:	REVISION NO:	REVISION DETAILS:	APPROVED:
27/08/19	-	Draft Issue for Client Review	DW
18/09/19	A	Updated to Reflect Client Comments; Draft Issue For Client Review	DW
28/10/19	B	Updated to Reflect Client Comments; Draft Issue For Community Engagement	DW
28/02/20	C	Revised in response to public exhibition; Draft Issue For Client Review	DW
04/03/20	D	Draft Plan of Management + Master Plan Issue	DW
08/03/20	E	Draft for Council	AC
30/04/20	F	Draft for Exhibition	AC
01/07/20	G	Amendments as per Crown Land comments	AC
26/10/20	H	For adoption	AC

Introduction + Executive Summary

Inner West Council has produced a Plan of Management priority list identifying priority open spaces within the local government area.

In 2019, Welsh + Major Architects were engaged by Inner West Council to develop Plans of Management and accompanying Master Plans for seven top priority parks.

This document contains the Plan of Management and Master Plan for Leichhardt Park, which is located on the foreshore of Iron Cove and extends from Hawthorne Canal to the south of Callan Park. It consists of 36 acres (14.5 hectares), making it one of the largest parks in the local government area.

The Plan of Management applies to Leichhardt Park (D500207) which is Crown land for which Inner West Council is the land manager. The subject site was gazetted for the purpose of Public Recreation on 9 December 1977, with the additional purpose of Communication Facilities on 23 January 2009 and Community Purposes on 25 January 2013.

Plan of Management

The Plan of Management (POM) is a guiding framework which directs the future vision, planning, management and use of the park. It will be used to inform the development of the park over the next ten years.

Review of this Plan

The Leichhardt Park Plan of Management is to be reviewed in ten years to ensure it aligns with Council's operational plans and objectives.

Master Plan

The Master Plan is a design report outlining the actions required for improvement, intended to guide the physical upgrade of the site over the next ten years. It does this by suggesting how the strategies set out in the Plan of Management can be translated into site specific gestures for application to the park.

How to Use This Document

Development of the POM and Master Plan involved some overlap of research and analysis. As such the POM and Master Plan were undertaken simultaneously, and are presented together within the same document.

The site has been considered and designed as a whole, but for ease and clarity within this document it has been presented as four zones.

Developing the Plan of Management and Master Plan involved the following processes:

- Policy review identifying the opportunities and constraints presented by national and local government initiatives.
- Demographic review identifying the local community profile.
- Review of site ownership and legal categorisation.
- Identification of applicable statutory conditions and legislation.
- Undertaking detailed site analysis
- Undertaking Community Engagement through drop in sessions and online survey.
- Analysis of the outcomes of the Context Review, Site Analysis and Community Engagement Outcomes to develop Key Objectives and Strategies for management and action.

- Application of the physical strategies onto the Master Plan.

Key Features of the Master Plan:

- Establish gateways that define entries into Leichhardt Park as a shared public place.
- Upgrade the Link Rd to a shared street that balances the needs of pedestrians and cyclists with vehicle access, particularly around the entry points to key assets such as Leichhardt Oval and LPAC.
- Pedestrianise LPAC service lane to limit vehicle access to authorised vehicles and improve the LPAC boundary condition.
- Reducing the LPAC link road to one-way traffic and creating a formal shared pedestrian and bicycle connection between foreshore and the LPAC.
- Relocating a section of the existing car parking adjacent Leichhardt #3, returning the area to public parkland and the Bay Run. Note: this would not occur should community rowing club proposal proceed at the location indicated.
- Upgrade the Bay Run path at key pinch-points and provide an additional route adjacent the Maliyawul Street shared path to separate cyclists and pedestrians.
- Implement a consistent lighting plan along the Bay Run to facilitate use before and after daylight hours.
- Provide safe and connected pedestrian routes and improved wheelchair access within the park and around key assets.
- Consolidate wayfinding, regulatory and information signage into a consistent, clear and concise format.
- Upgrade Leichhardt #2 to a synthetic playing surface to maximise its use.
- Provide a new amenities building for organised sports and public use at Leichhardt #2, replacing the existing toilet facility and container storage.
- Provision of a new skate plaza facility that caters for a range of age groups.
- Potential community rowing club opposite Blue Hippo Playground to provide accessible community rowing facilities, delivered by others.
- Implement a historical interpretation strategy for the historical site of the Leichhardt Municipal baths.
- Revitalise the areas around the existing sensory memorial garden and Giovinezza Grove.
- Partial demolition of existing timber jetty, retaining piles as part of historical interpretation strategy.
- Foster the identity of Leichhardt Oval and build on its character as a unique asset and formalise a plan of management and master plan for the direction of future upgrades.
- Maintain existing open green spaces for flexible recreation and general community use. Retain Leichhardt #3 as a natural grass surface which is utilised by the community for general recreation.
- Repair, maintain or replace existing furniture and amenities as required.
- Continue successful bush regeneration and biodiversity programs and educate visitors about local flora and fauna.
- Establish bioswales in key areas to manage water run-off and improve the health of the Iron Cove.
- Improve fauna links throughout the park and to Hawthorne Canal.
- Establish clear on-leash and off-leash dog areas and provide associated amenities.



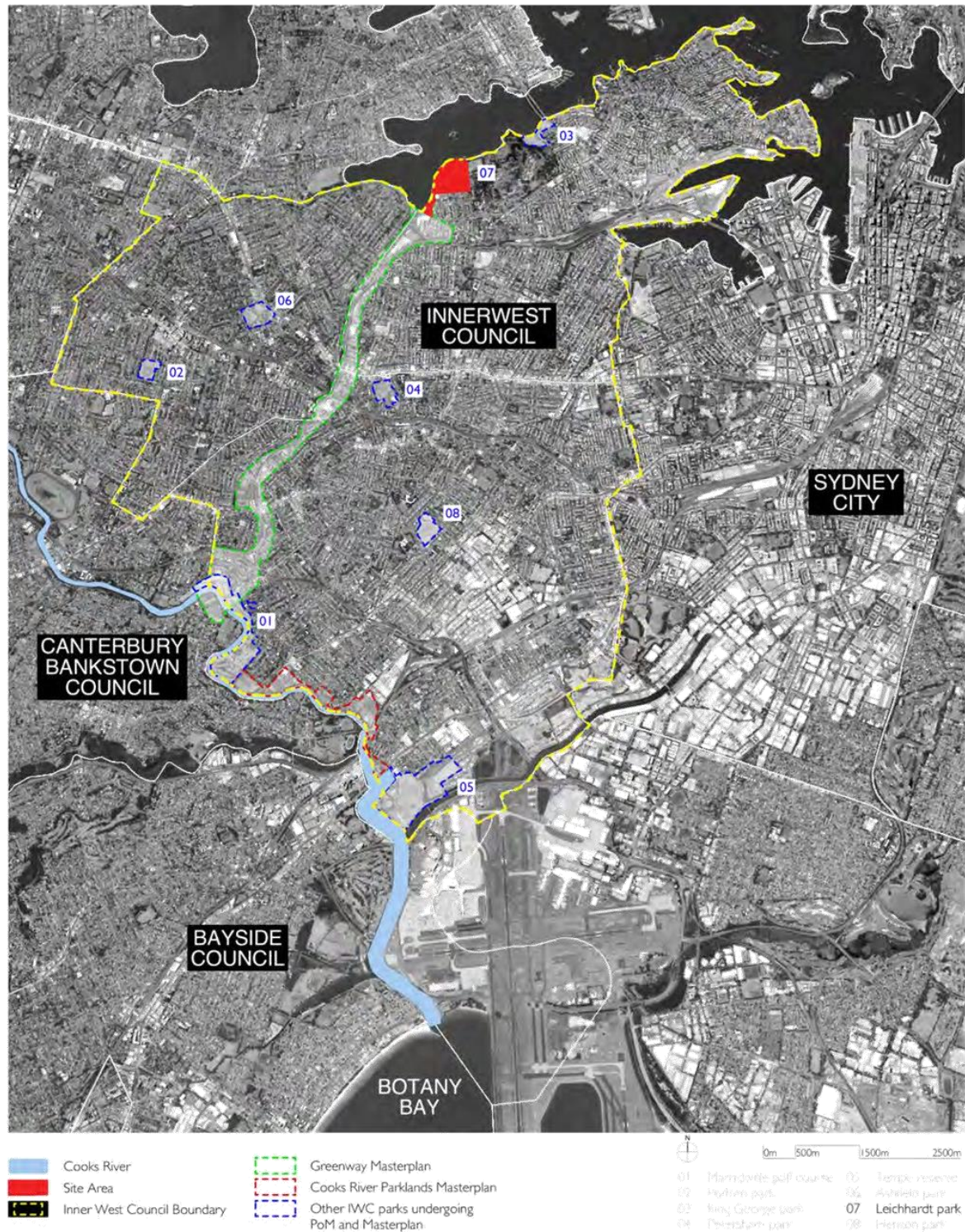
Bush track to LPAC. Photo taken by Welsh + Major.

I.0 Context Overview



Bird box around Leichhardt #2. Photo taken by Welsh + Major.

1.0 Context Overview



1.0 Context Overview

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Inner West Council

The Inner West Council area is located five kilometres west of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD). The Council area was established when the former Councils of Ashfield, Leichhardt and Marrickville merged in May 2016. Inner West Council has five wards: Ashfield, Balmain, Leichhardt, Marrickville, and Stanmore.

The Inner West Council has a resident population of 192,000 people, and spans 36km² from the banks of Parramatta River at Birchgrove in the north east, to the Cooks River at Dulwich Hill in the south west¹.

There are 269 parks and reserves including playgrounds and sports grounds in the Inner West Local Government Area (LGA).²

Existing Recreational Needs and Future Projections

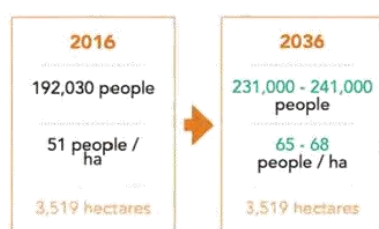
A Recreation Needs Study² commissioned by Inner West Council in 2018 provided an analysis of the existing parklands within the LGA, including their current and predicted usage.

The community is expected to grow with an additional 49,000 residents projected by the year 2036. If new open space is not provided the amount of open space per person will decline from 13.3m² to 10.6m² per person within this timeframe.²

Population growth will also result in additional pressure on current sporting and recreational facilities, and it is anticipated that additional facilities will be needed and that current facilities will be required to intensify their usage to meet demand.²

Based on industry benchmarks, by 2026 there will be a total gap of:

- 8 summer sporting fields
- 8 winter sporting fields
- 6 indoor (multi-purpose) courts
- 14 outdoor (multi-purpose) courts
- 1 indoor leisure centre (dry)
- 1 indoor leisure centre (aquatic), and
- 1 skate park/facility.



¹ ref Our inner West 2036

² ref Recreation Needs Study - a Healthier Inner West Inner west Council & Cred Consulting Oct 2018

INNER WEST PARTICIPATION

Community engagement completed for this study investigated recreation participation in the Inner West. Local participation in recreation broadly corresponds to national and State participation trends - walking is the most popular activity at a local, State and national level.

Across the spectrum of recreation activities, people participated most often in "active recreation" activities, with 80% of survey respondents participating at least weekly.

This was followed by personal fitness with 66% of people participating at least weekly.

In total, 4.5% of people engaged did not participate regularly (at least weekly) in recreation (of any kind), and an additional 1.4% participated regularly in "passive recreation," but not any other kind of recreation.

Figure 4 shows the most popular recreation activities across all community engagement types.



Figure 4 - Most popular recreation activities identified through community engagement completed for the Inner West Recreation Needs Study (Source: Cred Consulting, 2018)

POPULAR INNER WEST PLACES FOR RECREATION

The most popular recreation spaces in the Inner West identified through a range of consultation activities were:

- Footpaths, streets, and town centres
- Cycle paths
- Bay Run
- Cooks River foreshore path
- Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre
- Annette Kellerman Aquatic Centre
- The GreenWay
- Steel Park
- Private gyms
- Hawthorne Canal/Richard Murden Reserve
- Enmore Park, end
- Ashfield Park

Key differences between different groups were that:

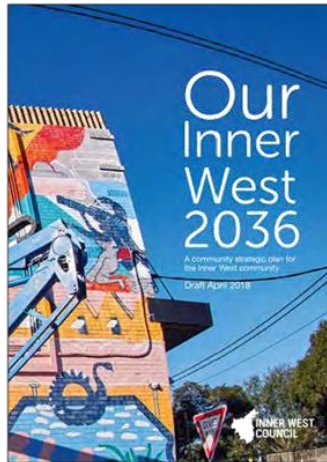
- Females used children's playgrounds, aquatic centres, and footpaths more often, while males used cycle paths, sporting fields and courts, and the Greenway more often than females.
- People who speak a language other than English at home used all facilities less regularly than the general community

The most common types of facility that people visited for recreation in the Inner West were:



Figure 5 - Most common types of facility that people used for recreation in the Inner West identified through community engagement completed for the Inner West Recreation Needs Study (Source: Cred Consulting, 2018)

1.0 Context Overview



I.0 Context Overview

REVIEW OF CORPORATE OBJECTIVES + EXISTING POLICY

Our Inner West 2036

A Community Strategic Plan for the Inner West Community
Inner West Council, draft endorsed by Council 06/2018.

This plan identifies the community's vision for the future, outlines long term goals, strategies to get there and how to measure progress towards that vision. It guides all of Council's plans, policies and budgets.

The strategic directions set out are:

- 1 - An ecologically Sustainable Inner West
- 2 - Unique, liveable, networked neighbourhoods
- 3 - Creative communities and a strong economy
- 4 - Caring, happy, healthy communities
- 5 - Progressive local leadership

Among the stated aims, those which apply directly to the regeneration of public parkland are to increase community satisfaction with: green infrastructure, the total area of habitat for wildlife managed under bush-care programs, protection of the natural environment, safety of public spaces, cycleways, maintaining footpaths, aquatic and recreation centres, availability of sporting grounds and facilities and walk-able open space. It also aligns with State and District Plans.

Recreation Needs Study - A healthier Inner West

Cred Consulting for Inner West Council, published 10/ 2018

Analysis of the current and projected recreation needs of the Inner West community, with a view to both maintaining and improving social and mental health as the population of the Inner West Council (IWC) area continues on its projected path of growth and change.

The study identified that the IWC area lacked sufficient public open space for the growing population. It outlines a strategic 'action' framework and explores how this framework could be applied.

The study highlights Leichhardt Park as one of few large public parks within the IWC area, and emphasises the need to maximise the recreational use of the site.

Greenway Master Plan - Cooks to Cove Greenway

Mcgregor Coxall for Inner West Council, adopted 08/ 2018

A master plan for a linear 5.5km long urban biodiversity corridor in the Inner West Council area, linking the Cooks River in Earlwood to the Parramatta River at Iron Cove. The route also links two well established shared paths – the Bay Run around Iron Cove at its northern end, with links to Leichhardt Park. A proposal has been developed for the Lilyfield Road bridge, which forms the southern boundary of this Master Plan.

Master Plan - Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre

Inner West Council, published 09/2018

A Master Plan was prepared by Inner West Council in August 2018 for the Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre. The aim of the master plan is to develop a ten year plan to guide improvements for the facility users and staff. The document has evolved from a collaborative process between Council, community and stakeholders.

The scope of the master plan is primarily focussed on the LPAC itself, but also includes recommendations for improving connections throughout the site, the car park and the interface of the LPAC with the surrounding park. This master plan is currently being reviewed.

Leichhardt Park Plan of Management 2004

GHD Consulting for (the former) Leichhardt Council, published 2004

A Plan of Management was prepared for Leichhardt Park in 2004 to provide a focus for the management of the Park. The area was divided into a series of zones, with management strategies devised for each zone to define its future direction. The document made a number of recommendations, of which some have been adopted.

Many of the documents core objectives are valuable and still relevant to the park today. These have been given consideration in the formulation of this plan of management and master plan.

Leichhardt Oval Master Plan

Smith & Tzannes for Inner West Council, draft published 2017

A informal master plan was prepared for Leichhardt Oval to assist in giving direction to the oval's incremental upgrades and continuing use as a professional sports ground. The master plan provides a framework for upgrades to the facility over a 3 and 10 year time frame. The master plan was prepared in response to the need to direct short term funding and has not been adopted by Council.

Callan Park

Mcgregor Coxall for Inner West Council, adopted 07/2011

(The former) Leichhardt Council approved the Callan Park Master Plan, the Callan Park Conservation Management Plan and the Callan Park Plan of Management On 19 July 2011. Callan Park is state government owned and forms the eastern boundary of Leichhardt Park along Glover Street. This master plan has not been endorsed or adopted by the New South Wales state government.

1.0 Context Overview

OUR INNER WEST 2036 - COMMUNITY STRATEGIC PLAN

Outcomes	Strategies	Outcomes	Strategies
1.1 The people and infrastructure of Inner West contribute positively to the environment and tackling climate change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide the support needed for people to live sustainably 2. Reduce urban heat and manage its impact 3. Create spaces for growing food 4. Develop planning controls to provide ecosystem services* 5. Provide green infrastructure that supports increased ecosystem services* 	2.1 Development is designed for sustainability and makes life better	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pursue integrated planning and urban design across public and private spaces to suit community needs 2. Identify and pursue innovative and creative solutions to complex urban planning and transport issues 3. Improve the quality, and investigate better access and use of existing community assets 4. Develop planning controls that protect and support a sustainable environment and contribute to a zero emissions and zero waste community
1.2 Biodiversity is rich, with connected habitats for flora and fauna	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support people to connect with nature in Inner West 2. Create new biodiversity corridors and an urban forest across Inner West 3. Maintain and protect existing bushland sites for species richness and diversity 	2.2 The unique character and heritage of neighbourhoods is retained and enhanced	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide clear and consistent planning frameworks and processes that respect heritage and the distinct characters of urban villages 2. Manage change with respect for place, community history and heritage
1.3 The community is water sensitive, with clean, swimmable waterways	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborate to make plans, designs and decisions that are water-sensitive 2. Supply water from within Inner West catchments 	2.3 Public spaces are high-quality, welcoming and enjoyable places, seamlessly connected with their surroundings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan and deliver public spaces that fulfil and support diverse community needs and life 2. Ensure private spaces and developments contribute positively to their surrounding public spaces 3. Advocate for and develop planning controls that retain and protect existing public and open spaces
1.4 Inner West is a zero emissions community that generates and owns clean energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support local adoption of clean renewable energy 2. Develop a transport network that runs on clean renewable energy 	2.4 Everyone has a roof over their head and a suitable place to call home	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the expansion of social, community and affordable housing, distributed across Inner West, facilitated through proactive policies 2. Encourage diversity of housing type, tenure and price in new developments 3. Assist people who are homeless or sleeping rough
1.5 Inner West is a zero waste community with an active share economy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support people to avoid waste, and reuse, repair recycle and share 2. Provide local reuse and recycling infrastructure 3. Divert organic material from landfill 4. Advocate for comprehensive Extended Producer Responsibility+ 	2.5 Public transport is reliable, accessible, connected and enjoyable	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocate for improved public transport services to, through and around Inner West 2. Advocate for, and provide, transport infrastructure that aligns to population growth
		2.6 People are walking, cycling and moving around Inner West with ease	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deliver integrated networks and infrastructure for transport and active travel 2. Pursue innovation in planning and providing new transport options 3. Ensure transport infrastructure is safe, connected and well-maintained

1.0 Context Overview

REVIEW OF CORPORATE OBJECTIVES + EXISTING POLICY

Outcomes	Strategies
3.1 Creativity and culture are valued and celebrated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grow Inner West's reputation as a leading creative and cultural hub, celebrating and supporting diverse creative industries and the arts 2. Create opportunities for all members of the community to participate in arts and cultural activities
3.2 Inner West is the home of creative industries and services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Position Inner West as a place of excellence for creative industries and services and support them to thrive 2. Facilitate links to programs and services to help businesses grow, innovate and improve their competitiveness 3. Encourage the establishment of new enterprises in Inner West 4. Facilitate the availability of affordable spaces for creative industries and services
3.3 The local economy is thriving	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support business and industry to be socially and environmentally responsible 2. Strengthen economic viability and connections beyond Inner West 3. Promote Inner West as a great place to live, work, visit and invest in
3.4 Employment is diverse and accessible	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support local job creation by protecting industrial and employment lands 2. Encourage social enterprises and businesses to grow local employment
3.5 Urban hubs and main streets are distinct and enjoyable places to shop, eat, socialise and be entertained	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote unique, lively, safe and accessible urban hubs and main streets – day and night 2. Enliven community life by delivering and supporting events, public art, cultural celebrations and entertainment 3. Pursue a high standard of planning, urban design and development that supports urban centres 4. Promote the diversity and quality of retail offerings and local products

Outcomes	Strategies
4.1 Everyone feels welcome and connected to the community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foster inclusive communities where everyone can participate in community life 2. Embrace, celebrate, respect and value difference by building awareness and appreciation of Inner West's diversity 3. Empower and support vulnerable and disadvantaged community members to participate in community life 4. Increase and promote awareness of the community's history and heritage
4.2 The Aboriginal community is flourishing, and its culture and heritage continues to strengthen and enrich Inner West	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Celebrate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and history 2. Promote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts and businesses 3. Acknowledge and support the rights of the Aboriginal community to self-determination 4. Actively engage Aboriginal people in the development of programs, policies and strategies
4.3 The community is healthy and people have a sense of wellbeing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide the facilities, spaces and programs that support wellbeing and active and healthy communities 2. Provide opportunities for people to participate in recreational activities they enjoy
4.4 People have access to the services and facilities they need at all stages of life	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plan and provide services and infrastructure for a changing and ageing population 2. Ensure the community has access to a wide range of learning spaces, resources and activities 3. Support children's education and care services to ensure a strong foundation for lifelong learning

Outcomes	Strategies
5.1 People are well informed and actively engaged in local decision making and problem-solving	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support local democracy through transparent communication and inclusive participatory community engagement
5.2 Partnerships and collaboration are valued and recognised as vital for community leadership and making positive changes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support leadership and mentoring initiatives that build and strengthen the capacity of individuals, businesses and communities 2. Support local capacity for advocacy 3. Collaborate with partners to deliver positive outcomes for the community, economy and environment
5.3 Government makes responsible decisions to manage finite resources in the best interest of current and future communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake visionary, integrated, long term planning and decision making, reflective of community needs and aspirations 2. Ensure responsible, sustainable, ethical and open local government 3. Deliver innovation, excellence, efficiency and effectiveness and probity in Council processes and services

1.0 Context Overview

RECREATIONAL NEEDS STUDY

Key Findings:

A number of findings about recreation within the Inner West are highlighted by the report. These include the benefits of recreation and its changing perception and role within society generally. These have assisted in providing a foundation for the strategies and objectives of this Plan of Management and Master Plan. A summary of the key findings includes;

- Participation in recreation brings significant health and social benefits to individuals, including mental health benefits and improved development outcomes for children and young people.
- Recreation provides benefits at the community level, supporting community cohesion and community development, and public health benefits.
- A majority of Australians participate in sport or other physical activities at least 3 times a week.
- Nationally, the most popular recreation activities include walking, fitness, swimming, cycling and running, and this is reflected by local participation trends in the Inner West.
- The major change in participation in recreation is a trend to more flexible and non-organised participation.
- Children have declining access to unsupervised participation in recreation activities, with Planet Ark estimating that only 35% of Australian children play outside every day, compared to 72% a generation ago.

- People who identify as having a disability have lower levels of participation in recreation and are less likely to take part as a spectator.

Community Engagement:

The study undertook extensive engagement with the community to determine both recreational participation within the inner west as well as comments and suggestions about the quality of public open space within the LGA. These findings in conjunction with community engagement carried out specifically for Leichhardt Park form a body of information about the community's needs and desires for public open space which have informed this Plan of Management and Master Plan.

Objectives:

The report found a number of opportunities for improving recreational spaces within the LGA through a needs and gaps analysis. These opportunities were grouped into broad themes. A number of these key opportunities which relate specifically to the scope of this Plan of Management and Master Plan have been summarised in this review.

NEED	OPPORTUNITIES
Additional Sporting fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthetic fields, possibly at Tempe Reserve or Leichhardt #2 and #3 could reduce the need for additional sporting fields
Additional Aquatic Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase capacity at existing facilities through the planned Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre upgrade.
Increased quality of open space to optimise use, address demand and meet higher and more diverse needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-use, flexible open space that is designed to support sharing and reduce conflict between users
Well maintained public toilets, water bubblers and bins in parks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the Marrickville Public Toilet Strategy recommendation that all residents and visitors be within 400m of a public toilet that is open during daylight hours throughout the LGA.
Lighting and design of parks to increase feelings of safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting on the Bay Run, • Lighting in parks for informal night time use eg at outdoor gyms, dog parks, running paths, large flat areas for informal sport.
Access and storage for water sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aspirational approach to swimming in the Cooks River as per Council's existing plan • Opportunities for inclusive access to kayaking, and • Opportunities for kayak launching and storage as part of the Greenway master plan.
Improved car parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of LPAC and Leichhardt Oval programming to address parking concerns.

1.0 Context Overview

REVIEW OF CORPORATE OBJECTIVES + EXISTING POLICY

Improved sporting field playing surfaces through upgrades to drainage, turf, soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a rolling program of sporting field upgrades at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tempe Reserve - Leichhardt Park No. 2
Improving sporting building infrastructure, spectator infrastructure, courts surfaces, lighting, allocation and booking processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade sporting grounds throughout the LGA.
Signage and wayfinding on cyclist routes. Safer shared paths, and/or separate bike/pedestrian paths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review throughout the LGA, in particular for the Bay Run, Cooks River foreshore path and the Greenway. Continuing to widen and possibly separate the Bay Run paths
Play spaces for older children / young people; Play opportunities for other age groups and abilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play for older children such as basket swings, trampolines, climbing walls, monkey bars, flying foxes Innovative play spaces such as nature play, and adventure/junk play.
Increased access to recreation opportunities for older people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Footpath improvements, bushcare programs, More affordable recreation opportunities for older people Support with transport to recreation opportunities.
Informal, flexible and social recreation opportunities that cater to a time-poor population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved lighting on streets and in parks to enable nighttime use including for organised and informal activities Encourage recreation providers (e.g. sports clubs, fitness providers) to provide recreation opportunities in the evening eg social versions of sport
Inclusive recreation opportunities for people with disability including organised sport and aquatic centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise accessibility in the upgrades of recreation facilities and parks, for example in new amenities buildings.
Inclusive recreation opportunities for people from the LGBTQI+ community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcoming change and bathroom amenities for gender diverse people.
New off-leash dog parks, including dog swimming and water play; Ongoing provision and maintenance of existing dog off-leash areas; Managing and preventing conflicts between users of parks, particularly children and dogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarity in signage to enable regulation and enforcement Design of parks and playgrounds to minimise conflict e.g. planting borders 10m from playgrounds to identify dog free areas.
Protecting ecological recreation sites and biodiversity areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue bush care programs, nature based play spaces Open space and streetscape design that incorporates natural elements and delivers on environmental outcomes, such as understorey planting and native plants.
Clean waterways to reduce smell and rubbish, and to provide new recreation opportunities such as swimming and kayaking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hawthorne Canal/Richard Murden Reserve, and

LEICHHARDT PARK AQUATIC CENTRE MASTER PLAN 2018



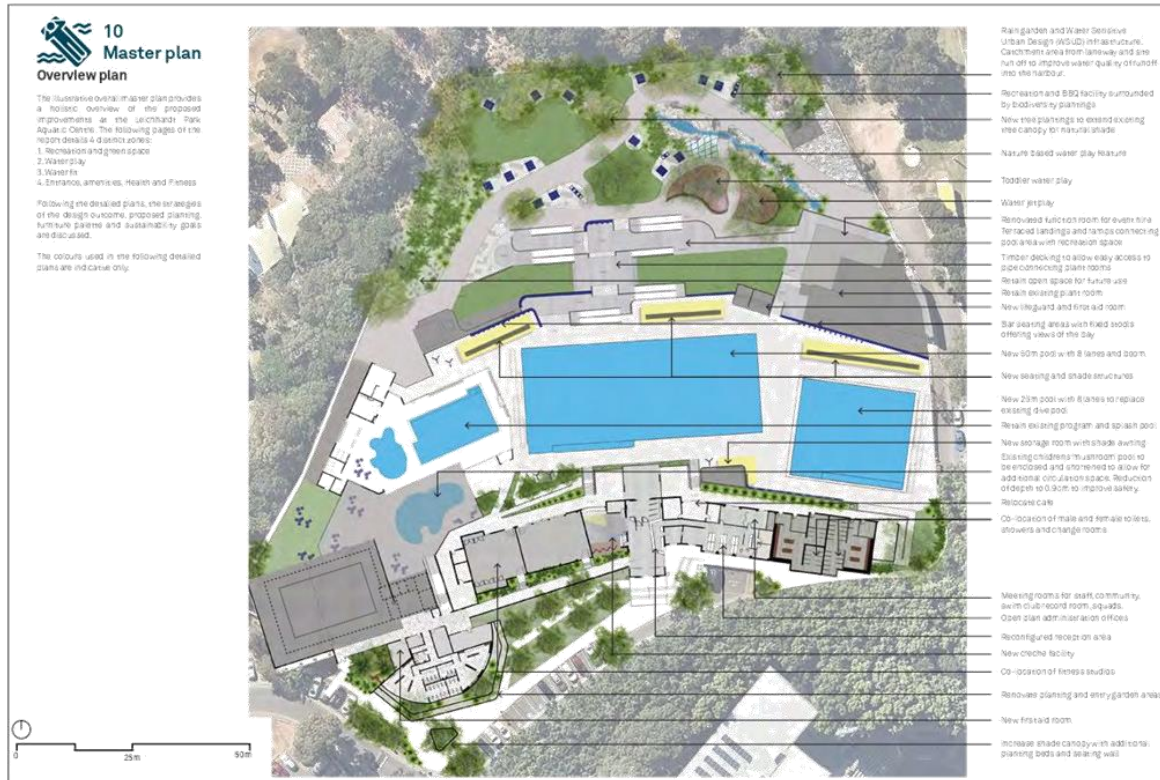
- Improved safety along the Bay Run by separating the current pedestrian path and cycleway and reconfiguration of existing parking adjacent Leichhardt #3
- Improvements to car parking areas with additional shading.
- Undertaking studies to improve traffic management and the interaction of vehicles and pedestrians.

- Improving pedestrian access to the LPAC.
- Improved biodiversity planting and WSUD infrastructure around the LPAC.



1.0 Context Overview

REVIEW OF CORPORATE OBJECTIVES + EXISTING POLICY

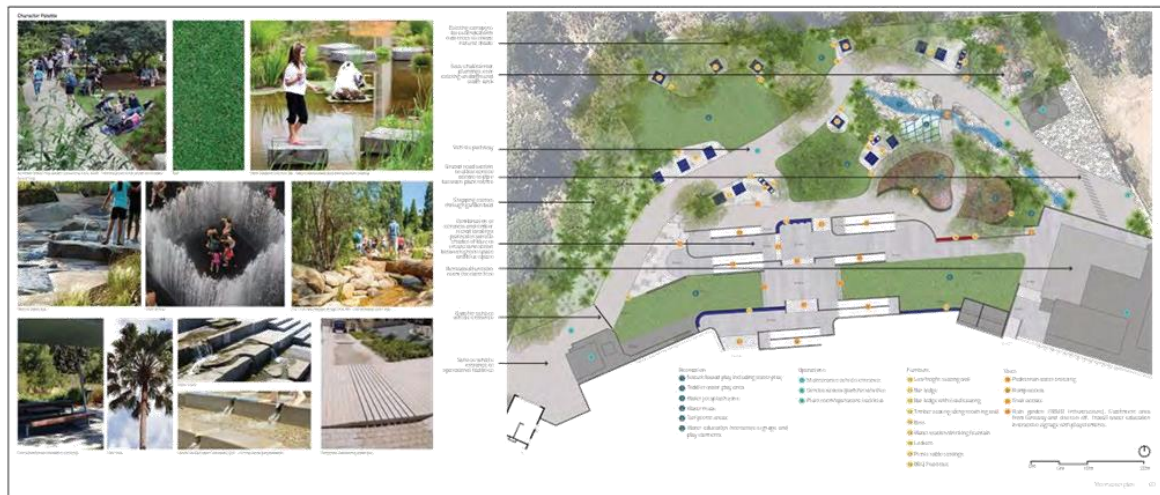


The LPAC Master Plan also includes detailed strategies for proposed upgrades to the aquatic centre, including:

- Additional recreational opportunities such as BBQ facilities and shade structures.
- Nature based water play areas for toddlers and children.
- Spectator seating with potential for small concerts and outdoor

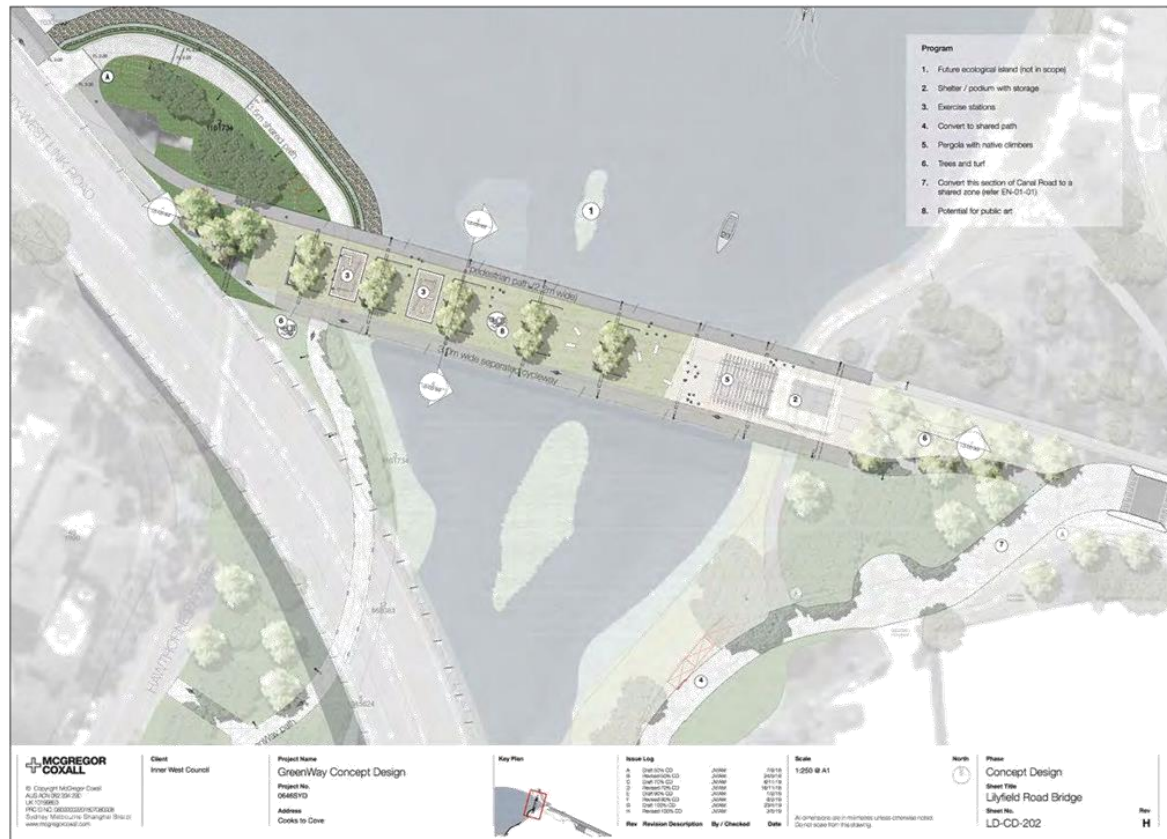
film viewing.

- Community and Function spaces.
- Improvements to existing pool facilities including an expanded 50m pool and dive pool upgrades.
- Renovations to entry garden areas with additional seating and a reconfigured reception and cafe area.



1.0 Context Overview

GREENWAY MASTER PLAN - COOKS TO COVE GREENWAY 2018



The Greenway concept design, prepared by McGregor Coxall for InnerWest Council, includes the Hawthorne Canal precinct which lies directly to the south of Leichhardt Park. It establishes an important link between Leichhardt Park and the Greenway.

The concept design provides a critical opportunity for the Leichhardt Park master plan to establish a coherent junction with the Hawthorne Canal by responding to the strategies which have already been established.

A number of design documents have been prepared in relation to the Hawthorne Canal precinct, which includes the Lilyfield Road bridge and the Bay Run. Some of the design concepts include:

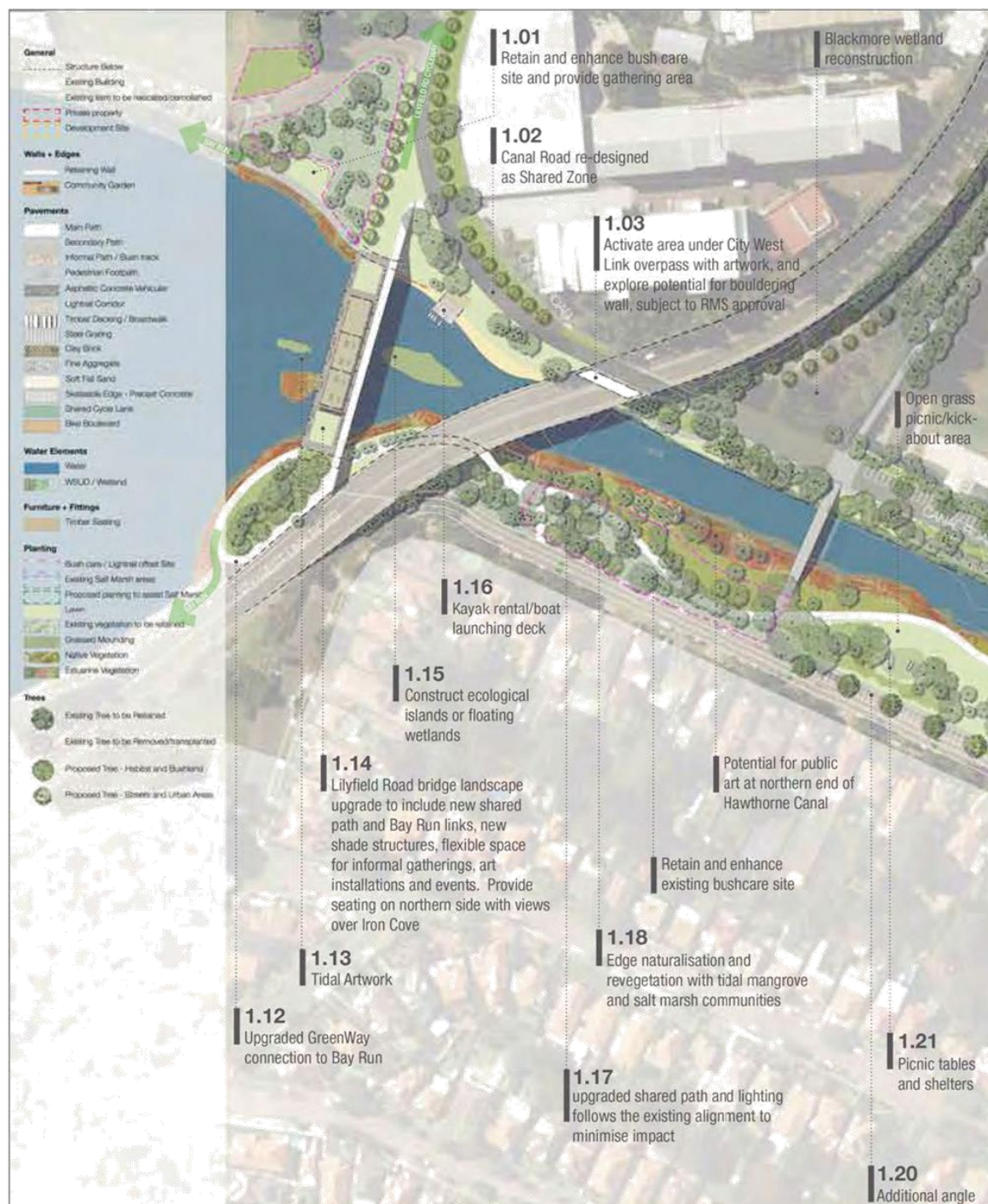
- A separated 3m wide cycleway and 2.2m wide pedestrian path which will connect to the Bay Run and future bicycle infrastructure along Lilyfield Road.
- Improved green links across Lilyfield Bridge with trees and turf.
- Amenities along the bridge such as exercise stations and shade structures.
- Traffic calming measures to convert the end of Lilyfield Road and Canal Road into a shared zone.
- Opportunities for public art.

The Master Plan also identifies a number of other strategies which relate to the Hawthorne Canal Precinct, including:

- Enhanced bush care to the north of Lilyfield Road bridge with the inclusion of a gathering area.
- A kayak rental/boat launching deck directly to the south of the Lilyfield Road bridge.
- Constructed ecological islands or floated wetlands at the mouth of the canal.
- Opportunity for tidal artwork.
- Edge naturalisation of the canal, including re-vegetation with tidal mangrove and salt marsh communities.
- Improved biodiversity planting and WSU infrastructure around the LPAC.
- Improved safety along the Bay Run by separating the current pedestrian path and cycleway and reconfiguration of existing parking adjacent Leichhardt #3.
- Improvements to car parking areas and undertaking traffic management studies.

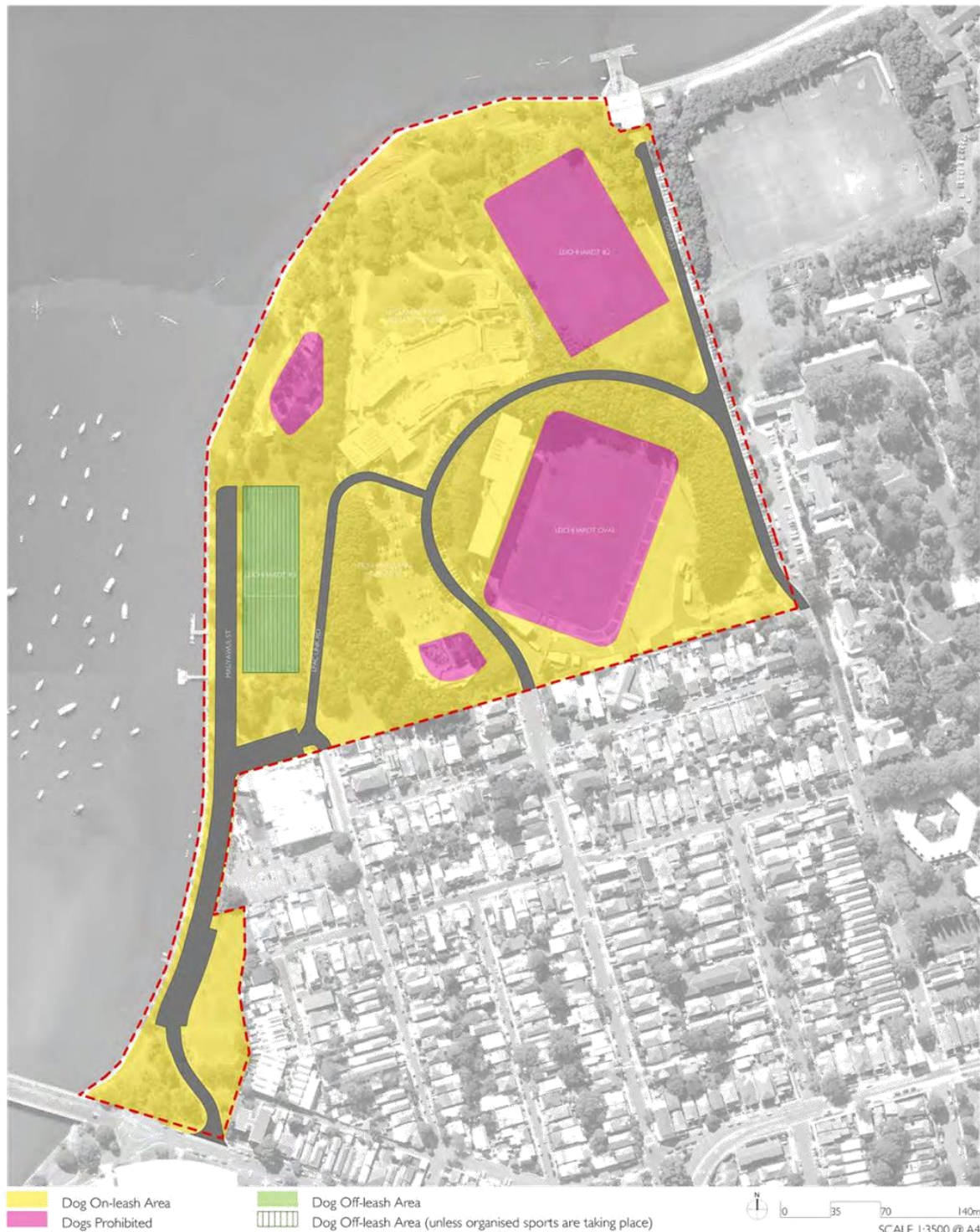
1.0 Context Overview

REVIEW OF CORPORATE OBJECTIVES + EXISTING POLICY



1.0 Context Overview

DOG OFF-LEASH AREAS



1.0 Context Overview

REVIEW OF CORPORATE OBJECTIVES + EXISTING POLICY

Dog Exercise Areas Within Leichhardt Park

The use of Leichhardt Park for dog walking is encouraged and recognised by Council as creating a positive sense of community if conducted in a responsible manner.

Areas for on and off leash dog exercise are indicated by the map adjacent. These areas should be clearly signposted within the park and be integrated into a cohesive signage strategy to notify dog walkers of their responsibilities.

Dog On-Leash Areas

- Dogs are generally permitted to be on-leash in most areas throughout the park. Care should be taken to ensure compliance in areas around the Bay Run path.

Dog Off-Leash Areas

- Off-leash dog exercise is permitted on Leichhardt #3 unless organised sports are taking place.

Dogs Prohibited

- Dogs are prohibited within 10 metres of children's play apparatus, which includes Blue Hippo Playground and in front of the Leichhardt Park Children's Centre.
- Dogs are prohibited on the playing surface of Leichhardt Oval #1.
- Dogs are prohibited on the playing surface of Leichhardt #2 on account of the proposed upgrade to a synthetic turf field. Note: this change will be implemented subject to the development of the new synthetic turf field.



The Bay Run Adjacent LRC. Photo taken by Welsh + Major.

2.0 Categorisation + Ownership



The Bay Run Adjacent LRC. Photo taken by Welsh + Major.

Item 3



2.0 Categorisation + Ownership

LAND TO WHICH THIS PLAN APPLIES

This plan refers to Leichhardt Park which is located on the foreshore of Iron Cove and extends from Hawthorne Canal to the south of Callan Park. It consists of 36 acres (14.5 hectares), making it one of the largest parks in the local government area.

The Plan of Management applies to Leichhardt Park (D500207) which is Crown land for which Inner West Council is the land manager. The subject site was gazetted for the purpose of Public Recreation on 9 December 1977, with the additional purpose of Communication Facilities on 23 January 2009 and Community Purposes on 25 January 2013.

At the time of writing, Leichhardt LEP 2011 applies to the land. The land zoning map clarifies that the entirety of Leichhardt Park is zoned for 'Public Recreation'.

Lot/DP	Name & Location	Current Management & Agreements Recommendations	Ownership	Area (approximate)	Notes
Lot 6643 DP 1137663	Leichhardt Park	Inner West Council	Crown Land Crown Reserve D500207 Dedicated for Public	14.2 Ha	The prior title reference for 6643/1137663 was 664/729283.
Lot 6643 DP 1137663	Leichhardt Park Wharf Maliyawul Street	Inner West Council is Lessee.	Waterways Authority	-	Not zoned as is part of harbour.
Lot 1192 DP 752049	Leichhardt Rowing Club, 64 Glover Street, Lilyfield.	There is current approval for a 21 year licence for storage rack & winch which encroach onto park and to replace step to pontoon with a new ramp.	Crown Land	568m ²	Leichhardt Rowing Club Inc. is the land manager of Leichhardt Reserve No. 100239.
Lot 587 / 588 DP 752049	Leichhardt Rowing Club forecourt area. 64 Glover Street, Lilyfield.		Public Road	119m ²	
Lot 6642 DP 1137663	Part of built area for Le Montage 38-42 Frazer St, Lilyfield. Includes Bin store to north of building.	Conca D'oro Lounge	Conca D'oro Lounge	528m ²	
Lot 6641 DP 1137663	Part of Car Park for Le Montage 38-42 Frazer St, Lilyfield	Leased to Conca D'oro Lounge at market rent.	Crown Land	1660m ²	
Lot 555 DP 752049	Part of Car Park for Le Montage 38-42 Frazer St, Lilyfield	Conca D'oro Lounge	Conca D'oro Lounge	1066m ²	
Lot 2 DP 599686 b/159831	Part of Car Park for Le Montage 38-42 Frazer St, Lilyfield and part of Peace Park	Part (Approx 201m ²) is operational land and leased to owner of Le Montage Function Centre. The balance (approx 100m ²) is community land and used as part of Peace Park.	Council owned Land	301m ²	
Lot 1 DP 89841	Aircraft Transponder	Council is recommended to investigate acquisition of this asset from Air Services Australia.	Air Services Australia	498m ²	Transponder is no longer operational.

2.0 Categorisation + Ownership



2.0 Categorisation + Ownership

CROWN LAND CATEGORISATION

Crown Land Reserves

Crown Land Reserves are owned by the State of New South Wales (NSW) and managed by Councils on behalf of the NSW Government for the benefit of the general public.

Crown Land Reserves managed by Council have been set aside for the purpose of public recreation. Where local councils are the land manager of Crown Reserves they are to be managed as if they are 'public land' under the Local Government Act 1993.

A council manager is authorised to categorise and manage its dedicated or reserved Crown land as if it were public land within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1993. The Crown Land within Leichhardt Park is classified as "community land" and as such, must be managed by a Plan of Management.

The Crown Land within Leichhardt Park falls into the categories listed in the table below.

Management Principles

The principles of Crown land management are:

- (a) that environmental protection principles be observed in relation to the management and administration of Crown land, and
- (b) that the natural resources of Crown land (including water, soil, flora, fauna and scenic quality) be conserved wherever possible, and
- (c) that public use and enjoyment of appropriate Crown land be encouraged, and
- (d) that, where appropriate, multiple use of Crown land be encouraged, and
- (e) that, where appropriate, Crown land should be used and managed in such a way that both the land and its resources are sustained in perpetuity, and
- (f) that Crown land be occupied, used, sold, leased, licensed or otherwise dealt with in the best interests of the State consistent

with the above principles.

Native Title on Crown Land

On Crown land native title rights and interests must be considered unless:

- native title has been extinguished; or
- native title has been surrendered; or
- determined by a court to no longer exist.

Some examples of acts which may affect native title on Crown land or Crown reserves managed by Council include:

- the construction of new buildings and other facilities such as toilet blocks, walking tracks, tennis courts, grandstands and barbecues,
- the construction of extensions to existing buildings,
- the construction of new roads or tracks,
- installation of infrastructure such as power lines, sewerage pipes, etc,
- the creation of an easement
- the issue of a lease or licence,
- the undertaking of major earthworks.

When proposing any act that may affect native title on Crown land or Crown reserves the act must be authorised through Part 2 Division 3 of the Native Title Act 1993 (Cwlth). Where it is proposed to construct or establish a public work on reserved or dedicated Crown land, where native title is not extinguished, prior to approval Council will notify and give an opportunity to comment any representative Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander bodies, registered native title bodies corporate and registered native title claimants in relation to the land or waters covered by the reservation or lease as required under the Native Title Act 1993.

Category (Crown land)	Core objectives (as defined by the Local Government Act 1993)
SPORTS GROUND	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a sportsground are— (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games, and (b) to ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.
PARK	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as a park are— (a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.
GENERAL COMMUNITY USE	The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public— (a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and (b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

2.0 Categorisation + Ownership



2.0 Categorisation + Ownership

COUNCIL LAND CATEGORISATION

Community land - Local Government Act Requirements

There is little Council owned land within Leichhardt Park, with the majority of the parkland falling under Crown Land. The area which is Council owned is located around the Le Montage site and to the north of Peace Park.

The land which is currently utilised as part of the Le Montage Car Park is classified as Operational land.

The land which falls to the north of Peace Park is classified as Community land. Community land is generally public park land set aside for community use. Development and use of this land is subject to strict controls set out in the Act such as Community land cannot be sold, or leased or licensed for more than 30 years. In addition to these controls, the Act requires councils to have plans of management for all Community lands.

A plan of management places Community Land into categories which impact how they can be used. Community Land is still subject to zoning controls and a plan of management operates as an additional control over that piece of land.

The Community land within Leichhardt Park falls into the categories listed in the table below.

Management Principles

The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public:

(a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and

(b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

Category (Council land)	Core objectives (as defined by the Local Government Act 1993)
GENERAL COMMUNITY USE	<p>The core objectives for management of community land categorised as general community use are to promote, encourage and provide for the use of the land, and to provide facilities on the land, to meet the current and future needs of the local community and of the wider public—</p> <p>(a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and</p> <p>(b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).</p>



View to Iron Cove. Photo taken by Welsh + Major.

3.0 Leases + Licences



View to Iron Cove. Photo taken by Welsh + Major.

3.0 Leases + Licences

1.1 What are Leases, Licences?

A lease is a contract between the land owner, and another entity granting to that entity an exclusive right to occupy, use or control an area for a specified time.

A licence allows multiple non – exclusive use of an area. Short term licences and bookings may be used to allow the best overall use of an area.

Council's leasing and licensing is governed by its Land and Property Policy.

1.2 Authorisation of Leases, Licences

The Local Government Act 1993 (Act) requires a lease or licence of community land must be authorised by a Plan of management (PoM). The lease or licence must be for a purpose consistent with core objectives of its categorisation and zoning of the land. In addition, leases and licences of Crown land must be consistent with the dedication or reservation.

The maximum period for a lease or licence is 21 years if granted by Council or 30 years if granted by Council with the consent of the Minister for Local Government.

Leases and licences for the use of an area of land need to be permissible under this PoM, the LG Act, the Local Government Regulations 2005, Crown Lands Management Act 2016, Crown Lands Management Regulations 2017, Leichhardt Local Environmental Plan 2011 and any subsequent LEP adopted by Inner West Council, and pursuant to a development consent if required.

Any proposed lease, licence greater than 5 years must be by tender unless it is to a non-profit organisation.

Any proposed lease, licence, other than short term or casual must give public notice and be in accordance with section 47 of the Act.

Any leases, licences on Crown land (a use agreement) on Crown land may impact native title rights and interests.

Any use agreement issued on Crown land must be issued in accordance with the future act provisions of the Native Title Act 1993 and in accordance with Part 8 of the Crown Land Management Act 2016 unless native title is extinguished. For Crown land which is not excluded land this will require written advice of one of Council's native title managers that it complies with any applicable provisions of

the native title legislation.

This plan does not authorise the issuing of use agreements on Crown land for Research Station or Aquaculture.

LEICHHARDT PARK (D500207)

This PoM expressly authorises Inner West Council as land manager of Leichhardt Park D 500207) to grant leases and licences or any other estate for the purposes and uses which are identified or consistent with those in Table 1.01 and 1.02. The leases and licences permitted on this land align with original gazetted purpose of "Public Recreation" with the additional purpose of Communication Facilities on 23 January 2009 and Community Purposes on 25 January 2013.

Current Leases / Licences

This PoM authorises the current leases and licences until the end of their current terms. The caretakers cottage is under a residential tenancy agreement that is in holdover. Council does not intend to grant any further residential tenancy agreements.

Future Leases / Licences

The Caretakers cottage is currently used for residential purposes under a residential tenancy agreement. It is the intention of Council that the use of the Caretakers Cottage will be amended to recreation purposes in the next 5 years.

This Plan of Management expressly authorises the following leases and licences.

Long Term Uses

Appropriate long term leases and licences must align with the objectives of community land as set out in the Local Government Act, along with the purpose the land was originally gazetted for (Public Recreation). A long term lease may be appropriate for the lease of a building for recreation or the purpose of a cafe with a focus on social enterprise. A long term licence may be appropriate where a club, community group or school seek to have long term use of the site. The licence ensures that the licensee does not have exclusive use of the site.

Short Term Uses

Short term uses are the most common lease, licence or other estate found in parks.

3.0 Leases + Licences

CURRENT LEASES + LICENCES

This PoM expressly authorises Inner West Council to grant leases and licences for the community land component of Leichhardt Park for purposes and uses which are identified or consistent with those in Table 1.01 and Table 1.02.

Table 1.01 Leichhardt Park- Permissible Long Term Uses up to 30 years - The maximum period for a lease or licence is 21 years if granted by Council or 30 years if granted by Council with the consent of the Minister for Local Government

Type of Arrangement Authorised	Categorisation and Facilities	Purpose for which licensing / leasing will be granted
Licence	Sports Grounds	Organised sport including but not limited to soccer, rugby, AFL
Licence	General Community Use Land	Recreational purposes
Licence	Sports Grounds	School and community group recreation and education use
Licence	General Community Use	School and community group recreation and education use
Lease	Sports Grounds building	Recreational purposes including the lease for management of a recreational or sporting facility
Licence	Sports Grounds building	Recreational purposes
Lease	Sports Grounds	Recreational purposes- including the lease for management of a recreational or sporting facility
Lease	General Community use Land	Recreational purposes- including the lease of land for building and/or management of a sporting or recreational facility
Lease	General Community Use	Café/ kiosk Recreational purposes- including the lease of land for building and/or management of a sporting/rowing or recreational facility
Lease	General Community Use Caretakers Cottage	Café/ kiosk Recreational purposes
Lease	General Community Use Building Childcare Centre	Childcare Centre

3.0 Leases + Licences

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3.0 Leases + Licences

Short term uses

CURRENT LEASES + LICENCES

Table 1.02 Leichhardt Park - Permissible Short Term Uses up to 12 months

Type of Arrangement Authorised	Categorisation and Facilities	Purposes for which short term casual licences up to 12 months will be granted
Licence	Sportsground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Seasonal licences -Sporting fixtures and events -Uses reasonably associated with the promotion or enhancement of sporting groups, fixtures and events - sports and fitness training and classes -commercial fitness trainers -broadcasting or filming of sporting fixtures -catering - uses reasonably associated with the promotion or enhancement of sporting groups, fixtures and events
Licence	Sports Grounds	School and community group recreation and education use
Licence	General Community Use	School and community group recreation and education use
Licence	General Community Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -storage of dinghys/kayaks/non motorised boats in allocated storage bays -commercial fitness trainers
Licence	Sportsground Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -events - corporate functions -exhibitions, fairs, shows -functions meetings, seminars, presentations
Licence	Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -fairs, markets, auctions and similar events -engaging in trade or business -delivering a public address -public performances -picnics and private celebrations such as weddings and family gatherings -conducting a commercial photography session -filming including film / television -community events and festivals -playing a musical instrument or singing for fee or reward -advertising -catering - community, training or education -environmental protection, conservation or restoration or environmental studies - exhibitions - functions - hiring of equipment - meetings - mooring of boats to wharves or other structures - site investigations - sporting and organised recreational activities -storage - emergency purposes including training

Welsh
Major



Bush Track to LPAC. Photo taken by Welsh + Major.

4.0 Statutory Conditions + Legislation



Bush Track to LPAC. Photo taken by Welsh + Major.

4.0 Statutory Conditions + Legislation



4.0 Statutory Conditions + Legislation

STATUTORY CONDITIONS + LEGISLATION

Zoning + Classification

Leichhardt LEP : RE1 'Public recreation'

Aviation Transponder

An aviation transponder is located just beyond the north eastern masterplan boundary on DP89841. The site is currently underutilised by Air Services Australia and Council is recommended to investigate acquisition of this asset from Air Services Australia.

State Environmental Planning Policy - Coastal Management 2018 + Coastal Management Act 2016

This legislation provides a framework and objectives for managing coastal issues in NSW. It focuses on ecologically sustainable management, development and use of the coast for the social, cultural and economic well-being of people.

Other Relevant Legislation

- Foreshore Building Line LEP 2013
- Native title Act 1993 (Cwlth)
- Companion Animals Act.
- Disability Discrimination Act.
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.
- National Construction Code 2019.
- National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974
- State Environmental Planning Policy (infrastructure) 2007
- Work, Health and Safety Act.
- Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016
- Vegetation SEPP



View along the Bay Run. Photo taken by Welsh + Major.

5.0 Master Plan Strategies



View Along the Bay Run. Photo taken by Welsh + Major.

5.0 Master Plan Strategies

OVERVIEW

The key objectives outline a broad vision for the future of Leichhardt Park. They have been derived from the opportunities and constraints outlined in the Site Analysis and Community Engagement Outcomes. They have also been informed through a precedent study of successful local, national and international parkland projects.

Key strategies offer practical measures for how these objectives can be implemented within Leichhardt Park.



ACCESS

Key Objectives:

1. Provide welcoming and easy to navigate entry points.
2. Establish the park as a place for people.
3. Remove existing pinch points along the Bay Run path.
4. Improve existing connections throughout the park.
5. Create a simple signage and wayfinding strategy for navigating the park and its assets.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Establish gateways that define entries into Leichhardt Park as a shared public place.
- Create shared roads that balance the needs of people walking and cycling with vehicle access. Relocate vehicle access points that are detrimental to the park as a public green space.
- Widen the Bay Run at key points and provide an additional route adjacent Maliyawul Street.
- Provide safe and connected routes within the park.
- Consolidate wayfinding, regulatory and information signage into a consistent, clear and concise format.



INCLUSIVE

Key Objectives:

1. Provide facilities which cater for a range of ages, abilities and interests.
2. Provide new public accessible amenities adjacent Leichhardt #2.
3. Ensure that the park and its assets are accessible for all visitors.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Provision of a new skate plaza facility that caters for a range of age groups.
- Provide additional park furniture and rest stops.
- Expand existing rowing precinct to provide accessible community rowing facilities.
- Improve wheelchair access throughout the park and within key assets.
- Provide clear on-leash and off-leash dog areas and amenities.



SENSE OF PLACE

Key Objectives:

1. Highlight the unique aspects of the park and build upon them to establish a clear identity for the park and its assets.
2. Create opportunities to educate visitors about the culture and history of the site through public art and interpretation strategies.
3. Preserve and protect successful spaces, and create new fine-grain spaces.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Implement a historical interpretation strategy for the historical site of the Leichhardt Municipal baths.
- Revitalise the areas around the existing sensory memorial garden and Giovinazzo Grove.
- Foster the identity of Leichhardt Oval and build on its character as a unique asset.

5.0 Master Plan Strategies



COMMUNITY

Key Objectives:

1. Protect areas that are highly valued by the community.
2. Provide high quality amenities, furniture and facilities.
3. Continue maintenance of existing park assets.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Maintain existing open green spaces for flexible recreation and general community use.
- Repair, maintain or replace existing furniture and amenities as required.



SUSTAINABILITY

Key Objectives:

1. Protect and restore local ecologies and prioritise the environment in decision making.
2. Integrate sustainable measures into new and existing facilities and landscaping elements through a holistic design approach.
3. Provide connections between isolated habitats to strengthen biodiversity. Balance the impact of recreation on sensitive habitats while providing opportunities for visitors to engage with nature.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Continue successful bush regeneration and biodiversity programs and educate visitors about local flora and fauna.
- Establish bioswales in key areas to manage water run-off and improve the health of the Iron Cove.
- Focus on establishing fauna links throughout the park and to Hawthorne Canal.
- Design new facilities from sustainable principles and upgrade existing facilities with sustainable measures.



SAFETY

Key Objectives:

1. Address areas where dangerous interactions occur between people on foot, people riding bicycles and vehicles.
2. Upgrade lighting associated key assets.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Prioritise upgrading pinch-points, blind corners and mergers along the Bay Run path.
- Provide safe connections for people within the park, particularly around key assets such as the LPAC.
- Implement a consistent lighting plan along the Bay Run to facilitate use before and after daylight hours.



SPORTS + RECREATION

Key Objectives:

1. Increase the capacity of existing sporting facilities to maximise their use for organised sports.
2. Provide high quality facilities that encourage active and healthy communities.
3. Acknowledge the community benefit of playing fields as areas for recreation outside of their use for organised sports.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Upgrade Leichhardt #2 to a synthetic playing surface to maximise its use.
- Provide a new facility for organised sports at Leichhardt #2 to replace the existing demountable.
- Retain Leichhardt #3 as a natural grass surface which is utilised by the community for general recreation and as a timed off-leash dog area.

5.0 Master Plan Strategies



ACCESS



Gateway into a pedestrian area identified by a change in level and materials¹

Defining Gateways to Leichhardt Park

The numerous access points to Leichhardt Park give little impression that one is entering a public parkland. Roads within the park lack distinction from the wider road network which heavily prioritises vehicles. Defined gateways should imply entry into a space which is to be shared by people walking, cycling and driving.

This could be addressed by establishing shared zones at entry points, through measures such as alternative road surface materials, traffic calming, removal of kerbs to allow easy movement for people, and protection of pedestrian only areas through bollards and other measures.

Entry points to key assets within the park, such as Leichhardt Oval and Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre, should be clearly identifiable and contribute to the asset's unique character. Surrounding spaces and forecourts should be generous and inviting to visitors.

Leichhardt Park as a Place for People

The need for people to access key assets within the park by car must be balanced with the needs of people who are navigating the park by foot, wheelchair or bicycle. Roads within the park, particularly around key assets, should allow people to move about safely and effectively. This could be addressed by establishing the link road between Mary Street and Glover Street as a pedestrianised zone.

Roads and areas that are intended for service vehicle access should be separated with removable bollards and pedestrianised so that they are pleasant and safe places for people when vehicle access is not required. This would include the Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre service lane, Laurie's Lane and the forecourt of the Leichhardt Rowing Club.

Pathways should be consistent and connected throughout the park. Entry from Glover Street towards the LPAC is currently poorly connected and must be addressed. The overflow parking area adjacent Leichhardt Oval along the link road should be formalised into a pedestrian connection which permits parking only during events at



Design strategies for shared streets, including removal of kerbs²

Leichhardt Oval. This could be achieved with removable bollards to permit parking of cars or service vehicles during events.

Roads which are less utilised and result in high vehicle speeds within the park should be reconfigured. This would include the link road between the lower foreshore and the Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre. Reconfiguring this road as a one-way vehicle road with reduced speeds with adjacent shared pedestrian and cycleway would have a number of benefits, including the creation of a pedestrian and bicycle connection between the foreshore and the Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre and promoting safer surroundings to the proposed skate plaza.

Car parking along Maliyawul Street is well utilised and many visitors to the park arrive by car. Despite this utility, the extent of car parking is to the detriment of the foreshore which is one of Leichhardt Park's key assets. There is an opportunity to consolidate the public parkland available within the boundaries of Leichhardt Park by relocating some of the car parking adjacent Leichhardt #3 further south to Peace Park. As a result the highly valuable space to the north of Maliyawul Street opposite Leichhardt #3 could be returned to public parkland. Note: This proposal will not occur should the community rowing club proposal proceed at the location indicated opposite Blue Hippo Playground, as the roadway will likely be required for direct access to the facility.

The Bay Run

The Bay Run is a valuable asset to the wider Inner West community and both a popular destination and thoroughfare within Leichhardt Park. There are a number of pinch-points that have been identified through the site analysis and community engagement process which are addressed in this Master Plan. There are three key areas of improvement:

- Widening and deviating the path around the existing Leichhardt Rowing Club. This could be assisted through council acquisition of the aircraft transponder site adjacent the Leichhardt Rowing Club.

5.0 Master Plan Strategies

ACCESS

Key Objectives:

1. Provide welcoming and easy to navigate entry points.
2. Establish the park as a place for people.
3. Remove existing pinch points along the Bay Run path.
4. Improve existing connections throughout the park.
5. Create a simple signage and wayfinding strategy for navigating the park and its assets.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Establish gateways that define entries into Leichhardt Park as a shared public place.
- Create shared roads that balance the needs of people walking and cycling with vehicle access. Relocate vehicle access points that are detrimental to the park as a public green space.
- Widen the Bay Run at key points and provide an additional route adjacent Maliyawul Street.
- Provide safe and connected routes within the park.
- Consolidate wayfinding, regulatory and information signage into a consistent, clear and concise format.

- Removing the pinch point to the north of Maliyawul Street car park.
- Separation of cyclists and pedestrians along Maliyawul Street through the provision of an additional cycling route, allowing the existing path to be for pedestrians only. Due to the limited space available, this would involve a new separated platform that extends over the existing concrete seawall section, sitting at a slightly lower level so as not to visually obstruct the connection of the foreshore path to the water. This would also form an important connection to the Lilyfield Street Bridge and the Greenway to the south.
- If a new pathway is not a viable solution it is recommended that Maliyawul Street is made safer for cyclists with rear to kerb parking, better road markings and wayfinding to indicate use by cyclists, traffic calming measures including lower speed limits and shared areas.
- Signage and wayfinding along the entirety of the Bay Run should be cohesive and clear for all users.
- The sides of the path to be used by cyclists and pedestrians swaps within Leichhardt Park due to the path passing adjacent to Blue Hippo Playground for safety reasons. However, this is not ideal for legibility and should be addressed through a holistic assessment and plan for the Bay Run in its entirety. If the path cannot be consistent along its entire length, creative and clear path-marking that addresses areas of particular confusion such as around Leichhardt Rowing Club should be investigated.

Signage and Wayfinding

A cohesive signage strategy should be implemented for the park and its assets, which would assist in establishing the identity of Leichhardt Park. Generic road signs should be avoided. The signage strategy would include:

- Establishing the identity of Leichhardt Oval, particularly at the Glover Street entry.
- Signage that indicates the location of the playing fields Leichhardt #2 and #3, and a consistent approach to the naming of these fields to reduce confusion.
- Low impact wayfinding to assist pedestrians in navigating between the foreshore and other areas of the park along less formal paths.

Informal Connections

There are a number of informal connections within Leichhardt Park. These include the bush track connecting the foreshore and the LPAC service lane and the connection between Le Montage and Leichhardt Oval. It is recommended that their informal quality is retained in terms of surface material.

The connection between the foreshore and Church St, through Peace Park, could be improved with a low impact gravel pathway which is integrated with the proposed bioswale.



Example of a suspended platform footpath and cycleway over the water's edge¹



Permeable road separation²



Integrated signage and wayfinding³

¹New Road by Landscape Projects and Gehl Architects. Photo © Gehl Architects.

²Ibid.

³Narrabeen Lagoon walk by Aspect Studios Photo © Simon Wood.

⁴Borgo di Castello by Di Dato & Meninno © Massimo Crivellari.

⁵Pityanilla Park by Aspect Studios Photo © SweetLime.

5.0 Master Plan Strategies



INCLUSIVE

Key Objectives:

1. Provide facilities which cater for a range of ages, abilities and interests.
2. Ensure that the park and its assets are accessible for all visitors.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Provision of a new skate plaza facility that caters for a range of age groups.
- Provide additional park furniture and rest stops.
- Expand existing rowing precinct to provide accessible community rowing facilities.
- Improve wheelchair access throughout the park and within key assets.
- Provide clear on-leash and off-leash dog areas and amenities.

Lilyfield Skate Plaza

The proposed skate plaza will assist in meeting the need for a skate facility within the LGA as identified by the Recreational Needs Study. The facility will cater to a range of age groups, including older children and teenagers who are often under-represented in the provision of public park facilities outside of organised sports.

The design of the skate plaza should also be welcoming to parents and members of the community who wish to spectate, and offer shaded seating. Bubbler facilities are recommended to be located within the plaza or close by. It is suggested that targeted lighting is provided so that the plaza can be used during the day and after normal working hours, to ensure that older visitors are able to make use of the facility during week nights, up until a specified time. It is recommended that the design incorporates green spaces for planting to mitigate the hard surfaces. It is recommended that the design responds to other measures within this master plan, including the provision of a more generous connection between the foreshore and pathways to the east which lead to the LPAC and Leichhardt Oval.

Leichhardt Park Rowing Facilities

During the community engagement process, feedback was received in the form of a proposal for a community accessible rowing facility within the park. The proposed location within the submission for this facility was adjacent Blue Hippo Playground, to the north of the Maliyawul Street car park and Leichhardt #3.

While the provision of an accessible point for community ingress to Iron Cove is recommended, the location suggested is not considered to be ideal, due to the impact on the surrounding areas of parkland which are already heavily utilised and fairly congested.

Accessible Amenities

A new accessible amenities block is recommended to replace the existing toilet facilities on Glover Street. The new facility would be a short distance from the Bay Run and the Leichhardt Rowing Club. This would be incorporated with new organised sporting amenities for Leichhardt #2, which is described in detail in *Sports + Recreation - Leichhardt #2 Amenities*.

Pet and People friendly

Off-leash, on-leash and prohibited areas for dogs are established within the Plan of Management and should be clearly identified within the park through a coherent signage strategy that is to be integrated into the overall signage strategy for the park.

It is important that a sharing spirit towards public space is encouraged and there are places provided for both dog owners and park users who may not want to interact with off-leash dogs. Dog litter bag dispensers should be provided at key locations, and bubblers in some locations could have integrated dog bowls.

Rest Spots

Furniture or places to sit should be provided in key areas along the Bay Run and in other areas of the park to allow for visitors to stop, rest or wait. Places identified in the Master Plan for additional furniture or seating include:

- Near the Lilyfield Street Bridge (Zone 4).
- Integrated within future landscaping of the sensory garden area. (Zone 1).
- Incorporated to changes to the LPAC Link Rd (Zone 2).
- Incorporated within the proposed Lilyfield Skate Plaza. (Zone 4).
- Integrated into forecourt elements for Leichhardt Oval, such as a low wall.

5.0 Master Plan Strategies

INCLUSIVE 



Example of a seating element for a rest spot adjacent Lilyfield St Bridge¹



Example of skate plaza integrated with planting and seating²



Example of secluded seating within a sensory garden³



Seating integrated into retaining wall⁴



Example of accessible water ingress point for kayaks⁵



Dog off-leash areas⁶

¹Activity Landscape, MASU Planning. Photo © Kirstine Autzen
²Statepark Freiburg Dietschbach Photo © Betonlandschaften
³Magneten Sensory Garden by MASU planning Photo © Kirstine Autzen
⁴CHUM Research Center by NIPPAYSAE Photo © Steve Montpetit
⁵Public Kayak Launch Photo © The Dock Doctors
⁶Pityanilla Park by Aspect Studios Photo © Sweetlime

5.0 Master Plan Strategies



SENSE OF PLACE

Key Objectives:

1. Highlight the unique aspects of the park and build upon them to establish a clear identity for the park and its assets.
2. Create opportunities to educate visitors about the culture and history of the site through public art and interpretation strategies.
3. Preserve and protect successful spaces, and create new fine-grain spaces.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Implement a historical interpretation strategy for the historical site of the Leichhardt Municipal baths.
- Revitalise the areas around the existing sensory memorial garden and Giovinazzo Grove.
- Foster the identity of Leichhardt Oval and build on its character as a unique asset.

Historical Interpretation

The foreshore area has a number of historical layers that could be consolidated into a historical interpretation strategy to engage park users with the heritage aspects of the site. It is recommended that an overall design strategy is established so that the multiple components are handled in a cohesive fashion. The current approach has been fairly haphazard and added to over a number of years.

It is recommended that a landscape design is undertaken for Giovinazzo Grove and the sensory garden, which integrates an interpretation strategy for the site as the historical location of the Leichhardt Municipal Baths. This could include:

- An opportunity for public art to indicate the original use of the site.
- Considering and integrating the memorial aspects of the existing garden.
- A low impact lighting design which follows the original footprint of the baths within the bay.
- A section of sea-wall that is removed to create a naturalised rock pool section of foreshore with stepped blocks, to allow an interaction with the water and an intertidal habitat.
- Revitalising and defining the existing sensory memorial garden and Giovinazzo Grove with high quality planting and creative landscaping elements to create a relaxing and secluded space.
- Removal of the existing colonnade pergola structure, foreshore footpath, seating and poorly sited concrete monument identifying the sister city relationship.
- Establishing a cohesive landscaping and furniture strategy to provide finer grain pockets of open space, which have a sense of enclosure and separation from the Bay Run path.
- Reinstating a meandering informal path with connections to the main Bay Run pathway and the informal bush track.
- Engaging with the pre-colonial history of the site, which could be integrated with the informal bush track and the original line of the foreshore prior to land reclamation.

recommended that Leichhardt Oval has a formalised Master Plan and Plan of Management of its own to guide future upgrades. This will assist in ensuring that future work is sympathetic to the existing identity of Leichhardt Oval and Leichhardt Park generally, and assist in guiding funding for future upgrades so that they can be carried out in a less reactive manner:

It is also recommended that:

- Improvements are made to the oval surrounds to clearly identify both entry points and make them generally more pedestrian focussed. This should be incorporated with the strategies outlined under the Access objective.
- Remove and rectify unsympathetic additions, such as parts of the oval fencing around the Mary Street entry that conceal storage areas and the back of the demountable bar area. Improve the landscaping presentation of this area to establish a defined forecourt. Landscape elements such as a low wall or stepped planting could also act as elements which identify the oval and provide an opportunity to stop and sit. Consider consolidating the placement of services such as hydrants if possible to free up additional space a public forecourt.
- That council investigates adaptive re-use strategies for the existing caretakers cottage. It is recommended that its future use has an association with Leichhardt Oval.



Example of low impact interpretation of original Sydney foreshore line.¹

Leichhardt Oval

The oval is a key asset of the park and is highly valued on account of its original character compared to other venues. It is important to retain this identity through any future works to the oval. It is

5.0 Master Plan Strategies

SENSE OF PLACE



A low seating element flowing through a natural garden space¹



An interactive landscape element that could indicate the Municipal Baths footprint²



Naturalised foreshore element as an interpretation of the original harbour edge³



A variety of materials and textures for a sensory garden pathway⁴



Naturalised foreshore element allowing a connection with the water⁵



Example of interpretive lighting strategy⁶



Example of interpretive lighting strategy on the remains of a heritage wharf⁷

¹Sydney 1788 Shoreline. Photo © Somewhere+2.

²Red Ribbon Park by Kongjian Yu & Turenscape. Photo © Max Borla.

³Magneten Sensory Garden by MASU planning. Photo © Kirstine Autzen.

⁴Lighting Photo © John Platt Photography.

⁵Regenstein Learning Campus by Mikiyoung Kim Design. Photo © Mikiyoung Kim Design.

⁶Barangaroo Reserve by PWP Landscape Architecture. © Barangaroo Delivery Authority

⁷Detail of the Water Front, Park Somerlust. Photo © Felix.

⁸Princess Pier Interpretation by Lovell Chen. Photo © Lovell Chen.

5.0 Master Plan Strategies

A COMMUNITY

Key Objectives:

1. Protect areas that are highly valued by the community.
2. Provide high quality amenities, furniture and facilities.
3. Continue maintenance of existing park assets.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Maintain existing open green spaces for flexible recreation and general community use.
- Repair, maintain or replace existing furniture and amenities as required.

Open Green Space

It is important to protect existing open green spaces within the park which are highly valued by the community, and avoid the assumption that unprogrammed or undefined spaces are less utilised because they lack a defined purpose. Open green spaces are flexible and fulfil a range of needs, ranging from picnics, gatherings, casual sports, warm-up and quiet relaxation. Such areas include the open grassed areas adjacent Blue Hippo Playground and the Leichhardt Rowing Club. It is recommended that these areas are retained as open, and that any new amenities provided do not reduce their capacity.

A low impact bbq facility could potentially be provided to supplement these spaces, but should be located so as not to restrict their flexible use. The location proposed for the Lilyfield Skate Plaza is currently used as a flexible open space by the community. To balance replacing open green space with the skate plaza, consideration should be given to increasing the amount of open green space available elsewhere in the park. This could be achieved through the removal of the LPAC link road and the relocation of some parking along Maliyawul Street to Peace Park.

New Amenities

It is recommended that a mix of peaceful seating opportunities for groups and individuals are provided within the new landscape design for the sensory garden area, and the existing seating, tables and concrete plaque is removed.

Maintaining Existing Facilities

Existing amenities would benefit from regular maintenance and upgrade once they reach the end of their lifespan. This would include:

- The exercise equipment station which is currently out of order.
- Play equipment in Blue Hippo Park.



Example of high quality seating integrated into a garden²



Example of the existing open green spaces at Leichhardt Park³



Outdoor gym, Prince Alfred Park, Sydney¹



Example of a low impact public BBQ facility integrated into landscaping⁴

5.0 Master Plan Strategies

SUSTAINABILITY



Key Objectives:

1. Protect and restore local ecologies and prioritise the environment in decision making.
2. Integrate sustainable measures into new and existing facilities and landscaping elements through a holistic design approach.
3. Provide connections between isolated habitats to strengthen biodiversity. Balance the impact of recreation on sensitive habitats while providing opportunities for visitors to engage with nature.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Continue successful bush regeneration and biodiversity programs and educate visitors about local flora and fauna.
- Establish bioswales in key areas to manage water run-off and improve the health of the Iron Cove.
- Focus on establishing fauna links throughout the park and to Hawthorne Canal.
- Design new facilities from sustainable principles and upgrade existing facilities with sustainable measures.

Water Sensitive Urban Design

Leichhardt Park forms an important connection between urban areas and Iron Cove, and as a result has a responsibility to improve the health of the harbour through effective management of stormwater on site.

A number of areas have been identified as having existing stormwater management issues that would benefit from the creation of bioswales. These would assist in capturing and filtering run-off on site before entering the harbour. There are also significant stormwater outlets along the Maliyawul street foreshore, which capture stormwater from the surrounding streets. A bioswale within Peace Park could assist in managing and filtering this stormwater.

Fauna links and Bush Regeneration

It is recommended that existing successful bush regeneration programs are continued within the park. It is also recommended that establishing a fauna link between Iron Cove and the Greenway is investigated. Currently there is no understorey planting to connect the two areas, and only a thin strip of land between the foreshore and Maliyawul Street is available.

Sustainable Facilities

New projects within the park must be designed and built to meet sustainable principles. This would include considerations of a facilities life-cycle, embodied energy and on-going sustainability. Upgrading existing facilities to improve sustainability should be considered. This

could include solar shading over the Leichhardt Park Car Park to offset energy intensive assets within the park, such as the Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre.



Bird boxes, Solvallspariken, Sweden. ⁴



Photovoltaic solar shading structure to car park? ⁵



Example of bridge across bioswale. ³



Example of vegetated bioswale. ⁴

¹ Outdoor gym, Prince Alfred Park, Sydney, Neeson Murrutt. Source unknown.

² Yanchep Golf Estate by Place Laboratory. Photo © Peter Bennetts and Place Laboratory.

³ Leichhardt Park. Photo by Welsh + Major.

⁴ Barbecue bank integrated into landscape, Parramatta Park. Photography by Welsh + Major Architects.

⁵ Hassett Park by Hill Thalis Architecture + Urban Projects and Jane Irwin Landscape Architecture © Dianna Snape

⁶ Bird boxes, Solvallspariken, Sweden. Karavan Landskapsarkitektur, photo by Alex Giacomini.

⁷ Solar Panels Over Parking. Photo © Smart Commercial Solar.

⁴ Fityanilla Park by Aspect Studios. Photo © SweetLife.

5.0 Master Plan Strategies



SAFETY

Key Objectives:

1. Address areas where dangerous interactions occur between people on foot, people riding bicycles and vehicles.
2. Upgrade lighting associated key assets.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Prioritise upgrading pinch-points, blind corners and mergers along the Bay Run path.
- Provide safe connections for people within the park, particularly around key assets such as the LPAC.
- Implement a consistent lighting plan along the Bay Run to facilitate use before and after daylight hours.

Bay Run Lighting

A recurring suggestion from the community engagement process was the lack of consistent lighting along the extent of the Bay Run, and the resulting implication that these areas were less safe, particularly early in the morning and in the evenings.

It is recommended that a lighting strategy is undertaken for the Bay Run in its entirety. New lighting should be consistent and effective, and particular focus should be given to corners or shared areas where it could be difficult to see other users.

Safer Interactions

Priority should be given to the safe interaction between people on foot, people riding bicycles and people driving cars.

There are a number of pinch-points that have been identified through community engagement and site analysis that should be addressed to reduce the risk to park users. Strategies to achieve this have been outlined within the Access objective, including measures such as:

- Focussing on pedestrian safety within the park by establishing key roads as shared spaces.
- Removing or limiting vehicle access to particular roads.
- Separating people on foot and people riding bicycles where possible.
- Providing generous shared areas to give users time to react, slow down and see one another when separate paths are not possible.

Safer Pathways

A Safe path of travel should be provided for all users to navigate the park, particularly in areas of high use and around key assets. This is especially important for older park visitors who are at most risk of a fall and those who identify as having a disability. Improving the safety of pathways could include measures such as:

- Installing a handrail to staircases, such as the stairs to the Lilyfield Rd Bridge.
- Repairing areas of footpath which are uneven and may present a trip hazard as they arise.

It should be noted that a park can benefit from having a range of different path surfaces and conditions and that not all pathways need to be formalised to meet a particular standard.



Localised lighting over footpath, flood lighting over sports courts.¹



Separated cycle path cuts through park.²

¹Localised lighting over footpath, flood lighting over sports courts, Prince Alfred Park, Sydney, Neeson Murrutt Photo © Brett Boardman.

²Separated cycle path cuts through park, Piazza Nember, Italy, Design + Photo © Stradavanie Associated Architects.

5.0 Master Plan Strategies

SPORTS + RECREATION



Key Objectives:

1. Increase the capacity of existing sporting facilities to maximise their use for organised sports.
2. Provide high quality facilities that encourage active and healthy communities.
3. Acknowledge the community benefit of playing fields as areas for recreation outside of their use for organised sports.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Upgrade Leichhardt #2 to a synthetic playing surface to maximise its use.
- Provide a new facility for organised sports at Leichhardt #2 to replace the existing demountable.
- Retain Leichhardt #3 as a natural grass surface which is utilised by the community for general recreation and as a timed off-leash dog area.

Leichhardt #2 Sports Field

Sports fields are a limited and valuable resource within the Inner West. As populations increase, existing facilities will need to keep up with demand for organised sports and the ability to play throughout the year in all weather conditions.

Council has investigated upgrading Leichhardt #2 to a synthetic surface to meet increasing demand. This has been supported by the existing organised sports user-groups who currently use the field. As a result of these investigations and community consultation, it is recommended that the field is upgraded to a synthetic playing surface.

It is also recommended that the environmental impact of the synthetic surface is investigated, particularly in relation to run-off, and any measures required to mitigate environmental impacts are integrated into the refit.

Leichhardt #2 New Amenities

A new amenities block is recommended for Leichhardt #2, to replace the existing temporary shipping container demountable facility. The amenities should be located along the eastern side of the field, in a similar position to the existing public toilet block, so that it is a sufficient distance from the field. The sloped area between the field and the existing footprint should be filled and retained to establish a new level area adjacent the playing field.

The upper level will be at the same height as the playing field and will contain facilities such as a canteen, two change rooms and storage facilities. Public toilet facilities will be provided at the lower Glover Street level. An artist impression has been included below, looking at the proposed amenities from the level of Leichhardt #2 with a view towards the north.



Artist impression of new amenities for Leichhardt #2 - Image by Welsh + Major.



Blue Hippo Playground, Photo by Welsh + Major.

6.0 Master Plan



Giovinazzo Grove. Photo by Welsh + Major.

6.0 Master Plan

ZONE 1



6.0 Master Plan

ZONE 1

01. Future expansion of Leichhardt Rowing Club, subject to negotiations with aviation authority regarding acquisition of transponder site. Extension of existing Leichhardt Rowing Club footprint to provide additional capacity.
02. Council to investigate the possibility of pedestrians and cyclists consistently being assigned sides of the path along the entire Bay Run. If this cannot be achieved, establish a shared pedestrian and cyclist section and provide clear wayfinding to negotiate the swapping of demarcated cyclist and pedestrian path sides between Leichhardt Park and Callan Park.
03. Establish a shared forecourt area for drop-off and pick-up of watercraft, too clear of the Bay Run path. Permit restricted vehicle access with removable bollards. Do not permit vehicles and trailers to block the Bay Run path.
04. Increase the width of the Bay Run path to establish a consistent link between the Leichhardt Park and Callan Park sections. For the section to the east of Leichhardt Rowing Club, Council acquisition or shared use agreement of the current air craft transponder site would greatly assist achieving this. The routes should also be adjusted so that the path runs further to the south around new forecourt (03).
05. Improve sight lines for cyclists and pedestrians by selecting low-height under-storey plant species for areas close to the path and particularly at corners.
06. Maintain and continue bush regeneration and biodiversity works along the escarpment.
07. Protect dense pockets of native bushland by limiting access. Provide measures to create safe habitats and refuges for smaller birds and native wildlife from predators. Protected areas should be balanced by the provision of low-impact pathways for access and educational purposes.
08. Capture and direct run-off from the Leichhardt #2 synthetic pitch through bioswale to prevent synthetic particles from entering waterways.
09. Establish a well-defined boundary to the existing informal bush tracks to allow for plants to establish alongside without risk of trampling. Establish low impact wayfinding strategy to inform park visitors of the connection through to the Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre and other areas of Leichhardt Park.
10. Interpretation strategy that engages with the pre-colonial history of the site and acknowledges the Wangal people of which this area traditionally belonged to. This could be integrated with the informal bush track and sensory garden connection, which marks the original line of the foreshore cliffs and rock pools which would have existed along the base of the escarpment prior to land reclamation.
11. Convert existing concrete drainage channel which runs along the base of the escarpment into a bioswale.
12. Develop an interpretation strategy for the historical site of the Leichhardt Municipal Baths Site. Provide an opportunity for public art to indicate the original use of the site. This could include:
 - Allow impact lighting design which follows the original footprint of the baths within the bay.
 - A section of sea-wall that is removed to create a naturalised rock pool section off the shore with stepped blocks, to allow an interaction with the water and an intertidal habitat.
13. Revitalise and define the existing sensory memorial garden and Giovino Grove. This could include:
 - Removal of the existing colonnade pergola structure, foreshore footpath, seating and poorly sited concrete monument identifying the sister city relationship.
 - Developing a co-ordinated approach to identity for the space which recognises and unifies its multiple historical layers, namely Giovino Grove, the sensory garden, the Father Atanasio Gonelli memorial garden and historical site of the Leichhardt Municipal Baths.
 - Establishing a cohesive landscape and furniture strategy to establish smaller pockets of open space, which have a sense of enclosure and separation from the Bay Run path, creating spaces for peaceful recreation, relaxation, picnics and smaller gatherings within the garden.
 - Reinstating a meandering informal path with connection to the main Bay Run pathway and the informal bush track.
14. Develop a consistent lighting strategy for the Bay Run in its entirety. Install consistent lighting along the entire Bay Run path, ensuring that all parts of the path are well lit. Ensure that lighting is able to operate to cover extended use hours. Ensure that lighting is directional to avoid negative impact on local wildlife. Consider the installation of solar-powered or other more sustainable forms of lighting.
15. Maintain and upgrade the current exercise station, and repair equipment which is broken or in poor condition.
16. Location for potential community rowing club as proposed by Balmain Para Rowing, subject to approval. Impact of rowing facility at this location to be further investigated by Council. Community rowing club to be delivered by others (not by council.)
17. Option to relocate a segment of the Maliyawul Street Car Park to Peace Park to consolidate and increase public open green space within Leichhardt Park. Ensure that there is no loss of the existing car parking capacity (refer to Zone 4 for relocated parking location). Establish an area of new public open green space adjacent Leichhardt #3 that can be used for sports warm-up, spectating, dog walking and general passive recreation. Service vehicle access can be permitted from northern end of Maliyawul Street for maintenance or emergency purposes. Note: this proposal will not occur should the community rowing club proposal proceed at the location indicated (Zone 1, 16).
18. Rectification of the existing Bay Run pinch point afforded by the relocation of a segment of Maliyawul Street Car Park (17). If relocating segment of the car park is not undertaken, the pinch point should be addressed through the removal of the dog-leg of the existing shared path at the northern end of Maliyawul Street and creation of a smooth transition by altering the northernmost end of the existing car park as required.
19. Separation of pedestrians and cyclists along the Maliyawul Street segment of the Bay Run, through the installation of a cycleway platform over the existing concrete capped section of the sea wall.

6.0 Master Plan

ZONE 2



6.0 Master Plan

ZONE 2

01. Location of new building. Removal of existing toilet block. Ground floor is to be level with Glover Street and is to provide public toilets with accessible facilities. First floor is to be level with playing field and contain facilities to support organised sport at Leichhardt #2, such as a canteen, two change rooms and storage facilities.
02. Install a synthetic playing field to Leichhardt #2 to increase the capacity of Leichhardt #2 for organised sports by allowing for year round all-weather play.
03. Create a link between informal bus track and LPAC service lane. Establish a low impact wayfinding strategy to inform park visitors of the connection through to the foreshore.
04. Refer to adopted strategies and objectives outlined in the LPAC Master Plan in conjunction with this Master Plan.
05. Maintain and continue bush regeneration and biodiversity works around the north of Leichhardt #2 and the LPAC, with a focus on establishing a green buffer to the rear boundary of the aquatic centre. Integrate the planting strategy with that of the LPAC Master Plan.
06. Improve the quality and consistency of the boundary and fence presentation of the LPAC towards Leichhardt #2 and then north as per the recommendations of the LPAC Master Plan.
07. Define the LPAC service lane as for pedestrians and service vehicles only. Restrict use to LPAC service vehicles only and limit access to the lane through the use of swipe access. No parking is to be permitted along the length of the lane. Define the lane as a pedestrian space through the use of alternative surface materials or paving.
08. Define the Glover Street gateway. Provide place-making signage which is integrated with clear and cohesive wayfinding to inform visitors about accessing Leichhardt #2, Leichhardt Oval and the LPAC. Clarify that this is an entry to the park rather than a continuation of the road network, which could include alternative road surface materials and traffic calming measures, such as an raised pedestrian crossing.
09. Establish a shared street segment along Link Road, defining it as a pedestrianised space. Shared streets within Zone 2 are to extend from the Glover St entry to the LPAC forecourt, beyond the existing drop-off bay and LPAC entry point. Convert the two formal 90 degree parking spaces within this area to additional motorcycle parking, bicycle parking or parallel parking. Speed limits shall be limited to 10km/hr on shared streets and in car parking areas. Develop a consistent strategy and design language that encourages slower vehicle speeds and promotes pedestrian safety. This could involve strategies such as alternative surface materials, removal of kerbs for level roads and pathways, and the inclusion of street furniture or bollards.
10. Establish the existing informal car parking area as a pedestrianised area, which is part of the shared street. Formalise car parking within the area as parallel parking within bays, which can also be used for special vehicle parking during events at Leichhardt Oval such as generator parking or bus layover. Link the existing pedestrian pathway, ensuring that it is wheelchair accessible.
11. Establish a raised pedestrian crossing between the pedestrian pathway to the south of Link Rd and the LPAC forecourt to the north. The raised pedestrian crossing will also serve a secondary function as defining the start of the shared street segment.
12. Upgrade the forecourt and entry of the LPAC, integrating the strategies of the LPAC Master Plan. Include additional bicycle parking to increase capacity at peak times.
13. Reduce LPAC Link Road to one way traffic, install traffic calming measures and reduce speed limit to be consistent throughout the park (10km/hr). Remove informal parking and establish designated pedestrian and cycle paths between the LPAC forecourt and the lower foreshore level. The left side of the road (in an uphill direction) would be a preferable location for the shared path so that it directly links to the LPAC forecourt and foreshore pathways and avoids crossing the roadway multiple times.
14. Replace existing parking to the north of the Link Rd with parallel parking bays to the south, consistent with parking along a shared street.
15. Reconfigure of Leichhardt Park Car Park, to allow for safer pedestrian movement, additional shade trees, more efficient parking and safer vehicle movement throughout the existing footprint. Investigate the relocation of the existing car park exit and northern entry point.
16. Establish a rest stop adjacent the Link Rd shared path and improve the condition of the surrounding planted areas. Adjust the line of the LPAC fence to remove the underused triangular section at Dorrin Kar 32
17. its junction with the existing road. Create a planted buffer between the LPAC and car park.
18. Formalise remaining unmarked parking spaces along Glover Street.

6.0 Master Plan

ZONE 3



6.0 Master Plan

ZONE 3

01. Establish a shared street segment along Link Road, defining it as a pedestrianised space. Shared streets with Zone 3 are to extend from Mary St gateway to the entry of Leichhardt Park Car Park. Speed limits shall be limited to 10 km/h on shared streets and in car parking areas, including the remainder of the Link Rd and within Leichhardt Park Car Park. Develop a consistent strategy and design language that encourages slower vehicle speeds and promotes pedestrian safety. This could involve strategies such as alternative surface materials, removal of kerbs for level roads and pathways, and the inclusion of street furniture or bollards.
02. Introduce shade-tolerant understorey planting around Leichhardt Oval to assist in creating safe habitats for local fauna.
03. Reduce the heat island effect of Leichhardt Park Car Park. Investigate a solar panel shade structure over the Leichhardt Park Car Park in order to reduce the heat load on the car park, provide shelter for vehicles and people and generate electricity for park assets and infrastructure. Alternatively, investigate additional shading from trees and planting within the car park.
04. Formalise a Plan of Management and Master Plan for the long term vision of Leichhardt Oval.
05. Prioritise the creation of a shared plaza around the Mary Street Gateway and the entry to Leichhardt Oval. Establish the space as a forecourt for Leichhardt Oval where pedestrians can spill into during events at the oval by removing kerbs and installing vehicle barriers.
06. Remove a hazardous fencing and consolidate the back-of-house presentation of Leichhardt Oval to Mary Street through a cohesive fencing design which contributes to the identity of the oval. Integrate this with a low wall seat and planting to negotiate the level differences between the Oval, Laurie's Lane and Mary Street.
07. Undertake a traffic study and implement a traffic management plan to formalise an agreement between relevant stakeholders for traffic management during events at Leichhardt Oval.
08. Investigate alternative uses for the original Leichhardt Oval caretaker's cottage. This could include a use that is tied to the operation of the oval, its events and its history, or an artist in residence program. Alternatively, investigate the removal of the caretaker's cottage if no alternative use can be realised provide additional open space to support the Mary St Playground.
09. Formalise the link between Leichhardt Oval and the foreshore through the creation of a low impact bush track.
10. Establish a clear identity for the Glover Street gateway to Leichhardt Oval, through a coherent placemaking and signage strategy. Establish a pedestrianised space around the entry to the oval. Reconfigure the existing fence line to allow for additional publicly accessible space around the entry point. Introduce low-level landscaping elements, such as a wall seat and additional planting.
11. Investigate signage strategies for informing park visitors and local residents of major events in advance.

6.0 Master Plan

ZONE 4



6.0 Master Plan

ZONE 4

01. Option to relocate a segment of the Maliyawul Street Car Park to Peace Park to consolidate and increase public open green space within Leichhardt Park. Ensure that there is no loss of the existing car parking capacity. Relocate 24 existing car spaces, with the addition of 2 new car spaces. Establish an area of new public open green space adjacent Leichhardt #3 that can be used for sports warm-up, spectating, dog walking and general passive recreation. Service vehicle access can be permitted from northern end of Maliyawul Street for maintenance or emergency purposes. Note: this proposal will not occur should the community rowing club proposal proceed at the location indicated (Zone 1, 16).
02. Install reart kerb parking along Maliyawul Street to improve safety for pedestrians and cyclists. Reduce vehicle speeds along Maliyawul Street to 10km/hr.
03. Convert existing concrete drainage channel adjacent Leichhardt #3 into a bioswale.
04. Establish clear signage for designating timed on and off-leash dog areas around Leichhardt #3.
05. Reduce LPAC link road to one way traffic, install traffic calming measures and reduce speed limit to be consistent throughout the park (10km/hr). Remove informal parking and establish designated pedestrian and cycle paths between the LPAC forecourt and the lower foreshore level. The left side of the road (in an uphill direction) would be a preferable location for the shared path so that it directly links to the LPAC forecourt and foreshore pathways and avoids crossing the roadway multiple times. Establish a landscaping and bush regeneration strategy for the area adjacent the LPAC Link Road link Rd and for new bioswale areas.
06. Proposed location for Lilyfield Skate Plaza.
07. Undertake an assessment of existing stormwater flow, flooding and associated assets within this area. Establish a bioswale to capture stormwater run-off and mitigate flooding of the area surrounding the skate plaza.
08. Formalise the link between Leichhardt Oval and the foreshore through the creation of a low impact bush track.
09. Establish a shared path to link the foreshore to the proposed shared path along the LPAC Link Rd. Bridge across proposed bioswale to connect new pedestrian links through to carpark, skate plaza and the foreshore path.
10. Simplify Frazer Street and car park junction. Reclaim the corner parcel of crown land for public use. Remove existing hedge to improve pedestrian connection and sight lines.
11. Establish the Frazer Street gateway to the park as entry into a shared and pedestrian area through measures such as alternative road surface materials, traffic calming measures, removal of kerbs and bollards protecting pedestrian only areas.
12. Removal of existing timber jetty. Retain existing pile to form part of the historical interpretation strategy associated with the Italian fishing fleet.
13. Plant low level understorey planting along the foreshore between the existing trees to create a faunal link between the Greenway and Leichhardt Park. Ensure that views through to the Bay are maintained. Permit access to the waters edge at multiple points.
14. Develop a consistent lighting strategy for the Bay Run in its entirety. Install consistent lighting along the entire Bay Run path, ensuring that all parts of the path are well lit. Ensure that lighting is able to operate to cover extended use hours. Ensure that lighting is directional to avoid negative impacts on local wildlife. Consider sustainable lighting options.
15. Establish a significant bioswale to the northern end of Peace Park and integrate this with a low level planting strategy. Undertake an assessment of existing stormwater flow and associated assets within the area with the aim to capture stormwater run-off from Church Street, Bayside Street and the surrounding roads and hard surfaces.
16. Continue a smaller bioswale adjacent to the newly installed car parking at Peace Park in order to provide a barrier between the road areas and parkland.
17. Bridge across the bioswale to create an informal path through to Church Street that is integrated into the design of the bioswale. Remove the existing crash barrier at the Church Street entry to Peace Park and assess the quality of the existing tree.
18. Continue existing bush regeneration at the southern end of Peace Park.
19. Provision of foreshore seating.
20. Establish the Lilyfield Road gateway to the park as entry into a shared and pedestrian area through measures such as alternative road surface materials, traffic calming measures, removal of kerbs and bollards protecting pedestrian only areas. Incorporate with a pedestrian link through to the Lilyfield Road footpath adjacent to 297 Lilyfield Road.
21. Integrate and connect the southern end of Leichhardt Park with the Greenway Master Plan, including connections along the Hawthorne Canal and across the Lilyfield Road bridge.
22. Improve the safety of the existing sandstone steps with the installation of a handrail.
23. Separate the cycleway and pedestrian pathway along Maliyawul Street and underneath the Lilyfield Road bridge. Establish a lower level cycleway platform to run atop of the concrete capped section of the existing seawall. Maintain the existing foreshore pathway as pedestrian only.
24. Connect new cycleway path to the shared road proposed in the Greenway Master Plan. Create coherent wayfinding and signage to link the pedestrian and cycle routes to the Lilyfield Road bridge crossing.
25. Potential suitable location for dragon boat racing and storage adjacent the Hawthorne canal, with good access to existing boat ramp.



The Bay Run. Photography by Welsh + Major.

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets



Exercise Station. Photography by Welsh + Major.

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

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7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

OBJECTIVES + RECOMMENDATIONS

Overview

This section connects the Master Plan Objectives + Strategies to the Master Plan proposals.

The following pages prioritise the proposed Master Plan actions with a view to their phased implementation over a ten year period - until the Plan of Management for Leichhardt Park is reviewed.

For consistency and ease of reference, the actions have been grouped according to the categories used to set out the Master Plan Objectives + Strategies:

- Access
- Inclusive
- Community
- Sense of Place
- Sustainability
- Safety
- Sport + Recreation

The framework defined in the table below is applied to each objective. This includes the level of priority, preferred funding source and suggested measure for assessing the recommendation for success. This forms the basis for determining the future directions and management actions required to implement the recommendations.

Management Issues	Broad issues listed here, derived from Inner West Council Community Strategic Plan, community engagement outcomes and site analysis.
Objectives and Performance Targets	List objectives and targets consistent with local government act.
Means of Achievement of Objectives	A list of practical steps that will be taken to achieve the objectives.
Manner of Assessment of Performance	Practical measure of assessment of the recommendation.
Priority	Advised time-scale for implementing for the recommendation.
• High	Short term: 1 to 3 years
• Medium	Medium term: 4 to 6 years
• Low	Long term: 7 to 10 years
• Ongoing	Continually considered during implementation of works and maintenance strategies.

Core Objectives

There are core objectives for the management of community land which are legislated by the local government act 1993. These core objectives are defined by the category which applies to the land. Three categorisations apply to the land within Leichhardt Park: Park; Sportsground and General Community Use. The categories and their core objectives are listed within the table below. The relevant core objectives will be referenced throughout the implementation plan through use of a reference label to avoid repetition.

Land Classification	Reference Label	Core Objectives which apply to the land under LG Act.
Park	Core Objective: Park	(a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational, cultural, social and educational pastimes and activities, and (b) to provide for passive recreational activities or pastimes and for the casual playing of games, and (c) to improve the land in such a way as to promote and facilitate its use to achieve the other core objectives for its management.
Sportsground	Core Objective: Sportsground	(a) to encourage, promote and facilitate recreational pursuits in the community involving organised and informal sporting activities and games, and (b) to ensure that such activities are managed having regard to any adverse impact on nearby residences.
General Community Use	Core Objective: General Community Use	(a) in relation to public recreation and the physical, cultural, social and intellectual welfare or development of individual members of the public, and (b) in relation to purposes for which a lease, licence or other estate may be granted in respect of the land (other than the provision of public utilities and works associated with or ancillary to public utilities).

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
The Bay Run: Wayfinding	<p>Core Objective: Park; General Community Use.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Reduce the potential for negative interactions between pedestrians and cyclists along the Bay Run.</p> <p>Clear and consistent wayfinding for cyclists and Pedestrians along the Bay Run.</p>	<p>Council to investigate pedestrians and cyclists consistently being assigned a side of the path along the entire Bay Run through co-ordination with other local governments.</p> <p>If this cannot be achieved, establish a shared pedestrian and cyclist section between Leichhardt Park and Callan Park and provide clear wayfinding to better inform users the swapping of demarcated cyclist and pedestrian path markings.</p>	Assess success through observation and visitor survey.	High
The Bay Run: Pinch Points: Callan Park Interface	<p>Core Objective: General Community Use.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Reduce the potential for negative interactions between pedestrians and cyclists along the Bay Run.</p>	<p>Increase the width of the Bay Run path to establish a consistent link between the Leichhardt Park and Callan Park sections.</p> <p>For the section to the east of Leichhardt Rowing Club, Council acquisition or shared use agreement of the current aircraft transponder site would greatly assist in achieving this.</p>	Assess success through observation and visitor survey.	High
The Bay Run: Pinch Points: Maliyawul Street Interface	<p>Core Objective: Park; General Community Use.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Reduce the potential for negative interactions between pedestrians and cyclists along the Bay Run.</p>	<p>Rectify the existing Bay Run pinch point. Remove the dog-leg of the existing shared path at the northern end of Maliyawul Street and create a smooth transition. Alter the northernmost end of the existing car park as required to achieve this.</p>	Assess success through observation and visitor survey.	High
Leichhardt Rowing Club Forecourt	<p>Core Objective: General Community Use.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Limit the impact on the Bay Run of vehicle and water craft access to Leichhardt Rowing Club.</p>	<p>Establish a shared forecourt area for drop-off & pick-up of water craft to occur clear of the Bay Run path. Permit restricted vehicle access with removable bollards. Do not permit vehicles and trailers to block the Bay Run path.</p> <p>Adjust Bay Run route so that the path runs further to the south around new forecourt.</p>	Assess success through observation and visitor survey.	High

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

ACCESS 

Key Objectives:

1. Provide welcoming and easy to navigate entry points.
2. Establish the park as a place for people.
3. Remove existing pinch points along the Bay Run path.
4. Improve existing connections throughout the park.
5. Create a simple signage and wayfinding strategy for navigating the park and its assets.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Establish gateways that define entries into Leichhardt Park as a shared public place.
- Create shared roads that balance the needs of people walking and cycling with vehicle access. Relocate vehicle access points that are detrimental to the park as a public green space.
- Widen the Bay Run at key points and provide an additional route adjacent Maliyawul Street.
- Provide safe and connected routes within the park.
- Consolidate wayfinding, regulatory and information signage into a consistent, clear and concise format.

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
The Bay Run: Maliyawul Street Segment	Core Objective: General Community Use — Increase the capacity of this segment of the Bay Run to align with actual use. Reduce the potential for negative interactions between pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles along the Bay Run.	Investigate the installation of a separate and designated cycleway platform to sit above the existing concrete capped section of the sea wall. The platform should sit slightly lower than the existing footpath to maintain views to the water from the existing pathway. The platform should be of a width to permit cyclists to pass safely. Connect new cycleway to the shared road proposed in the Greenway Master Plan to the south. To the north, connect cycleway to existing bay run path to the north of Leichhardt #3.	Assess success through observation and visitor survey.	Med
Connectivity and Wayfinding	Core Objective: Park; General Community Use. — Improve existing connections throughout the park. Create a simple signage and wayfinding strategy for navigating the park and its assets.	Create link between informal bush track and LPAC service lane. Establish a low impact wayfinding strategy to inform park visitors of the connection through to the foreshore. — Formalise the link between Leichhardt Oval and the foreshore through the creation of a low impact bush track. — Create a shared pedestrian and bicycle path along the southern edge of the new skate plaza that links between the foreshore path and LPAC Link Rd path. Include a bridge across new Bioswale areas. — Establish an informal path through to Church Street through Peace Park, which is integrated with design of the new bioswale and bridges across the Bioswale to Maliyawul St. Remove the existing crash barrier at the Church Street entry to Peace Park and assess the quality of the existing tree to improve access.	Assess success through observation and visitor survey.	Med — High — High — Med

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Shared Streets	<p>Core Objective: General Community Use.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Establish the park as a place for people.</p> <p>Improve connectivity and safety for pedestrians and cyclists.</p>	<p>Establish shared streets along segments of the existing roads within the park as indicated by the master plan to prioritise pedestrian movement.</p> <p>Shared streets are to extend from the Glover St entry to the LPAC forecourt; from the Mary St entry to the beginning of the car parking area; From the Frazer St entry to the LPAC forecourt along the LPAC Link road; Along the Maliyawul St entry between Lilyfield Rd and Maliyawul St car park. Speed limits within these areas shall be limited to 10km/hr as per RMS requirements.</p> <p>Include the existing informal parking area on Link Rd to the north of Leichhardt Oval as part of the shared street with 4 new formal parallel parking spaces which permit continuous pedestrian access and for the space to be used as a layover for special events.</p> <p>90 degree parking perpendicular to the roadway is not permitted along shared streets as per RMS requirements. Areas which are not defined as a shared street within the park can be considered car parking areas, including the remainder of Link Rd and Maliyawul St. Speed limits within these areas shall be limited to 10km/hr to be consistent throughout the park.</p> <p>Shared streets shall have a consistent design language that encourages slower vehicle speeds and promotes pedestrian safety. This could involve strategies such as alternative surface materials, removal of kerbs for level roads and pathways, and the inclusion of street furniture, bollards and traffic calming measures.</p>	Assess success through visitor survey and professional traffic study.	Med

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

ACCESS 

Key Objectives:

1. Provide welcoming and easy to navigate entry points.
2. Establish the park as a place for people.
3. Remove existing pinch points along the Bay Run path.
4. Improve existing connections throughout the park.
5. Create a simple signage and wayfinding strategy for navigating the park and its assets.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Establish gateways that define entries into Leichhardt Park as a shared public place.
- Create shared roads that balance the needs of people walking and cycling with vehicle access. Relocate vehicle access points that are detrimental to the park as a public green space.
- Widen the Bay Run at key points and provide an additional route adjacent Maliyawul Street.
- Provide safe and connected routes within the park.
- Consolidate wayfinding, regulatory and information signage into a consistent, clear and concise format.

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
LPAC Link Road	Core Objective: General Community Use. — Establish the park as a place for people. Improve connectivity and safety for pedestrians and cyclists.	Redefine the existing Link Road as a pedestrian, bicycle and vehicle link. Reduce the width of the vehicle roadway to approximately 3.1m and limit to one-way vehicle traffic. Establish the roadway as shared streets as defined by Management Issue: shared streets. Establish a shared pedestrian and cyclist path approximately 3.1m wide. The left side of the road (in an uphill direction) would be a preferable location so that the path directly links to the LPAC forecourt and foreshore pathways without crossing the roadway. Separate the shared path from the vehicle roadway through a series of low and spaced kerb elements or similar to prohibit vehicle parking along the shared path. Remove existing 90 Degree parking to the north of the LPAC Link Rd. Restrict parking along the roadway to formal parallel bays.	Assess success through visitor survey and professional traffic study.	Med
Leichhardt Park Car Park: Traffic Management	Core Objective: General Community Use — Improve pedestrian connectivity Balance the needs of park stakeholders and the community. Manage traffic during major events and communicate management plans with the community.	Reconfiguration of Leichhardt Park Car Park, to allow for safer pedestrian movement, more efficient parking and safer vehicle movement throughout the existing footprint. Investigate the relocation of the existing car park exit. Undertake a traffic study and implement a traffic management plan to formalise an agreement between relevant stakeholders for traffic management during events at Leichhardt Oval.	Assess success through visitor survey and professional traffic study.	High
Glover Street: Traffic Management	Core Objective: General Community Use Improve vehicle parking capacity and ease of use	Formalise remaining unmarked parking spaces along Glover Street.	Assess success through visitor survey and professional traffic study.	Med

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Park Gateways	Core Objective: General Community Use — Provide welcoming and easy to navigate entry points.	Define the gateway into the Park. Make clear that entry is into a park rather than a continuation of the road network through strategies identified in Management Issue: shared streets. —		Med
		Glover Street Define the Glover Street gateway. Provide place-making signage which is integrated with clear and cohesive wayfinding to inform visitors about accessing Leichhardt #2, Leichhardt Oval and the LPAC. —		Med
		Lilyfield Road Establish the Lilyfield Road gateway to the park as entry into a shared and pedestrian friendly area. Remove kerbs and install bollards or similar to protect pedestrian only areas. Incorporate with a pedestrian link through to the Lilyfield Road footpath adjacent no. 297 Lilyfield Road. —		Med
		Frazer Street Simplify Frazer Street and car park junction. Reclaim the corner parcel of crown land for public use. Remove existing hedges to improve pedestrian connection and sight lines.		High

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

ACCESS 

Key Objectives:

1. Provide welcoming and easy to navigate entry points.
2. Establish the park as a place for people.
3. Remove existing pinch points along the Bay Run path.
4. Improve existing connections throughout the park.
5. Create a simple signage and wayfinding strategy for navigating the park and its assets.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Establish gateways that define entries into Leichhardt Park as a shared public place.
- Create shared roads that balance the needs of people walking and cycling with vehicle access. Relocate vehicle access points that are detrimental to the park as a public green space.
- Widen the Bay Run at key points and provide an additional route adjacent Maliyawul Street.
- Provide safe and connected routes within the park.
- Consolidate wayfinding, regulatory and information signage into a consistent, clear and concise format.

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
LPAC Service Lane	Core Objective: ; General Community Use. — Establish the park as a place for people.	Define the LPAC service lane as for pedestrians and service vehicles only, including the following measures: Restrict use to LPAC service vehicles only and limit access to the lane through the use of swipe access. No parking is to be permitted along the length of the lane. Define the lane as a pedestrian space through the use of alternative surface materials or paving.	Assess success through observation and visitor survey.	Med
Greenway Interface	Core Objective: ; General Community Use. — Provide welcoming and easy to navigate entry points. — Connect seamlessly with planned infrastructure at the Greenway interface.	Integrate and connect the southern end of Leichhardt Park with the existing Greenway Master Plan, including connections along the Hawthorne Canal and across the Lilyfield Road bridge. — Connect new cycleway path as identified in Management Issue: The Bay Run: Maliyawul Street Segment to the shared road proposed in the Greenway Master Plan. Create coherent wayfinding and signage to link the pedestrian and cycle routes to the Lilyfield Road bridge crossing, as identified.	Assess success through observation and visitor survey.	High — Med

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Skate Plaza	Core Objective: General Community Use — Provide facilities which cater for a range of ages, abilities and interests.	Proposed skate plaza to the south of Leichhardt #3.	Assess success through surveys and observation	High
Rest Stops	Core Objective: Park; General Community Use — Provide facilities which cater for a range of ages, abilities and interests.	Provide additional rest stops and seating opportunities that cater to all members of the community, which are well designed and located. Integrate seating with overall landscape design. Proposed locations for additional seating include: — Along the foreshore close to Lilyfield St Bridge. — To the north of the LPAC Link Rd to be integrated with Management issue: LPAC Link Road. — Integrated with new forecourt areas around the entry points to Leichhardt Oval to be integrated with Management Issue: Leichhardt Oval: Civic Spaces. — Integrated with shared streets as highlighted within Management issue: Shared Streets		Med
Dog Walking	Core Objective: General Community Use; Sportsground — Cater for park visitors with dogs.	Establish clear signage for designating timed on and off-leash dog areas around Leichhardt #3.	Assess success through surveys and observation	High

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

INCLUSIVE 

Key Objectives:

1. Provide facilities which cater for a range of ages, abilities and interests.
2. Ensure that the park and its assets are accessible for all visitors.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Provision of a new skate plaza facility that caters for a range of age groups.
- Provide additional park furniture and rest stops.
- Expand existing growing precinct to provide accessible community rowing facilities.
- Improve wheelchair access throughout the park and within key assets.
- Provide clear on-leash and off-leash dog areas and amenities.

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Community Rowing Facility	Core Objective: General Community Use — Provide facilities which cater for a range of ages, abilities and interests Ensure that the park and its assets are accessible for all visitors.	Potential site for a community rowing facility, subject to planning approval. Rowing facility to be delivered by others (not by council). The facility must provide accessible facilities and accessible ingress to Iron Cove. The facility must be available for public use and be able to demonstrate that it is to the benefit of the public generally. It must be demonstrated that the building and its proposed activities will have minimal impact on surrounding areas of public parkland. (Refer to Management issues: Green Open Spaces) The facility must be designed and constructed to demonstrate high ecological sustainability in-line with the outcomes of Our Inner West 2036. (Refer to Management Issues: Sustainable Buildings and Infrastructure)	Assess through planning process and post-occupancy analysis.	Low
Accessibility	Core Objective: General Community Use — Ensure that the park and its assets are accessible for all visitors.	Ensure that the design and construction of pathways provides a continuous path of travel for wheelchair users. — Improve accessibility throughout the Link Rd through barrier free design, kerb removal and raised pedestrian crossings, to be integrated with Management Issues: Shared Streets. — Design and construct a new accessible amenities building to replace the existing toilet facilities on Glover St (Refer to Management Issues: Leichhardt #2 Amenities).	Assess success through surveys and observation.	On — Med — Med

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Connection to Place	<p>Core Objective: Park; General Community Use.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Create opportunities to educate visitors about the culture and history of the site through public art and interpretation strategies.</p>	<p>Investigate an interpretation strategy that engages with the pre-colonial history of the site and acknowledges the Wangal peoples of which this area traditionally belonged to. Engage and involve local community to develop and carry out the works.</p> <p>This could be integrated with the informal bush track and sensory garden connection, which marks the original line of the foreshore cliffs and rock pools which would have existed along the base of the escarpment prior to land reclamation.</p>	Assess success through an engagement with the Aboriginal community and visitor survey.	Med
Sensory Gardens	<p>Core Objective: Park;</p> <p>—</p> <p>Highlight the unique aspects of the park and build upon them to establish a clear identity for the park and its assets.</p> <p>Create opportunities to educate visitors about the culture and history of the site through public art and interpretation strategies.</p> <p>Preserve and protect successful spaces, and create new fine-grain spaces.</p>	<p>Revitalise and define the existing sensory memorial garden and Giovinazzo Grove. This could include:</p> <p>Removal of the existing colonnade pergola structure, foreshore footpath, seating and poorly sited concrete monument identifying the sister city relationship and;</p> <p>Developing a co-ordinated approach to an identity for the space which recognises and unifies its multiple historical layers, namely Giovinazzo Grove, the sensory garden, the Father Atanasio Gonelli memorial garden and historical site of the Leichhardt Municipal Baths.</p> <p>Establishing a cohesive landscaping and furniture strategy to establish smaller pockets of open space, which have a sense of enclosure and separation from the Bay Run path, creating spaces for peaceful recreation, relaxation, picnics and smaller gatherings within the garden.</p> <p>Reinstate a meandering informal path with connections to the main Bay Run pathway and the informal bush track.</p>	Assess success through observation and visitor survey.	Low

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

SENSE OF PLACE

Key Objectives:

1. Highlight the unique aspects of the park and build upon them to establish a clear identity for the park and its assets.
2. Create opportunities to educate visitors about the culture and history of the site through public art and interpretation strategies.
3. Preserve and protect successful spaces, and create new fine-grain spaces.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Implement a historical interpretation strategy for the historical site of the Leichhardt Municipal baths.
- Revitalise the areas around the existing sensory memorial garden and Giovino Grove.
- Foster the identity of Leichhardt Oval and build on its character as a unique asset.

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Historic Municipal Baths Site	Core Objective: Park; — Create opportunities to educate visitors about the culture and history of the site through public art and interpretation strategies.	Develop an interpretation strategy for the historical site of the Leichhardt Municipal Baths Site. Provide an opportunity for public art to indicate the original use of the site. This could include: Allow impact lighting design which follows the original footprint of the baths within the bay. A section of sea-wall that is removed to create a naturalised rock pool section of foreshore with stepped blocks, to allow an interaction with the water and an intertidal habitat.	Assess success through observation and visitor survey	Low
LPAC Interface	Core Objective: General Community Use. — Improve the presentation and interface of existing assets within the park	Remove existing fencing around the LPAC, particularly along the boundary with Leichhardt #2 and then north and replace with high quality, discrete fencing which blends in with the surrounds and does not detract from the surrounding parkland. To be carried out in conjunction with the recommendations of the LPAC master plan.	Assess success through observation and visitor survey	High
Timber Jetty: Interpretation Strategy	Core Objective: General Community Use. — Create opportunities to educate visitors about the culture and history of the site through public art and interpretation strategies.	Retain existing piles from timber jetty, which is subject to future demolition, to form part of the historical interpretation strategy associated with the Italian fishing fleet. (Refer generally to Management Issues: Timber Jetty: Safety).	Assess success through observation.	Med
Leichhardt Oval: Identity	Core Objective: Sports ground — Foster the identity of Leichhardt Oval and build on its character as a unique asset.	Formalise a Plan of Management and Master Plan for the long term vision of Leichhardt Oval with the objective to maintain the existing character of the oval through future upgrades and works. Establish a clear identity for the Glover Street gateway to Leichhardt Oval, through a coherent place-making and signage strategy. (Refer generally to Management Issues: Leichhardt Oval).	Assess success through engagement with stakeholders and visitor survey	Med

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre	<p>Core Objective: General Community Use.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Protect areas that are highly valued by the community.</p> <p>Provide high quality amenities, furniture and facilities.</p>	<p>Refer to adopted strategies and objectives outlined in the LPAC Master Plan in conjunction with this Master Plan.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Upgrade the forecourt and entry of the LPAC, integrating the strategies of the LPAC Master Plan. Include additional bicycle parking to increase capacity at peak times.</p>	<p>—</p> <p>Assess success through engagement with stakeholders and visitor survey.</p>	<p>Refer LPAC MP</p> <p>—</p> <p>Med</p>
Leichhardt Oval: Civic Spaces	<p>Core Objective: General Community Use; Sports ground</p> <p>—</p> <p>Provide high quality amenities, furniture and facilities.</p> <p>Improve the interface of Leichhardt Oval with surrounding Areas.</p>	<p>Upgrade the areas surrounding the entry points to Leichhardt Oval.</p> <p>Create a shared plaza around the Mary Street Gateway and the entry to Leichhardt oval. Establish the space as a forecourt for Leichhardt Oval where pedestrians can spill into during events at the oval by removing kerbs and installing vehicle barriers. (Refer to Management Issues: Shared Streets.)</p> <p>—</p> <p>Remove haphazard fencing and consolidate the back-of-house presentation of Leichhardt Oval to Mary Street through a cohesive fencing design which contributes to the identity of the oval. Integrate this with a low wall seat and planting to negotiate the level differences between the Oval, Laurie's lane and Mary Street.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Establish a pedestrianised space around the Glover St entry to the oval. Reconfigure the existing fence line to allow for additional publicly accessible space around the entry point. Introduce low-level landscaping elements, such as a wall seat and additional planting.</p>	<p>Assess success through engagement with stakeholders and visitor survey.</p>	<p>Med</p> <p>—</p> <p>Low</p> <p>—</p> <p>Med</p>

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

COMMUNITY

Key Objectives:

1. Protect areas that are highly valued by the community.
2. Provide high quality amenities, furniture and facilities.
3. Continue maintenance of existing park assets.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Maintain existing open green spaces for flexible recreation and general community use.
- Repair, maintain or replace existing furniture and amenities as required.

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Leichhardt Oval: Communication	Core Objective: Sportsground	Investigate signage strategies for informing park visitors and local residents of major events in advance.	Assess success through community engagement.	Med
Caretaker's Cottage	Core Objective: General Community Use.	Investigate alternative uses for the original Leichhardt Oval caretaker's cottage. This could include a use that is tied to the operation of the oval, its events and its history, or an artist in residence program. Alternatively, investigate the removal of the caretaker's cottage if no alternative use can be realised provide additional open space to support the Mary St Playground.	Assess success through engagement with stakeholders and visitor survey.	Med
Green Open Spaces	Core Objective: Park; General Community Use. — Protect areas that are highly valued by the community.	Protect existing undefined green open spaces for flexible recreation and general community use. Avoid reducing the size of these spaces or limiting their flexibility through new built works, landscaping, furniture, public art, memorials, etc. — Investigate relocating a segment of the Maliyawul Street Car Park to Peace Park to consolidate and increase public open green space within Leichhardt Park adjacent Leichhardt #3 which can be used for sports warm-up, spectating, dog walking and general passive recreation. Ensure that there is no loss of the existing car parking capacity along Maliyawul St. Service vehicle access can be permitted from northern end of Maliyawul Street for maintenance or emergency purposes. Note: this proposal should be assessed in conjunction with the community rowing club proposal (Refer to Management Issues: Community Rowing Facility.)	Assess success through observation. Assess success through community engagement, professional traffic planning and study.	On — Low
Existing Furniture And Equipment	Core Objective: Park;	Maintain and upgrade the current exercise station, and repair equipment which is broken or in poor condition.	Assess success through observation.	On

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Biodiversity + Wildlife	Core Objective: Park; General Community Use;	Maintain and continue bush regeneration and biodiversity works along the escarpment.	Visual survey by ecologist / council Urban Ecology unit.	Med
	—	—		—
	Protect and restore local ecologies and prioritise the environment in decision making.	Protect dense pockets of native bushland by limiting access. Provide measures to create safe habitats and refuges for smaller birds and native wildlife from predators. Protected areas should be balanced by the provision of low-impact pathways for access and educational purposes.		Med
	Provide connections between isolated habitats to strengthen biodiversity. Balance the impact of recreation on sensitive habitats while providing opportunities for visitors to engage with nature.	—		—
		Establish a well defined boundary to the existing informal bush tracks to allow for plants to establish alongside without risk of trampling. Establish low impact wayfinding strategy to inform park visitors of the connection through to the Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre and other areas of Leichhardt Park.		Med
		—		—
		Maintain and continue bush regeneration and biodiversity works around the north of Leichhardt #2 and the LPAC, with a focus on establishing a green buffer to the rear boundary of the aquatic centre. Integrate the planting strategy with that of the LPAC Master Plan.		Med
		—		—
		Introduce shade-tolerant understorey planting around Leichhardt Oval to assist in creating safe habitats for local fauna.		Low
		—		—
		Plant low level understorey planting along the foreshore between the existing trees to create a faunal link between the Greenway and Leichhardt Park. Maintain access to the water.		Low

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

SUSTAINABILITY

Key Objectives:

1. Protect and restore local ecologies and prioritise the environment in decision making.
2. Integrate sustainable measures into new and existing facilities and landscaping elements through a holistic design approach.
3. Provide connections between isolated habitats to strengthen biodiversity. Balance the impact of recreation on sensitive habitats while providing opportunities for visitors to engage with nature.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Continue successful bush regeneration and biodiversity programs and educate visitors about local flora and fauna.
- Establish bioswales in key areas to manage water run-off and improve the health of the Iron Cove.
- Focus on establishing fauna links throughout the park and to Hawthorne Canal.
- Design new facilities from sustainable principles and upgrade existing facilities with sustainable measures.

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Biodiversity + Wildlife (continued)		Continue existing bush regeneration at the southern end of Peace Park.		On
Water Quality	Core Objective: Park; General Community Use; Sports ground — Integrate sustainable measures into new and existing facilities and landscaping elements through a holistic design approach.	Capture and direct run-off from the Leichhardt #2 synthetic pitch through a bioswale to prevent synthetic particles or ballast from entering waterways. To be assessed and undertaken in conjunction with synthetic pitch upgrade.	Quantitative assessment by environmental scientist.	Med
Water Management	Core Objective: Park; General Community Use; — Integrate sustainable measures into new and existing facilities and landscaping elements through a holistic design approach.	Undertake an assessment of existing stormwater flow, flooding and associated assets within this area. Establish a bioswale to capture stormwater run-off and mitigate flooding of the area surrounding the skate plaza. — Convert existing concrete drainage channel which runs along the base of the escarpment adjacent Leichhardt #3 into a bioswale. — Establish a significant bioswale to the northern end of Peace Park and integrate this with a low level planting strategy. Undertake an assessment of existing stormwater flow and associated assets within the area with the aim to capture stormwater run-off from Church street, Bayside street and the surrounding roads and hard surfaces. Continue a smaller bioswale adjacent the newly instated car parking at Peace Park in order to provide a barrier between the road areas and parkland.		High — Low — Med

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

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7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

SUSTAINABILITY

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- Design new facilities from sustainable principles and upgrade existing facilities with sustainable measures.

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Car Park Heat Island	Core Objective: General Community Use; — Integrate sustainable measures into new and existing facilities and landscaping elements through a holistic design approach.	Investigate options for reducing the heat island effect within Leichhardt Park car Park. Two options should be considered: A solar panel shade structure over the Leichhardt Park Car Park in order to reduce the heat load on the car park, provide shelter for vehicles and people and generate electricity for park assets and infrastructure, or; The reconfiguration of the car park to include additional shade trees and planted areas. This proposal should be considered and carried out in conjunction with Management Issues: Leichhardt Park Car Park: Traffic Management	Assess success through community survey (qualitative) and professional investigation (quantitative).	High
Sustainable Buildings & Infrastructure	Core Objective: General Community Use; Sportsground; Park. — Integrate sustainable measures into new and existing facilities and landscaping elements through a holistic design approach. Outcomes of Our Inner West 2036 (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1)	Design new facilities from sustainable principles and upgrade existing facilities with sustainable measures. Mandate that new built works within the park are to meet high ecological sustainability outcomes, such as carbon neutral standards for embodied and operational energy use. Use sustainable energy sources to power amenities around the park such as sports facilities, toilets and lighting. Incorporate water capture / re-use features for new buildings on site and investigate the possibility for retrofitting existing buildings.	Assess through planning and design process and through post-occupancy study.	High

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
The Bay Run: View Lines	<p>Core Objective: Park; General Community Use.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Reduce the risk of collision between cyclists and pedestrians on the Bay Run.</p>	<p>Improve sightlines for cyclists and pedestrians along the Bay Run.</p> <p>Select low-height under-storey plants species for areas close to the path and particularly at corners.</p> <p>Prune and maintain plants adjacent to the Bay Run path to manage plants encroaching onto the path and obscuring views around corners.</p>		High
Lighting	<p>Core Objective: Park; General Community Use; Sportsground</p> <p>—</p> <p>Upgrade lighting associated with key assets.</p> <p>Cater for the usage of the Bay Run at times outside of daylight hours</p> <p>Reduce the risk of trips, falls and collisions along the Bay Run due to low Light.</p> <p>Improve visitor perception of safety in the park after dark.</p> <p>Avoid light pollution to sensitive biodiversity habitats.</p>	<p>Develop a consistent lighting strategy for the Bay Run in its entirety. Install consistent lighting along the entire Bay Run path, ensuring that all parts of the path are well lit.</p> <p>Ensure that lighting is able to operate to cover extended use hours.</p> <p>Ensure that lighting is directional to avoid negative impacts on local wildlife.</p> <p>Consider the installation of solar-powered lighting or offsetting lighting energy use through other means, such as on-site generation. (Refer to Management Issues: Sustainable Buildings & Infrastructure).</p>		High
Timber Jetty: Safety	<p>Core Objective: General Community Use;</p> <p>—</p> <p>Ensure that park assets are safe to use.</p>	<p>Removal of existing timber jetty which has reached the end of its serviceable life.</p> <p>Retain existing piles in place to form part of the historical interpretation strategy associated with the Italian fishing fleet. (Refer to Timber Jetty: Interpretation Strategy). Assess whether any additional works are required to maintain timber piles in place to ensure their stability.</p>	Professional assessment	High

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

SAFETY 

Key Objectives:

1. Address areas where dangerous interactions could occur between people on foot, people riding bicycles and vehicles.
2. Upgrade lighting associated with key assets.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Prioritise upgrading pinch-points, blind corners and mergers along the Bay Run path.
- Provide safe connections for people within the park, particularly around key assets such as the LPAC.
- Implement a consistent lighting plan along the Bay Run to facilitate use before and after daylight hours.

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Pedestrian and Cyclist Safety	<p>Core Objective: Park; General Community Use; Sportsground</p> <p>—</p> <p>Address areas where dangerous interactions could occur between people on foot, people riding bicycles and vehicles.</p>	<p>Instate rear to kerb parking along Maliyawul street to restrict vehicles from reversing out of car spaces and colliding with cyclists and pedestrians travelling along Maliyawul St.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Reduce vehicle speeds along Maliyawul Street to 10km/hr.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Instate a raised level pedestrian crossing along Link Rd, linking the pedestrian pathway to the LPAC forecourt close to the LPAC entry.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Address pinch-points along the Bay Run (Refer to The Bay Run: Pinch Points).</p> <p>Address reduced path width along Maliyawul St (Refer to The Bay Run: Maliyawul St Segment).</p> <p>Establish a route separated from vehicles for cyclists and pedestrians to link the foreshore to the LPAC. (Refer to The Bay Run: Maliyawul St Segment).</p> <p>Reduce vehicle speeds throughout the park (refer to Management Issue: Shared Streets).</p> <p>Improve pedestrian access from the Leichhardt Park Car Park. (Refer to Management Issue: Leichhardt Park Car Park: Traffic Management).</p> <p>Improve pedestrian access at park entry points (Refer to Management Issue: Park Gateways).</p>		<p>High</p> <p>—</p> <p>High</p> <p>—</p> <p>High</p> <p>—</p>
Lilyfield St Stairway	<p>Core Objective: Park; General Community Use;</p> <p>Reduce the risk of trips and falls at stairways.</p>	<p>Improve the safety of the existing sandstone steps with the installation of a hand rail.</p>	<p>Assess success through observation and community feedback.</p>	<p>High</p>

7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

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7.0 Objectives + Performance Targets

SPORTS + RECREATION



Key Objectives:

1. Increase the capacity of existing sporting facilities to maximise their use for organised sports.
2. Provide high quality facilities that encourage active and healthy communities.
3. Acknowledge the community benefit of playing fields as areas for recreation outside of their use for organised sports.

Key Strategies to achieve this in Master Plan:

- Upgrade Leichhardt #2 to a synthetic playing surface to maximise its use.
- Provide a new facility for organised sports at Leichhardt #2 to replace the existing demountable.
- Retain Leichhardt #3 as a natural grass surface which is utilised by the community for general recreation and as a timed off-leash dog area.

Management Issues	Objectives and Performance Targets	Means of Achievement of Objectives	Manner of Assessment of Performance	Priority
Leichhardt Rowing Club	Core Objective: General Community Use — Increase the capacity of existing sporting facilities to maximise their use for organised sports.	Future expansion of Leichhardt Rowing Club, subject to negotiations with aviation authority regarding acquisition of transponder site. Extension of existing Leichhardt Rowing Club footprint to provide additional capacity. Council to share use agreement of site with addressing Bay Run pinch-points (Refer to Management Issue: The Bay Run: Pinch Points: Callan Park Interface).	Engagement with stakeholders and the community.	Med
Leichhardt #2: Amenities	Core Objective: Sports ground — Increase the capacity of existing sporting facilities to maximise their use for organised sports. Provide high quality facilities that encourage active and healthy communities.	Location of new building. Removal of existing toilet block. Ground floor is to be level with Glover Street and is to provide public toilets with accessible facilities. First floor is to be level with playing field and contain facilities to support organised sport at Leichhardt #2, such as a canteen, two change rooms and storage facilities.	Engagement with stakeholders and the community.	Med
Leichhardt #2: Sports Field	Core Objective: Sports ground — Increase the capacity of existing sporting facilities to maximise their use for organised sports.	Install a synthetic playing field to Leichhardt #2 to increase the capacity of Leichhardt #2 for organised sports by allowing for year round all-weather play. To be carried out in conjunction with assessment and mitigation of environmental impact. (Refer Management Issues: Water Quality).	Engagement with stakeholders and the community.	Med
Leichhardt #1	Core Objective: Sports ground — Provide high quality facilities that encourage active and healthy communities.	Formalise a Plan of Management and Master Plan for the long term vision of Leichhardt Oval.	Engagement with stakeholders and the community.	Med
Leichhardt #3	Core Objective: Sports ground — Acknowledge the community benefit of playing fields as areas for recreation outside of their use for organised sports.	Maintain Leichhardt #3 as a natural turf sports field which is available for general community use outside of organised sports.	Engagement with stakeholders and the community.	On

Appendix A

Site Analysis



View to Iron Cove Bridge. Photo taken by Welsh + Major.

Appendix A



Site Analysis

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS



1887 Drawing of the Leichhardt Clubhouse, E W Johnson - Source: Australian Rowing History



Leichhardt Oval 1934 Photograph - Source: State Library of NSW



Children Jubilee sports - Leichhardt Oval - October 28th 1921 Photograph - Source: Leichhardt Library

First Nations History

Prior to European colonisation, the Leichhardt area was inhabited by the Wangal band of the Dharug (Eora) language group. The territory of the Wangal people extends along the southern shore of the Parramatta River to Parramatta. Suburbs close to the city such as Glebe are also the home of the Gadigal and Wangal ancestors. The surrounding bushland was rich in plant, bird and animal life with fish and rock oysters available from Blackwattle Bay. Fish and

shellfish were staples in the diet of the local Aboriginal people. Sixteen midden sites have been identified within Leichhardt with four accessible to the public. The middens are dated at approximately 500 years old, and are recognised as significant by the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council and archaeologists. The closest midden site to Leichhardt Park is located at Callan Point in Rozelle. The lower foreshore of Leichhardt Park is largely reclaimed land, with the line of the original foreshore running approximately along the line of the current escarpment.

Leichhardt Rowing Club 1886 - Present

The Leichhardt Rowing Club was established in 1886 with the first club house opened by Sir Henry Parkes in 1887. The club has been actively involved in rowing in Sydney since this time, gaining many notable achievements. Despite the club co-operating with women's clubs and hosting events for amateur women rowers, women did not row for Leichhardt until the mid-fifties. The first club house was destroyed in a storm in 1897. Since then the clubhouse was rebuilt and altered a number of times. The current club house was constructed in 2001 in partnership with Pymble Ladies College and located at the northern end of Glover Street.

Leichhardt Baths and Leichhardt Amateur Swimming Club 1905 - Present

The Leichhardt swimming baths were opened in Long Cove, adjacent to Leichhardt Park in 1905. The baths were tidal and cut into the shoreline of the Parramatta River. Constructed out of turpentine timber, the dimensions of the baths were 166 feet by 200 feet and included an 8 feet platform around the perimeter with dressing boxes, showers and 2 spring boards. Gallery seating was included to seat 200 people. With the establishment of the current swimming centre in the 1960s it was removed, and the shoreline reclaimed. In 1961 the Leichhardt Amateur Swimming Club was formed. The swimming club still operates from the same location as the Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre (LPAC).

Italian immigration 1920s - 1940s

Italian immigration to the Leichhardt area began in the 1920s increasing after WWII due to the availability of unskilled work, affordable housing and the accessibility of the St Fiacres Catholic Church. Leichhardt became highly influenced by Italian culture especially the cafés. Despite the changing demographics this is still evident today, especially at Norton Street. Italian fishermen worked out of Iron Cove from the 1920s engaging in both inner harbour and deep-sea fishing. Italian fishermen are still significant contributors to Sydney's fishing industry.

Leichhardt Oval

Leichhardt Oval was first used as a rugby league ground in 1934, the same year that it became the home ground of the Balmain Tigers. During the 1970s the ground underwent a series of major changes, including the installation of better lighting and repositioning of the field to run from north-to-south rather than east-to-west. The ground underwent a series of improvements in 2009 including the Centurions Lounge, a lift and improved corporate areas and safety. These works were co-funded by the (former) Leichhardt Council and the Australian Government.

Appendix A



Inner West Council area and suburbs. Recreation Needs study - A Healthier Inner West.

Site Analysis

DEMOGRAPHICS

Overview

This section outlines the current community profile of Leichhardt using data from the 2016 ABS Census from Profile i.d.

Population Growth

In 2016, the estimated resident population of the Inner West was 192,030 people. The population increased by 11,729 people or 6.5% between 2011 and 2016. The growth rate of Greater Sydney during this period was 9.8%.

Leichhardt was one of the highest growth suburbs by number with an additional 1,097 people between 2011 and 2016. Further growth is anticipated, with an additional 49,049 people living in the IWC by 2036.

Open Space Provision

The Inner West has 323.4ha of open space which equates to 9.2% of the total land area or 16.8m² per person. Of this, Council owns 256ha, which equates to 7.3% of total land area, or 13.3m² per person.

The provision of Council owned open space in Leichhardt is low, with 11.6m² per person in 2016.

Photo Description. Photo Credit.



Appendix A



KEY

Icons show suburbs with a proportion above the LGA average or high number of:

- Babies and children (0 - 12yrs) (over 12.9% or over 1,000 people)
- Young people (12 - 24yrs) (over 13.1% or over 1,000 people)
- Older people (65yrs +) (over 12.2% or over 1,000 people)
- People with disability (over 4.5% or over 500 people)

01 Leichhardt - Age + disability profile. Recreation Needs study - A Healthier Inner West.



KEY

- % speaking English at home
- % speaking a language other than English at home
- >1.5 % Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

Languages spoken by more than 2% of the population:

- Arabic
- Cantonese
- Greek
- Italian
- Macedonian
- Mandarin
- Nepali
- Portuguese
- Spanish
- Tagalog
- Vietnamese

*In Leichhardt, while the proportion of people speaking a language other than English at home is relatively low, the number of speakers is very high (>5,000)

02 Leichhardt - Cultural profile. Recreation Needs study - A Healthier Inner West.



KEY

- Median weekly household income:
 - \$1,500 - \$1,749
 - \$1,750 - \$1,999
 - \$2,000 - \$2,499
 - \$2,500 - \$2,999
 - > \$3,000
- % of households with cars:
 - Under 75%
 - 75% - 80%
 - 80% - 85%
 - 85% - 90%
 - Over 90%
- Dominant dwelling type:
 - Low density
 - Medium density
 - High density

03 Leichhardt - Density, income + housing profile. Recreation Needs study - A Healthier Inner West.

Site Analysis

DEMOGRAPHICS

Age + Disability Profile

Leichhardt has a diverse representation of age groups with high proportions of babies, children, young and older people. There are also high numbers of people with disabilities residing in the area.

Spaces that are inclusive of all age groups, accessible and flexible should be prioritised to cater for current and future population needs.

Cultural Profile

Italian language has a high representation in Leichhardt, correlating with its history as an area with a high number of Italian immigrants. Although the proportion of people speaking a language other than English at home is low, the actual number of speakers is very high.

Park facilities, wayfinding and site interpretation strategies should take this into consideration.

Density, Income + Housing Profile

Leichhardt is characterised by medium density housing which is typical for the LGA. The area is forecast to have some of the largest population growth in the LGA, with 90.3 persons per hectare by 2036. This represents an increase by one third of the population, and places significant demand on already limited open space.

Income levels are average and above, and car ownership is high. The majority of households have cars. Improved connectivity would encourage Leichhardt residents to use active or public transport.

Appendix A



Site Analysis

NEIGHBOURHOOD CONTEXT

Major Roads

The two major arterial roads of the area include Victoria Road to the north-east and the M4 City West Link to the south. These roads provide an important connection between Sydney's CBD and western suburbs, but restrict the permeability of the local area by restricting the movements of pedestrians and cyclists.

Public Transport

There are a number of public transport links in proximity to Leichhardt Park. These include:

- Bus Route 440 providing services between Rozelle, Leichhardt, Parramatta Road and Sydney CBD.
- Bus Route 445 providing services between Canterbury, Petersham, Leichhardt, Rozelle and Balmain.
- Light Rail providing services between Dulwich Hill and Central Station.

While there are a number of public transport options, they are generally not considered to be close enough to Leichhardt Park to encourage accessing the park via public transport. It is a 450m walk from the nearest bus stop to the Mary St entrance of the park. It is a 700m walk from the closest Light Rail station to the entry of the park. Accessing destinations within the park such as LPAC and would increase this distance by another 250m. Such distances are prohibitive, particularly for members of the community such as parents with children, the elderly and those with accessibility requirements. It is also noted that there is generally little signage indicating the direction of Leichhardt Park from the key public transport stops.

A traffic management Study was carried out in February 2004 for Leichhardt Park by (the former) Leichhardt Council. The report acknowledges the community desire for public transport access to Leichhardt Park. Council have also previously requested the State Transit Authority to review public transport options. The report recommended that a new public transport service to the park would not prove viable at the time.

Cycle Routes

It is anticipated that cycling within the area will continue to grow as a mode of active transport and recreation, with Inner West Council and the NSW State Government considering improvements to the current cycle network.

On-road

Currently, the majority of Council's cycle paths within the area are on roads with mixed or heavy traffic. Cycle paths are generally indicated by road markings, either through the delineation of a cycle lane or markings indicating that cyclists are present on the road. The network is highly fragmented and poorly connected in parts. As a result it's likely that some cyclists would feel discouraged from riding to Leichhardt Park due to safety concerns.

Off-road

There are significant off-road routes including the Bay Run, the Hawthorne Canal Greenway and parts of Victoria Road.

Bay Run

The Bay Run is a popular pedestrian route and cycleway which continues around Iron Cove for a total of 7km. The route passes through the Local Government Areas of Inner West Council to the south & City of Canada Bay to the north.

The Bay Run is typically a dual off-road cycleway and pedestrian path, separated by markings. Significantly, segments of the Bay Run which are located within Leichhardt Park are narrowed to form a shared path. It is also worth noting that the sections of the path which are delineated for cyclists and pedestrians swap over within Leichhardt Park for a short length of the overall Bay Run.

Local Parklands

There are a number of Regional and district parklands in proximity to Leichhardt Park. Many of these are positioned around Iron Cove along the foreshore. These include:

- Callan Park (State Government)
- King George Park (Inner West Council)
- Hawthorne Canal Parklands (Inner West Council)
- Robinson Park (Inner West Council)
- Timbrell Park (City of Canada Bay)
- Rodd Park (City of Canada Bay)
- Neild Park (City of Canada Bay)
- Brett Park (City of Canada Bay)

Local Recreational Facilities

There are a number of recreational facilities in proximity to Leichhardt Park. These have been assessed in detail within Council's 'Recreational Needs Study - A Healthier Inner West', prepared by Cred Consulting for Inner West Council and Published in 2018.

Cooks to Cove Greenway

Leichhardt Park acts as a destination for the proposed Cooks to Cove Greenway master plan and forms an important gateway which links the Hawthorne Canal to Cooks River. The Greenway master plan has four broad objectives:

- A connected ecological corridor; supporting diverse locally native species and links to the surrounding neighbourhoods
- A connected active transport corridor; with a main spine between the Cooks River and Iron Cove, and links into the surrounding neighbourhood
- Diverse recreation opportunities, including the opportunity to connect with nature
- An engaging cultural experience, which integrates public art and facilitates education and engagement with local stories

There is a good opportunity to build upon these objectives through the Leichhardt Park Master Plan. This could include strategies such as:

- Reinforcing connections to the Hawthorne canal ecological corridor and extending this corridor along Iron Cove.
- Establishing clear and legible links between the Hawthorne Canal and the Bay Run as an active transport corridor.

Appendix A



Site Analysis

PEDESTRIAN & BICYCLE ACCESS



1 - Rowing Club Bay Run Pinch Points



1 - Rowing Club Bay Run Pinch Points



2 - End of Maliyawul Street Pinch Point



3 - Lilyfield Road Bridge Pinch Point



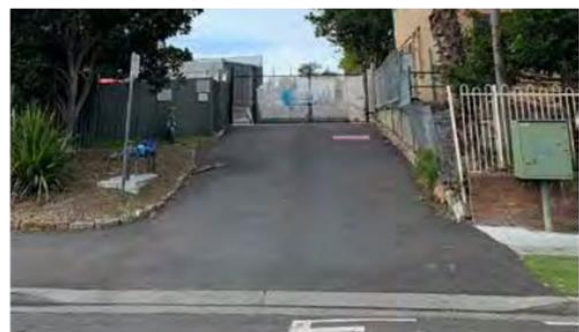
4 - Lilyfield Road Gateway



5 - Informal Path connecting Leichhardt Oval to Foreshore



6 - LPAC pedestrian access from Glover Street direction



7 - Mary Street Gateway - Vehicle Crossovers

Appendix A



Site Analysis

VEHICLE ACCESS & PARKING

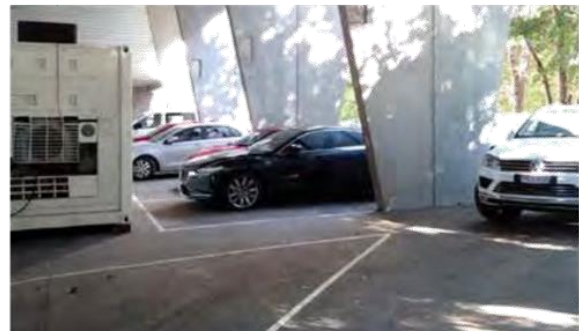
- ① **Glover Street**
90° Angle Parking Rear to kerb - 78 Formal car spaces, 19 informal spaces. Spaces are occasionally cordoned off for parking for major sporting events at Leichhardt Oval. The western side of the street is unmarked and is used for parallel parking. There are 4 informal and restricted parking spaces at the end of Glover St.
- ② **LPAC Service Road**
Parallel Parking - 6-9 Informal Spaces - Restricted parking for LPAC 'Gold Members' and service access to LPAC, however this is not signposted.
- ③ **Link Road Overflow**
90° Angle Parking - 6 Informal Spaces - Unrestricted use. Space is occasionally used for generator parking during sporting events at Leichhardt Oval.
- ④ **Leichhardt Oval**
Hardstand Parking behind western grandstand - 63 Spaces - Restricted use for Leichhardt Oval during events and training.
- ⑤ **Leichhardt Oval - Overflow**
Undefined Parking over in-ground water tanks, approximately 16 spaces. Restricted use for Leichhardt Oval overflow parking during events.
- ⑥ **LPAC Roadside Parking**
90° Angle Parking - 23 Formal Spaces.
- ⑦ **Leichhardt Oval - Mary Street Entrance**
90° Angle Parking - 15 formal spaces along eastern side and 22 formal spaces along western side.
- ⑧ **Leichhardt Park Car Park**
90° Angle Parking - 172 Formal Spaces - Generally services LPAC, Childcare Centre and Leichhardt Oval. Approximately half of the car park is cordoned off for parking for major sporting events at Leichhardt Oval, which typically occurs during the afternoon on the day of the event.
- ⑨ **Le Montage North**
90° Angle Parking - 12 Formal Spaces along the southern side and 12 informal spaces along northern side. Generally used by visitors to Leichhardt Park, particularly the playing fields Leichhardt #3 and the Bay Run. Also tends to act as overflow parking for Le Montage.
- ⑩ **Maliyawul Street North**
90° Angle Parking - 65 Formal Spaces along the western side. There is unmarked parallel parking along the eastern side which can accommodate 13-16 cars.
- ⑪ **Maliyawul Street South**
90° Angle Parking - 67 Formal Spaces.



2 - LPAC Service Road



3 - Loop Road Overflow



4 - Leichhardt Oval Undercroft Parking



10 - Maliyawul Street North



9 - Le Montage North

Appendix A



Site Analysis

ZONE IDENTIFICATION & SUMMARY

Zone Definition

Leichhardt Park has been separated into four zones for the purpose of clarifying a detailed site analysis. The zones have been selected based on an assessment of the character and use of different areas within the park, while taking into account real and perceived boundaries. The borders of the zones should be treated as absolute and are indicated as dotted lines for graphic clarity.

Scope of detailed Site Analysis

Zone 1

Zone 1 extends along the northernmost section of the foreshore. Notable features includes the Blue Hippo playground, public toilet facilities, exercise equipment, Leichhardt Rowing Club and Giovino Grove. The zone also includes a section of the Bay Run. It is also the historical location of the Leichhardt Municipal Baths. The zone is characterised by its close connection to the water. The zone is very well utilised by the community.

Zone 2

Zone 2 includes the areas atop the embankment which runs along the edge of Zone 1. It contains the Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre (LPAC) and the playing field Leichhardt #2. A separate master plan for LPAC is currently being finalised by Inner West Council. Access within the zone often prioritises vehicle use, with fast moving traffic and relatively poor provisions for pedestrians. The zone is well utilised by the community primarily for visiting LPAC and attending sporting games on Leichhardt #2.

Zone 3

Zone 3 contains Leichhardt Oval, a childcare centre, the Mary St Playground and Leichhardt Park car park. There is very little space which does not already have a defined use. A significant amount of the area is allocated to car parking and roads. The remainder of the zone generally has limited public access, such as to Leichhardt Oval which is only open to the public during events. As a result this zone is largely only used by visitors of Leichhardt Oval, LPAC, the childcare facility and playground, and there is little reason for other park users to utilise this zone except for parking.

Zone 4

Zone 4 of Leichhardt Park extends along the southernmost section of the foreshore to Lilyfield Rd. Notable features includes the two smaller playing fields Leichhardt #3, two jettys, the extensive foreshore parking area along Maliyawul street, and a smaller park known as Leichhardt Peace Grove. It is characterised by its close connection to the water and that it forms part of the Bay Run. The zone is dominated by the extent of the roadway and parking which runs directly adjacent the foreshore. The zone is well utilised by the community primarily for the Bay run. Functions held at 'Le Montage', result in large groups occupying the foreshore at times. Leichhardt #3 contains two smaller football fields and is primarily used for juniors games during the winter season.



Zone 1 - View to Sensory Garden



Zone 2 - View to Leichhardt #2



Zone 3 - View to Leichhardt Oval



Zone 4 - View to the South along Maliyawul Street

Appendix A

ZONE 1



 Site Boundary
 Zone Boundary
 01. Leichhardt Rowing Club / 02. Aircraft Transponder / 03. Embankment / 04. Informal bush tracks / 05. Access point to water / 06. Colonnade Pergola at the sensory garden / 07. Exercise station / 08. Blue Hippo playground / 09. Public toilet facilities / 10. Leichhardt #3

0 20 40 80m
 SCALE 1:2000 @ A4

Site Analysis

ZONE 1 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

Overview

Zone 1 of Leichhardt Park extends along the northernmost section of the foreshore. It is bordered by Callan Park to the east and extends south along the foreshore to the playing fields known as Leichhardt #3. To the south-east it is bordered by a relatively steep and well planted embankment which leads up to the rear fence of the Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre.

Notable features includes the Blue Hippo playground, public toilet facilities, exercise equipment, Leichhardt Rowing club, part of Giovinazzo Grove and the sensory garden. The zone also includes a section of the Bay Run. It is also the historical location of the Leichhardt Municipal Baths.

Character

Zone 1 is namely characterised by its close connection to the water and that it forms part of the Bay Run. As a result a large number of park visitors use the foreshore area exclusively, and pass through the area on their route around the bay, rather than accessing other areas of the park. The steep and densely planted embankment opposite the shoreline fluctuates along the length of the zone, compressing the space in parts. The area is particularly popular on weekends.

Activity

The zone is very well utilised by the community for a number of activities. Blue Hippo playground attracts young children and families. Rowers use the area adjacent to the rowing club to access the water and for temporary storage of water craft. Walkers, sometimes with prams, wander along the foreshore and the bay run path. The Bay Run itself is popular with joggers and cyclists, some of which are moving at relatively high speeds. The area is also popular with dog walkers. The existing exercise equipment is utilised by some visitors.

Furniture

There is some existing timber bench seating associated with the pergola colonnade which is oriented towards the bay. There are two existing metal benches adjacent the exercise equipment which face one another, alongside three bicycle parking loops.

Lighting

The lighting lacks consistency and there are areas where lighting is inadequate along pathways, such as at pinch points adjacent the rowing club and at the link through to Maliyawul Street. There is no provision for lighting along the foreshore. There appears to be little lighting around facilities such as the exercise equipment and public toilets.

Signage & Wayfinding

There is an array of signage within the park which has been added over time to suit a range of needs. As a result the signage lacks cohesion and a uniform style.

Signage is provided by two means; standalone signage and signage incorporated into the surface of pathways.

The standalone signage has a number of purposes, including:

- Providing information regarding prohibited activities within the park.

- Notifying users of a particular aspect of the park (for example the playground, its opening date and historical aspects).
- Signage is also provided to give an indication of which pathways pedestrians and cyclists should use. This is generally confusing and does not relate well to the actual path layout.
- 10km/hr speed signs are also provided for cyclists along the path, in both directions, around the Blue Hippo Playground. Users do not appear to take heed of these signs.

The signage incorporated into the path surface is used to delineate the pathway for different users. It nominates the separation of the path into a cycleway and footpath, and areas where these merge to become a single shared path.

This signage is largely ineffective, with many users either not seeing, understanding or ignoring the markings. As a result walkers, runners and cyclists use the entire path, which can result in conflict.

Foreshore Edge

The foreshore seawall is divided into two tiers. A low sandstone sloped wall runs along the waters edge. This wall is original and likely has heritage significance. Above is a narrow concrete ledge that has occasional use as a pathway or area to access the water. Access to this lower concrete ledge is permitted at a single point along the foreshore, indicated by a ring of sandstone. A newer vertical sandstone block wall runs along the top of this ledge on the park side, forming a retaining wall. A steel tube fence runs along the perimeter of the retaining wall for a short length near the sensory garden.

The water level is fairly low along the shore line, with the bed of the bay visible at most points. There are collections of small rocks along the shore edge which are inhabited by rock oysters.

Memorials & Historical Interpretation

There is a low sandstone memorial associated with the colonnade and garden area, dedicating the garden to Rev. Father Atanasio Gonelli, which was opened in 2014.

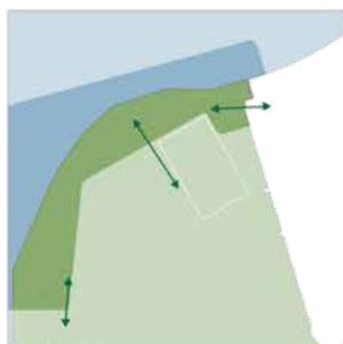
A large concrete block located in an opened grass area dedicates the foreshore in honour of the sister city relationship between Giovinazzo Italy & (the former) Leichhardt Council. Its presentation is fairly poor and it is an obstruction to flexible use of the space.

Tree Cover

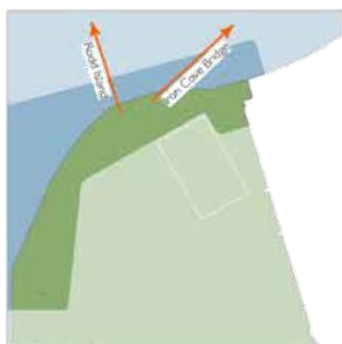
There is generally good tree cover to parts of the embankment along the south east, and Council is currently carrying out extensive bush regeneration throughout that area. The Blue Hippo playground and exercise equipment area is well shaded by a number of trees, particularly a large fig tree to the rear of the playground. Along the foreshore there are small pockets of trees, which are dispersed amongst the open grassed areas.

Planting

There is generally good quality understorey planting along the embankment to the south east, which Council is improving through bush regeneration works.



Fauna linkages



Key View Lines



Foreshore building line



Boundary condition



Access points & Existing pathways



Vehicular access points roads and carparking



Existing Structures



Acid Sulphate Soil type



Tree cover



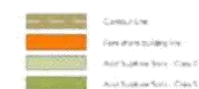
Ground Cover & Surfaces



Contours 2.0m intervals (Approximate)



Services



Site Analysis

ZONE 1 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

Planting - continued

Areas of the embankment between the foreshore and Leichhardt #2 are currently fenced off for further regeneration works. The planting becomes patchy around the rear fence of LPAC.

There is a small amount of lower level planting along the flat areas of the foreshore. An exception to this is in the Giovinazzo Grove area where there are a few different species of plants gathered to form a small 'sensory' garden, which lacks impact.

Fauna Linkages

The well planted areas along the embankment currently provide a reasonable habitat for a range of local wildlife. There are some existing bird boxes in trees throughout the area. Connectivity to other planted areas within the park and beyond is constrained by the open areas of LPAC, Leichhardt #2 & #3, Glover Street, and the open areas along the foreshore. Pockets of trees along the foreshore may be utilised by some wildlife, but are generally exposed, poorly connected and have limited low cover.

Ground Cover & Surfaces

The zone is characterised by larger grassed areas along the foreshore, with some planted ground cover areas along the embankment. There is existing soft play ground cover throughout the playground and exercise equipment area. There are a number of path surfaces, including the concrete path of the Bay Run and a brick paver associated with Giovinazzo Grove.

Key View Lines

There are significant and unbroken views out towards the bay, including key views to Rodd Island and to the Iron Cove bridge.

Foreshore Building Line

A significant proportion of the zone falls within the foreshore building line, which limits development along the foreshore.

Boundary Condition

The zone is bounded by the hard boundaries of the foreshore and the high rear chain-link fence of LPAC. There is a low fence which contains the Blue Hippo playground. The Rowing club has a high metal fence preventing public access to the boat ramp. Sections of the embankment are densely planted and fenced off to protect biodiversity. The combined effect of these boundary conditions is that the zone feels fairly compressed and separate from the remainder of the park.

Access & Existing Pathways

The Bay Run:

Access and pathways through zone 1 are largely defined by the Bay Run. Approximately 500m of the Bay Run passes through this zone. The majority of the Bay Run within this zone consists of a cycleway and pedestrian route running along a single concrete path delineated by path markings. There are a number of points of conflict along the existing pathway, including:

- A pinch-point before and after the existing rowing club, where cyclists are required to merge onto the pedestrian pathway. The pathway becomes shared for a short length and deviates around

the rowing club, resulting in sharp corners and poor sight lines. This occurs at the point where vehicles are also loading and unloading water-craft from the Rowing club. Combined, these factors make this section of the path dangerous for users.

- Sharp corners along the path combined with planting adjacent the path, results in poor sight lines and potentially dangerous interactions between cyclists and pedestrians.
- The pathway passes close to Blue Hippo playground. While there is signage to inform users to slow down around the playground, this is often a point of conflict, with park users and children crossing the Bay Run path.
- The sides of the path which are delineated for cyclists and pedestrians are swapped over in this zone. This is confusing for users who are often unsure of which side of the path to use. This swap has been informed by the constraint of the path passing close to the playground and Council's intention not to have cyclists moving at speed directly alongside the playground.
- A pinch-point occurs at the southern end of the zone, where the Bay Run again becomes a shared path. The path doglegs towards the foreshore across a vehicle access point, to run between the foreshore and car park. The path becomes narrow and unsuitable for both cyclists and pedestrians to share safely.

Secondary pathways:

A secondary pathway runs along the foreshore and stops fairly abruptly within the sensory garden. As a result there are some informal dirt pathways cutting across the planted areas, showing where pedestrians find their way back to the main path.

A bush track winds up through the planted embankment to join up with the service road between LPAC and Leichhardt #2. This is largely a dirt and gravel track with some sandstone steps which is largely hidden and unmarked. It has a tranquil character; being slightly elevated and removed from the main foreshore area. It permits walkers to engage with the native bushland and observe wildlife.

Vehicular Access Points, Roads and Car Parking

Vehicle access is limited to service vehicles with entry points at the southern car park and adjacent the Rowing club.

Existing Structures

The existing toilet facilities are acceptable, generally well placed and in good condition. Blue Hippo playground is in good condition and well utilised. The outdoor exercise equipment station is in poor condition, with a number of pieces of equipment out of order. The existing pergola colonnade associated with the sensory garden and Giovinazzo grove is in poor condition, under utilised and generally lacks a sense of purpose. The rowing club is well utilised by some parts of the community. Access to the water via the rowing club for the general public appears to be restricted. The relationship of the rowing club to the Bay Run is not ideal and creates a pinch-point.

Services

There is an electricity submarine cable along the foreshore. There is an aviation transponder directly adjacent the Leichhardt Rowing Club to the east. There are a number of stormwater pipes to the west of Leichhardt Rowing Club that discharge from Glover St into the bay.



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03



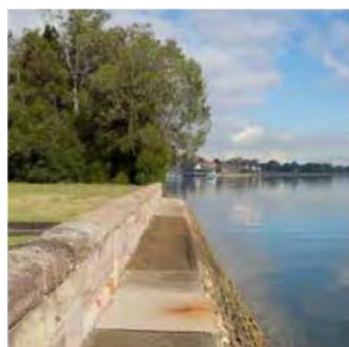
04



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01. Example of existing signage / 02. Toilet facilities / 03. Blue Hippo Playground / 04. Signage and placemaking / 05. Existing sister city monument / 06. Colonnade Pergola at the sensory garden / 07. Sea wall / 08. Exercise station / 09. Bush track to LPAC / 10. Habitat boxes / 11. Leichhardt Rowing club forecourt / 12. Bay Run path merge.

Site Analysis

ZONE 1 - CONSTRAINTS & OPPORTUNITIES

Based on the Analysis set out over the previous pages, the following opportunities present themselves within Zone 1.

- Assess the amount of space available for public parkland by consolidating the car park layout, while working within the constraint to provide the same or additional number of parking spaces.
- Provide BBQ facilities or additional furniture along some areas of the foreshore, and provide rest stops and furniture along pathways.
- Establish a degree of separation between the Bay Run path and some of the open areas along the foreshore to improve the amenity of the open areas for picnics and gatherings.
- Improve way-finding and signage along the Bay Run, with clearly designated routes for cyclists and pedestrians
- Undertake a master plan for the Bay Run in its entirety to address the consistency of way-finding, signage and lighting.
- Provide a separated path for cyclists and pedestrians which is consistent with other segments of the bay run, working with the limited space available for a wider path.
- Opportunity to improve the connection from the foreshore to other areas of the park by formalising or improving the existing bush tracks and improving way-finding.
- Develop an interpretive strategy for the original Leichhardt Municipal Baths site.
- Consider modifying parts of the existing foreshore wall to allow for native flora and fauna to colonise and link the site to its environmental heritage.
- Re-vitalise the memorial 'sensory garden' with a new landscape strategy that includes removing less successful elements and redefining the garden walk.
- Reconsider how the link with Leichhardt's sister city is currently acknowledged and integrated into the park through improvements to Giovinazzo Grove.
- Engage with local First Nations peoples to develop a strategy for incorporating references to the Wanggal history of the site.
- Establish a consistent strategy for the appearance and location of historical information and signage.
- Improve access to the water for people of all abilities with an accessible launching ramp and associated facilities. This could allow for recreational activities such as canoeing or kayaking.
- Improve the health of the harbour by providing a habitat within the harbour along the sea wall.
- Continue native bush regeneration throughout the site
- Increase the consistency and density of understorey planting to provide a protective habitat for native wildlife from feral animals, while maintaining areas which are open for public use.
- Educate visitors along the bush track about native flora and fauna, their habitats and current strategies to improve biodiversity in the area.
- Reinforce fauna links throughout the site by connecting isolated pockets of vegetation.
- Improve the consistency of lighting along the Bay Run so that it can be used in early mornings and during the evenings, and balancing this with the needs of local wildlife.
- Improve safety along the Bay Run by removing pinch points, blind corners and merges between pedestrians and cyclists.
- Prioritise pedestrians and cyclists where the Bay Run interacts with vehicles, particularly where water-craft are unloaded at the rowing club and at the Maliyawul Street car park.

Appendix A

ZONE 2



--- Site Boundary --- Zone Boundary
 01. Existing public toilets / 02. Leichhardt #2 sports field / 03. Existing demountable storage container for sports use / 04. Tanks below ground / 05. Unstructured recreational space 06. LPAC service lane 07. Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre (LPAC). 08. LPAC entry / 09. LPAC link road / 10. Glover Street park entry

0 20 40 80m
 SCALE 1:2000 @ A4

Site Analysis

ZONE 2 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

Overview

Zone 2 of Leichhardt Park encloses the areas atop the embankment and primarily contains the Leichhardt Park Aquatic Centre (LPAC) and the playing field Leichhardt #2. It is bounded by Glover Street to the east and the fence to Leichhardt Oval to the south. Other notable features include the amenities to the east of Leichhardt #2 and the temporary shipping container to the west which is used as a canteen during sports games and for equipment storage. A Master Plan for LPAC is currently being finalised by Inner West Council after a draft was exhibited in October 2018.

Character

Zone 2 is dominated by LPAC and Leichhardt #2 playing field. There is a small space remaining for unstructured recreational use at the intersection of Glover Street and the park ring road. The aquatic centre's 'back of house' functions are distributed along the service lane and form a haphazard and undesirable backdrop to the sports field.

The link road to the south prioritises vehicle use, with fast moving traffic and poor provision for pedestrians. The dense canopy of figs shades this area, and the high metal fence of the oval can make the space feel unwelcoming.

Activity

The zone is well utilised by the community, primarily for visiting LPAC and attending or viewing sporting games on Leichhardt #2. The small grassed triangle to the south is occasionally used for picnics and by spectators.

Furniture

There is some timber bench seating, bins and a bicycle lockup outside the front of LPAC. There are some bins available on the sidelines of the playing field.

Lighting

There is some existing field lighting to the playing field. There is standard street lighting to Glover Street and the park ring road.

Signage & Wayfinding

There is signage at the southern corners of the field to designate the playing field as Leichhardt Oval No2, and whether the grounds are open for play. The signage is often unclear and the wording is inconsistent with how the playing fields are named elsewhere.

There are some large traffic signs indicating the direction of Leichhardt Oval and LPAC. The remaining signage is road signs, indicating speeds and to look out for pedestrians crossing. There are some markings on the road indicating cyclist use. There is no signage indicating links through to the foreshore and the Bay Run.

Tree Cover

There is generally good tree cover at the southern end of Leichhardt #2. There is some tree cover along the sidelines of the playing field and to the boundary fence of LPAC, and along the slope down to Glover Street.

Planting

There is very little low to medium level understorey planting. The ground surface around trees is generally grass, with no low cover for wildlife habitats.

Public Art

There is a public art installation located to the front of LPAC. 'Weavings of Light and Life' - Bronwyn Bancroft 2011.



Fauna linkages



Key view lines



Foreshore building line



Boundary condition



Access points & existing pathways



Vehicular access points roads and carparking



Existing structures



Acid sulphate soil type



Tree cover



Ground cover & surfaces



Contours 2.0m intervals



Services

	Green Line		Unsettled/Planted
	Formal path construction		Ground Surface - Playground
	Designated Cycleway		Future linkages
	Informal path construction		View Lines

	Field Boundary		Designated green
	Sub Boundary		Road Area
	Recreational boundary		Asphalt
	Proposed Edge		Water

	Contours Line
	Foreshore building line
	Acid Sulphate Soils - Class 2
	Acid Sulphate Soils - Class 3

Site Analysis

ZONE 2 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

Fauna Linkages

There are poor fauna links between the relatively well planted areas along the embankment to the north and other areas of the park, such as the canopy to the south, due to the limited ground cover and low planting, and the extensive open spaces of the playing field and LPAC.

Ground Cover & Surfaces

The ground cover throughout the zone is typically grass, particularly around the playing field and to the rear of LPAC. Roads are typically asphalt with concrete kerbs and footpaths. Areas adjacent the footpath to the south are uncovered dirt, possibly due to the limited area for plants to establish and the shade of the canopy above.

Key View Lines

There are filtered views through the trees towards Iron Cove to the north.

Boundary Condition

The zone has a series of hard boundaries which restrict movement throughout the area.

- The boundary fence of LPAC is a mix of haphazard chain-link fences and gates topped with barbed wire. While it is understood that access to LPAC is restricted this presents an unwelcoming frontage to public areas of the park.
- A high black steel fence follows the curve of the link road around Leichhardt Oval. The positioning of the fence close to the road limits the space available for pedestrians and planting.
- There is a low temporary fence to the north of the playing field to prevent access to bush regeneration areas.

Access & Existing Pathways

The zone is characterised by a series of incomplete pedestrian links and a prioritisation of roads for vehicle traffic.

- A concrete footpath has recently been constructed along the Glover street boundary.
- There are no provisions for pedestrians entering from Glover Street to the park. Footpaths do not connect forcing pedestrians to walk on the road or along the roadside. Wheelchair users would be forced to use the road.
- A footpath begins on the southern side of the ring road after an informal gravel area which is used for car parking. There is no provision made for pedestrians to cross the street to the playing fields or LPAC.
- A footpath runs alongside LPAC, starting at the service road and continuing to the entry of LPAC. This is a convoluted pathway, uninviting, difficult to access and is set at a lower level to the street.
- There is no defined link to the bush track, which connects through to the foreshore and zone 1, from the playing field and service road.

Vehicular Access Points, Roads and Car Parking

- The ring road connecting to Glover Street is one of the three road entry points to the park.
- A service road runs down the eastern boundary of LPAC, with multiple entries for service vehicles. This road is used as

additional parking for members of LPAC, who park parallel along the roadside.

- There is an undefined gravel parking area to the southern side of the ring road. This is used to park a generator which provides power for oval lighting during games.
- There are pockets of roadside parking along the road to the south of LPAC.
- There is 90 degree parking along Glover Street which is primarily used for access to Leichhardt #2, the rowing club and for overflow parking during sporting events at Leichhardt Oval.

Existing Structures

- There is an existing public toilet block to the east of Leichhardt #2 that is positioned midway up the slope. The facility is not well sited for users of the playing field or the Bay Run, and is not wheelchair accessible.
- There are some temporary shipping containers adjacent the service road that are used for organised sports as a makeshift canteen and gear storage.
- LPAC has a number of structures which are detailed extensively in LPAC Master Plan. There is an existing cafe in LPAC which is available to the public.

Services

- There is an in-ground concrete tank at the end of LPAC service lane.
- There is a substation located along the boundary fence of Leichhardt Oval, adjacent to LPAC service lane.



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01. Existing public toilet block / 02. existing shipping container storage / 03. informal parking at Leichhardt Oval / 04. Leichhardt #2 / 05. Leichhardt #2 / 06. Leichhardt #2 adjacent service lane / 07. Back of house presentation of LPAC / 08. Bush track connection to LPAC service lane / 09. LPAC service lane / 10. LPAC forecourt / 11. LPAC forecourt / 12. Existing public art around LPAC frontage.

Site Analysis

ZONE 2 - CONSTRAINTS & OPPORTUNITIES

Based on the Analysis set out over the previous pages, the following opportunities present themselves within Zone 2.

- Provide better places for people by balancing the need for vehicle access. For example reconfiguring the service road into a pedestrian friendly shared zone which permits access for service vehicles only.
- Improve the public interface of LPAC side boundary.
- Provide a permanent amenities block, which include storage, canteen and gender inclusive changing facilities associated with Leichhardt #2. Remove the existing toilet facilities and incorporate a new public toilet facility within the new amenities building to concentrate the built footprint.
- Provide casual spectator seating areas around Leichhardt #2.
- Improve the pedestrian experience by providing better connections around the ring road, LPAC and through to Glover Street.
- Improve the connection and way-finding from the existing service road to the foreshore, via the existing bush track.
- Improve the way-finding, naming convention and coherency of signage for Leichhardt Oval, Leichhardt #2 and LPAC.
- Create an inviting gateway to the park from Glover Street for all park visitors.
- Create a stronger identity for Leichhardt #2 and its surroundings, parts of which feel like a left over space to the rear of the Oval & LPAC.
- Ensure pathways throughout the zone are accessible for wheelchair users.
- Upgrade LPAC with additional program which is attractive for different age groups, including wild play for younger children and classes for older users. Refer to LPAC Master Plan for more detailed information.
- Reinforce fauna links throughout the site by connecting vegetation in a north-south direction adjacent the playing fields and LPAC. This could incorporate understorey planting and a link to flora which has been proposed by LPAC Master Plan.
- Consider upgrading the sports field Leichhardt #2 to a synthetic field to maximise use.
- Develop WSUD strategies to manage run-off from potential synthetic field upgrades.

Appendix A

ZONE 3



--- Site Boundary --- Zone Boundary
 01. Ring of fig trees / 02. Leichhardt Oval / 03. Wayne Pearce Hill & scoreboard / 04. N.C (Latchem) Robinson Stand / 05. Toilet facilities / 06. Keith Barnes Stand / 07. Oval maintenance storage and Bar / 08. Leichhardt Park Car Park / 09. Heritage Fig Trees / 10. Childcare Centre / 11. Mary St Playground / 12. Caretaker's Cottage

0 20 40 80m
 SCALE 1:2000 @ A4

Site Analysis

ZONE 3 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

Overview

Zone 3 is bordered by the fence enclosing Leichhardt Oval to the north. It extends east to the site boundary at Glover Street. To the west it extends to the embankment along the edge of the car park and childcare centre. It is bordered to the south by residential properties.

Notable features of the zone include Leichhardt Oval, the childcare centre, Mary St Playground, Leichhardt Park car park and the original caretakers cottage associated with the oval.

The master plan will examine Leichhardt Oval's interface with its surroundings and its role in Leichhardt Park as a whole. It is recommended that a Master Plan and Plan of Management for the specific operation and future development of the oval is undertaken by InnerWest Council.

Character

Zone 3 has little space for unstructured recreation, with the majority of open space allocated to car parking and roads. There is a small playground adjacent the childcare centre, known as the Mary St Playground. Public access to Leichhardt Oval is generally restricted to events. As a result this zone is largely only used by visitors of Leichhardt Oval, LPAC, the childcare facility, and Mary St Playground, and there is little reason for other park users to utilise this zone except for parking.

Activity

The zone is generally very busy during peak times, such as during after school hours and on weekends, when visitors are coming to LPAC. This is compounded when there is a sports event at Leichhardt Oval. As a result parking and traffic management has become an important issue during these times.

Furniture

There is little public furniture available within the zone. There are some benches provided within the Mary St Playground.

Lighting

There is a mix of lighting within the zone. There is existing street lighting along Link Rd. There are lamp posts located throughout the car park. New lighting has been installed on the pathway which surrounds Mary St Playground linking the childcare to the car park and Link Rd. There is flood lighting associated with Leichhardt Oval for use during events.

Signage & Wayfinding

- There is little gateway signage indicating that you have arrived at Leichhardt Park from the main entries along Mary & Glover Street.
- There is no long-term signage to inform residents and park users of anticipated peak traffic times, such as when there are events at Leichhardt Oval.
- There is no signage that guides users to Leichhardt #2 from the entry on Mary St, which can cause confusion with Leichhardt Oval.
- There is no permanent signage to indicate that there are two

entries to Leichhardt Oval, and the Glover St entry gives the impression that it is for service access.

- There is signage at the entry to Mary St playground, identifying the playground and prohibited activities.

Tree Cover

There is a dense ring of fig trees which line the embankment around Leichhardt Oval. These trees form a significant canopy and dense shade.

There are some significant fig trees at the Mary Street entry adjacent to the childcare facility, which have been identified as having heritage value.

There are a number of trees distributed throughout the car park but these are generally not significant in size and provide little shading or cover to the car park surfaces.

Planting

There is a lack of understorey planting within the zone. Beneath the fig canopies there is little light available which may impact the ability of smaller plants to establish. There is a small amount of planting distributed around the perimeter of the oval and throughout the car park.

Memorials & Historical Interpretation

There are a number of historical references associated with Leichhardt Oval within the grounds themselves. A laneway outside of the grounds has been named 'Lauries Lane' in memory of Laurie Nichols, a fan of the Balmain Tigers.



Fauna linkages



Key view lines



Vehicular access points, roads and carparking



Boundary condition



Access points & existing pathways



Tree cover



Existing structures



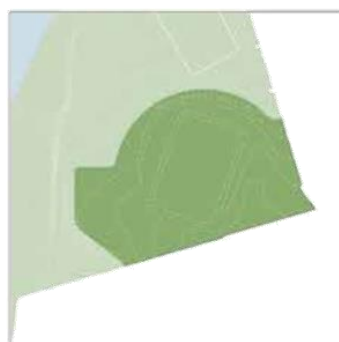
Acid sulphate soil type



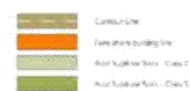
Services



Ground cover & surfaces



Contours 2.0m intervals



Site Analysis

ZONE 3 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

Fauna Linkages

The ring of fig trees around the oval provide a habitat for some wildlife, but is limited by the lack of understorey and ground-cover planting, and its lack of connection to other planted areas, as it is completely surrounded by the link road. There is a sign on Glover indicating 'Possums Crossing' between the planting around the Oval and Callan Park.

Ground Cover

The publicly accessible areas of the zone are characterised by hard paving and asphalt. There are pockets of planting distributed throughout the car park but these do little to mitigate the heat island effect of the car park hard surfaces. There are mulched areas to the base of the fig trees at the Mary St entry. The surface within the playground is a mix of softfall, mulch and grass.

Key View Lines

The key views occur from the Mary St entrance to the park, through to the historic stand of Leichhardt Oval and original caretaker's cottage.

Due to the shape of the oval, view lines from the Mary St entry to LPAC and beyond are obstructed.

Boundary Condition

The zone is defined by the hard boundaries of the Leichhardt Oval perimeter fence, which limit public access to the Oval except through the entry points at Mary and Glover streets. The overall result is that visitors to the zone are fairly restricted in their movements to the roads which run through the zone.

Access & Existing Pathways

- Pedestrian access from Mary street is largely a continuation of the street's footpath condition.
- A footpath along the western side of the road leads through the car park in the direction of LPAC. It is frequently broken to prioritise car access to the car park.
- A footpath along the eastern side of the road runs along the perimeter of the oval fence. It is slightly increased in width around the entry to the Oval. It is broken by access points to the Oval.
- There is a lack of defined crossing points for pedestrians to cross the road.
- There is a footpath along the western edge of Glover St. It is broken by driveway entry to Leichhardt Oval.

Vehicular Access Points, Roads and Car Parking

Vehicle access to the zone is significant, and is generally given priority over all other users.

There are a number of vehicle entry points to Leichhardt Oval which are given priority although they are only used during events, training sessions and for maintenance.

Car parking is highly contested, due to competing uses and a reliance on cars for getting to the park's facilities.

Existing Structures

There are a number of structures associated with Leichhardt Oval,

which have been added over time.

- The Latchem Robinson Grandstand and associated function room
- The Keith Barnes Stand, the heritage stand of the oval. Due to the reconfiguration of the direction of the oval, the stand is no longer ideally positioned.
- The scoreboard, which has heritage value.
- Toilet facilities. The northern toilet block is of poor value.
- Recent temporary and relocatable facilities, such as catering stands and bars.
- A collection of service and storage structures.

The oval and its structures are typically inward focussed, with consideration being given to the experience of patrons within the grounds. This has resulted in a somewhat back of house presentation to the street and the surrounding park, particularly around the Mary & Glover St entries.

Services

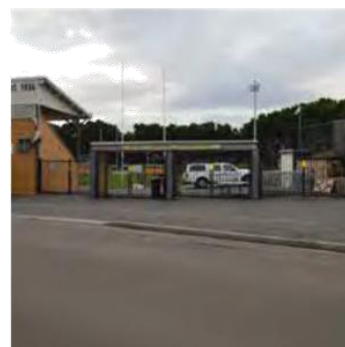
- There are a collection of in-ground concrete water tanks to the south-east of Leichhardt Oval. The area is currently used as overflow parking.
- There are two hydrants positioned alongside Laurie's lane and one on the opposite side of the road in front of the childcare.



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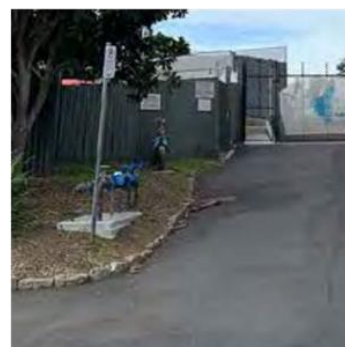
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01. Keith Barnes Stand / 02. Caretaker's cottage / 03. Mary Street Entry / 04. Back of Caretaker's cottage / 05. Accessible stands within Leichhardt Oval / 06. N.C (Latchem) Robinson Stand / 07. N.C (Latchem) Robinson Stand from outside of the oval / 08. Significant fig trees and entry to car park / 09. Laurie's lane / 10. Mary St Playground adjacent childcare facility / 11. Northern toilet block / 12. Existing memorials within Leichhardt Oval.

Site Analysis

ZONE 3 - CONSTRAINTS & OPPORTUNITIES

Based on the Analysis set out over the previous pages, the following opportunities present themselves within Zone 1.

- Consider the amount of space available for public use within the zone and whether this can be increased, potentially by increasing public access to Leichhardt Oval, while balancing the constraints of maintaining a high quality playing surface for sporting events.
- Improve the public domain around the entrances to Leichhardt Oval by establishing a forecourt area.
- Improve the pedestrian experience by increasing the amount of space available to pedestrians and by prioritising pedestrians over vehicles within the park.
- Formalise a link to the foreshore through the site of the caretaker's cottage, which is currently used as an informal path.
- Create an inviting gateway to the park from Mary and Glover Street for all park visitors.
- Build upon the strong identity of Leichhardt Oval as a unique experience compared to other venues.
- Improve the relationship and interface between Leichhardt Oval and surrounding areas.
- Incorporate the existing caretaker's cottage as a point of interest and gateway to the park.
- Ensure pathways throughout the zone are accessible for wheelchair users.
- Improve the current accessibility of Leichhardt Oval to ensure that circulation and seating areas are dignified for all users.
- Improve the biodiversity of the planted areas around Leichhardt oval by incorporating lower level planting and connecting these areas to other areas within the park and to Callan Park.
- Assess and improve the sustainability of Oval facilities and surrounding infrastructure.
- Balance the priority of vehicles with other park users, potentially through the creation of shared areas and limited or slow traffic areas. Reduce the need for pedestrians and vehicles to interact and clearly define those interactions to prioritise pedestrians.
- Develop a plan of management to guide the long-term management and future of Leichhardt Oval, and develop an architectural master plan which focusses on future built form.

Appendix A

ZONE 4



01. Leichhardt #3 / 02. Original timber jetty / 03. New metal jetty / 04. LPAC Link road / 05. Le Montage / 06.

Le Montage car park / 07. Boat storage along sea wall / 08. Shared Bay Run path section along Maliyawul Street / 09. Peace Park / 10. Lilyfield Road Bridge.

0 20 40 80m
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Site Analysis

ZONE 4 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

Overview

Zone 4 of Leichhardt Park extends along the southernmost section of the foreshore. It is bordered by Lilyfield Rd to the south. The zone's eastern boundary is varied in its condition. It includes the well-planted and steep embankment adjacent to LPAC car park, a number of residential boundaries, and the boundary of the popular venue 'Le Montage'.

Notable features includes the two smaller playing fields Leichhardt #3, two jetties, the extensive foreshore parking area along Maliyawul street, and a smaller park known as Leichhardt Peace Grove.

Character

Zone 4 is characterised by its close connection to the water and as part of the Bay Run. The zone is dominated by the extent of the roadway and parking which runs directly adjacent the foreshore along Maliyawul Street. This compresses the available public space to a thin strip, which is occupied by the Bay Run path and a grove of spaced She-oak trees. As a result parts of the zone are very exposed, with extensive hard surfaces and little shelter.

The small park to the south named Peace Park lacks enclosure from the road and nearby residences, and feels fairly exposed. It has no defined purpose and appears as a left over space.

Activity

The zone is well utilised by the community primarily for walking, running and cycling along the Bay Run. Functions held at 'Le Montage', such as weddings result in large groups occasionally occupying the foreshore and in the surrounding open spaces. Leichhardt #3 contains two smaller football fields and is used for juniors games in the winter season, commercial training and other events. There are pockets of undefined recreational space such as to the south of the playing fields that are sometimes used for picnics and relaxing in the shade.

Furniture

There are some timber benches provided along the foreshore path, facing towards the bay. The placement of these has been limited by the space available, and the benches are located where a parking space has been removed for planting. There are some fixed wheelie bins positioned along the foreshore. There is a bubbler located near the jetty. There are some timber benches located in Peace Grove.

Lighting

There is standard street lighting along the eastern side of Maliyawul Street. This is some distance away from the Bay Run path, where there is no lighting provided. There is no lighting provided where the Bay Run path deviates from the roadside to pass under the Lilyfield Road bridge.

Signage & Wayfinding

There is a collection of signs at the Lilyfield Rd entrance for Le Montage, Leichhardt Oval and LPAC.

There are timber signs indicating the given names of some of the park areas, including 'Giovinazzo Grove' for the park foreshore, and Leichhardt Peace Park.

There are large signs facing the water related to boating.

There are some road and path markings indicating areas to be used by cyclists and pedestrians. This is fairly unclear, particularly along the shared path of the foreshore.

There is no signage around the Lilyfield Road entry regarding the park itself or the Bay Run. This makes it difficult for cyclists and pedestrians to understand how to access the Bay Run safely.

Foreshore Edge

The foreshore edge is divided into two tiers in the same fashion described in Zone 1. Access to the lower concrete ledge is permitted at the newer jetty. A stainless steel tube fence runs along the perimeter of the retaining wall adjacent the Jetty, which boats are often leaned up against and locked to. These spaces are rented by Council.

The floor of the bay is slightly deeper along this edge of the shoreline. There are collections of small rocks along the shore edge which are inhabited by rock oysters, and some remnants of an old rock wall that extends into the bay.

Memorials & Historical Interpretation

There is an information board along the foreshore highlighting the historical use of the bay from 1890-2006, namely its use by the Italian fishing community.

Tree Cover

To the south of the zone there is a small area of tree cover adjacent Lilyfield Road that has been the focus of bush regeneration.

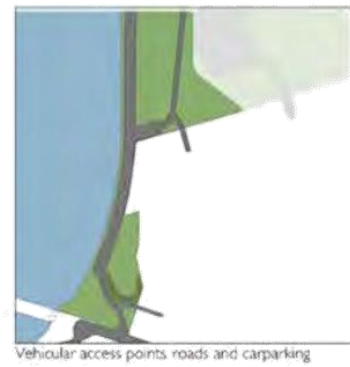
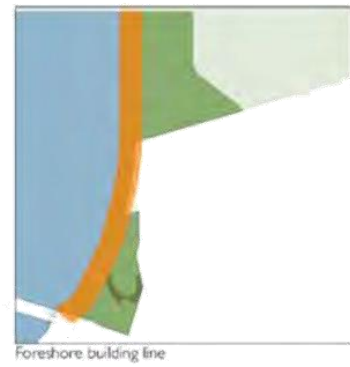
There are pockets of tree cover within Peace Park, where bush regeneration works are ongoing. There is limited tree cover along the foreshore itself, where a number of she-oaks have been planted at spaced intervals. To the south of Leichhardt #3 there is some broken tree cover surrounded by grassed areas. To the eastern edge and the embankment up to the Leichhardt Park car park there is dense tree planting. To the east of Leichhardt #3 there is a well planted embankment that is currently the focus of bush regeneration works, with decent tree coverage. There are some isolated trees along the western edge of the road to LPAC car park, which appear to be in poor health.

Planting

There is good quality lower level planting where there has been a focus on bush regeneration, specifically to the small area adjacent Lilyfield Road and the embankment to the east of Leichhardt #3. In other areas there is little small to medium scale planting.

Drainage

There is currently a concrete half-pipe drain which runs along the eastern edge of Leichhardt #3. The pipe drains poorly and is generally full of water. Areas to the south of Leichhardt #3 are often significantly flooded. Drainage is a high priority issue, affecting the day to day use and future potential of the area and needs to be proactively addressed.



Site Analysis

ZONE 4 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

Fauna Linkages

Current areas of habitat within the zone are fairly fragmented and poorly connected. There is a good opportunity to link the park through to the south, connecting it to green spaces along the Hawthorne Canal. This connection has been hinted at through the small regenerated area adjacent Lilyfield Road, however this pocket is poorly connected to the remainder of the park. Creating a more established link will be challenging, with the foreshore area very constrained and highly contested in its current form. Establishing habitats within the bay should also be given consideration.

Ground Cover & Surfaces

The zone is characterised by the larger grassed areas of the playing fields Leichhardt #3 and Leichhardt Peace Grove. The areas around the foreshore are typified by hard paving and gravel. There are pockets of dense planting and ground cover as previously identified.

Key View Lines

There are unobstructed views through the bay, to Rodd Park peninsula and to the UTS Rowing Club.

Boundary Condition

The zone is bounded by the foreshore to the west. The foreshore area of the zone is cut off from other areas of the park by Maliyawul Street, particularly to the north of Le Montage.

A haphazard mix of boundary fences line the zone to the east, belonging to residential properties. There has been an attempt to soften this fencing at the southern end of Peace Park with planting. The car park of Le Montage sits directly opposite Maliyawul Street and is fenced off.

Dense planting and steep terrain to the east of Leichhardt #3 and the back of the childcare centre acts as a soft boundary along this edge of the zone.

Access & Existing Pathways

The Bay Run:

Access and pathways through zone 4 are largely defined by the Bay Run - a well patronised pedestrian and cycleway which continues around the bay through multiple LGA's for a total of 7km. Approximately 420m of the Bay Run passes through this zone. The majority of the Bay Run within this zone consists of a shared path to be used by both pedestrians and cyclists.

- This segment of the Bay Run is the only section which does not designate a separated cycle and walking path.
- The current shared path has a high number of users, particularly at peak times. The combination of walkers, runners and cyclists sharing the same path results in no group results in dissatisfaction for all users.
- Cyclists will often choose to ride on the road to avoid the path altogether; however this is not an option for all cyclists, such as those riding with young children and those concerned about safety.
- Access to the Lilyfield Road bridge crossing is problematic for both pedestrians and cyclists, with multiple pinch points, blind corners and unclear junctions.

- There is no clear pedestrian entry to the park at the junction of Maliyawul St and Lilyfield Rd. This is demonstrated by the dirt track running alongside the road.

Secondary pathways:

- There are two access points to Peace Park, from the cul-de-sac streets of Perry Lane and Church St.
- The Church St access point is fairly unwelcoming and clearly intended to prohibit vehicle access.
- No formal pedestrian links are provided to connect this area and LPAC and Leichhardt Oval.
- A informal path links the foreshore car park and Leichhardt Oval, running between the residential boundary fencing and childcare centre up a steep incline.
- An alternative for pedestrians to reach the top of the park would be to walk along the road up to the Leichhardt Park car park.

Vehicular Access Points, Roads and Car Parking

Vehicle access to the zone is significant, and is generally given priority over all other users. There are two access points to the park by vehicle within the zone. These are the Lilyfield Rd entry and Frazer St entry (one way in a northern direction).

Vehicles travel at relatively high speeds throughout the park and this is particularly prevalent on the road which connects the Frazer St entry to the Leichhardt Park car park.

Car parking along the foreshore is highly contested during peak times, such as when there are sporting events or functions held at Le Montage. Parking is largely 90 degrees front to kerb, which can result in issues with cars reversing into the roadway where cyclists are riding.

Existing Structures

There are two jetties within the zone that are suitable for boat access.

- A newer style steel jetty which meets the needs of some users, but lacks the character of the original jetty.
- The old timber jetty which is in a fairly poor condition and has been earmarked for demolition, but has historical significance and ties to the Italian Fishing Fleet.

Services

- There is a concrete encased sewer outlet that runs through Peace Park and into the bay.
- There are a significant number of stormwater outlets that run from street pits which drain into the bay.



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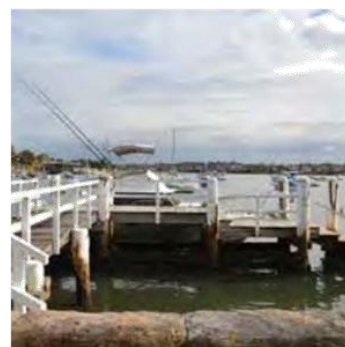
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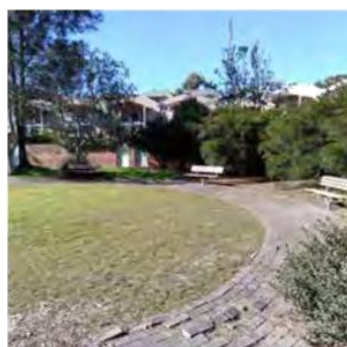
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01. Shared Bay Run segment and parking along the foreshore / 02. Location of proposed skate plaza / 03. Le Montage and Frazer St Junction / 04. Link road to LPAC. / 05. Leichhardt #1. / 06. Existing broken concrete drain / 07. Existing interpretation strategy / 08. Existing jetty / 09. Historical jetty / 10. Peace Park seating / 11. Lilyfield Bridge underpass / 12. Pathway accessing Lilyfield bridge

Site Analysis

ZONE 4 - CONSTRAINTS & OPPORTUNITIES

Based on the Analysis set out over the previous pages, the following opportunities present themselves within Zone 4.

- Assess the amount of space available for public parkland by consolidating the car park layout, while working within the constraint to provide the same or additional number of parking spaces.
- Upgrade the Bay Run with better way-finding and signage, with clearly designated and separate routes for cyclists and pedestrians
- Link to the proposed Hawthorne Canal 'Greenway'.
- Produce a Master plan for the Bay Run in its entirety to address the consistency of way-finding, signage and lighting.
- Provide a separated path for cyclists and pedestrians which is consistent with other segments of the Bay Run. Path improvements are constrained by the limited space available, which could be addressed by a path which extends over the water or a reconfiguration of the existing parking and vehicle strategy.
- Opportunity to improve the connection from the foreshore to Leichhardt Oval by formalising the existing track and improving way-finding.
- Retain elements of the history of the Italian fishing fleet and build upon this historical narrative to build the identity of the foreshore.
- Assess the character of Leichhardt Peace Park and develop a strategy for its future use.
- Consider modifying parts of the existing foreshore wall to allow for native flora and fauna to colonise and link the site to its environmental heritage.
- Reconsider how the link with Leichhardt's sister city is currently acknowledged and integrated into the park through improvements to Giovinazzo Grove.
- Establish a consistent strategy for the appearance and location of historical information and signage.
- Maintain vehicle access for accessible parking and provide accessible parking spaces close to park entry points.
- Improve public access to the water for recreational activities such as canoeing, kayaking or dragon boats through a shared access point to the water. Potential for a hiring system for water craft for public use.
- Assess the locations suitability for a skate Plaza within the zone as indicated by concept proposals.
- Improve the health of the harbour by improving water run-off management. An assessment of existing stormwater management should be undertaken to investigate whether stormwater can be filtered through bioswales on-site before entering the waterways. Flooding is a significant issue in some areas, such as adjacent Leichhardt #3, which must be addressed.
- Establish a green link throughout the zone to connect the park to the Hawthorne Canal.
- Continue native bush regeneration throughout the site
- Increase the consistency and density of understorey planting to provide a protective habitat for native wildlife from feral animals.
- Educate visitors regarding the health of the harbour and strategies to improve the ecology of the bay.
- Establish a lighting plan to balance the needs of park users and wildlife. Improve the consistency of lighting along the Bay Run so that it can be used in early mornings and during the evenings.
- Opportunity to remedy existing drainage issues by introducing a naturalised bioswale.
- Opportunity to separate the shared Bay Run path into a dedicated pedestrian and cycleway to reduce the chance for collisions and negative interactions.
- If separate pathways cannot be achieved due to space constraints, consider reconfiguring the car park with a focus on improve safety for cyclists and pedestrians. Improve safety along the Bay Run by removing pinch points, blind corners and merges between pedestrians and cyclists.
- Prioritise pedestrians and cyclists by linking areas of the park currently separated by roadways.
- Consider shared roadways and other traffic calming measures to make the park more connected and people friendly.

Appendix B - Community Engagement



Community Engagement at Leichhardt Park. Photo taken by Welsh + Major.

Appendix B - Community Engagement

OVERVIEW + ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

1.0 Summary

Council engaged the Inner West community for input in the preparation of a 10-year plan for Leichhardt Park, which is to include a Plan of Management and Master Plan. Community engagement was carried out via the engagement platform Your Say Inner West (YSIW) and two drop-in sessions at Leichhardt Park, which occurred on Saturday the 29th of June and Saturday the 6th of July.

The drop-in sessions provided visitors the opportunity to view the community engagement material in person and give feedback in an informal setting. The park was busy with a range of users stopping to discuss the material. Printed boards outlined key activities, both existing and proposed as well as a map indicating the site area, and details of the proposed skate plaza concept and synthetic turf concept. Members of the public were asked to identify the facilities and areas they liked the most, and which facilities and areas they felt had room for improvement. Comments on additional items were also welcomed.

Online engagement was carried out from the 9th of June to the 22nd of July 2019. The project page received close to 1300 visits. Of those visitors, close to 250 visitors left feedback. The engagement was structured to garner feedback on primarily three topics:

- A concept proposal for Lilyfield Skate Plaza, including the location of the skate plaza; what people liked about the concept designs of the plaza and what changes, if any, they would make to the design to improve it.
- A concept proposal for installation of a synthetic playing field at Leichhardt Oval #2;
- Leichhardt Park in general, including what visitors currently value and dislike about the Leichhardt Park; what improvements visitors would like to see in Leichhardt Park; and what should be prioritised within the plan.

The skate plaza concept received mixed feedback overall. Online, over three quarters of respondents supported the skate plaza in some form, with responses ranging from slightly supportive to completely supportive. Of the respondents who did not support the proposal, the location of the skate plaza was the primary concern. Some people who defined themselves as potential users also did not support the proposal on account of its design and limited scope.

During the drop-in sessions, park visitors were generally enthusiastic about the proposal, with a smaller number of visitors leaving negative comments about the proposal. Those who left negative feedback largely identified themselves as residents who live close to the proposed skate plaza location. A petition with 133 signatures was also received by council opposing the skate plaza.

1.1 Background

Plans of management must be prepared for all types of parks on community land. Inner West Council established a parks planning priority list, which nominates which open spaces in greatest need of new or updated Plans of Management. Leichhardt Park has been nominated as high priority within the Inner West council area, with the previous plan of management for Leichhardt Park being adopted in 2004.

1.2 Promotion

Community consultation The public exhibition period was promoted by a number of means, including:

- Your Say Inner West project page
- On-site signage
- Media release
- Social media
- E-news
- Council website
- Email to identified groups

All promotion collateral directed people to the online submission form on YSIW and to the two park drop-in sessions.

2.0 Engagement Outcomes

Outcomes of community engagement have been separated into feedback received at the drop-sessions and feedback received through the online survey. For greater clarity, comments received have been categorised as to whether they pertain to the skate plaza concept, synthetic turf concept, or Leichhardt Park overall. Comments by the community relating to specific proposals by organisations has been filtered out and will be presented alongside feedback from organisations within that section of the document.

2.1 Drop-in Sessions

The drop-in sessions were undertaken over two days, the afternoon of Saturday 29th between 2pm and 4pm, and the morning of Saturday the 6th of July between 10am and 12pm. The drop-in sessions provided visitors the opportunity to view the community engagement material in person and give feedback in an informal setting. The material consisted of four A1 panels, which displayed an overall map of the park and the location of the proposed skate plaza and synthetic turf oval, concept images of the skate plaza, and two panels which displayed some images of current parts of the park or features of other parks in order to prompt discussion.

Park visitors who approached were asked to identify facilities and areas that they liked the most, and which facilities they felt had room for improvement, through coloured stickers on the panels. Comments on areas for improvement were also welcomed. The sessions were productive with a number of park visitors approaching the team and

Appendix B - Community Engagement

DROP IN SESSIONS

engaging with the material to have their say. The comments have been themed and are presented without hierarchy.

2.1.1 Leichhardt Park

- Many visitors commented on the conflict between cyclists and pedestrians along the Bay Run, with users not feel comfortable with the speed at which cyclists use the conjoined and shared paths. There was a preference generally for separating cycle and foot traffic, with some commenting that this would need to be through a physical barrier or planting.
- Sections of the Bay Run which seen as hazardous were highlighted by a number of visitors. Areas identified included; blind corners and path merges around the rowing club; the areas around the Blue Hippo playground; the area to the north of Leichhardt #3 where the path becomes shared; areas around the Lilyfield Road bridge.
- Visitors cited confusing wayfinding, people generally ignoring the path markings, and blind corners or mergers as contributors to issues at these locations.
- Visitors who identified as cyclists highlighted a number of issues that affected their enjoyment of the space or deterred them from cycling, including that generally people walk on both the footpath and the cycleway; that it is too crowded; that dogs on leads are often running into the cycleway; when the path is busy cyclists are forced to ride on the road which can be dangerous; and a feeling that they were causing inconvenience to pedestrians or putting pedestrians at risk.
- Visitors were generally very supportive of the bush regeneration and what has been achieved so far. Visitors commented that they would like to see more native bush, wildlife and biodiversity. Some users suggested a focus on habitats for smaller birds which require dense under-storey planting for protection. Some visitors identified areas where bush regeneration had reduced the amount of open green grassed spaces that had been used for picnics and relaxation.
- Many visitors commented that the current areas of public, open and undefined green space should not be reduced by further building works or paved areas.
- Many visitors requested that lighting along the Bay Run be improved, with current lighting not sufficient to use the path safely in the mornings and evenings. Areas noted as needing more lighting were along the Bay Run generally and particularly around the rowing club and Le Montage.
- When prompted by an image of an in park cafe, most users noted that there two coffee shops in the park already and this would not be required.
- Some visitors commented that more furniture facing the water would be welcomed, particularly for older park visitors. Users who liked the public exercise equipment noted that it should be more robust and repaired (it was out of order at the time).
- The Blue Hippo playground was generally commented on as being sufficient and not too busy at most times. There were comments that it is a little tired and could be improved. Some visitors commented that some more areas for wild play for kids would be a good addition.
- Some visitors commented that it would be good to have facilities for less formal sports that could be integrated into the park, such as basketball hoops, table tennis, or a bouldering/climbing wall.
- Some local residents and visitors to the LPAC commented at the frustration of parking and traffic management around the LPAC and in residential streets, particularly when there is a game at Leichhardt Oval and access to the car park is limited. Local residents suggested reviewing the timed parking in local streets.
- A few visitors voiced that they would like community access to Leichhardt Oval outside of event times, and that the space should host more events - including sporting events but also arts and markets.
- A few visitors suggested it would be great to have public access to the water for kayaking and canoeing, with potentially a rent-a-canoe facility.
- Some local residents commented that there were some issues with signage and traffic flow around Le Montage and access to the park generally.
- Some users commented confusion with signage around dogs off-leash areas
- A number of people commented on the underutilised park along Maliyawul Street Reserve (Peace Park) which appears as a dead space. Visitors who lived around Peace Park commented that they would prefer quiet or relaxing uses for the space.



Image: drop-in session information boards and community feedback

Appendix B - Community Engagement

DROP IN SESSIONS

2.1.2 Lilyfield Skate Plaza

The majority of visitors to the drop-in sessions were supportive of the proposal for a skate plaza within the Park. These visitors were generally park users and lived in the general area, but not in close proximity to the proposed site. Themes of answers that were supportive of the skate plaza included:

- Seeing it as an opportunity to provide an activity to engage teenagers and young adults, which they generally felt were overlooked by the current facilities.
- That the skate park would be beneficial addition for their children and others in the community.
- That a skate facility has been desired by members of the community for a long time.
- That the location would allow families who come to the park to have activities for children of different age ranges in a fairly central location.
- That the skate plaza should cater for all ages and abilities, and include beginner and more advanced elements, and seating and shading for parents.

A number of visitors to the drop-in sessions voiced their concern with the concept for the skate plaza in its current form. The visitors were generally park users who lived close to the proposed skate plaza. Themes of answers that were unsupportive included:

- The skate plaza's proximity to neighbours and the associated noise impacts. Some commented that it would be better located further into the park away from residences.
- The expected requirement that local residents will need to police the skate plaza and deter anti-social behaviour; particularly at night time. Comments were made about the lack of information about the opening hours, lighting, and generally whether it will function at night.
- That the skate plaza is too close to Le Montage, a drinking venue where there are events held with many patrons wandering about who occasionally leave glass bottles in the area which might be thrown; also that the plaza may deter people from hosting events at Le Montage.

- The concern that skaters would ride at speed down Frazer Street and the road leading up to the LPAC, which would be dangerous, result in injuries and cause inconvenience to residents.
- That the proposed location is poor for reasons including: the area is currently valued as open green space for relaxation and picnics; that the drainage of the location is poor and often floods; that the location is too close to Leichhardt #3; that the location is too close to vehicles parking which is dangerous; that the location will contribute to vehicle traffic and parking which is already at capacity; that the plazas location could affect the pleasant views of residents through to the bay; that the site is too small.
- That the plaza will result in the removal of trees, including she-oak trees which are significant in the community.
- Whether a skate plaza is desired by the community and still relevant.

2.1.3 Synthetic Turf

Visitors to the drop-in sessions were generally not overly concerned with the proposal for synthetic turf on Leichhardt #2, with the vast majority of visitors stating that the proposal would not affect them personally. As a result most comments were fairly indifferent to the proposal. The few comments that were made about the synthetic turf concept included the following themes:

- That synthetic turf would be acceptable if it reduced maintenance and increased the amount of days the field could be used for sports.
- That apparently synthetic turf can get hot during summer and can cause injury to players compared to regular grass - however, the general consensus was that if the sporting teams were happy to use it, then this was not a barrier to its installation.
- That synthetic turf would probably not be as nice visually and is unable to be used for general recreation not related to sports.
- That the sustainability of synthetic grass is questionable.



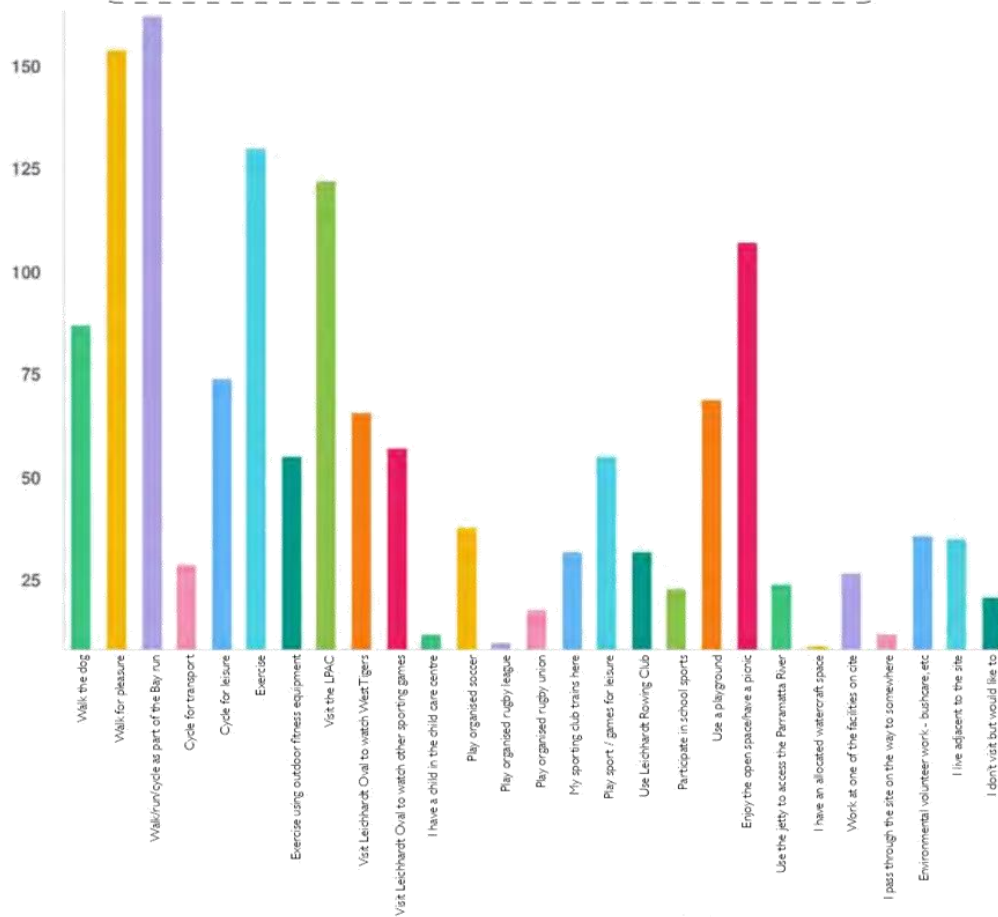
Image: drop-in session information boards and community feedback

Appendix B - Community Engagement

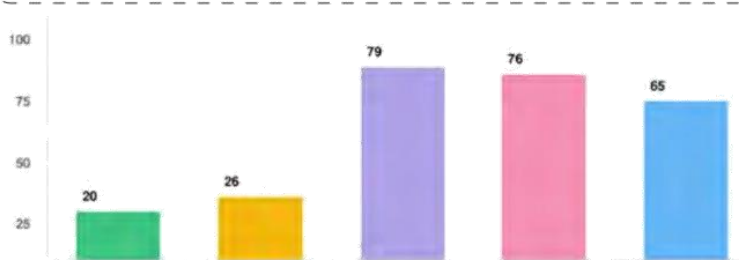
ONLINE SURVEY

3.0 Online Survey

Q1 - What are the main reasons that you visit Leichhardt Park? Please tick all that apply



Q4 - How often do you visit Leichhardt Park?



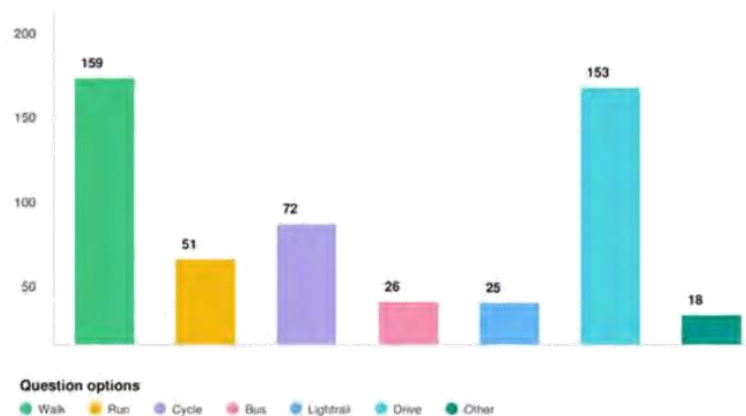
Question options

Never Rarely (a few times a year) Sometimes (a couple of times a month) Often (Weekly)
Frequently (Daily or several days a week)

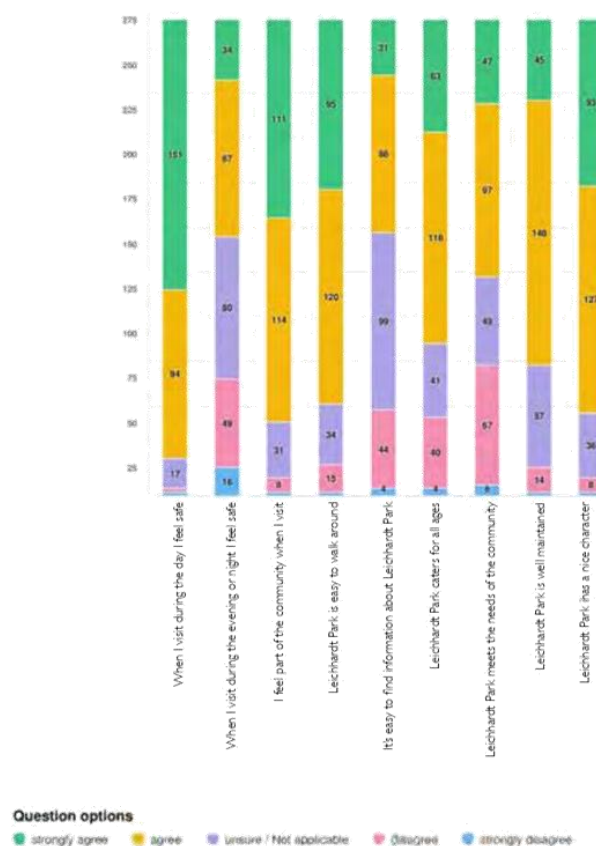
Appendix B - Community Engagement

ONLINE SURVEY

(Q5 - How do you get to Leichhardt Park?)



(Q11 - To what extent do you agree with the following statements?)



Appendix B - Community Engagement

ONLINE SURVEY

Q7 - Please describe what you value about Leichhardt Park. You may like to describe what it looks like, how you use it or how it makes you feel.

- Spaces that are publicly accessible and the ability to utilise the park as a communal backyard, particularly for people who live in smaller residences.
- The recreational benefits of a dedicated walking, running and cycling track around the bay (The Bay Run).
- The areas of the Bay Run path that are wider with a separated bike lane and footpath.
- That the park is easy to access.
- Paths for relaxed walking, including along sections of the foreshore sea-wall.
- Areas of the park that are free from cars.
- That the park is used by a diversity of people which gives a sense of vibrancy and that it attracts and offers a place for people of all age groups and stages of life.
- The park is a fantastic place with activities for parents, families and children.
- The park is a good place for dog walking and the off-leash dog areas are valuable.
- The importance of open green spaces within dense urban areas for both physical and mental health and general well-being.
- A strong sense of escaping from the busy nature of surrounding areas into an urban oasis where there are no cars and buildings.
- The value of unstructured open outdoor green spaces for undefined community uses such as picnics, gatherings, kids parties and quiet relaxation. Examples given of such spaces included the grassed areas along the foreshore.
- The value of community access to the waterfront.
- Opportunity to see and meet people in a casual and unstructured setting.
- The good level of amenities and generally excellent facilities.
- The community value of the Bay Run for the wider Inner West and it's strong identity as a destination.
- The strong connection with natural vegetation and the water.
- The views throughout the bay afforded along the water front.
- The habitats which are provided for native birds and animals.
- The cleanliness of the Park.
- Being alone amongst others in a safe environment and the respectful nature of other park users.
- Enjoy using the free exercise equipment and how they complement the Bay Run.
- The importance of sporting fields, such as Leichhardt #3, operating as an open grassed area for other visitors when not in use for organised sports.

Q8 - What don't you like about Leichhardt Park?

- Many responses indicated that there was nothing in particular that they disliked about the park.
- Sections of the Bay Run are too narrow considering amount of pedestrian and bicycle traffic during peak times, especially along shared sections of the Bay Run where pedestrians and cyclists are forced to merge onto a small pathway, resulting in accidents.
- Pedestrians can feel threatened by cyclists moving at speed; particularly cyclists ignoring the advisory speed limits next to Blue Hippo playground
- Cyclists and pedestrians not keeping within their allocated paths, and the amount of dog walkers on the Bay Run as dogs don't stay to one side of the path.
- Cyclists being forced to cycle along the car park and behind reversing cars due to busy shared paths, which can be dangerous and difficult with small children and inexperienced cyclists.
- Confusing wayfinding along the Bay Run in general, and particularly where the cycleway and footpath swap sides.
- The lack of connections throughout the park. The LPAC, Leichhardt Oval #1, 2 feels disconnected from the foreshore.
- Vehicle traffic within the park is heavy and vehicle speeds are too high. The park should focus on the experience of people instead of cars.
- The increased traffic flow associated with events at Le Montage, Leichhardt Oval and the playing fields and the effect this has on parking in the area. The lack of a clear traffic management plan to manage the needs of different park user groups and the need for consultation with the surrounding residents.
- The prioritisation of parking particularly along the Le Montage foreshore area, which limits the space available for other park users and depreciates the natural beauty of the foreshore.
- Dog owners not picking up dog waste, and limited dog waste bins and bags which could be contributing to excessive dog waste.
- Off leash dogs impacting the enjoyment of the park for other users, including safety concerns about some off-leash dogs particularly with some breeds and the lack of concern some dog owners have for other community members who do not want to interact with dogs.
- The lack of accessible exercise opportunities.
- Lack of areas for parents and young children to engage with nature and wild play.
- Too many areas designated for specific users may neglect the needs of others in the community, such as seniors.
- The park areas around the LPAC and Leichhardt Oval are of poor quality and underused.

Appendix B - Community Engagement

ONLINE SURVEY

Q8 Responses - Continued

- A lack of furniture and BBQ sites around the foreshore area.
- New re-vegetation and bush regeneration that has removed spaces that used to be open grass spaces for picnics, sitting and taking in the views.
- The storage of dinghys along the foreshore is an eyesore.
- There is a lack of celebration of Indigenous history.
- Concerns about the removal of trees and green spaces to be replaced with hard surfaced areas.
- There is a lack of natural vegetation within the park, particularly around the foreshore where mangroves would have grown.
- Feeling unsafe after dark or when the park is empty.
- The lack of provision for alternative forms of recreation, such as tennis courts, basketball and water polo.

Q9 - What improvements would you like at Leichhardt Park?

- A number of responses indicated that there were no improvements needed.
- Fix disconnected pathways which force pedestrians to walk on the road and restrict wheelchair access, particularly around the Aquatic Centre and create better connections between the Aquatic Centre and the foreshore.
- Too much focus is placed on vehicles, car access and car parking and this needs to be balanced with other users.
- Upgrades to the bicycle and pedestrian paths and widen the bay run to allow for a separate cycle and pedestrian path.
- Better signage and wayfinding along the bay run for cyclists and pedestrians.
- Encourage alternative forms of transport for reaching the park to reduce car traffic. Consider strategies to reduce congestion, potentially by providing public transport with links to the aquatic centre. The park is difficult to access for those without a car and this is especially true for those with limited mobility.
- More council rangers are needed to monitor parking restrictions and enforce compliance.
- Increase parking around the aquatic centre with a double-storey car park.
- Management of the car park during times when a sports game is on at Leichhardt Oval and the need for a clear traffic management plan.
- Additional facilities to appeal to children, youth and families, for example, upgrades to the playground facilities, improved waterside play areas to cater for a wider age range, and spaces for youth and teenagers, not just younger children.
- Would prefer that spaces which are currently open and flexible

are not over-developed.

- Would like to see a 'learning to ride' facility for young children learning to cycle.
- Exercise equipment could be offered in a greater range of sizes and styles for different users.
- Provide more seating along the foreshore to take in the view and around playground areas, and provide benches so spaces can be used after rain for picnics.
- Provide more filtered drinking water stations.
- Provide more areas for picnicking. Maintain passive open and green spaces.
- Make toilet facilities more available and re-consider their opening hours.
- A community vegetable garden.
- Need to unify the identity of the park, with the foreshore currently acting as a separate element to the rest of the park.
- Leichhardt Oval's 'outdated' qualities are part of its charm and unique character; and this needs to be balanced with any future upgrades.
- Dinghy racks for the storage of boats to improve the presentation of the foreshore.
- More public art including sculpture and landscapes unique to the park.
- Better management of water; run-off and drainage on-site.
- Continue to improve the native vegetation of the area.
- Implement better environmental management of litter; waste and dog waste, and provide additional bins.
- Restore the natural heritage of the park to protect biodiversity and local flora and fauna.
- Restrain dogs to protect ecologically significant areas.
- Improve the lighting along the bay run, especially for peak morning periods which begin before sunrise and at night.

Appendix B - Community Engagement

ONLINE SURVEY

Q10 - What do you think should be the main priority of the park plans?

- Improve safety by separating cyclists and pedestrians along the bay run and do this in a consistent manner: Remove shared pathways as these are not working; Removal of advisory speed limits which defeat the purpose of a dedicated cycle and running track; addressing safety concerns by providing better infrastructure for the Bay Run.
- Better lighting on the fields at night for public use.
- Upgrade the Aquatic facility.
- Improvements to the park should focus on pedestrians and encouraging active transport.
- Increase public space by the water by relocating parking elsewhere.
- Addressing bottle necks and congestion along the Bay Run.
- Improve public transport to the Park to access the LPAC and events at Leichhardt Oval.
- The amount of parking should be increased and the parking of local residents needs to be protected.
- Provide accessible facilities and pathways to create an inclusive environment.
- Create and maintain spaces for all ages.
- Better management of dogs within the park.
- Maintenance and keeping the current amenities clean and in good condition.
- Landscaped seating near the foreshore for picnics.
- Preserve undeveloped open green spaces.
- Consult with local community members before changes to the park.
- Maintain free outdoor recreation and amenities for all.
- Improve the free outdoor gym equipment.
- Improve community access to the water.
- Maintain views through to Iron Cove which is an asset of the park.
- Consider more natural path materials instead of concrete.
- Improve drainage of some areas that currently flood.
- Keep all the existing trees and plant more native trees and plants and maintain existing habitats for local fauna. Preserve the natural environment along the foreshore.
- Consider solar lighting for new lighting along the Bay Run.
- Make the bay run safer so people can use it without risk of danger of collision with other users and dogs.
- Maintaining grass playing fields that can be shared with and

enjoyed by the community.

- Better facilities for organised sports that could include showers, change rooms, club spaces.

2.2.2 Lilyfield Skate Plaza

Themes of answers that were supportive of the skate plaza included:

- Providing an active recreational space for a wide range of age groups, particularly older children and teenagers to who are often overlooked in the design of public spaces.
- Skating gets people off the couch, physically active and teaches important skills.
- Skate plazas create a sense of community for youth, teenagers and adults, offering a place to meet people and make friends in a supportive environment. The skate plaza will become a focal point for community events. The skating community is supportive and inclusive for girls and women.
- The Inner West does not have enough skating facilities as there are a considerable amount of people in the community who skateboard, ride scooters and BMX who have been wanting a skating facility for many years. Skateboarding is a sport and deserves to be supported. Other skate parks within the inner west are well patronised and used by a wide variety of people.
- It is a misconception that skate parks contribute to anti-social behaviour; violence or drug use.
- The location is not too close nearby residents, so lighting and noise will be less of an issue.
- The skate plaza will provide a destination for older children and keep them from roaming the streets.

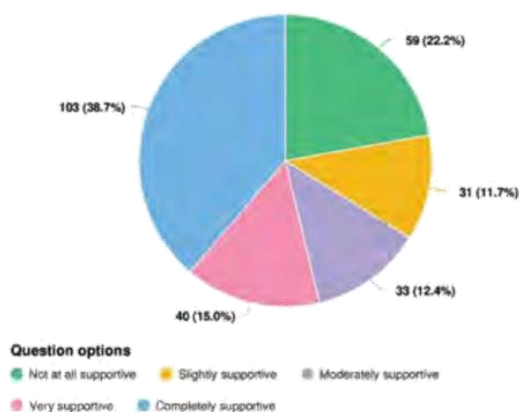
Themes of answers that were supportive of a skate plaza generally, but had comments about its proposed location or operation:

- Poorly located due to the lack of public transport links to the site.
- The noise associated with the plaza could affect the peace and tranquillity of the surrounding areas and the enjoyment of those spaces.
- The footprint of skate plaza is too small to be worthwhile.
- The proposal looks like it will remove more trees, when the focus should be on bush regeneration, keeping open green spaces, planting trees and replacing those trees already removed.
- While a skate plaza is a good initiative, open green spaces are rare and it is a shame when they are paved or developed.
- The proposal will add to parking in the area around Le Montage which is already at capacity at peak times.
- The plaza could be better at an alternative location such as: along the Hawthorne canal, within the LPAC, close to the Blue Hippo playground
- Supportive of the skate plaza, but concerned about supervision and safety at night.

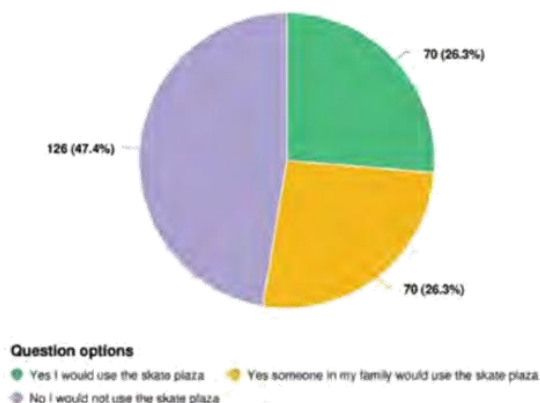
Appendix B - Community Engagement

ONLINE SURVEY

Q12 - To what extent do you support the location of the Lilyfield Skate Plaza?



Q14 - Would you or your family use the skate plaza?



Themes of answers that were not supportive included:

- Whether there is a current need for a skate plaza and whether it will be utilised enough to justify the cost, considering that there are other facilities in Sydney. There are other priorities which should be the focus for spending.
- The skate plaza is in a poor location and the reason for it being located there is unclear. The location is highly contested and it is too close to local residences, the foreshore, busy roads, the car park, the Bay Run, and the steep road to the LPAC.
- Access to the skate park location is poor. There is limited public transport and the surrounding streets are not suitable for skateboarding. This will also contribute to pressure on parking in the area.
- The proximity of the skate plaza to Le montage - including issues of negative interactions between skaters and Le Montage patrons and the safety of patrons.
- That local residents will be required and expected to watch over the skate park and police anti-social behaviour.
- Issues relating to noise, not limited to skating but also portable music devices, shouting, etc. Noise issues have not been adequately addressed.
- It is not clear whether the skate plaza will be used in the evenings and at night and there are concerns about people using the space at night time, contributing to noise after dark, light pollution and safety concerns.
- The skate plaza will attract anti-social behaviour and criminal activity.
- The proposal does not suit the surrounding environment and the park as a place of quiet relaxation in a green open space. The existing space is currently used by the community and there already is enough built area in Leichhardt Park.

Q15 - What do you like about the Lilyfield Skate Plaza Concept Designs?

- That existing trees are being kept within the skate plaza
- That the design of the skate plaza invites all users by offering something for a range of skill levels, being that it is a street-style plaza. The multiple sections allow multiple groups to use it simultaneously.
- The visual openness of the plaza will deter misuse of the space and vandalising.
- Seating areas with shaded covers for onlookers.
- The bright colour scheme.

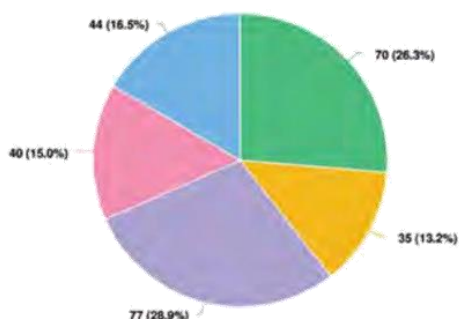
Appendix B - Community Engagement

ONLINE SURVEY

Q16 - What changes, if any, would you make to the design to improve it?

- The skate plaza needs to be bigger so that it is well utilised and can offer elements for different users and skill levels.
- The skate plaza needs to be relocated to a better location that is better suited, so that it can be larger, not remove existing green open areas, and have less impact on the surrounding areas and neighbours.
- The intense colours of the proposed concept design does not go with the park environment, and the striped design could make it difficult for skaters.
- The designers of the skate plaza should work with skaters specifically so that the design caters to their needs.
- The design is not challenging for more experienced skaters or riders and lacks flow. It also needs to cater for intermediate skaters and riders. Would prefer something better like the design proposed earlier for Callan park, or other parks such as what you see in Everleigh, Meadowbank, Edge Park in Perth and Evergreen Skateparks in Colorado. In its current form it will only be used by beginners and kids on scooters.
- Must ensure that the skate plaza does not overheat in summer by providing adequate shading.

Q17 - To what extent do you support the installation of synthetic turf on Leichhardt Oval #2?



Question options

- Not at all supportive
- Slightly supportive
- Moderately supportive
- Very supportive
- Completely supportive

2.2.3 Synthetic Turf

Themes of answers that were supportive of synthetic turf on Leichhardt #2 included:

- Reduce the need for watering and general maintenance of

the current grass field.

- Synthetic turf can be used in all weather; which increases the amount of time the fields can be used for sports throughout the year. This is important as space for sporting grounds is highly contested.
- Current pitches are in a poor condition beyond mid season limiting the ability to play sports.
- Supportive as long as the synthetic turf is of a high quality, does not cause injury to players and meets the specification for rugby use.
- Supportive as long as environmentally friendly turf is installed.

Themes of answers that were not supportive of a synthetic turf on Leichhardt #2 included:

- Natural grass is a more environmentally friendly and sustainable option. What consideration is given to the life cycle of the synthetic turf and its impact on the environment and the ecosystem?
- Synthetic turf is plastic, and will release micro plastic into the waterways as it degrades and is maintained with fill material. This is inconsistent with the plastic-free objectives of council.
- Plastic turf will wear out and need to be re-installed many times into the future at great cost and environmental impact, compared to natural grass which renews itself sustainably and for free.
- Natural grass provides a food source and a better habitat for local wildlife.
- The current field is already great for rugby and has good drainage.
- Natural grass fields are used by the community as a big communal backyard and this proposal results in a loss of public space. Real grass is much more inviting to use recreationally which is the majority of the time as organised sporting events only occur at particular times.
- Some synthetic surfaces are not able to be used by dogs due to contamination risks, so the field will likely be fenced off from community use.
- Concerned about the heat load during summer compared to natural grass. Synthetic turf gets hot and contributes to the heat island effect, particularly in a warming climate and as heat-waves become more frequent.
- Unsure of the safety of synthetic turf in terms of tackling and falls when playing contact sports and the risk of infection or allergies.
- Synthetic turf requires maintenance to prevent injury which is in some cases is ignored.
- Synthetic fields are often still watered to reduce their heat during summer.

Appendix B - Community Engagement

WRITTEN RESPONSES

2.2.4 Input from Organisations

Online input was received from three organisations. Their input has been summarised and included below.

Balmain Para-Rowing Program Incorporated

Online input was received in the form of a document and associated comments which outline a proposal for a Community Rowing Club, which involves the construction of a new community boatshed facility in Leichhardt Park. The stated aim of the facility is to provide open access to the water, with a focus on accessibility and supporting rowers with disabilities. A number of comments were received through the online survey from the wider community which were in direct relation to this proposal. These have been gathered together and summarised. Comments have been themed.

- There is currently a lack of community access to the harbour and water sports, particularly for people with a disability.
- The need for an accessible rowing facility is not met by current facilities which are not accessible or are already at capacity.
- A facility located primarily on the water would not impact the valuable green space along the foreshore and the Bay Run.
- An accessible rowing club would contribute to the quality of life of people within the community living with a disability.
- Leichhardt Park is flat with good car access making it a good location for an accessible rowing club.
- The Iron Cove area of the harbour is unique in that it provides a dedicated 2km rowing course.
- A public facility would be suitable for a range of water craft, such as canoes, kayaks and paddle boards and thus benefit the wider community.

Belmore Boys High School

- Belmore Boys High School annually book Leichhardt #3 for a school cross country carnival. While it seems they are not directly affected by the proposal they comment that parks are being re-turfed with synthetic surfaces in other areas which assists in year round availability.

Link Sports

Link Sports recommend council look at replacing the concept skate plaza plan with a off road cycling plan. They suggest the following:

- off-road cycling on a multi-user shared dirt track would cater for a user group which does not currently have dedicated facilities within the inner west.
- The track could be designed to run around existing green spaces, and connect to the Greenway and Callan Park.
- The dirt track would result in easier maintenance for council and

greater custodianship by local riders and walkers.

- The track could be integrated with bush regeneration and enhanced with native planting.

2.3 Other Input

2.3.1 Lilyfield Skate Plaza

Council received a petition opposing the proposed location of the skate plaza. The petition was signed by 133 people, with the majority of signees indicating they are residents of the local area. The signed petition stated the following points:

- The development will result in the removal of a tranquil area of Bayside parkland used by hundreds of people each week for exercise relaxation and play.
- The proposed development will destroy the natural vista that currently exists between the park and iron cove.
- The development will result in the further erosion of parkland used for passive recreation vital to the health and wellbeing of the community
- The proposed development is far too close to residential homes. Residents will be adversely impacted through increased noise, floodlighting, vehicle and pedestrian traffic.

Appendix B - Community Engagement

PUBLIC EXHIBITION

Public Exhibition of Draft Master Plan and Plan of Management

Council engaged the Inner West community for feedback on the draft plan of management and master plan for Leichhardt Park. The plans were available for public viewing over a period of two months, from the 26th of November 2019 to the 2nd of February 2020. Over 130 contributors gave feedback on the plans. The public response to the plan overall was generally positive, with 70% of contributors supporting the plan subject to changes and 27% supporting the plan in its current form. 2% of contributors did not support the plan.

Major themes which emerged during feedback included the following:

New Rowing Facility:

The most significant amount of responses were in relation to the second rowing club advocated by NSW Para rowing. 73% of respondents who supported the master plan with changes were supportive of a new rowing facility adjacent Blue Hippo playground. The vast majority of these respondents did not leave feedback on other aspects of the master plan. 9% of respondents who supported the master plan with changes did not support a new rowing facility, citing concerns over the removal of well used recreational spaces, view impacts and the preference to extend the existing facility.

Proposed skate plaza:

Close to 10% of respondents who supported the master plan with changes expressed concerns with the skate plaza proposal, citing issues with the location including proximity to residences, Le Montage, vehicles, soccer fields and flooding (4%); impact on wildlife and natural amenity (4%); and anti-social behaviour (1%).

Synthetic Turf:

Around 5% of respondents who supported the master plan with changes expressed concerns about the synthetic playing field on Leichhardt #2, citing the environmental impact and lack of visual appeal. 2% of respondents overall expressed support specifically for the synthetic field upgrade.

LPAC link road:

Around 10% of respondents who supported the master plan with changes expressed concern with closing the LPAC link road for vehicle use, citing traffic congestion to surrounding streets during events at the oval and Le Montage. 2% of respondents commented that they supported its removal, citing improvements for cyclists and reduction of hard surfaces within the park.

Maliyawul St separated cycleway:

2% of respondents expressed concern with the proposed cycleway along Maliyawul St, citing proximity to the water causing conflict with pedestrians, and removal of access to part of the seawall to pedestrians.

Appendix B - Community Engagement

ENGAGEMENT OUTCOMES

Leichhardt Rowing Precinct

Community Accessible Rowing Facilities

Summary

A large quantity of community feedback was received regarding a proposal for a community accessible boat shed to be located at Leichhardt Park. The location suggested by *Balmain Para-Rowing Program Incorporated* was the area to the north of Maliyawul Street car park, adjacent the Bay Run and Blue Hippo playground. (Identified as option 1).

The proposal has been assessed to understand how an additional rowing facility would fit into Leichhardt Park as a whole and whether this is would be a positive outcome for the community overall.

While the provision of an accessible point for community ingress to Iron Cove is recommended, the location suggested is not recommended due to the impact on the surrounding areas of public space which are heavily utilised and highly valued by the community. A rowing facility in this location would be inconsistent with the management principles of the land for general community use.

The preferred and recommended location for an accessible rowing facility would be within the existing rowing precinct of the park, either adjacent to or integrated within the existing Leichhardt Rowing Club. (Identified as option 2).

A limiting factor of this existing location is the aircraft transponder site which sits adjacent the existing Leichhardt Rowing Club and limits expansion to the north-east. Aviation authorities have indicated that the transponder site is no longer required for their operations. As recommended within this master plan and plan of management, council should explore opportunities for the transfer of the aircraft transponder site to Inner West Council for the purpose of recreational use, which could include an expansion of the existing rowing club footprint, or alternatively investigate a shared use agreement for the site with the rowing club which permits both the expansion of the rowing club and an expansion of the Bay Run path.



Option 1: Aerial Image - Dashed Line indicating size of community accessible rowing facility as proposed by Balmain Para-Rowing Program Incorporated.



Option 2: Aerial Image - Dashed Line indicating potential size of community accessible rowing facility if integrated into existing rowing club.

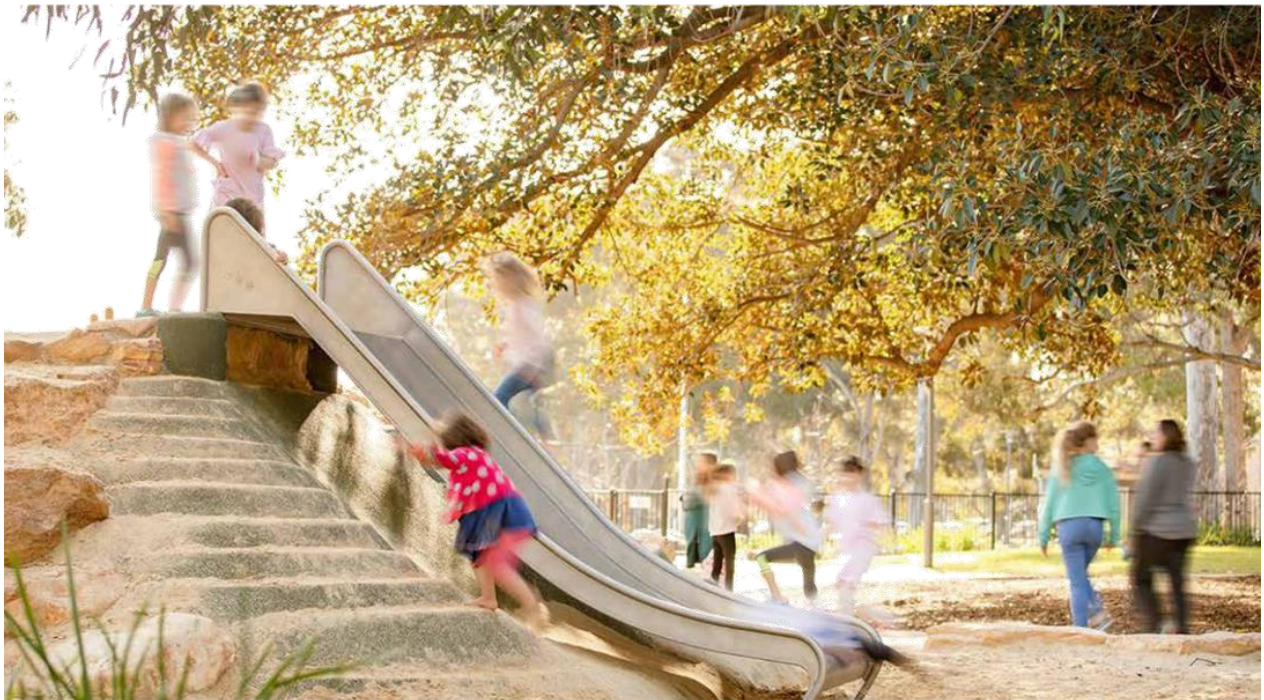
Appendix B - Community Engagement

ENGAGEMENT OUTCOMES

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	OPTION 1	OPTION 2
Location	Located directly north of Maliyawul Street Car park, opposite Blue Hippo Playground and public toilets.	Located at the existing Leichhardt Rowing club.
Scope of Works	Would involve significant works and public expense to construct a new rowing facility completely over the water.	There is flexibility in terms of scope if working within the existing rowing club location. Options could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A completely new facility that incorporates both the existing rowing club and new community accessible rowing facilities, built over land. There is potential to expand the existing footprint of the rowing club to meet the storage and spatial requirements of additional users. If an entirely new facility is not feasible, an extension to the existing facility to accommodate a community accessible ingress point to the water, or alterations to make existing access points fully accessible.
Existing Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The location is important as public open green space directly adjacent the bay and the Blue Hippo playground. Public open green spaces along the foreshore have been highlighted throughout community engagement as one of the aspects of Leichhardt Park that is most valued by visitors. Even if a rowing club is constructed entirely over the water at this location, it will have a forecourt and entry space which will fundamentally change how these open green areas are currently used by the community. The area is primarily used by the community as an area for general recreation and picnics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area already has an associated use with rowing. An extension to the existing footprint would be unlikely to impact significantly on the public open green space, as this area is often used as informal boat storage currently and is of a limited size. There is scope to improve the character of this area through potential utilisation of the aircraft transponder site, removal of barbed wire fences, etc.
Site Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public open space is very limited, and existing open space should be retained and protected. The area currently acts as a pinch point, with a number of uses occurring within a limited space. The highly patronised 'Bay Run' path passes between the water and the playground. There are often families visiting the playground, cyclists, dog walkers and runners sharing a relatively small area. It is anticipated any facility in this area would greatly increase the potential for conflict between users within the limited space available. It is noted that any proposed structure, even if it were completely over the water as suggested, would generally have a forecourt area for access to the facility and for manoeuvring water craft. This would further add to the congestion and complexity of this highly contested space. The area affected extends to where the Bay Run meets the Maliyawul street car park and becomes a narrow shared path, adjacent a service vehicle access point. It is anticipated that if this space was used for unloading water craft from vehicles that it would impact users of the Bay Run. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area currently acts as a pinch point, constrained by the Bay Run which passes to the south of the existing rowing club and an aircraft transponder facility which sits along its eastern boundary. There is an opportunity to adjust the Bay Run path in this location to remove the current pinch point within the path, by diverting the path further to the south. This could assist in accommodating a future extension to the current rowing club site. An extension to the footprint of this facility would likely need to be to the west if the transponder site cannot be obtained. The forecourt of the existing rowing club is problematic in terms of unloading water craft without impacting upon the Bay Run.
Views	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The built footprint of the facility is two storeys and projects 40m into the bay. This would significantly limit views towards Iron Cove Bay any location within the Park to the south. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An extension to the current facility is unlikely to impact views as the footprint is on land. The current location is within a concave section of the foreshore so is well located to not impact on views throughout the bay.
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site currently has generally good vehicle access, with parking in Maliyawul Street. This parking services Leichhardt #3, the Blue Hippo Playground, the Bay Run and Le Montage. It is a recommendation of this master plan that this northern most parking is relocated further south to return areas adjacent Leichhardt #3 to open green space. This would mean that the rowing club would not be adjacent car parking. It is anticipated that an additional facility at this location would increase the burden on the current parking supply particularly during peak times. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has generally good vehicle access, with parking along Glover Street. This parking services Leichhardt #2, the existing rowing club and the bay run. Parking is already provided for visitors to the rowing club in this area.
Environmental and Heritage Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal could impact on the historical location of the Leichhardt Municipal Baths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has an existing use as a rowing facility and there are no known heritage impacts.

Appendix C

Analysis of precedent studies to accompany
Draft Plan of Management + Master Plan for Leichhardt Park
September 2019



FURTHER INFORMATION

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Front cover image: Pelzer Park, Adelaide. Photography by Sweet Lime.

Contents

	Document Control	3
1.0	Introduction	4
2.0	Precedent Studies	
2.1	Ian Potter\WILDPLAY Sydney, Australia	6
2.2	Pelzer Park Adelaide, Australia	8
2.3	Drapers Field London, UK	10

DATE:	REVISION NO:	REVISION DETAILS:	APPROVED:
27/08/19	-	Draft Issue for Client Review	DW
18/09/19	A	Draft Issue for Client Review	DW

1.0 Introduction

Introduction

Examples of successful parks have been selected and carefully analysed through desktop studies and site visits. Characteristics that contribute to the parks success have been identified to establish a series of objectives.

The precedent studies within this report were selected from local, national and international projects which share a common spatial identity with different parks within the Inner West Council area.

The most successful characteristics from these precedents are utilised to inform the masterplan which is developed later in this report.



ACCESS

Provide a welcoming and easy to navigate space
Define a public place, with clear and obvious entry-points and consistent wayfinding throughout the parks.



INCLUSIVE

Ensure an environment for all regardless of ability, age, gender or culture
Plan an infrastructure for a changing population, enabling equality of opportunity for all demographics. Creating inclusive multi-generational, multi-cultural and accessible activities including unstructured and unprescribed play spaces for children, and addressing the health and well-being needs of older residents.



COMMUNITY

Encourage the use of parks as an extension of the home
Provide inviting amenities and informal recreation facilities which will enable the community to take advantage of the spaces: bbq areas, children's play areas, seating and shade, facilities for pets and pet owners



SENSE OF PLACE

Maintain and enhance the connection to the locality, place and to country
Manage change with respect for place, Aboriginal and community history and endeavour to engage visitors with the history and culture of the site, creating opportunities for public art and interpretation.



SUSTAINIBILITY

Protect and restore local ecologies; engage and educate visitors about their significance
Make decisions which put the environment first, protecting existing habitats and providing connections between isolated pockets of biodiversity. Minimise the impact of recreation on sensitive habitats whilst encouraging the community to connect with nature.



SAFETY

Create a feeling of comfort and usability for everyone at any time of day.
Create an atmosphere in which all users of the parks - from dog walkers to cyclists, sunbathers to athletes - feel safe and comfortable to access all areas of the park day-and-night.



SPORT + RECREATION

Provide high-quality facilities, spaces and programs that support wellbeing and active and healthy communities.
Provide facilities to accommodate, and programs to facilitate both organised formal, and unstructured informal sports - competitive and recreational: upgrade existing sporting facilities and collaborate with sporting clubs to increase capacity, intensity and flexibility of use.

2.1 Precedent Studies

IAN POTTER CHILDREN'S WILDPLAY



Photography credits tbc

2.1 Precedent Studies

IAN POTTER CHILDREN'S WILDPLAY

PARK DATA

- **Designer:** ASPECT Studios
- **Location:** Centennial Parklands Sydney, NSW
- **Overall Size:** 6,500m²
- **Completed:** 2017
- **Cost:** \$4 million

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Ian Potter Children's WILDPLAY is situated within the expansive centennial parklands of Sydney. It's secluded location gives the sensation of entering another world; one that is designed to give children of all abilities an opportunity for unstructured play across a range of 'wild' landscapes. This is increasingly important given that children are increasingly growing up in urban environments with limited access to bushy environments.

The playground includes densely planted areas, mounds, hills and watercourses that can be navigated through a series of tracks, swing bridges and balance courses.



Photography credits tbc



ACCESS

- The WILDPLAY precinct is easy to locate, with signage throughout centennial parklands.
- The entrance is clearly defined with high quality signage and landscaping.



INCLUSIVE

- While the park is a place for children, it is also a place for adults to play with their children. This is assisted by the play not being structured around particular play equipment, more around exploration, challenging obstacles and learning experiences.
- Areas are provided for picnics and seating, which are often used by families to sit and picnic while children play. It is important to consider places for adults whilst children are playing.
- Opportunities for children of all abilities are a key focus of the play experience. It is important that all children have an opportunity to be included in areas designed for play.
- The pathways for navigating the playground are varied, and include suspension bridges, balance courses and obstacles to jump between and step over.
- The park includes activities for children of a range of ages - obstacle courses provide an exciting way to navigate and explore.
- A mix of more formal play areas with clear activities and informal play areas, where imagination can take the lead.



SENSE OF PLACE

- Creating a series of spatial experiences each with their own character through the use of landscaping and change of level.
- Designed landscape elements, such as the small artesian basin and water courses, help contribute to a unique character and landmark.



SUSTAINABILITY

- Creating a richly dense and varied landscape through planting and water features which provide habitats for local fauna.
- Flora becomes part of the learning and education aspect of the park.

2.2 Precedent Studies

PELZER PARK



Photography by James Knowler, Sweet Lime and City of Adelaide.

2.2 Precedent Studies

PELZER PARK

PARK DATA

- **Designer:** ASPECT Studios
- **Location:** Adelaide, SA
- **Overall Size:** 53,000m²
- **Completed:** 2018
- **Cost:** \$4.6 million

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Pelzer Park, which includes Pityarilla Activity Hub (Park 19) is located on the southern side of Adelaide's green belt. It is the first in a series of projects aimed to revitalise the city's park lands.

The park includes a wide mix of spaces aimed to provide a range of different experiences for visitors. Quiet spaces for relaxation, along with more active spaces for people to meet, cook and gather are provided. Sports areas are positioned amongst the native gardens, knitting them into the fabric of the park. A playground is provided for children with a focus on creative play. A pathway which forms the central spine offers opportunities for events such as markets.



Photography by James Knowler, Sweet Lime and City of Adelaide.



ACCESS

- The park is connected into a network of existing bicycle and pedestrian routes.
- Clear wayfinding and signage helps users navigate through the site and to link to a wider network of connections.



INCLUSIVE

- A range of spaces are provided to cater for all visitors, including children and caretakers, groups and individuals, sporting groups and informal recreation.
- Inclusive facilities and play areas allow for people of all abilities to enjoy the park, notably accessible barbecues and bubblers.
- Large fenced playground with a range of opportunities for wild and creative play - including water and landscape features.
- Amenities for child minders close by, including toilets, shaded seated areas and places for picnics.
- A generous and fenced off-leash dog area is provided for pet owners.
- Amenities have pets and owners in mind, with integrated dog bowls at water stations as well as furniture and shading provided at the dog park.



SENSE OF PLACE

- The Wiltja (Semi-circular shade structure) was constructed from a significant tree that was removed from the nearby road.
- A key theme throughout the design was informed by the Kurna name for the park - Pityarilla (marshmellow root place).



COMMUNITY

- Provisions are made for shady spaces and furniture to invite visitors to remain and rest.
- Spaces have been designed to accommodate pop-up events such as marketplaces and gatherings, promoting additional uses for the park making it an attractive destination.



SUSTAINABILITY

- The original drainage channel has been developed into an artificial creek in an effort to increase biodiversity and reduce flooding in the area. The creek becomes a focus of the park and is integrated with walking paths, bridges and landscaping.



SAFETY

- High quality lighting is provided at sports areas to promote evening and night time use.
- Lighting is provided along promenades and focussed at locations for future marketplaces to increase the usability of the park outside of daylight hours.

2.3 Precedent Studies

DRAPERS FIELD



Clockwise from top left: Concrete waves bike practice opportunity, Grass waves with integrated play area, Wildflower hill, Water play. Photography by Adrian Taylor.
Aerial view of Drapers Field with bike track, and synthetic pitch beyond. Photography by London Borough of Waltham Forest.

2.3 Precedent Studies

DRAPERS FIELD

PARK DATA

- **Designer:** Kinnear Landscape Architects
- **Location:** London, UK
- **Overall Size:** 26,000m²
- **Completed:** 2014
- **Cost:** £2million [\$3.6 million]

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Drapers Field is located at edge of the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park in east London. Historically, the site was primarily used for football but was greatly under-utilised by the local community. During the London 2012 Games the site was used as a service facility.

The regeneration of the park responded to a directive to 'Stitch the Fringe' around the Olympic Park boundary, aiming to integrate new Olympic Park developments to existing communities. Building on the client's initial brief to re-provision of the sports facilities, refurbish the pavilion and the develop a play area, a shared goal emerged that both existing and new communities should benefit from the idea of a wider Olympic Legacy – a legacy that encouraged children and young people into sport, through play and informal activity. This informed the design focus.



Grass waves used for play and quiet relaxation. Photography by Adrian Taylor.



ACCESS

- The diagonal path which facilitates 'the playful walk to school' provides a route which follows the key desire line between the local community and new school. A main aim for the park was to create a place of sport and play on the route to school.
- The playful route to school includes a bike track with space for obstacles and for basic bike skills courses.



INCLUSIVE

- The new bold, large-scale corrugated landscape makes the whole landscape playable.
- The enticing corrugated forms, made of grass and concrete, enhance the play opportunities and challenges of the play equipment. Cutting through the corrugated grass plane, the playful route also encourages spontaneous activity on the trampolines and other play elements located along it.
- Water-play, embedded within the corrugated forms, incorporates water pumps and children can control the water's flow through channels, creating splash pools.
- The overall layout does not territorialise play space but allows play to flow over a wide and ranging landscape, encouraging collaborative and intergenerational playfulness in the urban realm.



COMMUNITY

- By increasing footfall between communities the park has become one of the main opportunities for the new and old community to meet and integrate.
- The refurbishment of the pavilion – intended to become a key community hub and cafe – also has a new strong, physical relationship to the park.
- providing a focal point for new and established communities;



SPORT + RECREATION

- The park's original use as a grass playing field was improved by provision of a full size synthetic turf soccer field for organised games, in addition to a junior size grass pitch;
- While the park was originally used exclusively for soccer; the regeneration includes provision for other recreational activities, by a wider range of users.
- Innovative landscape encourages informal play and other active uses such as a cycling route which can also be used for cycle training.
- The bike track provides a series of obstacles of varying difficulties allowing children on scooters and bikes to progressively build their skills and confidence. It also allows space - and has marking to help facilitate – bike ability courses which teach children core bike skills.

Appendix D

LEICHHARDT PARK - DRAFT MASTER PLAN



389 Illawarra Rd, Marrickville

Heritage Assessment

Version 1.3
18 May 2020



for
Inner West Council

by
Hector Abrahams Architects

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	3
2. Description of Site	4
3. History	5
4. Physical Analysis	8
5. Summary of existing reports	9
6. Comparative analysis	10
6.1. Churches of Christ in New South Wales at 1902/3	10
6.2. Inner Suburban Churches of Christ	11
6.3. Foundation Churches of Marrickville	15
6.4. Buildings designed by Alfred Gambier Newman	16
7. Assessment of Significance	20
7.1. Ability to demonstrate	20
7.2. Assessment against NSW heritage assessment criteria	21
7.3. Statement of Significance	25
8. Listing Recommendations	26
9. Appendices	27
9.1. Grading of spaces	27
9.2. Significant views	28
9.3. Fabric survey and significance grading	29

Version	Authors	Status	Date
Version 1.0	Hector Abrahams Architects	Draft	24-04-2020
Version 1.1	Hector Abrahams Architects	Final	01-05-2020
Version 1.2	Hector Abrahams Architects	Final	12-05-2020
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This report was written by
Hector Abrahams Architects
2/1 Barrack Street

Heritage Assessment
389 Illawarra Rd, Marrickville

April 2020

1. Introduction

Hector Abrahams Architects has been commissioned by Inner West Council to prepare this significance assessment of the Church of Christ at 389 Illawarra Road, Marrickville. The purpose of this report is to ascertain whether the church building merits listing as a heritage item in the Marrickville Local Environmental Plan 2011.

2. Description of Site

The subject site is 389 Illawarra Road, Marrickville.

The boundary of the site is the boundary of land title Lots 4, 5 and 6, DP 2595.



Figure 1: 389 Illawarra Rd, Marrickville (Source: NearMap.com with HAA overlay)

3. History

Unless otherwise stated, historical information below comes from Roy Dixon's 1968 Church of Christ, Marrickville: Seventy-Fifth Anniversary booklet.

The Church of Christ congregation at Marrickville formed in 1889 as an offshoot from the Enmore Church, the 'mother church' of the denomination in New South Wales.

The group met in a private home in View Street, Marrickville, for over four years, and in April 1893 became established as a separate organised church of eighteen members.

In January 1894, the first Marrickville Church of Christ building opened for worship. The weatherboard building on brick foundations was described as a "Schoolroom to be used for worship until the church is able to erect a more commodious and substantial building." The site had been purchased in 1891 by officials of the Enmore Church and handed over to Marrickville upon its formation.

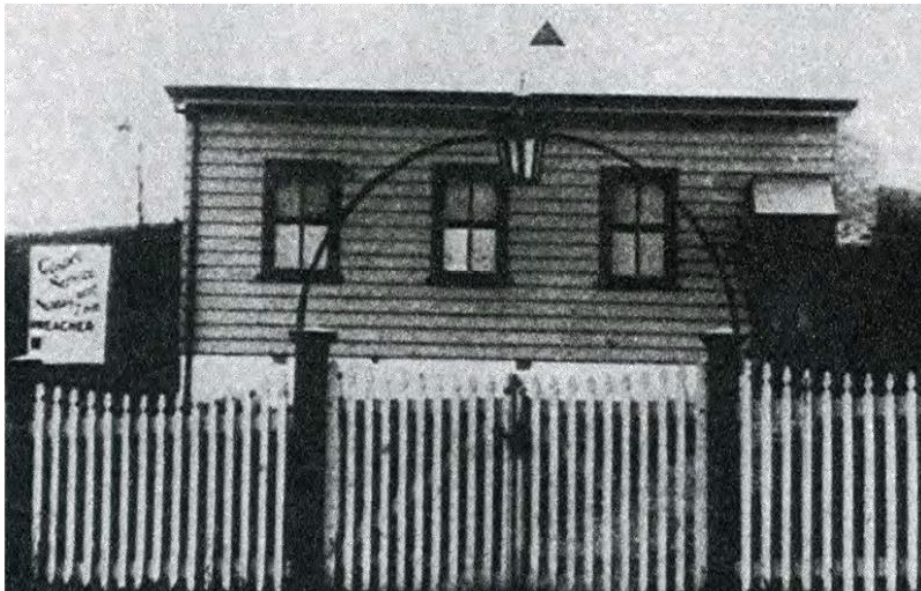


Figure 2: The original temporary wooden chapel (Dennis Nutt in Archnex Designs, *Heritage Assessment 389 Illawarra Road, Marrickville*, March 2017, p. 3).

About 1899, the church building was widened by 8½ feet along its entire length and a baptistry and two ante-rooms were added.

During the period 1900 to 1907, Marrickville returned to the oversight of the Enmore Church, which also had charge of a church in Petersham.

The current brick church building opened for worship in January 1912. It was designed by the architect Alfred G. Newman (1875-1921), who was reported to have plans for the new church in progress in February 1909.¹ When tenders were called in July 1911, the building was described as follows:

A new Church of Christ, to be erected on the Illawarra-road, Marrickville. It will be built adjoining the present church building, and will be carried out in brickwork in Romanesque style. The internal dimensions of the church will be 47ft by 36ft. The platform will be at the rear, with sliding doors at the back, giving access to the present church. There will be a porch in front, approached by two flights of stone steps. The floors will be sloping and the roof an open timbered one.²



Figure 3: 389 Illawarra Rd, Marrickville, 1936.³

¹ "GENERAL NOTES." The Sydney Morning Herald 16 February 1909: 4.

² "GENERAL NOTES." The Sydney Morning Herald 25 July 1911: 14.

³ Marrickville, 75 Years of Progress 1861-1936, reproduced in Weir Phillips, *Heritage Assessment*, p. 10.

The building was altered in 1940 to reverse the seating direction, add an entrance porch, and to create an elevated baptismal immersion pool over the existing platform.⁴

The original weatherboard church building was “practically” demolished in 1958⁵ and the church hall was “reconstructed” by laypersons during a series of working bees over the course of nearly a year.

The nature of the hall before 1958 is unclear. A 1943 aerial photograph shows a similar roof form to that which exists today (see below). This may suggest that the structure of the original hall was retained in some form.



Figure 4: 1943 aerial image (left, maps.six.nsw.gov.au) and 2020 (NearMap.com). The present roof form appears to be similar to the 1943 form.

⁴ The 1940 date is confirmed by an entry in the Marrickville Council Building Register [Sept 1935-July 1945] for 9 August 1940; an addition to the Church of Christ, 389 Illawarra Road, valued at £200. Builder A. Rugrindyke. The full range of the building register from 1922-1957 was searched, this was the only entry found relating to the place.

⁵ It is unclear exactly what is meant by the “practical” demolition and it is possible that some of the original church building remains. HAA observed no fabric that could be dated to earlier than the 1950s.

4. Physical Analysis

The Church of Christ at 389 Illawarra Road, Marrickville, is a free-standing church building in Illawarra Road, facing and terminating the end of Greenbank Street.

It is in the Arts and Crafts style with gothic details, constructed of face common brick, with cement rendered bands and a chequerboard render pattern at the apex of the gable wall. The 1940 side entry porch is constructed of red brick. There is a parapet of face brick with rendered coping and a finial at the apex. The roof is covered by glazed terracotta Marseille tiles.

The main interior is of plastered masonry with an open frame truss timber ceiling. There is a raked floor of timber, covered by carpet. To the rear and connected by a formal opening in the east wall of church is the church hall. It consists of a single large room with a tent form ceiling, fully lined in hardboard. It has a small stage and backstage area, and several small rooms opening off it to the east. It appear to be a light framed structure, with brick veneer walls to some elevations.

A detailed description of all fabric, including photographs, estimated date, and significance ranking of each element, is included in Appendix 1.

5. Summary of existing reports

389 Illawarra Road, Marrickville was identified in a report by Paul Davies which assessed significance and recommended listing – *Marrickville Local Government Area Southern Area Heritage Review*, April 2015. Since then, the place has been the subject of four heritage assessment reports, two memos, and a proposed heritage inventory for the place has been prepared. The findings of each report are summarised below.

Inner West Council Draft Inventory

This was prepared by Inner West Council after the 2015 report by Paul Davies. It identifies the historical, aesthetic, and representative significance of the church and claims social significance for “its current congregation”. The draft inventory considers that the church does not meet any other criteria for listing.

Archnex Heritage Assessment, March 2017

This report was prepared by Archnex Designs for the Church of Christ Property Trust. In the view of the author, the church does not meet any of the criteria for listing. It is argued that because the church cannot be seen “in-the-round” it is only “a façade within a streetscape”. It is also argued that the 1940 alterations “diminishes an ability to understand its designed function to a large degree.”

Weir Phillips Heritage Assessment, February 2019

Prepared at the request of the owners of the site, this report concludes that the church “may reach the threshold for listing on the LEP on the basis of its integrity and construction during a significant period in the area’s development,” noting its historical, associative and aesthetic values.

GBA Heritage Issues Review, March 2019

This report prepared by GBA Heritage, which also investigates the neighbouring house, concludes that neither building meets the criteria for local heritage listing. Despite this, the author notes that the subject site has been occupied by the Church of Christ since 1894 and “demonstrates the historical role of the Church of Christ in Australia’s cultural history of the temperance movement”. It also notes that it has “some historic significance” as development dating from a key period of development in Marrickville.

Curio Projects Heritage Assessment, October 2019

Prepared by Curio Projects for Fresh Hope of the Church of Christ NSW, this assessment responds to those prepared by GBA and Weir Phillips. Some of the responses focus more on planning considerations and owner requirements than heritage issues per se. The report notes the decline of attendance at the church by its congregation and argues that this undermines its historic, associative, aesthetic and social significance of the building. It is concluded that the significance of the buildings does not outweigh the value of the proposed development.

6. Comparative analysis

6.1. Churches of Christ in New South Wales at 1902/3

Maston's 1903 history of the Churches of Christ in Australasia attempted to create a comprehensive record of every Church of Christ in Australia and New Zealand. It includes brief histories of each church and biographical details of influential church workers. The earliest Church of Christ organisations were founded in New South Wales in the 1850s, but it was not until the 1890s that the denomination was seen to gain any great momentum in the colony. Thus the churches identified by the Maston publication in 1903 represent the early proliferation of the denomination. Brief histories are given for the following churches:

- 1852 Enmore*
- 1856 Fairfield; in 1883 transferred to Rookwood
- 1863 Chatham (Manning River)*
- 1864 City
- 1866 Merewether (Newcastle)
- 1883 Rookwood established 1883
- 1884 Lismore*
- 1884 Moree
- 1884 Bungawalbyn (Richmond River)
- 1884 Petersham
- 1889 Corowa
- 1890 Prospect
- 1892 Paddington*
- 1893 Marrickville*
- 1898 Canley Vale (Sunday School)

In addition, Matson gives membership statistics for churches at Broken Hill, Junee, Mungindi, Rockdale, Wagga Wagga* and Wingham*. Membership in New South Wales at this time totalled 1,936, 30% of whom (587) attended Enmore.

389 Illawarra Road, Marrickville, in terms of the use of the site by the Church of Christ, is therefore evidence of the significant growth in the denomination in the 1890s.

*Denotes churches still active in 1983 (Stephenson 1984: 95-96)

6.2. Inner Suburban Churches of Christ

The Sydney Church of Christ left its 1869 church building in Elizabeth Street (presumed demolished) for the former Freethought Hall, 69 Campbell Street, Surry Hills, in 1895. The building was sold into private ownership in 1983.⁶ Built in 1890, the former Freethought Hall is still standing but does not have any physical characteristics that denote its former use as a Church of Christ.



Figure 5: Former Freethought Building, 69 Campbell Street, Surry Hills, photographed in 2001.
Source: Photographer Mark Stevens, courtesy City of Sydney Archives A-01129883

⁶Thorp 1998: 12

The Enmore Tabernacle, 17-21 Metropolitan Road, was constructed in 1886 and enlarged in 1905. It is currently used as a Seventh Day Adventist Church.

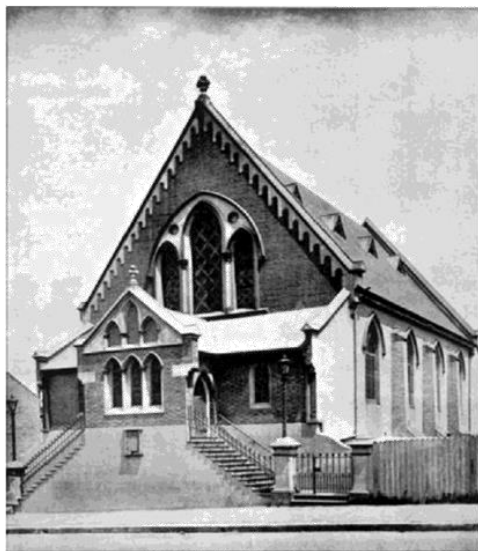


Figure 6: Enmore Tabernacle. Above, circa 1903 (source Maston: 310); Right top, post-1905 (source Inner West Council Library Service; Robert Hutchison, donor); Right bottom, present-day appearance (source State Heritage Inventory)

Heritage Assessment
389 Illawarra Rd, Marrickville

April 2020

Tenders for the construction of the Petersham Church, 2a Cannon Street, were called by John Halliday in June 1885.⁷ The building was enlarged by 1915, and is now in commercial use, substantially altered.



Figure 7: Petersham, top left: circa 1903 (Maston: 327). Top right: circa 1915. (Inner West Council Library Service; Robert Hutchison, donor) Bottom: August 2019 (Google)

⁷ "IMMIGRANTS." The Sydney Morning Herald 9 June 1885: 2.

The Paddington Church, 116 Paddington Street, was constructed in 1901 and has been enlarged with a porch at an unknown (early) date. It continues to function as a Church of Christ.

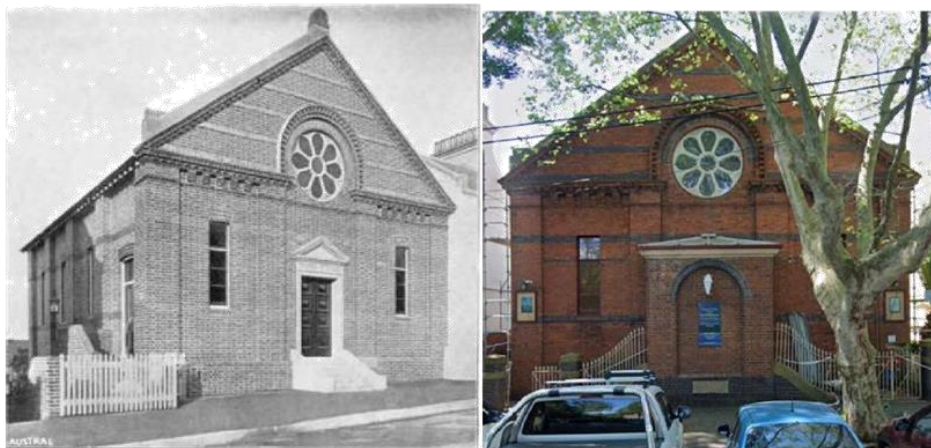


Figure 8: Paddington. Left, circa 1903 (source Maston: 325) Right, September 2019 (source Google)

Conclusion

The above summary shows that there are relatively few purpose-built Churches of Christ still extant in inner suburban Sydney. In the Inner West, there was historically a group of churches of which only Enmore and Petersham (much altered) remain. The below map illustrates the location of these churches.

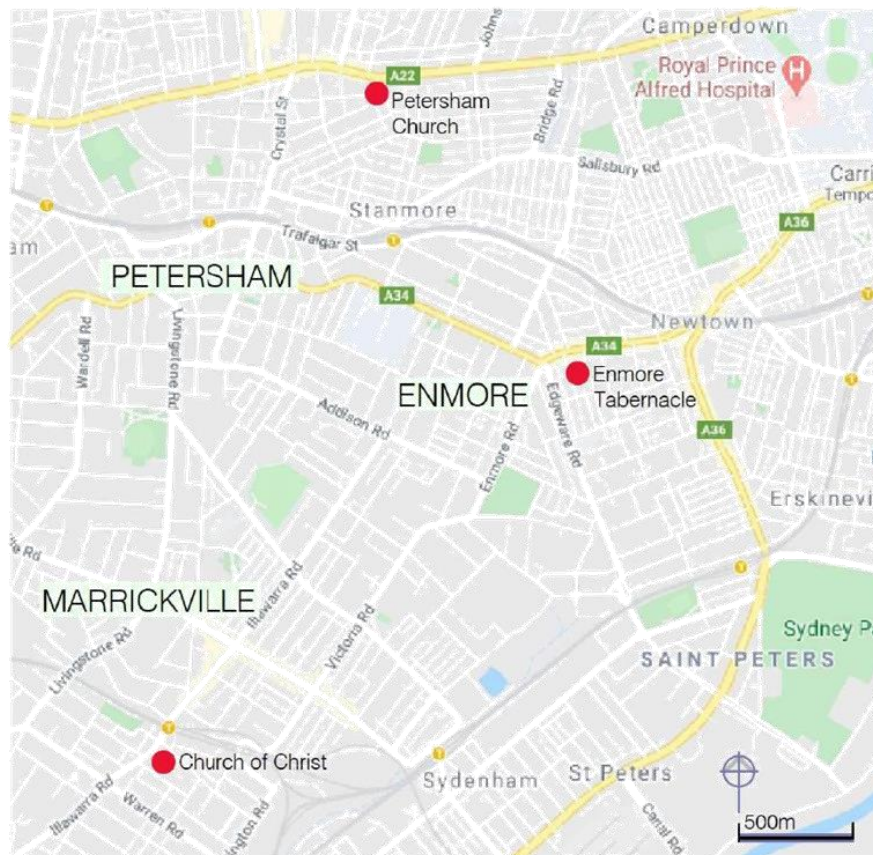


Figure 9: Map showing the location of the Churches of Christ in the Inner West (Google Maps with HAA overlay).

6.3. Foundation Churches of Marrickville

The formation of the Marrickville Church of Christ in 1893 places it at the later end of the proliferation of worship places in the suburb, brought about largely by the residential development of the suburb following the construction of the railway station. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the civic and commercial centre of Marrickville formed at the junction of Illawarra and Marrickville Roads and spread to the railway station. In this main part were founded over a short period churches from a particularly large number of denominations in prominent positions. The sequence of Marrickville's Christian denominational churches was established as follows:⁸

Congregational Now known as the Hepisipa Congregation Tongan Parish of the Uniting Church, the building was initiated in 1871 and extended in 1883. 388 Illawarra Rd.

⁸ Information largely drawn from Australian Christian Church Histories www.churchhistories.net.au

Anglican Original church-school building 1883. St Clement's (90 Petersham Road) was built circa 1909. The building is extant and identified today as Marrickville Road Church.

Methodist The Warren Methodist Church began with a Sunday school in 1885. The church building on Illawarra Road was built in 1907 to a design by Alfred G. Newman; it has been demolished and the site is now a carpark in the corner of Calvert Street.

Catholic The parish was created in 1887. The foundation stone for the first church was laid in the same year at a site on Despointes Street. The current church (St Brigit's) at 153 Livingstone Road was built 1918-1921; a new facade and bell tower were added in the 1950s.

Baptist Congregation formed in 1887; initially met in Winkie's Hall, Illawarra Road. First church on the current site was built in 1889; this was added to in 1909 and again with a new worship building in 1961.

Presbyterian St Andrew's Church was founded in 1888 on Illawarra Road. The building was demolished following Union in 1971.

Church of Christ (subject building): Established in Marrickville 1893, the original church was built in 1894. A second church was built in 1911 and altered in 1940. Extant.

Greek Orthodox A house was converted to church use 1961; the current church (St Nicholas) opened 1965. 203 Livingstone Rd

6.4. Buildings designed by Alfred Gambier Newman

A number of Newman's buildings are listed in local heritage registers throughout New South Wales. They demonstrate that Newman produced a full body of individual designs in church architecture in the Arts and Crafts style. They include the following.

Former "Cenef House" Including Interiors, 201 Castlereagh Street, Sydney – now known as Scientology House, this is a five storey Federation Free Classical building completed in 1908 and modified in the 1940s. The building is listed for its aesthetic, historic, social and representative significance.⁹

Uniting Church, Cnr Helena and Harrow Street, Auburn – Designed by Newman in 1910¹⁰ as a Methodist church, it is constructed of brick, rendered at the front, with a high decorative parapet at the façade and piers defining the entrance porch. Listed on the local heritage register for its historic, aesthetic, social and rarity values.

⁹ NSW Heritage Inventory, 'Former "Cenef House" Including Interiors', <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2424181>

¹⁰ Australian Institute of Architects Biographical Information – Alfred Gambier Newman, citing Sydney Morning Herald, 10 August 1910, p. 7.

Heritage Assessment
389 Illawarra Rd, Marrickville

April 2020



Figure 10: Auburn Uniting Church, NSW Heritage Inventory.¹¹

Uniting Church Strathfield, 13 Carrington Avenue, Strathfield – Designed by Alfred G Newman as a Methodist Church in 1907-08.¹² This is perhaps the most impressive of Newman's buildings, with strong repeated use of the same rendered bands and chequerboard pattern as seen at 389 Illawarra Road. Listed on the local heritage register for its aesthetic and historical value.¹³

¹¹ 'Auburn Uniting Church and Victory Hall', NSW Heritage Inventory, <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1030023>

¹² 'METHODIST CHURCH, STRATHFIELD' *Sydney Morning Herald*, Tuesday 10 December 1907, p. 4.

¹³ NSW Heritage Inventory, 'Uniting Church Strathfield', <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2450048>



Figure 11: Strathfield Uniting Church.¹⁴

Uniting Church, 60 Howard Avenue, Dee Why – A 1921 former Methodist Church designed by Alfred G Newman.¹⁵ It is a simple and very modest church, listed for its historical and social significance.¹⁶

Uniting Church, Cnr Strafford Street and Northbrook Lane, Manilla – Though attributed in the State Heritage Inventory to Sydney architect I F Rowse, the below sketch appears to confirm that this Methodist church was designed by Newman. Decorative bands of render on face brick are seen here as in other examples. Listed for its historic and aesthetic significance.

¹⁴ 'Carrington Avenue Uniting Church', SydneyOrgan.com,

<https://www.sydneyorgan.com/StrathfieldUC.html>

¹⁵ 'Tenders', Sydney Morning Herald, Wednesday 6 October, 1920, p. 8.

¹⁶ NSW Heritage Inventory, 'Uniting Church',

<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2610050>

Heritage Assessment
389 Illawarra Rd, Marrickville

April 2020



Figure 12: Drawing of Manilla Methodist Church, 1910.¹⁷

Young Uniting Church, 82 Lynch Street, Young – Constructed 1908-9, a landmark building in the Federation free style designed by Alfred G Newman. Features similar rendered bands as at Marrickville. Listed for its historical, aesthetic, associative, and social significance.¹⁸

Woodford Uniting Church, 68A-68B Great Western Highway, Woodford – Designed by Alfred G Newman and completed in 1911, this church also features rendered bands and a parapeted wall.¹⁹

¹⁷ Australian Institute of Architects Biographical Information – Alfred Gambier Newman, citing Sydney Morning Herald, 24 December 1910, p. 8.

¹⁸ NSW Heritage Inventory, 'Young Uniting Church',
<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=2760116>

¹⁹ NSW Heritage Inventory, 'Woodford Uniting Church',
<https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1170188>

7. Assessment of Significance

7.1. Ability to demonstrate

Guidelines from the NSW Heritage Office emphasise the role of history in the heritage assessment process. A list of state historical themes has been developed by the NSW Heritage Council, in *New South Wales Historical Themes Table showing correlation of national, state and local themes, with annotations Dated 4 October 2001*.

The table below identifies fabric, spaces and visual relationships that demonstrate the relevant historic themes in evidence at 389 Illawarra Road, Marrickville.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Notes	Example
4 Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages	389 Illawarra Road is one of a number of civic buildings in Marrickville remaining from the development of the suburb in the late 19 th and early 20 th century. Together with the neighbouring houses and shop-top buildings, it is part of an intact block of Edwardian buildings that contribute to the street scape.
8 Developing Australia's cultural life	Religion	Activities associated with particular systems of faith and worship	389 Illawarra Road has a long ongoing association with the Church of Christ, from 1894, before the construction of the existing building, until the present. The building has been an integral part of that association since 1912 and remains so despite the absence of a congregation.
9 Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death	Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead.	The immersion baptismal font within the church provides evidence of the practice and importance of baptism as practiced by the Church of Christ.

Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Notes	Example
9 Marking the phases of life	Persons	Activities of, and associations with, identifiable individuals, families and communal groups	The building has an association with its architect Alfred G Newman. It is a good representative example of his work and intact in most of its detail.

7.2. Assessment against NSW heritage assessment criteria

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)

389 Illawarra Road, Marrickville, is one of a number of foundational churches of Christian denominations in the suburb of Marrickville, constructed in an important period of the suburb's development.

It is also one of a set of three or four Church of Christ congregations that were founded in the late nineteenth century in what is now the Inner West, under the mother congregation at Enmore. This is the only group of its kind in New South Wales. The Marrickville building is the latest to be built and, whereas the others are in back streets, it is in a prominent location at the top of Greenbank Street on Illawarra Road.

Inclusion Guidelines	Check
Shows evidence of a significant human activity	Yes
Is associated with a significant activity or historical phase	Yes
Maintains or shows the continuity of a historical process or activity	No
Exclusion Guidelines	
Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important activities or processes	No
Provides evidence of activities or processes that are of dubious historical importance	No
Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association	No

Level of Significance: Local

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)

389 Illawarra Road is associated with the Church of Christ in Marrickville and with its architect Alfred Gambier Newman, who designed a number of significant Methodist churches throughout New South Wales. It is a fine example of his work, though not exceptional.

Inclusion Guidelines	Check
Shows evidence of a significant human occupation	No
Is associated with a significant event, person, or group of persons	Yes
Exclusion Guidelines	
Has incidental or unsubstantiated connections with historically important people or events	No
Provides evidence of people or events that are of dubious historical importance	Yes
Has been so altered that it can no longer provide evidence of a particular association	No

Level of Significance: Not significant

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

389 Illawarra Road is a good example of an Arts & Crafts church with Gothic detail built in the Federation period. It is a good example of the work of Alfred G Newman, architect, who is notable as a designer of protestant churches over a long career. It has moderate landmark qualities, being sited facing up Greenbank Street. Together with the neighbouring houses and shop-top buildings, it forms a block of highly intact Edwardian buildings which make a positive contribution to the streetscape of Illawarra Road.

Inclusion Guidelines	Check
Shows or is associated with, creative or technical innovation or achievement	Yes
Is the inspiration for a creative or technical innovation or achievement	No
Is aesthetically distinctive	Yes
Has landmark qualities	Yes
Exemplifies a particular taste, style or technology	Yes
Exclusion Guidelines	

Heritage Assessment
389 Illawarra Rd, Marrickville

April 2020

Is not a major work by an important designer or artist	Yes
Has lost its design or technical integrity	No
Its positive visual or sensory appeal or landmark and scenic qualities have been more than temporarily degraded	No
Has only a loose association with a creative or technical achievement	No

Level of Significance: Local

Criterion (d) An item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW (or local area) for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

Considering that it is no longer used by the congregation, the social significance of the place has been lost – though could be recovered if a congregation were to use the building in future.

Inclusion Guidelines	Check
Is important for its associations with an identifiable group	No
Is important to a community's sense of place	No
Exclusion Guidelines	
Is only important to the community for amenity reasons.	No
Is retained only in preference to a proposed alternative	No

Level of Significance: Not significant

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)

It is unlikely that 389 Illawarra Road has the potential to yield further information. It is possible that there may be some remnants of the foundations and structure of the original 1894 weatherboard church at the rear of the site.

Inclusion Guidelines	Check
Has the potential to yield new or further substantial scientific and/or archaeological information	Yes
Is an important benchmark or reference site or type	No
Provides evidence of past human cultures that is unavailable elsewhere	No

23

Heritage Assessment
389 Illawarra Rd, Marrickville

April 2020

Exclusion Guidelines	
The knowledge gained would be irrelevant to research on science, human history or culture	No
Has little archaeological or research potential	Yes
Only contains information that is readily available from other resources or archaeological sites	Yes

Level of Significance: Not significant

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)

389 Illawarra Road is a rare example of an Arts & Crafts church with Gothic detailing in Marrickville. It is a relatively rare example of a historic Church of Christ building in New South Wales, though the LGA also contains the foundational Enmore Tabernacle, which is an associated place.

Inclusion Guidelines	Check
Provides evidence of a defunct custom, way of life or process	No
Demonstrates a process, custom or other human activity that is in danger of being lost	No
Shows unusually accurate evidence of a significant human activity	No
Is the only example of its type	No
Demonstrates designs or techniques of exceptional interest	Yes
Shows rare evidence of a significant human activity important to a community	No
Exclusion Guidelines	
Is not rare	No
Is numerous but under threat	No

Level of significance: Local

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

The church at 389 Illawarra Road is a good example of an Arts & Crafts church with Gothic detailing of the Federation period. It is also representative of a collection of foundational churches in Marrickville. Further, it is a representative example of the work of Alfred Gambier

Newman, who was a church architect. Finally, it is the most prominent of the set of Church of Christ churches built in the Inner West, the others being located in side streets.

Inclusion Guidelines	Check
Is a fine example of its type	Yes
Has the principal characteristics of an important class or group of items	Yes
Has attributes typical of a particular way of life, philosophy, custom, significant process, design, technique or activity	Yes
Is a significant variation to a class of items	No
Is part of a group which collectively illustrates a representative type	Yes
Is outstanding because of its setting, condition or size	No
Is outstanding because of its integrity or the esteem in which it is held	No
Exclusion Guidelines	
Is a poor example of its type	No
Does not include or has lost the range of characteristics of a type	No
Does not represent well the characteristics that make up a significant variation of a type	No

Level of Significance: Local

7.3. Statement of Significance

The Church of Christ at 389 Illawarra Road is a good example of an Arts & Crafts church with Gothic detailing, and one of the foundational denomination churches in Marrickville, dating from the end of an important period in the suburb's development.

It has historical significance in Marrickville as a foundational church in the area, and one of a distinctive group of such churches in the Inner West and for its long association with the Church of Christ.

It has aesthetic significance as a good example of an Arts & Crafts church with Gothic detailing in the area. It has landmark qualities from its siting at the end of Greenbank Street, and also forms part of a group of intact Edwardian buildings which contribute positively to the streetscape along Illawarra Road, together with the neighbouring houses and shop-top buildings.

It has some associative significance with its architect Alfred Gambier Newman. Newman designed a number of significant churches, largely for the Methodist denomination, throughout New South Wales.

8. Listing Recommendations

The Church of Christ at 389 Illawarra Road, Marrickville, is of significance to Marrickville for its historic and aesthetic values and in the Inner West as one of a group of Church of Christ congregations and buildings, of which it is the most prominent. It is also significant for its rarity and representative values. It is locally significant to Marrickville and the Inner West more broadly, and therefore does warrant being listed as a heritage item in the Marrickville Local Environmental Plan (2011).

Further research may reveal the historical importance of Alfred Gambier Newman as a church architect. It is recommended that information about the church's relevance to his work be included in the listing, though not as a criterion meriting listing.

It is noted that the significance of the church is most embodied in the fabric of the 1912 church building, including its 1940 modifications, baptismal font, joinery furniture, and raked floor. The 1958-9 hall addition at the rear, while somewhat significant due to the nature and quality of its construction, evidencing the historical importance of the place as a whole for the congregation, would not on its own satisfy criteria for listing. The primary significance of the hall is embodied in the spatial relationship it has to the church, rather than the fabric itself.

It is recommended that the listing incorporate the entire site as defined by Lots 4, 5 and 6, DP 2595.

9. Appendices

9.1. Grading of spaces

The key spaces within the building are graded as follows. Areas that are not coloured are considered to be neutral.





9.2. Significant views





The above view of the church, looking east along Greenbank Street, shows it as a landmark. This is the most significant view of the church.



9.3. Fabric survey and significance grading


Element	Description	Date	Significance	Images
Interior				
Main chamber				
Ceiling lining	<p>Open frame timber truss purlins rafters lined with boards on the lower slope and the primary truss horizontal. All presented as clear finish.</p> <p>The lower bracing of the truss formed into a half Oval. The three trusses are supported on knee braces and rendered or stone corbels.</p> <p>Tie rods connect the small hammer beam horizontally and vertical to the main beam of the truss.</p> <p>The centre of each of the four ceiling bays are diamond shaped grills for ventilation in perforated metal</p>	Original	E	
Lights	<p>On the primary trusses are fluorescent light fittings mounted to the inclined member.</p>	Late 20 th century	I	

	Floodlight mounted on the middle truss, Southern side and the top of that truss	Early 21 st century	I	
Walls	Rendered and set masonry, painted, with inscribed dado rail at the level of the windowsills, scribed out in ashlar coursing above the dado.	Original	E	
	At the west end niche formed by a pointed arch and infilled	Architrave and niche original Infilling 1940	E L	


	At the east end an elaborate entry way to the hall framed as pilasters with a parapet between buttresses	Original	H	
Skirting	Timber Quad 50 mm	1940	H	
Floor	Timber framed raking from Highpoint in the east and low point in the west. In the west is a raised stepped platform.	1940	H	
Carpet	Broadloom blue	Mid/late 20th century	N	



Windows	North and south wall (7) West wall (2) timber box frame double hung windows. The lower sashes divided in four with horns, the upper sash is divided into a Gothic tracery. Beaded and chamfered architrave bullnose sill board with overload bed mould, deeply chamfered headboard	Original	E	
	West wall central – three light trace read window with plate tracery in the form of three lancets. Each has three sheets of fixed coloured leaded glass in a simple floral pattern	Original	E	

Doors	<p>West wall (2) solid timber rebated jamb lining, beaded and chamfered architraves, four panelled leaf on cast-iron hinges with decorative knobs, the leaf is three panels and very high waisted.</p> <p>On the vestry side the lower panel is boarded vertically with jointed boards, the upper two panels are devised with sunk moulds. On the main chamber side the doors are four panelled with stop chamfered details boarding to the lower and solid to the upper panels. Each door leaf has a mortise lock and Florentine brass decorative knob set with large backplate. Yale night latch.</p>	Original	E	
Door east end	<p>Polished timber solid timber jambs flush architraves with moulded headboard. A set of three steps in the thickness of the wall. Three semi glazed leaves. The middle leaf swings as a door leaf. Each leaf is two-panelled with an arch in the frieze panel. Polished Maple.</p> <p>The glazed panels have been inserted and trimmed in Pacific Maple more recently. The centre panel has a mortise lock and late 20th century brass lever set. The two side panels are removable they are held in place by four straight bolts of the 1930s in character.</p>	1940 with modifications from the late 20th c	H	
South east corner entrance doors	Timber lining, flat architrave to the vestibule, chamfered and beaded architrave and chamfered headboard to the chamber. A pair of	The architrave to the chamber	H	

	<p>pivoted timber frame glazed doors. The glazing consists of one sheet of stippled glass. Each leaf has a pair of chromed pull handles in the arts and craft art deco blended style</p>	<p>appears to be original in its style the door leaves and architraves to the hall hardware and glass appear to date from 1940</p>		
<p>Baptismal immersion pool</p>	<p>At the west end fitted full immersion baptismal pool in masonry. The exterior is lined in timber panelling in character matching the door set at the east end. The sides are rendered and painted. The interior is tiled out in glazed white brick tiles on the walls and hexagonally tiles on the floor the steps at either end and the coping are lined in Carrara marble there is a large chrome tap, Chromed floor waste and rubber plug with a bronze counterweight. On the outside is a crudely built mobile set of three steps in timber</p>	<p>1940</p>	<p>H</p>	


				
Reading desk	Located on the forward platform is a Polished Australian cedar reading desk in the Victorian Gothic revival style. The shelf has been augmented by a velvet covered mounted top.	Mid to late 19 century with 1930s top	H	

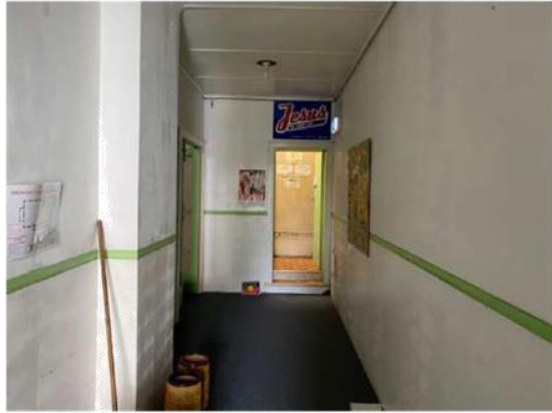
<p>Communion table</p>	<p>Located centrally on the main level of the platform a small timber communion table designed for the celebrant to be on the rear side. Constructed of English oak the front is presented as three panels with carved arts and crafts tracery and floral design. The text presented in Arts and Crafts lettering is this "do in remembrance of me". On the top is a heavy glass sheet under which are two brass plaques that read as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "To the glory of God and in sacred memory of Muriel M Chriswick A member of this church and Bible school for 17 years. Called to higher service 17th of January 1938. A tribute of love from her sister in Christ Dorothy L Giles. 5th February 1939" 2. "To the glory of God / In loving memory of our dear sister / Dorothy Giles / A member of Marrickville church for 47 years / Raised to higher service / 7th October 1968 / A tribute of love from her family" 		<p>H</p>	
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Side table	Currently placed on the raking floor a small side table oak, with panels very similar but not identical to the communion table. Evidence of a glass top now missing. A brass plaque reads: "In loving memory of / Hazel May Linford/Died 27 August 1944. / Albert Henry Linford./ Died 17th November, 1954. / Albert John Linford (RAAF)Died 4 January 1945./ Victory in death."	1930s or 40s	H	
Pew	Queensland or Pacific Maple, Loose but and located against the east wall.		M	
Hall interior				
Ceiling	Tent form 19 hardboard with half round timber cover beads. Three ventilating panels in the flat	1950s	L	



	section trimmed in mould and timber architraves and the main grill in pressed metal		
Walls	Hardboard with rounded timber cover batons	1950s	L
Skirting	Timber chamfered 25 x 50 19 quad to the floor	1950s	L
Floor	Masonite	1950s?	L
Lights	Seven fluorescent light fittings on the fact of the ceiling	1950s	N
Stage	On the south side are proscenium stage in timber and hardboard details to match the interior of the room sliding doors at the back of the stage admit to a backstage	1950s	L
Cupboards	In the west wall bank of eight cupboards fitted into the stud framing with flush plywood doors and original chrome and plastic pushbutton knobs. One door appears to have been reversed no badly damaged it has lost its facing	1950s	L
Noticeboard	On the west wall solid timber and plywood dark stained	1950s	L
Doors	Four on the east wall one on the south. Solid timber repainted jamlining, bullnose architrave, hollow core framed extra thick doors. Chrome plated hardware. Steel hinges	1950s	L
Windows	Three in north wall one in the west wall Timber box frame double hung. Bullnose architraves bullnose still bored quad bad mould. Separate glass timber and aluminium venetian blinds	1950s the Venetian blinds on one of the windows is the 1950s but on three of them	L

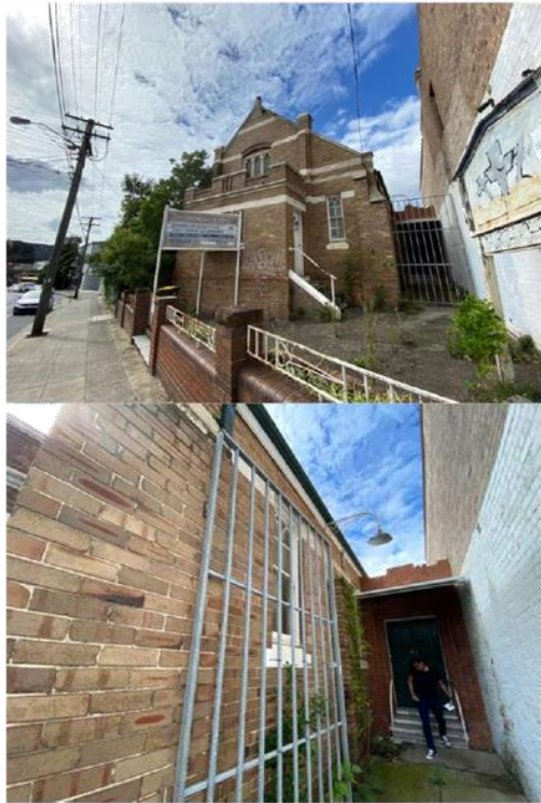




		would be late 20th century		
Windows	South wall above stage. Solid frame three Awning hung sashes. Square architrave Rope and chrome painted opening mechanism Curtain on continuous aluminium track across all three	The curtain 1950s The curtain and track maybe late 20th century There is a pulley system so that all indicating all three windows were open with the one were integrated into one system.	L	
Store room, kitchen, lavatories, rear vestibule, backstage,				
Ceiling generally	Hardboard with timber semicircular cover battens	1950s	L	
Walls generally	Hardboard with timber semicircular cover battens. External walls are rendered masonry	1950s	L	
Lights generally	Ceiling mounted plastic batten holder on timber mounting block	1950s	L	
Floors generally	Timber framed cypress pine flooring 90 mm	1950s	L	
Fitments	The storeroom has and coat hook board fitted mirror, decorative light fitting In the lavatories fitted cupboards matching the style of those in the whole cast iron enamelled basins, chromed coat hooks, porcelain lavatory sets, Moravian tiles, fitted mirrors		L	

	In the kitchen fitted cupboards and stainless-steel sink detail rails laminate splashback, fitted shelf unit, fitted server unit with passthrough with sliding door, medicine cabinet In the back passage linoleum on the floor In the backstage a two large doors hung onto sliding mechanism to open into the stage In the external doors to outside threshold Double hung windows as for the whole			
Plaque	There is a plaque on the door to the backstage area: "This room is dedicated to the memory of / Gladys Pope / for many years beloved leader / of the youth of this church"		M	
Side entry				
Ceiling	Hardboard with square timber battens and 50 mm overflow corners	1940	M	
Walls	Rendered masonry with inscribed dado at window height	1940	M	
Floor	Suspended timber not seen		M	
Carpet	Broadloom blue	Late 20th century	N	
Doors to Street	Framed and sheeted solid rebated jamb lining square architrave chrome plated pull night latch, second deadbolt	1940 except for the night latch and deadbolt	M	

		which are late 20th century		
Fitted desk top	Adjacent to the front door a small timber inclined to top nicely detailed suspended off the wall clear finish	1940	M	
Hall at West End				
Ceiling	100 mm the jointed timber with 50 mm Scotia Cornice	Original	H	
Lights	Two, bakerlite cord grips woven cord pendant grip glass shade timber mounting block	Original	H	
Walls	Rendered masonry with incised dado. The walls are lined out in ashlar	Original	H	
Niche	On the east wall a shallow niche with a marble shelf and water piping. It would appear that there was this provision for a water heating device for the font the flu goes through the ceiling in a conscious way	Original. Water heater not current late 20th century	M	
Doors	As before described to external doors which match those that lead into the main chamber	Original	H	
Floor	Solid not seen		Unknown	
Carpet	Broadloom blue	Late 20th century	N	

Windows	In West wall three solid timber frame timber elbow lining chamfered and beaded timber architraves fixed coloured letter glass	Original	E	
Exterior				
Roof	Glazed terracotta tile Marseille pattern main building on the hall colour bond	Mid and Late 20th century	M	

Eaves gutters	Quad pattern colour bond	Late 20th century	L	
Eaves fascia	Timber 31 x 200 approximately beaded	Original	E	
Parapet	Face common brick with rendered cement moulded coping. The coping to the buttresses projects above the parapet and it's finished in moulded cement. The apex has a cement finial with a sphere on top.	Original	E	
Walls	Face common brick stretcher bond as for cavity construction. Cement rendered bands at the level of the door height window head eaves parapet base and upper parapet. The apex of the parapet is decorated with a panel of chequerboard floral designs carried out in render	Original	E	
Base	Face common solid brick in English bond with special moulded chamfered step in course	Original	E	
Front steps	Brick wall, rendered To wall, pipe handrail shapes with special and fitments to the post and the wall, marble trades and rises,	Original	H	
1940 entry porch	Face red brick with a Deco style stepped parapet to right side steps pipe handrail aluminium awning	1930s the awning maybe 1950s.	M	

Front fence	<p>Solid face brick piers and inside wall with bullnose. The piers are capped in Sydney sandstone quarry faced. Above the brick wall is a wrought steel decorative panel. Behind the fence is a brick planter box.</p> <p>There is a terrazzo tread at the gates.</p>	<p>The wall, tread M and gates appear to be 1930s. The planter box, 1950s.</p>	
Other	<p>To the former northern entry door the steps have been bricked up in common brickwork in the middle late 20th century</p>		
	Timber framed church sign board	1930s?	M

	Metal pipe signboard in front of the main windows	Late 20th century	I	
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